

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND,

Anno Quadragesimo Secundo Victoriae Reginae.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.



Alex. J. W. McNEILY, Esq., Speaker.

First Session of the Thirteenth General Assembly.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:
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MDCCCLXXIX.



PROCLAMATION.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,
Governor.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS We have thought fit to Dissolve the General Assembly 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 attendance 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 JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor Commander-in-Chief in and over our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies at Saint John's in our said Island, this Twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1878, and in the Forty-second year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,
Governor.
[L.S.]

*By His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY
GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the
Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, 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, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Council, I have appointed a General Election of Persons to serve as Members in the House of Assembly of this Island, to be holden in the autumn of this present year, and of which due notice will be given ; and it is therefore necessary that the Lists of Persons entitled to vote at such Elections in the several Districts, should be taken and revised in the manner provided by Law :

Know Ye, that by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Council, I do, in compliance with the provisions of Title 2, Chapter 3, of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, entitled "Of the Registration of Voters," hereby direct that the Lists of Persons entitled to vote at such Election shall be taken and revised in manner provided in and by the said Statute : Provided always, that it shall not be necessary to

hold any Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the said Districts for the purpose of instituting such Registration and Revision ; but the Justices and Conservators of the Peace therein shall undertake such Registration and Revision (in the aforesaid Districts) as may have heretofore been assigned to them, or as may be assigned to them by directions for that purpose from His Excellency the Governor or Administrator of the Government. And provided further, that instead of the times appointed by the said Statute for the exhibiting of Lists of Voters, and for giving the notices prescribed by the said Statute, and for holding Courts of Revision, the Justices and Conservators of the Peace shall appoint and publicly notify, in the said Districts, such time or times for the purposes aforesaid, as circumstances may require, and as such Justices and Conservators of the Peace shall respectively deem expedient.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,
Governor.
[L.S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of June last, We did Dissolve the General Assembly of Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies : And it is Our Will and Pleasure to summon and call a General Assembly of the Freeholders and Householders within the said Island and its Dependencies : We do, therefore, by this Our Proclamation, declare and make known to all Our loving Subjects within Our said Island that the Writs to be issued for a General Election of Members to serve in the said General Assembly shall be delivered to the respective Returning Officers for the several Electoral Districts and Divisions of Districts of Our said Island, on **MONDAY** the **FOURTH** day of **NOVEMBER** next ; and further, that the day of nomination of Candidates at the said General Election shall be the said Fourth day of November next ; and such nomination shall be for the hereinafter mentioned Districts and Divisions of Districts at the following places, viz :—

For the Division of the District of St. John's called St. John's West, at St. John's.

For the Division of the District of St. John's called St. John's East, at St. John's.

For the Southern Division of the District of Conception Bay, at Harbor Main.

For the Port-de-Grave Division of the District of Conception Bay, at Brigus.

For the Harbor Grace Division of the District of Conception Bay, at Harbor Grace.

For the Carbonear Division of the District of Conception Bay, at Carbonear.

For the Bay-de-Verde Division of the District of Conception Bay, at Western Bay.

For the District of Trinity, at Trinity.

For the District of Bonavista, at Bonavista.

For the District of Twillingate and Fogo, at Twillingate.

For the District of Ferryland, at Ferryland.

For the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, at Great Placentia.

For the District of Burin, at Burin.

For the District of Fortune Bay, at Harbor Breton.

For the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, at Channel.

And at which places, respectively, the final results of the Polls taken and the Return of the respective member or members, who shall have been duly elected, shall be declared.

And We do further declare and make known that the day of Polling for the said Candidates shall be SATURDAY the Ninth Day of November next; and that such Polling shall take place within the said Districts and Divisions of Districts, respectively, as follows:—

For the Election of SIX Members of the said Assembly for the District of ST. JOHN'S, (that is to say,) for the Election of Three Members for the Division of the said District called the Division of St. JOHN'S EAST, at St. John's, Torbay, Portugal Cove, Pouche Cove, Belle

Isle, Logy Bay, and Flat Rock ; and for the Election of Three Members for the Division of the said District called the Division of St. JOHN'S WEST, at St. John's, Petty Harbor, Broad Cove and Black Head.

For the Election of SEVEN Members for the District of CONCEPTION BAY, (that is to say,) for the Election of Two Members for the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the said District, at Harbor Main, Kelligrew's, Cat's Cove, Holyrood, Topsail, Lance Cove, Salmon Cove, Collier's, and Chapel's Cove. For the Election of One Member for the PORT-DE-GRAVE DIVISION of the said District, at Brigus, Port-de-Grave, Cupids, Bareneed, Northern Gut and Southern River. For the Election of two Members for the HARBOR GRACE DIVISION of the said District; at Harbor Grace, Upper Island Cove, Bryant's Cove, Bishop's Cove, Spaniard's Bay and Bay Roberts. For the Election of One Member for the CARBONEAR DIVISION of the said District, at Carbonear and Mosquitto; and for the Election of One Member for the BAY-DE-VERDE DIVISION of the said District, at Western Bay, Black Head, Lower Island Cove, Bay-de-Verde, Freshwater and Northern Bay.

For the Election of THREE Members of the said Assembly for the District of TWILLINGATE and FOGO, at Twillingate, Fogo, Tilton Harbor, Exploits, (Burnt Island,) Barr'd Islands, Seldom-Come-Bye, Change Islands, Herring Neck, Moreton's Harbor, Ward's Harbor, Fortune Harbor, Musgrave Harbor, Cat Harbor, Moore's Cove, New Bay, Round Harbor, Little Bay Islands, Jackson's Cove, Joe Batt's Arm, Indian Islands and Bett's Cove.

For the Election of THREE Members of the said Assembly for the District of BONAVISTA, at Bonavista, King's Cove, Kiels, Tickle Cove, Plate Cove, Indian Arm, Musgrave Town, Salvage, Brooklyn, Greenspond, Pool's Island, Pinchard's Island, Cape Cove, and Lower Amherst Cove.

For the ELECTION of THREE Members of the said Assembly for the District of TRINITY BAY, at Bird Island Cove, Catalina, Salmon Cove, Trinity Harbor, Shoal Harbor, (Random Sound) New Harbor, Heart's Delight, Heart's Content, Hant's Harbor, Old Perlican, Grate's Cove, Fox Harbor, Britannia Cove (Smith's Sound).

For the Election of TWO Members of the said Assembly for the District of FERRYLAND, at Ferryland, Cape Broyle, Toad's Cove, Witless Bay, Bay Bulls, Renew's, Fermeuse and the Goulds.

For the Election of THREE Members of the said Assembly for the District of PLACENTIA and SAINT MARY'S, at St. Mary's, Little Placentia, Isle of Valen, Harbor Buffett in Long Island, Great Placentia, Distress, Sound Island, Oderin, Trepassey, Salmonier and Branch.

For the Election of TWO Members of the said Assembly for the District of BURIN, at Burin, Great St. Lawrence, Lamaline, Grand Bank, Beau Bois, Fortune, and Flat Islands.

For the Election of ONE member of the said Assembly for the District of FORTUNE BAY, at Harbor Briton, English Harbor, Gaultois, St. Jacques, Belleoram and Pushthrough.

For the Election of ONE Member of the said Assembly for the District of BURGEO and LAPOILE, at Burgeo, Channel, Rose Blanche, Burnt Islands, Western Point, Petites, and Rameo Islands.

And for the conducting of the said Elections and the due return of the Members so to be elected at the said General Election, it is Our will and pleasure that the following further regulations and directions be duly observed and kept, that is to say: That the Returning Officer shall provide Polling Books wherein to register the names of Candidates and the names of the Electors or Voters, and also provide Voters' Lists in the form by law prescribed.

That in case it may not be convenient for any Deputy Returning Officer to take the necessary oath of office before the Returning Officer, it shall be lawful for such Deputy Returning Officer to take such oath before another Deputy Returning Officer or a Poll Clerk, and all Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks are hereby respectively empowered to administer such oath when required and where necessary.

That the Electors for the Districts of Bonavista, Placentia and St. Mary's, Burin, Fortune Bay, Burgeo and LaPoile, Bay-de-Verde,

Trinity Bay and Twillingate and Fogo, shall give their votes respectively at such Polling Station as may to them be most convenient.

That the Returning Officer or his Deputy may enter apart in the Poll Book the names of any persons claiming to vote for any Candidate, although his name shall not be found upon the Registry of Voters. And the said Officers, respectively, shall and may, in such cases, decide on the validity of all such votes after the Polling has ended and before the enclosure and ensembling of the Poll Book; and for that purpose shall have full power to examine upon oath all persons produced to give evidence relative to the validity or invalidity of such vote.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Our aforesaid Island.

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at Saint John's, in our said Island, this Ninth day of September, A. D. 1878. and in the Forty-second year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,
Governor.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation, made and issued under the Great Seal of our Island of Newfoundland, and bearing date the NINTH instant, We have appointed and made known to our loving Subjects, the several Stations which we have established within the respective Districts of our said Island, for the purpose of holding the Elections, and receiving the votes of Electors duly qualified to vote at the next ensuing General Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly of our said Island: And whereas We deem it requisite and necessary to appoint and establish the number of Places or Booths that shall be opened and held by the respective Returning Officers, or their Deputies, for receiving the Votes of the said Electors, and taking the Polls at every such Station or place of Election: We do, therefore, by these presents, further order and direct as follows, that is to say:

That in the District of SAINT JOHN'S there shall be, for the Division of SAINT JOHN'S EAST, at St. John's, Five Booths or Polling Places.

At Torbay, Two Booths or Polling Places.

At Portugal Cove, One Booth or Polling Place.

At Pouch Cove, One Booth or Polling Place.

At Belle Isle and Logy Bay, respectively, One Booth or Polling Place.

At Flat Rock, One Booth or Polling Place.

And for the greater convenience of taking the Polls at the said respective Stations, the said Division of St. JOHN'S EAST shall be subdivided into five sections, which shall for this purpose be respectively denominated the St. John's, the Torbay, the Pouch Cove, the Portugal Cove, and the Belle Isle Sections; and the division and the limitation of the said Sections shall be as follows, that is to say:—

That the St. John's Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the centre of Sugar Loaf, on the South Side of Logy Bay, thence running in a straight line Westerly to the South West angle of a lot of land granted to the late John Hatchet, and where the said angle abuts on the road to Outer Cove, thence following the said road Northerly to a cross road which divides a lot of land granted to Henry Emerson, Esq., and known as "Virginia Cottage," from a lot of land granted to Patrick Butler; thence following the said cross road Northerly and Westerly to a lot of land granted to Ann Haly; thence following the Eastern and Northern boundary lines of the said Ann Haly's lot to the Torbay road, and thence in a straight line Northwesterly to the Northeastern end of New-found pond, thence along the shore of the said pond to the South West end thereof, thence Southerly along the Western boundary line of a lot of land granted to James Whelan, until the same strikes the Portugal Cove road—thence in the same direction to Windsor Lake—thence Southeasterly along the said Lake to the Eastern end thereof, thence Westerly, following the windings of the shore of the said Lake to the most South Western point of the same, thence in a straight line to the Northern extremity of the Broad Cove settlement, but excluding the same on the South Shore of Conception Bay—thence from the Northern extremity of the settlement aforesaid, in a straight line to the West end of the "Freshwater road"—thence following the direction of the said Freshwater road, the "Cook's Town road," and the centre of Carter's Lane and Hill, Easterly to "Play House Hill"—

thence round the West side of the said Play House Hill across Duckworth Street, and through the centre of Beck's Cove to the shore of the Harbor of St. John's—and thence following the windings of the shore aforesaid, Northerly to Sugar Loaf aforesaid.

That the **POUCHE COVE** section shall be bounded by a line commencing at a point on the shore Three miles north of the Flat Rock; thence bounded by a line running West to the shore of Conception Bay, and thence following the windings of the said shore Northwardly to Cape St. Francis, and thence Southeastwardly to the place of commencement. And the Electors dwelling within the said Section shall deliver their votes at Pouche Cove.

That the **TORBAY** Section shall be bounded by the Northern boundary line of the St. John's Section above described, from Sugar Loaf to the Northeastern end of New-found pond; thence in a straight line to Baleine Head, inclusive, on the Southern Shore of Conception Bay, and thence following the windings of the said shore Northerly to the Southern boundary line of the Pouche Cove Section hereinbefore described; thence following the said Southern boundary line Easterly to the sea shore three miles North of Flat Rock, and thence following the winding of the shore Southeastwardly to Sugar Loaf aforesaid. And the Electors dwelling within the said Section (excepting those dwelling at Flat Rock and at Logy Bay, respectively, who shall give their votes at Flat Rock and at Logy Bay aforesaid) shall deliver their votes at Torbay.

That the **PORTUGAL COVE** Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Baleine Head on the Southeastern Shore of Conception Bay; thence running in a straight line to the Northeast end of New-found pond, thence along the shore of the said pond to the South West end thereof; thence Southerly along the Western boundary line of a lot of land granted to James Whelan, until the same strikes the Portugal Cove road; thence in the same direction to Windsor Lake; thence Southeasterly along the said Lake to the Eastern end thereof; thence Westerly, following the windings of the shore of the said Lake to the most Southwestern point of the same, and thence running in a straight line Westerly to the Northern extremity of the Broad Cove settlement,

in Conception Bay; and thence following the windings of the said shore Northerly to Baleine aforesaid. And the Electors dwelling within the said Section shall deliver their votes at Portugal Cove.

The Belle Isle Section shall include the Island of Belle Isle.

And we do further order and direct that all Electors duly qualified to vote at the Election of Members for the Division of ST. JOHN'S EAST, and dwelling within the boundaries of the St. John's Section, as above described, shall give their votes at St. John's; at which Station there shall be Five Booths opened for taking the Polls, and which Booths shall be arranged so that the Electors may vote in alphabetical divisions, according to the initial letters of their respective surnames, in the following order, that is to say:

That No. 1 Booth shall be opened for and limited to the Polling of such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter A B C or D.

No 2 Booth for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter E F G or H.

No. 3 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter I J K L or M.

No. 4 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter N O P Q or R.

No. 5 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter S T U V W X Y or Z.

And for the Division of ST. JOHN'S WEST, there shall be at St. John's and neighborhood Eight Booths, and at Petty Harbor and Broad Cove, respectively, One Booth. And for the greater convenience of taking the Polls at the said respective Stations, the said Division of St. John's West shall be sub-divided into two Sections, to be respectively denominated the ST. JOHN'S and PETTY HARBOR Sections; and the division and limitation of the said Sections shall be as follows, that is to say;

That the St. JOHN'S Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the centre of Beck's Cove, and thence following the shore of the Harbor to the head and along the South Side thereof, and the various windings of the shore to Cape Spear ; thence by a straight line Westerly through the six mile mark on the Petty Harbor road to the St. John's District line ; thence following the said District line Northerly to its Western termination on the South shore of Conception Bay, near the settlement of Broad Cove ; thence by the shore Northerly to the Northern extremity of the said settlement ; thence following the Southern boundary of St. John's East, to the shore of St. John's Harbor at Beck's Cove.

The Petty Harbor Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the Flag Staff near the Light House on Cape Spear ; thence running in a straight line Westerly to the sixth mile mark on the Petty Harbor road, and thence, still preserving the same straight line, to the district line running from the Northern Gould's Bridge to Broad Cove, thence following the said district line Southwesterly to the said Bridge ; and thence Esstwardly to and including Petty Harbor ; thence following the windings of the shore from Petty Harbor to Cape Spear.

And We do further order and direct that all Electors duly qualified to vote at the Election of Members for the Division of St. John's West, and dwelling within the boundaries of the St. John's Section as above described (excepting those dwelling at Black Head and Freshwater, who shall give their votes as hereinafter provided, and excepting those dwelling at Broad Cove Settlement, who shall deliver their votes at Broad Cove) shall give their votes at St. John's or neighborhood ; at which Stations there shall be Eight Booths opened for taking the Polls ; and that the Booths in the town on the north side shall be arranged so that the Electors may vote in alphabetical divisions, according to the initial letters of their respective surnames, in the following order, that is to say :

That No. 1 Booth shall be opened for and limited to the Polling of such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter A. B. C. or D.

No. 2 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter E F G or H.

No. 3 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter I J K L M or N.

No. 4 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter O P Q or R.

No. 5 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter S T U V W X Y or Z.

One Booth, on the Topsail Road, at which Electors residing between the junction of the Cockpit Road with the Topsail Road aforesaid, at the top of Palk's Hill, and the Western boundary of the said District inclusive, shall deliver their votes; one Booth on the Bay Bulls road, at which all Electors residing between Waterford Bridge and the Northern Gould's Bridge, shall deliver their votes; and one Booth at the South Side of St. John's Harbor, at which all Electors residing on the said South side and at Freshwater, shall deliver their votes; the Electors at Black Head being at liberty to vote at either the South Side Booth, or at the Petty Harbor Booth, as to them may be most convenient.

And the Electors dwelling within the said Petty Harbor Section as above described, shall give their votes at Petty Harbor.

And the Returning Officers shall, to every one of the said Booths at St. John's, affix thereupon, in conspicuous characters, the number of the Booth and the initial letters of the names of such Electors as are assigned to vote at each Booth respectively, in conformity with the foregoing rules and orders.

And We do further order and direct that for the Elections for the DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION BAY, there shall be, for the Election of Two Members for the SOUTHERN DIVISION thereof, at Topsail one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and between Horse Cove and Manuels, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Killegrews one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Long Pond, Fox Trap, Middle Bight

and Lower Gullies, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Lance Cove one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at and from the Upper Gullies to the Brook that runs through Indian Pond, shall deliver their votes; at Holyrood two Booths, that is to say: one Booth at South side thereof, at which Electors dwelling between the Brook that runs through Indian Pond and the South side of Holyrood, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; and another Booth at the North side of Holyrood at which Electors dwelling there and including the South side to the Northern boundary of Holyrood, including the Northern Arm thereof, shall deliver their votes; at Chapel Cove one Booth, at which Electors resident at Chapel's Cove, Red Rock Cove, and Chapel Cove Pond Head, and those residing between James Haynes at Grant's Marsh and Timothy Sullivan's inclusive of Wall's Pond on the main line of road from Holyrood to Harbor Main, shall deliver their votes; at Harbor Main one Booth at which Electors dwelling there and neighborhood, shall deliver their votes; at Salmon Cove one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Broad Cove, and between Harbor Main and to the River Head of Cat's Cove, shall deliver their votes; at Cat's Cove one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there, and at the River Head thereof to Bacon's Cove, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Collier's Cove one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there, and from and between there and Turk's Cove, inclusive, shall deliver their votes. Electors dwelling at Gaster's Salmon Cove, shall deliver their votes at Harbor Main instead of at Salmon Cove.

For the Election of One Member for the PORT-DE-GRAVE DIVISION thereof, there shall be, at Brigus one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Turk's Gut and Cupid's, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Cupids one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Southern Gut bridge and Cupids, including the latter place, and also at which Electors dwelling between Cupids and Burnt Head, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at or near Northern Gut one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Southern Gut bridge and Bradbury Hill, inclusive, and at Hall's Town, North River, and at Northern Gut, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Southern River one Booth, at which Electors dwelling at that place and neighborhood, shall deliver their votes; at Bareneed one Booth, at which Electors dwelling be-

tween Bradbury's Hill and Bareneed, being to Foristal's, inclusive, shall deliver their votes ; at Port-de-Grave one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Bareneed, exclusive of the latter place and Bay Roberts Point, including Port-de-Grave, shall deliver their votes.

For the Election of Two Members for the HARBOR GRACE DIVISION thereof, there shall be at Bay Roberts three booths, at which Electors dwelling between Port-de-Grave and the south side of Spaniard's Bay Gut, shall deliver their votes ; which booths shall respectively be numbered 1, 2, and 3, and be so arranged that

At No. 1 Booth shall be received the votes of those Electors only who reside from the Brook at the Cosh, to the south side of Spaniard's Bay Gut, inclusive, thence, in an eastwardly direction to the line north and south from the site of the late Episcopal Church.

At No. 2 Booth, the votes of those Electors only who reside to the eastward of the said north and south side line from the site of the late Episcopal Church.

At No. 3 Booth, the votes of those Electors only who reside between the north side of Long Beach Pond to the Brook at the Cosh, inclusive, and of those who reside in the Country Path Road.

At Spaniard's Bay one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Spaniard's Bay Gut and Bishop's Cove, exclusive, shall deliver their votes. At Upper Island Cove one Booth, at which Electors between Bishop's Cove, exclusive, and Bryant's Cove, exclusive, shall deliver their votes. At Bryant's Cove one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Island Cove and Feather Point shall deliver their votes. At Bishop's Cove one Booth, at which Electors residing at Bishop's Cove aforesaid, shall deliver their votes. And at Harbor Grace, there shall be five Booths for receiving the votes of all Electors dwelling between Feather Point and Harbor Grace, inclusive, which Booths shall respectively be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and be so arranged that

At No. 1 Booth, shall be received the votes of those Electors only who reside to the eastward of Cochrane street and Stretton's Hill, and from thence in a northwardly direction.

At No. 2 Booth, the votes of those Electors only to the West of the boundary of No. 1 Booth, and to the eastward of Noad Street, and from thence in a northwardly direction.

At No. 3 Booth, the votes of those Electors only between the Western line of Booth No. 2 and Wm. Thistle's House, inclusive.

At No. 4 Booth, the votes of those Electors only between Wm. Thistle's House, exclusive, and the Southern Brook at River Head.

At No. 5 Booth, the votes of those Electors only between the Southern Brook at River Head and Feather Point.

For the Election of One Member for the CARBONEAR DIVISION thereof, there shall be at Carbonear six Booths, at which the Electors dwelling within the said Division, namely between Harbor Grace, exclusive, and Freshwater, exclusive, shall deliver their votes.

Booth No. 1.—In that part of the said District lying between Capt. Francis Taylor's lane up to Burden's Hill, to its junction with the Heart's Content road, to Little Beaver Pond Brook, the extent of the district eastward on both sides of the street.

Booth No. 2.—On that part of the said district lying West of said lane to East of Bemister's Hill, from the Main Street, thence both sides of Heart's Content road near and inside Beaver Pond Brook Bridge, on both sides of the street.

Booth No. 3.—In that part of the said district lying west of Bemister's Hill, northwards to East of Grammar School lane, from Main street up Michael Doyle's Hill to Bowman's on both sides of street.

Booth No. 4.—In that part of the said district lying West of Grammar School lane from Main street, Michael Doyle's Hill to Bowman's, including all in the Northwest, West and Southerly direction to the Main Brook North Side, and North of the Gut Bridge.

Booth No. 5.—All that part of the said district lying South and Eastwards of Main Brook to Mosquito North Point.

Booth No. 6.—A Booth at Mosquito.

For the Election of one Member for the BAY-DE-VERDS DIVISION thereof, there shall be opened at Freshwater One Booth; at Black Head, One Booth; at Western Bay, One Booth; at Lower Island Cove, One Booth; at Bay-de-Verds, One Booth, and at Northern Bay, One Booth. At any one of which Booths, the Electors dwelling within the said district may deliver their votes.

And We do further order, and direct that for the Election of Three Members for the District of TWILLINGATE and FOGO, there shall be opened at Fogo, One Booth; at Barr'd Islands, One Booth; at Tilton Harbor, One Booth; at Seldom-come-bye, One Booth; at Change Islands, One Booth; at Herring Neck, One Booth; at Twillingate, Two Booths; at Moreton's Harbor, One Booth; at Ward's Harbor, One Booth; at Moore's Cove (New Bay), One Booth; at Fortune Harbor, One Booth; Exploits, (Burnt Island), One Booth; at Jackson's Cove, One Booth; at Round Harbor, One Booth; at Little Bay Islands, One Booth; at Musgrave Harbor, one Booth; at Cat Harbor, One Booth; at Joe Batt's Arm, One Booth; at Indian Islands, One Booth; and at Bett's Cove, One Booth. At any one of which Booths the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Three Members for the District of BONAVISTA, there shall be opened at Bonavista, One Booth; at Lower Amherst Cove, One Booth; at King's Cove, One Booth; at Keels, One Booth; at Tickle Cove, One Booth; at Plate Cove, One Booth; at Indian Arm, One Booth; at Musgrave Town, One Booth; at Salvage, One Booth; at Brooklyn, One Booth; at Greenspond, One Booth; at Pool's Island, One Booth; at Pinchard's Island, One Booth; at Cape Cove, One Booth; at any one of which Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Three Members for the District of TRINITY, there shall be opened at Trinity, One Booth; at Catalina, One Booth; at Bird Island Cove, One Booth; at Heart's Content, One Booth; at Hant's Harbor, One Booth; at Old Perlican, One Booth; at Grate's Cove, One Booth; at Heart's Delight, One Booth; at New

Harbor, One Booth ; at Shoal Harbor (N. W. Arm of Random,) One Booth ; at Salmon Cove East, One Booth ; at Fox Harbor, One Booth ; and at Britannia Cove, Smith's Sound, One Booth ; at any one of which the electors dwelling within the said district may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Two Members for the district of FERRYLAND, there shall be opened at Ferryland, One Booth, at which electors dwelling between Cape Broyle and Aquaforte, including the latter place, shall deliver their votes ; Also at Cape Broyle, One Booth, at which electors dwelling between LaManche and Cape Broyle, including the latter place, shall deliver their votes : Also at Toad's Cove, One Booth, at which electors dwelling between the South Head of Witless Bay and LaManche, including the latter place, shall deliver their votes : Also at Witless Bay, One Booth, at which electors dwelling between the North Head and the South Head of the said Bay, shall deliver their votes : Also at Bay Bulls, One Booth, at which electors dwelling between the Goulds, exclusive, and the North Head of Witless Bay, shall deliver their votes : Also at the Goulds, One Booth, at which electors dwelling at that place, shall deliver their votes : Also at Fermeuse, One Booth, at which electors dwelling between Aquaforte and Fermeuse, shall deliver their votes : And also at Renew's, One Booth, at which electors dwelling between Fermeuse and Cape Race, shall deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Three Members for the District of PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S, there shall be One Booth opened at each of the following places, namely, at St. Mary's, Little Placentia, Great Placentia, Sound Island, Isle of Valen, and Harbor Buffett in Long Island, Oderin, Trepassey, Salmonier, Distress and Branch, at any one of which booths the electors dwelling within the said district may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Two Members for the District of BURIN, there shall be One Booth opened at each of the following places, namely, at Burin, Great St. Lawrence, Lamaline, Fortune, Grand Bank, Beau Bois, Flat Islands ; at any one of which booths the electors dwelling within the said district may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of One Member for the District of FORTUNE BAY, there shall be One Booth opened at each of the following places, namely: at Harbor Briton, English Harbor, Gaultois, St. Jacques, Belloram and Pushthrough; at any one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of One Member for the District of BURGEO and LAPOILE, there shall be One Booth opened at each of the following places, namely, at Burgeo, Channel, Rose Blanche, Burnt Island, Western Point, Petites and Rameo Islands; at any one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And we do further order and direct that the several Returning Officers, Deputy Returning Officers, and Poll Clerks, appointed and employed in their several Offices at the said General Election, and being duly qualified to vote, shall and may be allowed to deliver their votes at their respective polling Stations, without reference to any local or alphabetical rule or arrangement above made to the contrary, in respect to certain Voters in any of the Electoral Districts.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Our Island of Newfoundland.

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at Saint John's, in our said Island, this Tenth day of September, A. D. 1878. and in the Forty-second year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER.
Governor.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS We did by Our Proclamations made and issued under the Great Seal of Our Island of Newfoundland, and bearing date the Ninth and Tenth days of September last past, amongst other things, direct and appoint the several places within the Electoral Division of St. John's East, the Electoral Districts of Fortune Bay, Burin, Placentia and St. Mary's, and Bonavista Bay, and the Harbor Grace Division of the Electoral District of Conception Bay, respectively, at which Polling places should be established for taking the Polls at the ensuing General Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly of Our said Island; and whereas we deem it expedient to direct and appoint that there shall be, in addition to the Booths so appointed for the said Electoral Division of St. John's East, the Electoral Districts of Fortune Bay, Burin, Placentia and St. Mary's, and Bonavista Bay, and the Harbor Grace Division of the Electoral District of Conception Bay, respectively,—one Booth at Outer Cove, in the said Electoral Division of St. John's East; one Booth at Garnish, in the said District of Fortune Bay; one Booth at Lawn, in the said District of Burin; one Booth at Holyrood, St. Mary's Bay, and one Booth at Great Paradise, in the said District of Placentia and St. Mary's; one Booth at Gambo

Mills, Freshwater Bay, and one Booth at Open Hall, in the said District of Bonavista Bay ; and one Booth at Tilton, Spaniard's Bay, in the said Harbor Grace Division of the Electoral District of Conception Bay.

We do, therefore, hereby declare to all Our loving subjects in Our said Island, that it is Our will, and We do hereby direct and appoint, that the Election of Three Members for the said Division of St. John's East, shall also be holden at Outer Cove, aforesaid ; and that the Election of One Member for the said District of Fortune Bay, shall also be holden at Garnish, aforesaid ; that the Election of Two Members for the District of Burin, shall also be holden at Lawn, aforesaid ; that the Election of Three members for the said District of Placentia and St. Mary's, shall also be holden at Holyrood, St. Mary's Bay, and Great Paradise, aforesaid ; and that the Election of Three Members for the said District of Bonavista Bay, shall also be holden at Gambo Mills, Freshwater Bay, and at Open Hall, aforesaid ; and that the Election of Two Members for the said Harbor Grace Division of the Electoral District of Conception Bay, shall also be holden at Tilton, Spaniard's Bay, aforesaid ; and which said Places We do hereby, for that purpose, appoint to be Polling Stations in addition to the places named in and by Our said Proclamations.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Island of Newfoundland.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Our said Island and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in Our said Island, this Twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1878, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,
Governor.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, 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, the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1876, in the Thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, hath given and granted unto me full power and authority to summon and call General Assemblies of the Frecholders 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 Sixth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine ; and of which all persons concerned therein are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

General Assembly

NEW ZEALAND.

1878.

Printed and Published by the Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand.

The following are the names of the Members returned by the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts to represent the said Districts in the General Assembly:

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

Thirteenth General Assembly

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THURSDAY, 6th February, 1879.

BEGUN and holden at St. John's, on Thursday, the sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, in the Forty-second year of the Reign of Our Sovereign LADY VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, G. C. M. G., having, by his Proclamation bearing date the 25th day of June last, dissolved the last General Assembly, and having by his Proclamation bearing date the 9th September last, called a new one, and by his Proclamation bearing date the 17th day of December last, appointed THURSDAY, the 6th day of February, instant, for the meeting of the said General Assembly, for the despatch of business.

The following are the names of the Members returned by the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts to represent the said Districts in the General Assembly :—

District of St. John's East :

Robert J. Kent, Esq.
Michael J. O'Mara, Esq.
Robert J. Parsons, Junior, Esq.

District of St. John's West :

Lewis Tessier, Esq.
Patrick J. Scott, Esq.
Michael Fenelon, Esq.

District of Harbor Main :

Joseph I. Little, Esq.
Patrick Nowlan, Esq.

District of Brigus and Port-de-Grave :

Nathan Norman, Esq.

District of Harbor Grace :

Hon. Ambrose Shea.
Charles Dawe, Esq.

District of Carbonear :

Hon. John Rorke.

District of Bay-de-Verds :

Alfred Penny, Esq.

District of Trinity :

Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
James Watson, Esq.
John Rendell, Esq.

District of Bonavista :

Francis Winton, Esq.
George Skelton, Esq.
James Saint, Esq.

District of Twillingate and Fogo :

A. J. W. McNeily, Esq.
Stanley B. Carter, Esq.
Richard P. Rice, Esq.

District of Ferryland :

J. G. Conroy, Esq.
Daniel J. Greene.

District of Placentia and St. Mary's :

Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
James Collins, Esq.
M. E. Dwyer, Esq.

District of Burin :

Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
Hon. J. S. Winter.

District of Fortune Bay :

James O. Fraser, Esq.

District of Burgeo and LaPoile :

A. M. Mackay, Esq.

By virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal to the Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, and the Hon. EDWARD DALTON SHEA, which is as follows :—

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER.

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

KNOW YE that we have constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do constitute and appoint the Honorables EDWARD MORRIS,

President of the Legislative Council, and EDWARD D. SHEA, Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Newfoundland, to be Commissioners, they or either of them to administer the oath of allegiance to the Honorables JOHN H. WARREN, ROBERT ALEXANDER, JAMES FOX, and CHARLES R. AYRE, appointed by Commission of Our Governor of Our said Island, to be members (provisionally) of Our Legislative Council of Our said Island, and also to the undermentioned persons elected to serve in the General Assembly of Our said Island, for the several Districts and Divisions of Districts set opposite their names respectively, and appointed by Proclamation of Our said Governor of Our said Island, to be holden at St. John's on the sixth day of this instant month, viz :—

St. John's, (Eastern Division :)

Michael J. O'Mara, Esq.
Robert J. Kent, Esq.
Robert J. Parsons, Junior, Esq.

St. John's, (Western Division :)

Lewis Tessier, Esq.
Patrick J. Scett, Esq.
Maurice Fenelon, Esq.

Conception Bay, (Southern Division :)

Joseph I. Little, Esq.
Patrick Nowlan, Esq.

Conception Bay, (Port-de-Grave Division :)

Nathan Norman, Esq.

Harbor Grace Division :

Charles Dawe, Esq.
Hon. Ambrose Shea.

Carbonear Division :

Hon. John Rorke.

Bay-de-Verd Division :

Alfred Penny, Esq.

District of Trinity Bay :

Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
James H. Watson, Esq.
John Rendell, Esq.

District of Bonavista Bay :

Francis Winton, Esq.
George Skelton, Esq.
James Saint, Esq.

District of Twillingate and Fogo :

Alexander J. W. McNeily, Esq.
Stanley B. Carter, Esq.
Richard P. Rice, Esq.

District of Ferryland :

J. G. Conroy, Esq.
Daniel J. Greene, Esq.

District of Placentia and St. Mary's :

Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
James Collins, Esq.
M. E. Dwyer, Esq.

District of Burin :

Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
Hon. J. S. Winter.

District of Fortune Bay :

James O. Fraser, Esq.

District of Burgeo and LaPoile :

A. M. Mackay, Esq.

Giving to them and either of them, our said Commissioners, full power and authority to perform the matters hereinbefore mentioned, ratifying and confirming all whatsoever they or either of them shall do and perform in this behalf, and thereof they or either of them are to

make due return under their hands and seals, unto our Governor of our said Island with these presents annexed.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of our aforesaid Island.

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor Commander in-Chief in and over our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at Saint John's, in our said Island, this Fifth day of February, A. D. 1879, and in the Forty-second year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA.

Colonial Secretary.

Dedimus Potestatem,

Examined,

W. V. WHITEWAY,

H. M. Attorney General.

The said Commissioners came between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on the said sixth day of February, into the Council Chamber, John Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, attending, and the names of members returned, as before set forth, for the several Districts throughout the Island, having been called over by the Clerk, they all appeared (with the exception of James Collins, Esq., one of the members for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's; and Patrick J. Scott, Esq., one of the members for the District of St. John's West) and took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance in the presence of the said Commissioners.

And the said members took their seats for the said several Districts accordingly.

At two o'clock a Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly the members of the Assembly attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, when the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council said, by command of His Excellency the Governor :

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you that His Excellency does not see fit to declare the causes for which he has summoned this General Assembly until there be a Speaker of this Assembly. It is, therefore, His Excellency's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, do retire and proceed to the choice of some proper person as your Speaker, and that you present him for His Excellency's approbation.

And the Members being returned to the Assembly Room, the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL addressing himself to the Clerk, who standing up, pointed to him, and then sat down, moved,

That ALEX. J. W. McNEILY, Esq. do take the Chair as Speaker of this House.

Which motion was seconded by the Hon. J. S. WINTER.

And the question being put thereon,—

Ordered,—That ALEX. J. W. McNEILY, Esq., do take the Chair as Speaker of this House.

Mr. McNEILY was then conducted to and placed in the Chair by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, and the Hon. Mr. WINTER. When standing on the step, he addressed the House as follows :

GENTLEMEN,—

I have to thank the House for the high honor conferred upon me by this election to the office of Speaker. As arbiter of its debates, and ruler of its procedure, I trust that I may be enabled to discharge my responsibilities with impartiality and discretion ; and I feel assured that in my endeavor so to act, I shall be supported by the cordial co-operation of the House.

Mr. Speaker elect and the House then went to attend His Excellency the Governor, in the Council Chamber, when Mr. Speaker elect was presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Hon. Attorney General, who addressed His Excellency as follows :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly agreeably to Your Excellency's command have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and have elected ALEX. J. W. McNEILY, Esq., member for the District of Twillingate and Fogo, and by their direction, I beg to present him for Your Excellency's approval.

Whereupon,—

The Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor, said :

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY, Esquire—

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that His Excellency approves of the choice which the House of Assembly have made of you to be their Speaker.

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Excellency the Governor as follows :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

As Your Excellency has been pleased to approve of my election as Speaker, it now devolves upon me in that capacity humbly to demand in the name of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Commons, House of Assembly of this Island, a continuance of their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges: that they may have freedom of speech in their debates and deliberations; and that I as their Speaker, when the interests of the public service may require it, may have free access to Your Excellency's presence. On my own behalf I have to express the hope that the choice which the House of Assembly have made in electing me to be their Speaker will induce Your Excellency to place the most favourable construction upon my conduct whilst endeavoring to discharge the high duties of this important and responsible office.

*Whereupon,—*The Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency, said :

MR. SPEAKER,—

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to assure you that he will extend to you and the House of Assembly the amplest and fullest privileges that have been accorded to your predecessors.

The House being returned to the Assembly Room and Mr. Speaker in the Chair, reported that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased to make a speech to both branches of the Legislature, of which Mr. Speaker said, to prevent mistakes he had obtained a copy, and which he read to the House as follows :

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

It affords me satisfaction to recur to your counsel and assistance in relation to various matters of public moment.

I am sure, however, you will feel that on the present occasion my first utterances should be those of sorrow for the great affliction with which it has pleased Providence to visit our beloved Queen and the Royal Family in the recent death of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse. Loyal hearts in every portion of the British Dominions have been stirred with emotions in unison with those of Her Majesty and Her Royal Family for the loss of a daughter and sister so preëminently endeared to them ; and nowhere, I believe, has more fervent sympathy been awakened than in the breasts of the people of Newfoundland.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature a General Election has been held in the Colony ; and while offering my congratulations to those gentlemen to whom popular favor has confided the Representative trust, I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity of recognizing to the greatest credit of the constituencies, the strict observance of peace and good order which distinguished their proceedings in every district of the Colony, even in cases of close and excited contests.

The retrospect of last year's fisheries discloses several adverse features mingled with experience of limited success. Our sealing enterprise yielded well to the steamer owners engaged in it ; but the sailing vessels were generally unfortunate. The spring also witnessed an unusually large loss of property in sailing craft ; which with the

low prices realized by exporters of Oil and Skins, must have formed a considerable drawback upon the result of this industry. The Shore Cod Fishery was little, if at all, more productive than that of 1877, which was itself far below an average catch.

That of Labrador gave a good return of produce, but I regret that shipments have been attended with serious loss. The Salmon and Herring Fisheries were both very deficient.

The Fishery at the Banks, though not yet extensively prosecuted is nevertheless moderately progressive, and I believe that the coming season will see increased investments in this pursuit. The endeavors of the Legislature to aid the revival of this Fishery appear to have been wisely directed and you may deem it advisable to continue Legislative encouragement until the enterprise has attained a position of more assured stability.

Our agriculturists reaped fair returns for their labors of last season ; and the potato, which is of such primary importance to our people, though it did not wholly escape disease, was for the most part gathered in healthy condition. The subject of Agriculture is so suggestive of that of the construction and extension of main roads that I would here commend to your continued attention these elements of progress. Certain modifications of the Crown Lands' Law may seem to you to be judicious with a view to the further promotion of settlement throughout the country. Mining operations at the Northward are proceeding with vigour and with prospects of new developments of mineral wealth. The existing Mining Act is, I think, susceptible of improvement in particular respects, and a Bill will be introduced embodying propositions in this direction.

The subject of more effective sanitary regulations for St. John's, seems to demand inquiry as to the more suitable means of carrying out an object of obvious public necessity.

I was duly apprized by the Right Honorable the Colonial Minister in November last that the award of compensation which became due on account of Fishery privileges, conceded to the Americans by the Treaty of Washington, had been paid to the Imperial Government. The Newfoundland proportion being One Million Dollars in American Gold. A considerable part of this sum has already been invested by my Government.

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

The Revenue of last year has fallen short of the estimated amount, the deficiency being in large degree attributable to reduction in cost of our *ad valorem* importations.

The accounts of 1878, with estimates for the present year, will be presented to you as early as practicable, and I am confident you will make adequate provision for the requirements of the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

During last summer a line of telegraphic communication was constructed from Garia to St. George's Bay, Bay of Islands, and Bonne Bay, and to the mining districts in the Bay of Notre Dame. With the completion of this important undertaking we have the gratification of feeling that most localities of the Island now enjoy the benefits of immediate intercourse with each other and with the outer world, the results of which connection, from a social and commercial point of view, it would indeed be difficult to over-estimate.

In accordance with your resolutions of last session, surveys have been made which contemplate a line of road connecting Bay of Islands with Notre Dame Bay, and a road into the Gambo and Gander Lake districts. Reports of these preliminary services, will in due course, be laid before you. Desirous to form a judgment from personal observation of the characteristics of the country from Bett's Cove across to Hall's Bay and Grand Lake, I made a tour through these sections early in the autumn. My visit forcibly impressed me with their rich agricultural resources and valuable forest lands, provisions of nature destined, I trust, soon to attract and reward large numbers of industrious settlers. The long level tract of country from South-West Arm in Notre Dame Bay to the Humber Sound affords such facilities for the construction of a main highway that this great work might be accomplished at a very moderate outlay.

Light-houses have been lately built on Pass Island in Fortune Bay and on Point Verde in Placentia; and a contract has been concluded for erecting one on Cabot Island in course of next summer. I deem it worthy of observation, having regard to the maritime nature of the occupations of Newfoundlanders that our whole Light-house system has reached a high degree of efficiency, evidencing that zealous and meritorious care has been devoted to this branch of the public service.

Despatches from Her Majesty's Government and other papers of public interest will, on an early day, be laid on the tables of your honourable houses.

In now leaving you to your deliberations, I trust the Divine Guidance may direct them to the completion of measures of public usefulness and advancement.

On motion of the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,—

Resolved,—

That the following Address be transmitted to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen :—

To the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of the Colony of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, beg to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our condolence on the decease of Your Majesty's beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, whose loss is so deeply mourned by all classes of Your Majesty's subjects, and also by the people of her adopted country, to whom by her many conspicuous virtues she greatly endeared herself, and by whom her pious memory will be long and affectionately cherished.

While thus desiring humbly to participate with Your Majesty in the sense of the irreparable loss which your Majesty has sustained, we pray that the Almighty may comfort Your Majesty in the endurance of this heavy affliction with that true resignation and fortitude of which other bereavements Your Majesty has been so distinguished an example.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, 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 passed the accompanying Address of Condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the decease of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, which they respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the feet of the Throne.

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

On Motion of Mr. PENNY, seconded by Mr. DWYER.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to the Governor's Speech, with which his Excellency has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

Ordered,—That Mr. Penny, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Tessier, Mr. O'Mara, and Hon. A. Shea, do form the Committee.

Mr. PENNY gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move the Suspension of the Rules in reference to the Address of Thanks.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till half-past three o'clock each day.

Ordered, That the House do adjourn till Monday next.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at half-past three of the clock.

MONDAY, 10th February, 1879.

PATRICK J. SCOTT, Esquire, one of the members for the District of St. John's West, having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, before the Hon. E. D. SHEA, one of the Commissioners appointed to administer the same, took his seat as member for the said district accordingly.

Mr. PENNY, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor on opening the present Session of the Legislature, presented the Address which was read a first time.

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

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

Mr. MACKAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Committee on Printing and Reporting.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for a Select Committee upon the Contingencies of this House.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of the Officers and Servants of this House.

Mr. CONBOY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier to lay on the Table of the House copies of Correspondence (if any) between the the Imperial Government on the subject of resolutions passed in the last Session relative to the construction of a Railway in this Island.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier to lay on the table of the House a return shewing the detailed expenditure for the year 1878, on that part of the coast known as the French Shore, and also a Return of the Revenue collected on that coast for the same year.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier to lay on the

Table of the House copies of Despatches received by the local Government from the Imperial Authorities upon the subject of the Washington Treaty.

Also, for Copies of Despatches (if any) received from the Imperial Government on the subject of the Representation Act passed last Session for the Western Districts of this Island.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Leader of the Government to lay on the Table of the House copy of the last contract or agreement entered into between the Newfoundland Government and the Allan Company, for direct steam communication between Great Britain and St. John's.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the Table of the House copy of all contracts for cleansing the Eastern District of the Town of St. John's, for 1878; also, the amount paid for such service, and to whom paid.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier in what manner the Newfoundland share of the Fishery Award, under the Washington Treaty Act, has been invested.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works for returns of Expenditure of Road Money and Special Grants for the District of St. John's West, for the year 1878.

Also, for an account of Expenditure for the various services in his department, for the year 1878.

Also, to ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the Table of the House the Public Treasury Accounts, for the year 1878, shewing the Receipts and Expenditure, and the sources of such Receipts and Expenditure.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier to lay on the Table of the House all Despatches and Papers concerning the Fishery Award, and if the amount due to Newfoundland, and if so, to whom paid.

Also, to lay on the Table of the House an Account of the Expenditure of the Commissioners of Newfoundland to Halifax in 1878, and if any amount has been paid to the Attorney General for his services on said Commission, and if so, what amount, and by what authority so paid.

The following petitions, praying for the appointment of Outer Door-keeper to the House of Assembly, were severally presented received and read :

By the Hon. Mr. WINTER, from Martin Kough of St. John's, George Wiltshire of St. John's, Robert Walsh of St. John's, P. Grace of St. John's.

By Dr. SKELTON, from Thos. Walsh, of St. John's.

By the ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, from C. F. Brocklehurst, of St. John's.

By Mr. PARSONS, from P. H. Walsh, of St. John's.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The Hon. Mr. WINTER presented a petition from Stephen French, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying to be appointed a Messenger to the House of Assembly.

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

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

TUESDAY, 11th February, 1879.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor on opening the present Session of the Legislature was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the said Address.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Dr. SKELTON presented a petition from Patrick Long, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that he may be appointed either Door-keeper or Messenger to the House of Assembly.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1879.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

On motion of Mr. MACKAY, seconded by Mr. WATSON,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed on Printing and Reporting.

Ordered,—That Mr. Mackay, Mr. Watson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Kent Mr. Nowlan and the Speaker do form the Committee.

On motion of the ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, seconded by Dr. SKELTON,

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

Ordered,—That the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works, Dr. Skelton, Mr. Penny, Mr. Conroy, Mr. O'Mara and the Speaker do form the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the Rules of the House in reference thereto.

The Hon. Mr. SHEA presented a petition from John Munn & Co., and others, merchants, ship owners, ship masters and fishermen of Conception Bay, which was received and read, praying for an alteration in the Law relating to the Seal Fishery, so as to enable Sailing Vessels to proceed on the voyage on or before the 1st of March.

Petitions of the same tenor were also severally presented, received and read :

By Mr. DAWE, from Isaac Bartlett and others, of Bay Roberts.

By the Hon. Mr. FORKE, from Edward T. Pike and others, of Carbonear and settlements in Conception Bay.

By Mr. NORMAN, from Azariah Munden and others of Brigus, and other settlements in Conception Bay.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition from Thos. Connors, formerly Master Mariner, of St. Johns, which was received and read, praying for the appointment of Messenger or Door-keeper to the House of Assembly.

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

Mr. CONROY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for the Regulation of the Trials of Controverted Elections.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier whether it is the intention of the Government to have Fortnightly Mail Communication with Halifax during the months of March and April.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to Amend Cap. 80, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled the Rebuilding of St. John's.

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

THURSDAY, 13th February, 1879.

The Hon. Mr. SHEA, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Seal Fishery which was read a first time.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CARTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

FRIDAY, 14th February, 1879.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to Amend the Law relating to the Seal Fishery.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CARTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery."

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Shea and Mr. Winton do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

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

MONDAY, 17th February, 1879.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

TUESDAY, 18th February, 1879.

JAMES COLLINS, Esq., one of the members for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, having taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance before the Hon. Edward Morris, one of the Commissioners appointed to administer the same, took his seat as member for the said District accordingly.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Surveyor General to lay on the Table of the House a Detailed Statement shewing the various lots of Crown Lands situated within the boundaries named in the St. John's Rebuilding Act, the Fee Simple of which was vested in the Crown on the First day of January, 1833; also, which of the said lots have since that date been sold, the date of such sale and the price received for each lot. Also, which of the said lots have been leased, the date of such lease, the term for which the lot is let, the rent now payable for same, and whether since the lease was granted the rent has been increased or lessened, and when the term of such lease will expire; and also setting forth in detail any Crown Lands within the said boundaries which now remain unsold or unlet.

Also, whether there is in his office a Map of the Colony, shewing the position of the different Lines of Main Roads, and of the principal Local Roads of the Colony, as well those projected and in progress as those already made, and whether if there be such a Map he has any objection to lay the same on the table of the House.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier to lay on the Table of the House the Reports on the proposed Graving Dock in St. John's, and whether the Government intend moving in this matter.

Also, whether it is the intention of the Government to build a Fire Engine-house in St. John's West, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of a Select Committee of this House in a former Session.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the Table of the House a Statement shewing the Number and Value of Returned Casks, and if whether whole or in shooks, imported into this Colony during the year 1874, 5, 6, 7, and 8, with the amount of duty collected thereon.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law Relating to the Coast Fisheries.

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

WEDNESDAY, 19th February, 1879.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the report be received.

Ordered,—That the question for consideration that the Address be adopted be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. CONROY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to appoint immediately a Commissioner to enquire (for purposes of the apportionment of their respective shares), into the relative claims of the several Districts of the Island upon the fund awarded to Newfoundland in accordance with the decision of the Arbitrators engaged in the Halifax Convention.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier whether it is the intention of the Government to create a Fishery Bureau, and if so, whether the Head of the Department is to be a Minister responsible to the Legislature, or is it to be a paid permanent officer of skilled scientific knowledge as in the case of the Geological Surveyor.

Also whether the Government intend devoting to the purpose of a Graving Dock in St. John's any portion of the Halifax Fishery Award.

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

THURSDAY, 20th February, 1879.

Mr. PENNEY moved, seconded by Mr. WATSON,—

That the Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor on opening the present Session of the Legislature, be adopted.

Whereupon,—

Mr. LITTLE moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. CONBOY,—

That the 8th Section be amended by expunging all the words after "received."

That the following be added at the end of the 11th Section,—

"But regret Your Excellency has omitted to inform us what action, if any, has been taken by Your Excellency's Government on the resolution passed, at the same time having reference to the consideration of a railroad in this Colony."

Insert as the 14th Section,—

"This House must express its regret that no mention is made in Your Excellency's Speech of Her Majesty's assent to the recent legislation respecting the Representation of this Colony in the General Assembly."

And the question having been severally put on the said amendments, it passed in the negative.

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

*Ordered,—*That the said Address be adopted.

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

And the Address being engrossed was read a third time accordingly, as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commons House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, respectfully thank your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

We fully reciprocate the sentiments of regret expressed by your Excellency on the lamentable death of the Princess Alice, and you rightly interpret the feelings of the people of this colony and the sincerity of their condolence with our beloved Queen on this great sorrow that has fallen on the Royal Family.

We feel in common with your Excellency that the law-abiding and general good conduct of our people at the late general election is highly creditable to them, and evinces their intelligent appreciation of the privileges conferred by the free institutions under which we live.

We regret that the record of our fishing industry during the past year is not a satisfactory one, the partial success of our sealing operations and the low value of the produce left but little of remuneration in this branch of our trade, while the degree of success of the cod fishery was too limited to give a due return for the capital invested. We regard with great interest the initiation of the deep sea fishery on the Banks, which the past few years have witnessed, and we concur in the opinion that the legislative aid that has been given for the revival of this enterprise was wisely conceived, and that its further continuance for a limited period may well form subject for our best consideration.

We are gratified to be assured that our agriculturists reaped fair returns for their labours during the past year, and we shall carefully consider all questions bearing on this important subject that may be submitted to us, whether in regard to the extension of main lines of roads, or in relation to such modifications of the Land Act as may seem calculated to promote settlement and enlarge the measure of our agricultural resources.

We rejoice at the progress of mining developments in the northern part of this island, and shall give our best attention to the Bill to be submitted to us on this subject. Every possible encouragement should continue to be given to those engaged in this important and promising enterprise, and wise legislation will make this object conspicuous amongst its provisions.

We recognize the great necessity for improved sanitary regulations for the town of St. John's, and shall give the most earnest consideration to any measure that may be submitted to us for this purpose.

It is satisfactory to learn that the award of compensation on account of privileges conceded to the Americans under the Washington Treaty has been paid to the Imperial Government, and that the proportion due to this colony of One Million Dollars has been duly received. We have no doubt wise discretion was exercised in the investment of that portion of the money that has already been placed at interest for account of the colony.

We regret that the revenue for the past year has fallen short of the amount estimated, and a large part of the cause of this decline will, we believe, be found in the diminished value of *ad valorem* imports. When the accounts are laid before us, with the estimates for the current year, they shall be dealt with in the manner most consistent with the interests of the public service.

The work of Telegraph extension would seem to have made most satisfactory progress during the past year, bringing as it does not only the Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, but also the mining districts, within the scope of our telegraphic system, and we agree in your Excellency's opinion that the results of this measure in its social and commercial aspects, cannot well be over-estimated.

We are pleased to learn that effect has been given to a resolution of the Legislature in the last session for a survey of a road to connect the Bay of Islands with the Gander Lake and Gambo districts, and that the report of this survey will be laid before us.

We observe with much satisfaction that the practical interest your Excellency has ever manifested in the social and economic progress of the colony received a further illustration during the past autumn when, at much necessary privation and toil, your Excellency visited the remote portions of the Island between Bett's Cove and Grand Lake, and we feel assured the colony will derive much benefit from the en-

lightened experience you acquired, and of which we already recognise the value in the opinion you have formed that that portion of the country is rich in agricultural and other resources, and that a main highway to bring these means within our reach may be constructed at a moderate cost.

It is very satisfactory to note the valuable additions made to our Lighthouses during the past year, and we concur in the opinion that the present efficient condition of our Lighthouse system testifies to the care and ability that have been devoted to its management.

We thank your Excellency for your promise to lay before us Despatches from Her Majesty's Government and other papers of public interest, and we cordially join in the hope that our deliberations may be favored with Divine guidance to useful and satisfactory results.

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

Ordered,—That JOHN STUART, Esq., be appointed Clerk of this House.

And the said JOHN STUART, Esquire, having taken the Oath prescribed by Law in presence of the House, which said Oath was administered by the Speaker, as follows, assumed the duties of his office and took his seat at the Table of the House:—

I, John Stuart, elected to the office of Clerk to the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, do swear that I will make true Entries, Remembrances, and Journals, of the things done and passed in the said Assembly.

Ordered,—That RICHARD B. HOLDEN, Esq., be appointed Clerk Assistant of this House.

And the said RICHARD B. HOLDEN, Esq., having taken the Oath prescribed by Law, in presence of the House, which said Oath was administered by the Speaker, as follows, he assumed the duties of his office and took his seat at the Table of the House:—

I, Richard B. Holden, elected to the Office of Clerk Assistant to the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, do swear that I will diligently, faithfully, and impartially discharge the duties of Clerk Assistant to the House of Assembly, to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Ordered,—That JOHN H. BOONE, Esq., be appointed Solicitor to the House.

Ordered,—That JOHN B. BARNES, be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the House.

Ordered,—That Mr. John Holly be appointed Inner Door-keeper of this House.

Ordered,—That George Carrington be appointed Messenger to this House.

Ordered,—That Stephen French be appointed Assistant-Messenger to this House.

Ordered,—That John Higgins be appointed the Fireman of this House.

Mr. DAWE moved, seconded by Mr. SCOTT,—

That Thomas Duff be appointed Upper Door-keeper to this House.

Whereupon,—

Mr. KENT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. O'MARA,—

That James Kelly be appointed to that office.

And the question being put thereon it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—That Thos. Duff be appointed Upper Door-keeper to this House.

Ordered,—That John Sheppard be appointed Assistant Door-keeper and Messenger to this House.

The Hon. Mr. WINTER moved, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,—

That Robert Walsh be appointed Outer Door-keeper of this House,—

Whereupon,—

Mr. LITTLE moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. CONROY,—

That Martin Bowdridge be appointed to that office.

And the question being put thereon it passed in the negative.

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

*Ordered,—*That Robert Walsh be appointed Outer Door-keeper of this House.

Mr. CONROY pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to Regulate the Trial of Controverted Elections, which was read a first time.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries, which was read a first time.

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

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier for Copies of all Despatches relative to the appointment of a Magistrate upon the Western Coast of this Island.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Masters and Servants Act, Title 28, Cap. 109, Con. Stat.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Printing Committee to lay on Table of the House the Report of the said Committee.

Mr. DAWE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for a Select Committee of this House to take evidence and report House as to the desirability of discontinuing second trips to the Seal Fishery in steamers and sailing vessels.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the appointment of a Select Committee to take into consideration the sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient to improve the same.

Also, that on to-morrow he will move that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council asking that body to appoint a Select Committee to meet a Select Committee of this House to consider the sanitary condition of St. John's.

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to take into consideration the Law relating to Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals.

Mr. DAWE presented a petition from Jillard Brothers and others of Harbor Grace which was received and read praying that persons appointed to distribute poor relief and road money should be chosen from among persons not engaged in trade.

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

The following petitions praying for Grants to make and repair roads, streets and bridges, were severally presented received and read :

By Mr. WINTON, from George Prince and others, of Seal Cove, Bonavista Bay; James Long and others, of Open Hall; Edward Quinton and others, of Southward Bay; George Chard and others, of Bonavista; John Cheevers and others, of Plate Cove, and from William Brown and others, of Bonavista.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. KENT, from Clement Hudson and others, of Pouche Cove; Michael Dwyer and others, of Belle Isle, and from Richard Kelly and others, of Oxen Pond Road.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. CONBOY, from John Costello and others, of Cape Broyle; and from Jeffrey Power and others, of the Goulds, Bay Bulls Road.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By the Hon. Mr. WINTER, from John Patton and others, of Grand Bank.

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

By Mr. O'MARA, from Martin Kough and others, of Portugal Cove,

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

By Mr. DAWE, from Henry Hutchings and others, of Harbor Grace.

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

By Mr. WATSON, from S. Harris and others, of Russel's Cove, and from R. Stanley and others, of Random.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. PARSONS, from Nicholas Howel and others, of Pouch Cove, and from James Newel and others, of same settlement.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. LITTLE, from George Daw and others, of Lance Cove and John Veitch and others, of Holyrood.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By the Hon. Mr. ROBBE, from David Oates and others, of Carbo- near, and from Thomas Wells and others, of Mosquito.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. SCOTT, from Nathan Tucker and others, of Broad Cove and Freshwater.

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

Mr. LITTLE presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From George Kelly and others, of Lance Cove and Upper Gulleys, for a Public Wharf.

From John Walsh and others, of White Cliffs and Kithughes for a Public Landing Place.

From Michael Whelan and others, of Horse Cove, for a Breakwater.

From Jacob Kennedy and others, of Long Pond, South Shore, for a Ferry.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. WINTON presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From Michael O'Neil and others, of Sweet Bay, for the appointment of a Road Board.

From John Goodacre Cragg and others, of Greenspond, for an alteration in the Postal Service.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. KENT presented a petition from Wm. Shea and others, of Pouche Cove, which was received and read, praying for an extension of Shea's Dock there.

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

Mr. CONROY presented a petition from Patrick Crane, Keeper of the House of Refuge at LaManche, which was received and read praying compensation for relief afforded travellers from time to time.

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

Mr. WINTON presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :—

From Joseph House and others, of Goosebury Islands, for a Breakwater.

From John C. Dominy and others, of Greenspond, praying that Edward Harding may be appointed keeper of the Lighthouse about to be erected on Cabot Island.

From Richard Groves and others, of Bonavista, praying that a Public Well may be placed on Groves Street.

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA presented a petition from H. J. Fitzgerald and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying that some remuneration may be made John Hunt for acting as Deputy Post Master at Henly Harbor, Labrador, for the last two years.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Henry T. Holman and others, of Fortune Bay, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of Mail Communication with Bellorem and other settlements in that District.

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

The Hon. Mr. RORKE presented a petition from Nathaniel Taylor and others, of Carbonear, South Side, which was received and read, praying for the Construction of a Public Wharf there.

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

Mr. WINTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition in favor of Edward Harding to be appointed Keeper of Cabot Island Lighthouse.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, upon the petition of Jeffrey Power and others.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of Henry T. Holman and others, on the subject of a Packet Boat for Fortune Bay.

Mr. DAWE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the petition of the inhabitants of Harbor Grace, in reference to Poor Expenditure in that District.

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

FRIDAY, 21st February, 1879.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a Communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor would receive the House with the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech on opening the present Session of the Legislature to-morrow at half-past twelve o'clock.

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Jeoffrey Power, of Goulds, upon the subject of Roads, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Edward Harding, of Greenspond, upon the subject of appointment of a Light-house Keeper at Cabot Island, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Henry T. Holman, of Fortune Bay, upon the subject of a Packet Boat at Fortune Bay, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Law relating to Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Winter, Mr. Fenelon, Mr. Little, Mr. Nowlan and the Speaker do form the Committee.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Sanitary Condition of the Town of St. John's, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient to improve the same.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Little, Mr. Fenelon, Mr. Kent, Hon. Mr. Shea, Hon. Surveyor General, Acting Chairman of the Board of Works and the Speaker do form the Committee.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have appointed a Committee of their body, consisting of seven Members, to take into consideration the

Sanitary Condition of the Town of St. John's, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient to improve the same, and respectfully request that the Council will be pleased to appoint a Committee of their Honorable House to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Assembly to carry out this most desirable object.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Kent do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the prosecution of the Seal Fishery," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

The Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act respecting the prosecution of the Seal Fishery," were read a first and second time, and are as follows :

Insert as the third Section the following :

"No sailing vessel shall leave port for the Seal Fishery before the first day of March in any year, under the penalty of *Four hundred Dollars*, to be recovered from the owner or other person on whose account such vessel shall have been sent to such Fishery."

The third Section of the Bill to stand as fourth, and be amended as follows :

After the word "steamer," at the end of the first line, insert the words "or sailing vessel."

From the second line expunge the words, "prosecuting the Seal Fishery."

After the word "master" in the fifth line, insert the words "or crew," and after the word "vessel" in the same line insert the words "or from the parties receiving the same."

Insert as the Fifth Section, the following:—

"No immature Seals, known as cats, shall be killed by the crew of any steamer or sailing vessel, at any time, under the penalty of *Four Dollars* for every such Seal so killed, to be recovered from the receiver of such seals, or from the master or crew of any such steamer or vessel: And it is hereby declared that a Young Seal Pelt of less weight than twenty-eight pounds, shall be considered an immature or cat seal. Provided, that no party, or parties referred to in this Section, shall be liable to the penalties or fines herein stated, unless it be proven that over Five per cent. in number of Seals taken on board, or landed from such vessel are of less weight each than twenty-eight pounds, aforesaid. The fines and penalties mentioned in this Section to apply to the excess over such Five per cent."

The Fourth Section of the Bill to stand as the Sixth, and be assembled as follows: After the word "by" in the second line, insert the word "this."

The Fifth Section to stand as the Seventh, and be annexed as follows:—

At the end of the Section, add: "Or any sailing vessel for a sealing voyage before the last day of February: Provided that in the event of either of these days falling on Sunday, such vessels may be cleared on the preceding Saturday."

The Sixth and Seventh Sections of the Bill to be re-numbered respectively, as the Eighth and Ninth Sections.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said Amendments.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. NOWLAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had agreed to the amendments to them referred, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's Table.

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

And the amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the amendments do pass and that the following Message be sent to the Legislative Council :

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly beg to acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments of the Council upon the Bill, entitled "An Act respecting the prosecution of the Seal Fishery," without amendment, and also that the blanks in the 3rd Section, as amended, has been filled up with the words "Four hundred" and that the blank in the 5th Section, as amended has been filled up with the word "Four."

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Shea and Mr. Winton do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. CONROY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General if it is the intention of the Government to put the steamer *Plover*, on the service between St. John's and Halifax for one trip on or about the 3rd or 4th of March, in the event of a fortnightly communication by Allan Steamers not being given us by the Allan Company.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if the Government intend to bring in a Bill to enable the Government to raise money on loan for the purpose of completing the system of main lines of road as recommended by the Special Committee of the last House of Assembly in the Session of 1877.

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 12 of the clock.

SATURDAY, 22nd February, 1879.

It being the time appointed by His Excellency the Governor to receive Mr. Speaker and the House, with the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency on opening the present Session of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government House, and being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker reported that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, he had presented the Address of Thanks, to which His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply :—

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

While thanking you for your loyal Address, I also recognize that your tribute of sympathy with Our Queen on Her recent bereavement has rightly assumed precedence of all accustomed proceedings.

I notice with approval the view you intertain in relation to the Fishery on the Banks, and also your appreciation of the importance of promoting the further development of the Mineral resources, on which, it appears to me, the progress of this Colony will probably be, in a large degree, dependant.

I feel satisfied that your opinion of the necessity of an improved Sanitary system for St. John's will meet the general acquiescence of the country.

Your kind reference to myself induces me to assure you of my continued feeling of deep interest in the fortunes of Newfoundland, and that I shall cordially lend any aid that may be within my power, to contribute to their advancement.

Mr. SPEAKER also informed the House that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency was pleased in presence of both branches of the Legislature to assent to the Bill entitled, "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to take evidence and report to this House as to the desirability of discontinuing second trips to the Seal Fishery in Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Ordered,—That Mr. Dawe, Hon. Mr. Rorke, Mr. Tessier, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Mr. Winter, Mr. Nowlan, Mr. Kent, Mr. Winton and Mr. Rendell, do form the Committee.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday the third day of March next.

Then the House adjourned till Monday the third of March next, at half-past three of the clock.

MONDAY, 3rd March, 1879.

The HON. RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents :

Receiver General's Account in the Treasury Department to 31st December, 1878.

Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1878.

Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on 31st December 1878.

Investment of \$1,000,000, amount of Fishery Award under Washington Treaty Commission.

Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments of the Customs' Department on 31st December 1878.

Return of Vessels built in the Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure for each particular service for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

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

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

Report of Charles J. Harvey, on Survey between Green Bay and Bay of Islands, in 1878.

Return of Leases and Grants registered in the Surveyor General's Department since January 1st, 1833, for Land in the town of St. John's.

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

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

Report of Cashier of Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for 1878.

Statement of Commercial Bank, for 1878.

Report of Harbor Grace Water Company, for 1878.

Report of Harbor Grace Grammar School, for 1878.

Report of Officer in charge of Fisheries' Protection at Cape John, for 1878.

Report of Officer in charge of Herring Fishery Protection, for 1878.

Report of Salmon Wardens at Pussthrough, for 1878.

Report of Newfoundland Boot & Shoe Company, for 1878.

Statement of Affairs of the Newfoundland Screw Tug Company, for 1878.

Expenditure for Relief of the Poor, for 1878.

Expenditure for Shipwrecked Crews, for 1878.

Reports of Inspectors of Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic Schools, for 1878.

Report of Constabulary, for 1878.

Report of Hon. W. V. Whiteway, Q. C., on Halifax Commission.

Printed Papers in reference to Halifax Commission—2 volumes.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor, in relation to Expenses of Halifax Fishery Commission and Award, and Correspondence relating thereto.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to Documents left by the late Professor Stewitz, relating to the Natural History of Newfoundland.

Despatch relating to appointment of Augustus O. Hayward, Esq., as Brazilian Vice-Consul at St. John's.

Despatch relative to Postal Union with Swiss Confederation.

Despatch relating to Certificates for Masters and Mates.

Despatch relating to Imposition of duty on Cod Liver Oil in the United States of America.

Despatch and Correspondence relating to loss of the vessels *Miriam* and *Resoluda*.

Order in Council confirming certain Acts of the Legislature.

Correspondence relating to the wounding of Jean Baptiste Bruton, a French subject at Hillier's Harbor.

Despatch and Enclosures relative to the Traffic in Bait and Ice.

Correspondence relating to Mining Grants on the so-called French Shore.

Staff Commander Robinson's Report on ground near Virgin Rocks.

Correspondence relating to disputes in Fortune Bay, in 1878, between the inhabitants and American Fishermen.

Analysis of Returns in reply to queries relating to Colonial Timber.

Correspondence relating to instruction in saving life as a necessary part of the Education of Children.

Circular relating to appointment of Government officials to act as Foreign Consuls.

Circular Despatch relating to the Contagious Diseases Act.

Circular with copy of Treaty with the Spanish Government on Mutual Surrender of Criminals.

Circular in reference to Coals consumed by H. M. vessels when employed conveying officials of Colonial Government on public service.

Despatch from Secretary of State, stating that M. W. Krætzler had been appointed Vice Consul for France at St. John's.

Despatches in relation to the appointment of Mr Joseph Charles Le Scelleur as Spanish Vice-Consul at Little Bay, Lapoile.

Ordered,—That the said several documents do lie upon the Table.

Mr. GREENE, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the St. John's Rebuilding Acts which was read a first time.

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

Mr. MACKAY, from the Select Committee on Printing and Reporting, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read as follows :

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
3rd March, 1879.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of Reporting and Printing of the House beg to report as follows :

That they recommend that the following persons be appointed to the several positions indicated :

John F. Morris to be Supervisor of the Reports and Publishing of the Debates.

Thomas F. Walsh, I. R. McNeily, George H. Emerson, Junior, and Richard Raftus to be Reporters,

That the Printing of the Journals of the Assembly be done by the Proprietor of the *Public Ledger*.

That the Miscellaneous Printing of the Assembly be done by the Proprietor of the *North Star*.

That the Debates of the Assembly be published in the *Public Ledger* newspaper, to be published tri-weekly or more frequently if necessary, in order that publication may keep pace with the debates, and that the said debates be copied into *Advocate* and *Standard* newspapers.

The Committee beg to call attention to the fact that the over-expenditure which has occurred upon the estimates within the control of the Committee is attributable entirely to the printing during the recess of Education and other Reports.

They respectfully recommend that they should be relieved of all responsibility in reference to the printing of these Reports which should, as the Committee believe, be relegated to the respective Educational and other departments from which they emanate, a reasonable provision being made therefor.

A. M. MACKAY,

Chairman.

J. H. WATSON,

S. B. CARTER,

J. S. WINTER.

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

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General for a detailed statement of the expenditure on account of the Halifax Fishery Commission.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the 41st year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled "And Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors."

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend Title 3, Cap. 15, Sec. 1 to 14, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Central District Court and the Police Magistrates."

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the Table of the House a statement of Duties collected by Customs for two years ending 31st December, 1878.

Also, for a detailed statement shewing the amount of Fees collected from the Sheriff of the Central District for the years 1877 and 1878.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works for a detailed statement of expenditure on main and local road grants for St. John's East for the years 1877 and 1878.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier to cause to be laid on the Table of the House a full and detailed statement of accounts for printing and stationery for the Government, the House of Assembly, and Legislative Council, for the year 1878, with the names of the parties paid for the same.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole, upon the subject of the Report of the Printing and Reporting Committee, and that same take precedence upon the Order of the Day.

The following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair Roads and Bridges, were severally presented, received and read.

By Mr. CARTER, from Robert Temple and others, Twillingate and Back Harbor, for a road to the Cemetery.

By Mr. PARSONS, from Maurice Hogan and others, of Flat Rock ; Esau Noseworthy and others, of Pouche Cove ; Thomas Vincent and others of Logy Kay ; Edward Evans and others, of Pouche Cove, and Jacob Noseworthy and others, of same settlement.

By Dr. SKELTON, from Charles Oakley and others, of Paul's Cove.

By Mr. RENDELL, from James Percy and others, of Hearts' Content.

By Mr. WATSON, from Wm. Singer and others, of Seal Cove.

By Mr. WINTON, from William Penny and others, of Keels; Robert Skiffington and others, of Newman's Cove, and from William Prince and others, of Seal Cove.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. O'MARA presented a petition from David Phelan and others of Pouche Cove, which was received and read, praying for employment on Public Works, to relieve their destitution.

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

Mr. O'MARA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the foregoing petition of David Phelan and others, of Pouche Cove.

Dr. SKELTON presented a petition from John C. Dominy and others, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying that the salary of John Hoskins, Ferryman between Greenspond and Ship Cove, may be increased; also, from George Vivian, Ferryman at Greenspond and Shambler's Cove, and from Frederick White and others, of Greenspond, for the establishment of a Ferry between Ship and Newel's Island.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. RICE presented a petition from Patrick Brien and others, of Tilton Harbor, which was received and read, praying for the construction of a Causeway from the rock to the main land.

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

The Hon. Mr. WINTER presented a petition from R. J. Pinsent, Treasurer, and Prescott Emerson, Secretary to the Law Society of Newfoundland, which was received and read, praying for a grant in aid of the funds of the institution.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from John Cluett and others, of Belloram, and other settlements in Fortune Bay, which was received and read, praying for an alteration in the Law relating to the bringing Bait to St. Pierre.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from the Rev. R. Dunphy and others, of Belle Isle and Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying that a Road Board may be appointed for the expenditure of that portion of the road grant apportioned for the District of St. John's East out of the Road Act of 1879.

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

TUESDAY, 4th March, 1879.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message of the 21st instant, that they have appointed the Honorable Messrs. Thorburn, Harvey, Rendell and Warren, a Select Committee to meet the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient to improve the sanitary condition of the town of St. John's.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill relating to the Coast Fisheries was read a second time.

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

The following Bills, pursuant to notice and leave granted, were severally presented, received and read.

By the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,—

A Bill for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery.

By the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,—

A Bill to amend the Act relating to Trustees and Executors.

By Mr. PARSONS,—

A Bill to amend Title 3, Cap. 15, Sections 1 to 14 of Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Central District Court and the Police Magistrates."

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of David Phelan and others, inhabitants Pouch Cove, upon the subject of employment on public works, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Mr. SCOTT moved, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,—

That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the subject of the report of the Committee on Printing and Reporting.

And the question being put thereon it passed in the negative.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents :—

Board of Works Expenditure on local Roads, St. John's East and West, for 1878.

Board of Works Expenditure on Main Roads, for 1878.

Board of Works Expenditure for Light-houses, for 1878.

Board of Works Expenditure for Public Works, for 1878.

Board of Works Expenditure for Public Institutions, for 1878.

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

The following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair roads, were severally presented, received and read :—

By Mr. PARSONS, from Francis Sullivan and others, of Pouche Cove.

By Mr. WINTON, from A. E. C. Bayley and others, of Bonavista.

By Mr. SCOTT, from Daniel Tucker and others, of Broad Cove.

By Mr. WATSON, from R. Pitman and others, of Scilly Cove; C. Hiscock and Noah Handy, of same settlement; Richard Reid and others of Random, and John Moore and others, of Heart's Content.

By Mr. PARSONS, from Uriah Langmead and others, of Pouche Cove, and from William Tulk and others, of Portugal Cove.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from William King and others, of Bauleen, which was received and read, praying for a grant to remove the rocks from the Landing place there.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from William Coffin and others, of Rencontre, which was received and read, praying that an Act may be passed prohibiting the killing of Otters and Foxes, between the 10th of April and 1st of October in each year.

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

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the report of Messrs. Kinniple and Morris on the proposed Dry Dock, for St. John's.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petitions of the Rev. R. Dunphy and others, of Belle Isle, and William King and others, of Bauleen.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into, and report upon the amount of money received on account of the proportion due to Newfoundland of the Halifax Fishery Award, and the investments and appropriation thereof, and that power be granted to the said Committee to send for, and examine, persons and papers, and also that a Message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council, requesting them to appoint a Select Committee of their Honourable House for the same purposes, to meet and act with the Select Committee of this House.

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

WEDNESDAY, 5th March, 1879.

The following petitions praying to extend and repair roads and bridges, were severally presented, received and read.

By Mr. PARSONS, from W. Noseworthy and others, of Pouche Cove.

By the ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS from Edward J. Snelgrove and others, of Bay L'Argent, Charles Clinton, and others, of Fox Cove, Edward Power and others of Jacques Fontaine, Wm. Reeves and others, of Garnish, John R. Courage and others of Harbor Mille, Augustus Mullins and others, of Rencontre.

By Mr. DAWE, from John Hayse, Senior, and others, of Bryant's Cove.

By the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from John Stone and others, of Old Bonaventure, Henry C. Hatcher and others, of Smith's Sound, Hezekiah Blundon and others, of Hickman's Harbor, Arthur Tilley and others, of Bird Island Cove, John Walsh and others, of Red Head Cove, Josiah Legge and others, of Heart's Delight, Thos. Frampton and others, of Smith's Sound, Henry Fitzgerald and others, of Old Perlican and Bissan Cove, Samuel Morris and others, of Cockle's Cove and Bar Point, Levi Phelps and others, of Smith's Sound, North Side, Mathew Martin and others, of Northern Bight, Random, and from Arthur Waghorne and others, of New Harbor.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. DAWE presented two petitions from Isaac Bartlett and others, of Bay Roberts and settlements in Conception Bay, which were severally received and read, praying for the erection of a Light-house on the South Point of Bay Roberts.

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

He also presented a petition from Eli Dawe and others, of Coley's Point, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Public Wharf there.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Abraham Johnson and others, of Jacques Fontaine, which was received and read, praying for the construction of a Breakwater there.

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

Mr. WATSON presented a petition from Charles Myers and others, of Hant's Harbor, which was received and read, praying that an additional Methodist Board of Education may be appointed for that portion of Trinity Bay South, extending from Heart's Content to Seal Cove.

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

Mr. TESSIER presented a petition from Charles Bowring and others, merchants and importers of Boots and Shoes, St. Johns, which was received and read, praying that the duty on leather imported may be reduced to eight per cent. instead of thirteen, as an encouragement to the local manufacture of these articles.

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

He also presented a petition from Michael Kehoe and others, shoemakers of St. John's, which was received and read of a similar tenor as the foregoing.

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

Mr. SCOTT pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title 28, Cap. 100, Masters and Servants Act, which was read a first time.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of William King and others, inhabitants of Bau-

line, upon the subject of Roads, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of the Reverend Richard Dunphy, and Reverend C. Ellingham and others, of Belle Isle and Portugal Cove, upon the subject of Road Expenditure, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of the inhabitants of Harbor Grace, upon the subject of Poor Expenditure, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill relating to the Coast Fisheries.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. NORMAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move the House into Committee on Ways and Means, and that it take precedence of all other business.

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

THURSDAY, 6th March, 1879.

Mr. CONROY moved, seconded by Mr. KENT,—

That the Bill to make provision for the Trial of Controverted Elections be now read a second time.

And the question being put thereon, the House divided,—

For the Motion—6.

Mr. Conroy,
 “ Kent,
 “ Little,
 “ Parsons,
 “ O'Mara,
 “ Fenelon.

Against the Motion—13.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ A. Shea,
 “ J. S. Winter,
 Act. Chairman Board of Works
 Mr. Watson,
 Mr. Dawe,
 Dr. Skelton,
 Mr. Saint,
 Mr. Rendell,
 Mr. Penny,
 Mr. Carter,
 Mr. Norman,
 Mr. Rice.

So it passed in the negative.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of the Bill relating to the Coast Fisheries.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. NORMAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Mr. GREENE moved, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,—

That the Bill to amend Cap. 80, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled, "Of the Rebuilding of St. John's," be now read a second time.

And the question being put thereon the House divided,—

For the Motion—7.

Mr. Greene,
 " Little,
 " Fenelon,
 " Scott,
 " Nowlan,
 " Parsons,
 " O'Mara.

Against the Motion—17.

Hon. Attorney General,
 " Receiver General,
 " Surveyor General,
 " A. Shea,
 " J. Rorke,
 " J. S. Winter,
 Dr. Skelton,
 Mr. Watson,
 " Mackay,
 " Dwyer,
 " Dawe,
 " Saint,
 " Penny,
 " Carter,
 " Norman,
 " Rice,
 Act. Chairman Board Works.

So it passed in the negative.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery was read a second time, and the Bill relating to Trustees and Executors.

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

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

Expenditure on account of the West Coast of the Island, for 1878.

Financial Secretary's Detailed Statement of Expenditure on Local Roads, for 1878.

Financial Secretary's Detailed Statement of Expenditure for sundry services, for 1878.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Daniel McCarthy and others, of Outer Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete a local road there.

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

He also presented a petition from John Sullivan and others, of Pouche Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Launch Way at Bragg's Rock in that settlement.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the Table of the House a Detailed Statement of Expenditure under head of Crown Prosecutions, for the years 1877 and 1878.

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

FRIDAY, 7th March, 1879.

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Alfred Moores and others, of Pouché Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road leading to their farms; also from Frederick Morris and others, of same settlement, of the same tenor.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries.

Ordered,—That the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works and

Mr. O'Mara do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RICE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. DAWE from the Select Committee appointed to take evidence and report to this House as to the desirability of discontinuing second

Trips to the Seal Fishery in steamers and sailing vessels, presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read as follows :

FRIDAY, 7th March, 1879.
COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
24th February, 1879.

The Select Committee appointed to take evidence and report to this House as to the desirability of discontinuing Second Trips to the Seal Fishery in steamers and sailing vessels, beg leave to make the following report :—

That your Committee having had under consideration the evils resulting from the taking of Old Seals at a late period of the season, and having regard to much evidence taken upon this subject are of opinion,

1st. That it is expedient that no Seals should be killed by the crews of steamers or sailing vessels before the 12th day of March, or after the first day of May in any year.

2nd. That it is expedient that the purport of this Report should be embodied in a Bill.

3rd. That such Bill should not come into operation until the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES DAWE,
Chairman.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,
LEWIS TESSIER,
JAMES. J. ROGERSON,
JOHN RENDELL,
ROBERT. J. KENT.

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

Mr. FENELON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier for a return of the number and dates of the Meetings held

by the Board of Health, during the years 1877 and 1878, and the names of the Members of the Board who attended said meetings, and also for a copy of the Rules and Regulations of said Board.

Mr. DAWE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee of this House to enquire into the Law respecting the Election of Members of the House of Assembly in this Island, with a view to the amendment of the same, more especially in the manner of voting, and with power to report, if need be, by Bill to the House.

The Hon. the PRÆMIER, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents:—

Statement of Affairs of the Union Bank, for the year ending 31st May, 1878.

Report of Officers in charge of Fiskery Protection Service, for 1878.

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at half-past three of the clock.

MONDAY, 10th March, 1879.

Mr. WINTON presented a petition from Wm. Russel and others, of Bonavista, which was read, praying for a grant to improve the lanes in that settlement.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented petitions from Wm. Tupper and others, of Torbay, and from Wm. Ryan and others, of Pouch Cove, which were received and read praying for grants to extend and repair local roads in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The **HON. RECEIVER GENERAL**, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents:

Financial Statement of the affairs of the Colony for the year 1879.

Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure for the year 1879.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure of Salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the Outports for 1879.

Ordered,—That the said several documents do lie upon the Table

On motion of the **HON. RECEIVER GENERAL**, seconded by the **HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL**,—

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon Ways and Means.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. CONROY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier, if it is the intention of the Government to restore the line of Telegraph between St. John's and Trepassey, and if so by what route?

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

Receiver General for a Detailed Statement of Expenditure for the extension of Telegraphy in the Colony during the years 1877 and 1878.

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

TUESDAY, 11th March, 1879.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RICE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. SAINT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend Title 3, Cap. 15, Secs. 1 to 14, of Consolidated Statutes, entitled, "Of the Central District Courts and the Police Magistrates," was read a second time.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from John Sheehan, of St. John's, late mate of the barque *L. D. V. Chipman*, which was received and read, praying compensation for loss of personal property sustained by the foundering of the said vessel.

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

The Hon. Mr. RORKE presented a petition from John Goodison and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road to Victoria Village.

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

He also presented a petition from the Revd. J. Flynn and others, of Carbonear and vicinity, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Bunker Hill road.

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

Mr. FENELON presented a petition from C. Alsop and others, of Freshwater Road and neighborhood, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road by Kenmount to the Topsail road.

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

The Hon. Mr. RORKE presented a petition from J. & R. Maddocks and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Light-house on the Funk Island.

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

He also presented a petition from Duff and Balmer, and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that the tax for landing goods on the Public Wharf there may be abolished.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals:

Dr. SKELTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Frederick Walsh and others, of Greenspond, on the subject of a Ferry.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the Table of the House a Detailed Statement of Expenditure for the Harbor Masters' office erection.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier to lay on the Table of the House Copy of Despatches (if any) from the Government of Newfoundland to the Imperial Government, recommending the appointment of Captain Howarth as Magistrate upon the Western Coast.

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

WEDNESDAY, 12th March, 1879.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Report of the Auditor General, for the year 1878.

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

The following petitions praying for grants to open and repair roads and bridges, were severally presented, received and read.

By Mr. LITTLE, from Philip Churchil and others, of Topsail.

By Mr. WINTON, from Wm. Kirby and others, of Keels; James Harris and others, of Bonavista; Thos. Walsh and others, of Broad Cove; M. G. Skelton, and others, of Blackhead Bay; James Tremlett and others, of Bonavista; Wm. Veitch and others, of Kings Cove; John O'Neil and others, of Sweet Bay; George Ryan and others, of Birchy Cove; Wm. Haudcock and others, of Goose Bay; Michael Ryan and others, of Rolling Cove; George Sheers and others, of Open Hall; M. W. Stares and others, of Brooklyn, and from Wm. Kirby and others, of King's Cove.

By Mr. O'MARA, from Wm. Bennett and others, of Belle Isle.

By Mr. WATSON, from S. S. Stentaford and others, of Heart's Content.

By Mr. GREENE, from James Johnstone and others, of Ferryland.

By Dr. SKELTON from Wm. Quinton and others, of Red Cliff.

By Mr. FENELON from M. Heffron and others, of Maddox Cove, John Williams and others, of Forest Pond, and from Frederick Squires and others, of Broad Cove.

By Mr. PARSONS from David Doody and others, of Tappers Cove, Frederick Churchil and others, of Portugal Cove, Wm. Langmead and others, of Pouche Cove, and Martin McGuire and others, of Torbay.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Henry Dunfield and others, of Trinity and adjacent settlements, which was received and read, praying for local steam communication with St. John's and Trinity Bay.

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA presented a petition from W. Stephen & Co., the Dundee Sealing Co., and Walter Grieve & Co., which was received and read, praying that articles imported by them solely for the Whale Fishery, and not intended for sale here may be admitted free of duty.

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

The following petitions were severally presented received and read :

By Mr. WATSON, from Thomas Stone and others, of Catalina, praying for the establishment of Steam Communication between Catalina, Trinity and New Perlican or Hant's Harbor.

Also from William Goodchild and others, of Heart's De-light, Heart's Desire and Island Cove; Noah Hand and others, of Scilly Cove, Turks Gut and New Perlican; and from Joseph Hopkins and others, of Heart's Content.

By Dr. SKELTON, from J. C. Dominy and others, of Greenspond; Peter House and others, of Pool's Island; Joseph House and others, of Gooseberry Islands; Edward Bishop and others, of Swain's Island, and from John Hann and others, of Pinchard's Island, praying for the establishment of Steam Communication in Bonavista Bay

From John C. Dominy and others, of Ship Island, Greenspond, for a Public Well.

From Thomas Foot, Ferryman, at Upper Amherst Cove, for an increase of Salary.

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

Mr. MACKAY presented a petition from R. A. Brehn, James Smith and George A. Pitts, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That your petitioners contemplate establishing stations or breeding-houses for salmon culture in several rivers of this Island if encouragement be given by way of an exclusive right of fishery in said rivers, and also an exclusive right of salmon breeding in this Island for a period of ten years.

That the establishment of such stations would be attended with a large outlay of capital in the procuring of ova and the requisite attention to the fry.

That petitioners would be willing to give to the Government in each year during the continuance of the said exclusive right of breeding in this Island, in exchange for such rights, or as a royalty therefore, at least five hundred thousand of salmon fry, capable of being trans-

ported in good condition for purposes of stocking such river or rivers in the Island as the Government might select.

Your petitioners therefore pray that upon the terms suggested and with such other reasonable conditions as to your Honorable House may seem meet. That your Honorable House may take such action as shall enable your petitioners to enjoy for the period of twenty years an exclusive right of fishery in the Placentia, Collinette and Salmonier rivers, and for the period of ten years an exclusive right of erecting breeding-houses for the culture of salmon in this Island.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

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

Mr. CARTER presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From George Boxford and others, of Little Bay Islands, for a Bridge across the Shoal Tickle there.

From A. J. Winsor and others, of Herring Neck, praying that the settlement be made a port of call for the Postal Steamers.

From Abraham A Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, Twillingate, setting forth his long services, and praying for an increase of salary.

From James Rolls and others, of Barr'd Islands, praying for the establishment of a Courier between that settlement, Joe Batt's Arm and Tilton Harbor.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From W. P. Lake and others, of Grand Bank, connected with the Lobster Trade, praying for an alteration in the close time prescribed by the present Act.

From James Keeping and others of Fortune, praying for the Construction of a Breakwater there.

From Henry Hickman and others, of Grand Bank, praying for a grant to deepen the Bar there.

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

Mr. WINTON presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From James Burdon and others, of Salvage, praying for Postal Steam Communication with that settlement ; and from William Kirby and others, of King's Cove, of the same tenor.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery."

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. SAINT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

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

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Frederick White and others, inhabitants of Greenspond, upon the subject of a Ferry at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals, which was read a first time.

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

The Hon. the PREMIER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill respecting the Recovery of Penalties as incurred under the Acts relating to the Customs.

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to the Quarter Sessions and the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to the several District Courts in this Colony.

The following petitions praying for grants to make and repair Roads and Bridges, were severally presented received and read :

By the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from Elijah Benson and others, of Grates Cove.

By Mr. RICE, from Esau Murray and others, and from John Pratt and others, of Waldron's Cove.

By Mr. SAINT, from James Power and others, of Bonavista, and Lawrence Keel and others, of same settlement.

By Mr. WATSON, from Nathan North and others, of Vitters Cove.

By Mr. PENNY, from Nathan Butt and others, of Freshwater ; John Tucket and others, of Spout Cove ; James Parsons and others, of Ochre Pit ; James Halfyard, John Halfyard, and Samuel Gillingham and others, of same settlement ; George Call, Uriah Reynolds and Josiah Call and others, of Caplin Cove ; James Adams and others, of Adams Cove ; Stephen Sillars and others, of Ochre Pit ; John B. Penny and others ; Nathaniel Follit and others ; George Carpenter, William Follit and others, and Reuben Sillars and others, of Western Bay.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. RICE presented a petition from W. Lethbridge and others, of Twillingate, which was received and read, praying for an alteration in the size of the Mesh of the Salmon Net.

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

Mr. RICE presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From John Wiseman and others, of Little Bay Islands, praying that a Road Board may be appointed for that locality.

From John Lock and others, of Tizzard's Harbor, for grant to open a road from thence to Stukless Cove.

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

Mr. RENDEL presented a petition from Peter Coleman, late Packet

Man between Trinity and New Perlican, which was received and read, praying compensation in consideration of his long services.

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

Mr. NORMAN presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From Alfred Spracklin and others, of Cupids, praying for the Construction of a Public Wharf there.

From William Newel and others, of Clark's Beach, praying for the Construction of a Landing Place there.

From Samuel Andrews and others, of Port-de-Grave and Bay Roberts, praying for the establishment of a Ferry between those harbors.

From George Andrews and others, of Port-de Grave and Bareneed, and from Azariah Manden and others, of Brigas, praying for the erection of a Light-house on Bay Roberts Point.

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

Mr. MACKAY presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read :

From Michael Gillam, master and owner of the schooner *May Fly*, praying compensation for loss sustained from the abandonment of his sealing voyage last year owing to saving the shipwrecked crew of the schooner *May Flower*.

From Walter Grieve & Co., and others, merchants and shop-keepers of St. John's, praying that the duty on Leather imported be so adjusted as not to give an advantage to the Boot & Shoe Factory established here over the general importer.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from N. Rabbits and others, of Brigas, which was received and read, praying for the Construction of a Public Wharf there.

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

Mr. NORMAN presented a petition from Charles Baker and others, of South River, District of Port-de-Grave, which was received and read, praying that a Public Landing Wharf may be erected there.

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

Mr. DWYER presented a petition from John Kingwell and others, members of Harbor Buffett Lodge, No. 26, Society of United Fishermen, which was received and read, praying for the appointment of a Commission of a scientific character to enquire into the present state and prospects of our Sea and Coastal Fisheries.

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

Mr. TESSIER presented a petition from Robert H. Prowse and others, Agents and owners of property in St. John's and neighborhood, which was received and read, praying that the Act of 1878 relating to unoccupied lands may be amended so as to reduce the tax imposed thereby.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of Wm. P. Lake and others, of Fortune.

Also on the petition of Henry Hickman and others, of Grand Bank.

Mr. MACKAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of Michael Gillan, of Channel; and on the petition of R. Brehm and others, in reference to the Breeding of Salmon.

Mr. CARTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Abraham Pearce, and also on the petition of the inhabitants of Barr'd Islands, Joe Batt's Arm and Tilton Harbor, for a Mail Courier.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of John Sheehan.

Mr. TESSIER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of R. Prowse and others, in reference to the Tax on vacant Lands.

Mr. WINSTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an

Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of Joseph House and others, of Gooseberry Islands, on the subject of a Break-water.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the Table of the House a Detailed Statement of the sums charged under expenditure on account of West Coast, viz. :—

Commander Howarth, personal expenses for Family from England to West Coast.....	\$720.00
Commander Howarth, per Commercial Bank.....	4602.91
H. M. Customs, on account of Revenue received and applied to Government purposes.....	1373.54
H. M. Receiver General, fines, fees, Licences re- ceived.....	314 40
H. M. Customs, amount received.....	131.78
Commander Howarth, per Commercial Bank.....	4000.00
Do. Do.	2000 00
Do. Do.	3000.00
H. M. Customs, amount paid for Roads and Bridges	200.25
Commander Howarth, per Commercial Bank.....	5450.00
Do. Do.	5200.00
	\$26992.88

The Hon. Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the Legislative Library as regards its contents and the management thereof, and to report generally thereupon, and upon the best means of placing it upon a more satisfactory footing. Also to inquire and report as to the necessity for the best means of providing improved accommodation of the said Library, and for other departments of the public service. Also, that a Message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council requesting that body to appoint a Committee to co-operate with the Committee of this House.

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

THURSDAY, 13th March, 1879.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, "An Act to Amend the Act passed in the Forty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty," entitled, "An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors."

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals was read a second time.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Joseph House and others, of Gooseberry Islands, upon the subject of a Breakwater, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of John Sheehan, of Saint John's, mariner, upon the subject of compensation for loss of property by shipwreck, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Richard Brehm and others, of St. John's,

upon the subject of Salmon Breeding, respectfully request, that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commauder-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Michael Gillam of Channel, in the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, upon the subject of compensation for the saving of a wrecked crew, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of William Lake, and others, inhabitants of Fortune, in the District of Burin, upon the subject of a Breakwater at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Henry Hickman, and others, inhabitants of Grand Bank, in the District of Burin, upon the subject of a Breakwater at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

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

A Bill respecting the Recovery of Penalties incurred under the Acts relating to the Customs.

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to the Quarter Sessions and the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to the several District Courts in this Colony.

A Bill to amend the General Water Company Acts.

Ordered,—That the Bills be severally read a second time tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. WINTER, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,—

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed in reference to the Legislative Library.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Winter, Mr. Little, Mr. Conroy, the Hon. Surveyor General, Mr. Winton, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Fenelon, and the Speaker do form the Committee.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that they have had under consideration the present condition of the Legislative Library, and the necessity of providing increased accommodation for several departments of the public service, and that they have appointed a Committee consisting of eight members, to report as to the best means of establishing the said Library upon a satisfactory footing and upon the effectuation of the matters herein referred to, and they request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to appoint a committee to co-operate with the committee appointed by this House aforesaid.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Winter and Mr. Little do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. RENDEL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Peter Coleman, of Trinity, praying for suitable employment, or a pension.

The following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair roads, streets and bridges, were severally presented, received and read:

By Mr. NORMAN, from Richard Porter and others, of Port-de-Grave and Blow-me-down, Nathan Penny and others, of Bull Cove, James Edward and others, of Cupids and the Goulds, and from J. Wilcox and others, of Brigus, and from Charles Baker and others, of Southern Gut and Salmon Cove.

By Mr. RENDEL, from Jessie Hayfield and others, of Heart's Content, for a road to the New Methodist Church.

By Mr. RORKE, from John Colford and others, of Carbonear.

By Mr. WINTON, from John Rolls and others, of Bonavista.

By Mr. KENT, from John McGuire and others, Linas Goss and others, of Torbay, North Side, Mathew Fitzpatrick and others of Belle Isle.

By Mr. PARSONS, from James Langmead and others, of Pouche Cove.

By the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from Adam Follet and others, of Scilly Cove.

By Mr. RICE, from Josiah Woolfrey and others, of Burnt Bay.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The HON. MR. RORKE presented a petition from John S. Peach and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for the opening of a third firebreak in Water Street as provided for by the Act for widening the streets of Carbonear.

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

Mr. KENT presented a petition from the Rev. R. Dunphy and others, of Belle Isle, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary to the Ferryman between that settlement and Portugal Cove.

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

FRIDAY, 14th March, 1879.

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

Report of the General Water Company, for 1878.

Statement of the Volunteer Fire Company, for 1878.

Report of Post Master General, for the year 1878, with returns No. 1 to 10.

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council beg to acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Then the House adjourned till Tuesday next at half-past three of the clock.

TUESDAY, 18th March, 1879.

Mr. KENT presented a petition from A. Harvey, Gilbert Browning and James Murray, Bakers, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that the drawback on Biscuit baked in this Colony may be continued for one year longer, then finally to cease and determine.

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

Mr. MACKAY presented a petition from Edwin Duder and others, merchants, shop-keepers and traders, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for the imposition of a Tax upon transient Peddlers and Traders visiting this Colony.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the further consideration of Ways and Means.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

The Hon. the SPEAKER informed that he had received a communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary stating that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor to attend in the Council Chamber to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when His Excellency would give his assent to the Bill entitled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries."

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

Correspondence and documents in reference to proposed Railway across Newfoundland.

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of Richard Dunphy and others, of Belle Isle, for an increase of grant to the Ferryman from Belle Isle to Portugal Cove.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly in reply to their Message of the 13th instant, that they have appointed the Honorable Messrs. Tessier, Shea, Harvey and Talbot, a Select Committee to meet the Committee of the Assembly to enquire and report on the present condition of the Legislative Library and the necessity of providing increased accommodation for several departments of the public service.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 19th March, 1879.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

At 12 o'clock a Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor His Excellency had been pleased to assent to the Bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries."

The following petitions praying for grants to make and repair Roads and Bridges, were severally presented received and read :—

By Mr. O'MARA, from George Molton and others, of Pouche Cove, and 10 petitions from the inhabitants of Flat Rock, Middle Cove and Torbay.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. PARSONS, from Michael Bryan and others, of Torbay, and eight petitions from settlements in St. John's East.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. DWYER, from Richard McGrath and others, of Oderin.

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

By Mr. SCOTT, from John Squires and others, of Broad Cove.

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

By Mr. DWYER, from Phillip power and others, of Bay L'Argent.

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

Mr. MACKAY presented a petition from the Revd. Thomas Sears and others, of the Codroys, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Breakwater there.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Edward Thompson and others, of Fortune and Hermitage Bays, which was received and read, praying for the extension of Telegraph Communication to that District.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Robert Prowse and others, of St. John's, upon the subject of Taxation, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Rev. Richard Dunphy, and others, of Belle Isle,

upon the subject of a Ferry, respectfully request that Your Excellency pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order will be thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Ordered,—That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to Amend the Consolidated Statutes; Title 29, Cap. 109, "Masters and Servant's Act" be withdrawn.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENDELL took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

The Bill respecting Penalties incurred under the Customs' Act.

The Bill to Amend the Laws relating to District Courts in this Colony.

Ordered,—That the Bill respecting Penalties incurred under the Customs' Act be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members of the Assembly, viz.: Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Mr. Winter, Mr. Fenelon and Mr. Kent.

Ordered,—That the Bill to amend the Laws relating to District Courts in this Colony be referred to a Select Committee composed of

the following members of the Assembly, viz. : Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Winter, Mr. Carter, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Kent, Mr. Greene and the Speaker.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to amend the Acts in relation to the General Water Company was read a second time.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Edward Thompson and others, of Harbor Briton, praying for Telegraphic Communication with St. John's and elsewhere.

Mr. KENT presented a petition from James Farrell and others, of St. John's, Manufacturers of Snuff, which was received and read praying that the duty on Tobacco Stems be not increased.

Ordered,—That the said petition be referred to the Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

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

THURSDAY, 20th March, 1879.

Mr. WATSON presented a petition from Alfred Pelley and others, of Hant's Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend the main line of road towards Scilly Cove.

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

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

Imports and Exports to and from the Colony, for the year 1878.

Return of Shipping entered at, and cleared from, the Island, for the year 1878.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if any other Despatches or Communications than those at present on the Table of the House have been received by the Government on the subject of the Construction of a Railroad in this Colony.

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

FRIDAY, 21st March, 1879.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier, why the Mails per *Newfoundland* should not have been delivered in less than eight hours after the arrival of the Steamer, and whether means will be adopted to secure their more speedy delivery in future.

Mr. PARSONS presented the following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair Roads and Bridges, which were severally received and read:—

From Wm. Bolland and others, of Outer Cove; Charles Tipper and others, of Torbay; Robert Bradburry and others, of same place, and seven other petitions from settlements in the District of St. John's East.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

And the Committee having sat till 12 o'clock,

SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1879.

And the Committee having sat till 12 o'clock,

SUNDAY, 23rd March 1879.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had come to certain Resolutions on the business to them referred, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolutions in at the Clerk's Table where they were read as follows:—

Resolved,—That the 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,” and the several Acts in continuation and amendment thereof be repealed:

Provided always that all Bonds given and payments made under the said Acts or any of them are hereby confirmed and declared valid; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the same.

2. *Resolved*,—That the following Table of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, as well as on local distillation and the table of exemptions be enacted.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

Animals, viz.:		
Horses, Mares, &c.....	each	\$2 30
Pigs and Calves....	each	23
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry.....	the gallon	10
Apples.....	the barrel	30
Apples (dried).....	the lb.	01
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sansages	the cwt.	2 00
Beef, Pigs' Heads, Feet and Hocks, salted and cured.....	the barrel of 200lbs.	60
Buscuit and Bread, not including Sweet or Fancy Biscuits.....	the cwt.	16
Butter.....	the cwt.	1 12
Casks, empty, second-hand, under 45 gallons.....	each	40
Casks, empty, second-hand, over 45 gallons.....	each	1 25
Second-hand Oil Cask Staves manufactured, capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upwards.....	per 100	5 00
The same capable of making Casks under 45 gallons	per 100	1 20

Cheese.....	the cwt.	\$1 50
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	the lb.	0 04
Cigars, 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and.....	the M.	2 64
Coffee.....	the lb.	0 03
Coals, imported or brought into the port of St. John's	the ton	0 25
Confectionery	the cwt.	3 50
Feathers and Feather Beds.....	the lb.	0 05
Flour.....	the barrel	0 20
Fruit, dried (excepting dried apples).....	the lb.	0 04
Indian Meal and Peas.....	the barrel	0 15
Leather.....	the \$100	11 00
Lumber (one inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness).....	the M.	1 00
Molasses.....	the gallon	0 06
Oatmeal	the barrel	0 20
Kerosene Oil.....	the gallon	0 04
Pork.....	the barrel of 200 lbs.	1 00
Salt.....	the ton	0 20
Shingles.....	the M.	0 40

SPIRITS, VIZ. :

Brandy and other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof the gallon 1 60

All other Spirits of greater strength than forty-three per cent. over proof, shall be deemed to be undefined Spirits, and be subject to duty accordingly

Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..... the gallon 1 00

Gin, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..... the gallon 1 20

Whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	the gallon	\$1 50
Cordials, Shrub and other Spirits, being sweetened mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained	the gallon	80
Sugar—Loaf and Refined	the cwt.	3 50
“ Unrefined.....	the cwt.	2 00
“ Bastard.....	the cwt.	2 50
Tea.....	the lb.	05
Timber.....	the ton	30
Tobacco—Manufactured, including Leaf Tobacco stripped or partly manufactured.....	the lb.	14
Leaf and Stems	the lb.	10½
Vinegar.....	the gallon	10

WINES, VIZ. :

Champagne.....	the gallon	2 00
Port and Maderia.....	the gallon	1 50
Claret.....	the gallon	0 30
Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, Red Lisbon, Lisbon Common and Cape.....	the gallon	0 30
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment under 80 cents a gallon.....	the gallon	0 30
Hoek, Burgandy, and Light Rhenish Wines.....	the gallon	0 60
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment 80 cents a gallon, and any over that price, and Manzanilla and Sherry, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and.....	the gallon	0 90
All other Wines 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and.....	the gallon	0 80
Fruit, other than above enumerated.....	} the \$100	5 00
Fresh Meat and Poultry.....		
Oxen and Cows.....		
Tallow and Palm Oil.....		

Candles	}	the \$100 \$20 00		
Carriages and Wagons				
Ready-made Clothing, viz., Coats, Jackets, Trowsers, Waistcoats, and Southweeters				
Mantles, Dresses, Cloaks and Sacks				
Manufactures of Wood (except Cabinet Wares Musi- cal Instruments, Agricultural Implements and Packages in which Dry Goods are imported)				
Staves, manufactured and dressed				
Stockings, Shirts, and Drawers (made by hand and not woven)				
Anchors and Chain Cables, Copper and Composi- tion Metal for Ships, viz., Bar, Bolt and Sheath- ing			}	the \$100 8 00
Nails				
Bread-bag Brin or Bagging and Bran				
Canvas and Sail Cloth for Ships' use				
Cordage, viz., Rope and Hemp Coic and Manilla Cables				
Corks and Cordwood				
Hoop Iron				
Fishing Tackle				
Iron of all kinds, in Bars, Bolts, Sheets, Plates and Pieces				
Machinery and Parts of Machinery				
Masts and Spars	}	the \$100 13 00		
Medicines				
Nails				
Oakum				
Oats, Rice, Indian Corn, Barley				
Pitch, Tar, Resin				
Raw Turpentine				
Sheet Tin, Solder, and Block Tin				
Staves, undressed				
Goods, Wares and Merchandize not otherwise enu- merated, described or charged with Duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt				

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

The following articles imported into this Colony and its Dependencies shall, after this Act shall have come into operation, be exempt from payment of duty:—

Agricultural Implements and Machinery imported by Agricultural

Societies for the promotion of Agriculture

Arms, Clothing and Provisions for Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces

Articles imported for Religious purposes, Paintings and Statuary not intended for sale

Articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor

Articles for the Official use of Foreign Consuls

Bait

Bark for tanning leather

Boiler Plate

Coals, when not imported or brought into the port of St. John's

Coin and Bullion

Coke

Cotton Yarn

Cotton Raw

Corn for the manufacture of Brooms

Crushing Mills for mining purposes

Donations of Clothing specially imported for distribution gratuitously

by any Charitable Society

Dye Stuffs

Eggs

Hemp, Flax and Tow

Hides or pieces of Hides not tanned, curried or dressed

Junk, Old Iron, Old Copper, and Composition Metal

Live Sheep

Unmanufactured Wool

Manures of all kinds

Materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as Zinc, Copper,

and Composition Metal, together with Nails and Paper or Felt,

which may be used for or under such sheathing

Music, Written or Printed

- Passengers' Baggage, Household Furniture, and Working Tools and Implements used and in the use of persons arriving in this Colony
- Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, including Globes, when imported for the use of Colleges, Scientific or Literary Societies
- Pig Iron
- Plants, Trees and Shrubs
- Printed matter not intended to be written on
- Printing Presses, Printing Paper (Royal and Demy)
- Printing Types and all other Printing Materials
- Printed Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts
- Refuse Rice
- Sand
- Seeds for Agricultural purposes
- Specimens illustrative of Natural History
- Sulphuric Acid, when used for the manufacture of manure
- Steam Engines, Boilers, Propellers, Water Wheels and Saws, when used in the original construction of Steam-boats built in this Colony, and of Mills and Factories
- Twines to be used in manufacturing Nets in the Colony
- Wheat
- Works of Art, viz., Engravings, Paintings and Statuary, not intended for sale
- Woollen Yarn (Wheeling and Alloa) for making Yarn Hose
- Vegetables of all sorts

The following Duties shall be raised, levied and collected on the following articles of

LOCAL DISTILLATION:

- Brandy, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof the gallon \$1 20
- Gin, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..... the gallon 1 00

Whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..... the gallon \$1 00

Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..... the gallon 0 75

In addition to the foregoing Duties there shall be paid 15 per cent. upon the amount payable as such Duties in respect of the several articles above enumerated.

On motion that the Report be adopted,

Mr. LITTLE moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. FENELON,

Whereas,—The Duties of Customs' now collected under the 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, and the several Acts in continuation and amendment thereof, has for years past amounted to a very considerable Revenue amply sufficient to meet and defray all the legitimate requirements of this Colony: and whereas, in view of the present condition of the people of Colony and of its trade and business, it is inexpedient to increase the Duties of Customs as proposed by the application of the fifteen per cent. on all Duties as set forth in the scale of Duties now before this House.

Be it Resolved,—That the said Act and the several Acts in amendment and continuation thereof, be continued in force for one year from the expiration thereof with the exception of such alterations in the Tariff of Duties imposed by the said Acts as may be necessary to secure a fair protection to local trade and industries, so as to afford remunerative employment to the people of this Colony and that with the view of ascertaining and giving effect to such alterations, it is the opinion of this Committee that the Tariff of Duties, as now proposed by the Hon. Receiver General, should be revised by him.

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

For the Amendment—9. Against the Amendment—12.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Mr. Little, | Hon. Attorney General, |
| “ Fenelon. | “ Receiver General, |
| “ Tessier, | “ Surveyor General, |
| “ Kent, | “ J. Rorke, |
| “ Scott, | “ J. S. Winter, |
| “ Nowlan, | Act. Chairman Board of Works, |
| “ Parsons, | Mr. Watson, |
| “ O'Mara, | Mr. Mackay, |
| “ Greene. | Mr. Penny, |
| | Mr. Carter, |
| | Mr. Norman, |
| | Mr. Rice. |

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—That the report be adopted.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, on leave granted, presented a Bill 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.

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

The Hon, RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the Rules of the House in relation to the Revenue Bill.

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

Then the House adjourned till Wednesday next, at half-past three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 26th March, 1879.

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

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commauder-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Abraham Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, of Twillingate, upon the subject of an increase of salary respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of the inhabitants of Barr'd Islands and Joe Batt's Arm, in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, upon the subject of conveyance of Mails, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Peter Coleman, of Trinity, upon the subject of employment or pension, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Edward Thompson and others, inhabitants of Harbor Breton, in the District of Fortune Bay, upon the subject of Telegraphic Communication, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENDELL took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit erections obstructing Lights in Light-houses.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider and report upon the desirability of encouraging Sheep Farms on a large scale in this Colony.

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

Mr. CARTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to Amend Title 5, Cap. 31, of the Consolidated Statutes entitled "Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration."

The Hon. Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for Certain Harbor Improvements in Grand Bank and Fortune.

Also, for a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Administration of Justice.

Also, for a Bill to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. CARTER presented petitions from John C. Dominy and others, of Bonavista, and from William Lithbridge and others of Twillingate, which were severally received and read, praying for the Construction of a Breakwater at Cat Harbor.

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA presented a petition from Paterson & Foster, and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read of the same tenor as the foregoing.

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

The Hon. Mr. DONELLY presented a petition from the Revd. T. Henebury and others, of Trepassey, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Fog Alarm on the Polls at the entrance of the Harbor.

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

Mr. SAINT presented a petition from D. Candow and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for the Construction of a Breakwater at Swerry Head.

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA presented a petition from Thomas Green and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying that a Light-house may be erected on the Funk Island.

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

Mr. CONROY presented a petition from M. A. Clancey and others, of Ferryland, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Breakwater there.

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

The following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair roads and bridges, were severally presented, received and read:

By the Hon. Mr. DONELLY, from James Harney and others, of Peter's River.

By Mr. SAINT, from Noah Burge and others, of Bonavista, Joseph Lester and others, of Swain's Island, Thos. Rolls and others, of Bonavista, J. Reay and others, of Spillar's Cove, and from John G. Skelton and others, of Bonavista.

By Mr. GREENE, from Laurence Grant and others, of Big Pond, Bay Bulls Road.

By the Hon. Mr. SHEA, from Thomas Drover and others, of Upper Island Cove.

By the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from Robt. Woodman and others, of New Harbor.

By Mr. KENT, from Wm. Evans and others, of Pouche Cove, and forty-six petitions from residents in the District of St. John's East.

By Mr. PENNY, from Wm. Christian, Frederick Lewis and others, of Lower Island Cove, Timothy Doyle and others, of Gull Island, Elias Driscoll and others, of Lower Island Cove, Richard Hayden and others, of Small Point, James Cromey, Philip Ridout, Richard Walsh and others, of Western Bay, Edward Moore, Robert Hudson, Robert Baggs and others, of Adam's Cove, Wm. Pennel and others of Ochre Pit, Richard English, Dennis Murphy, T. Kiusela, Joseph Collins and others, of Job's Cove, John Johnson and others, of Northern Bay, and from John Cummins, George Garland and others, of Lower Island Cove.

By Mr. SCOTT, from W. H. Pryor and others, of St. John's West, and from John Tapp and others, of Broad Cove.

By Mr. CARTER, from John Dalton and others, of Exploits Bay and Kite Cove.

By the Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Nathan Tagarty and others of St. Stephens, and from Thos. Hennebruy and others, of North East Arm, Trepassey.

By Mr. PARSONS, from John Stack and others, of Outer Cove, and fifteen petitions from various settlements in the District of St. John's East.

By Mr. MACKAY, from Angus McIsaac and others, of the Cod Roys, and from Michael Downey and others, of the same settlement.

By Mr. WATSON, from William Soper and others, of Hant's Harbor.

By Mr. O'MARA, from John Horward and others, of New Town, District of St. John's East, and fourteen petitions from the settlements in St. John's East.

By Mr. PENNY, from Frederick Snelgrove and others, of Lower Island Cove.

By Mr. NORMAN, from Philip O'Rielly and others, of Port-de-Grave, and from Daniel Conolly and others, of Salmon Cove and Caplin Cove.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. TESSIER presented a petition from Walter Grieve & Co., and others, owners of property on the South Side, which was received and read, praying that the South Side road may be completed.

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

The Hon. Mr. WINTER presented a petition from J. & W. Pitts, and others, importers and dealers in cattle, which was received and read, praying for an amendment of the "Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

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

Mr. FENELON presented a petition from William Beer and others, of Freshwater, which was received and read, praying for a grant to remove some large rocks from the landing place there.

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

The Hon. Mr. RORKE presented a petition from Mary O'Shaughnessy, Widow of the late J. S. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for aid in consideration of her late husband's services.

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

Mr. GREENE presented a petition from James Wheeler, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for an alteration in the Game Laws.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from Philip Ennis, of Burin, which was received and read, praying compensation for loss sustained from the destruction of his house to prevent the spread of a fire there.

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

Mr. NORMAN presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read:—

From Azariah Munden and others, of Brigus for the erection of a Light-house on Funk Island.

From William Hussey and others, of Brigus, for a grant to extend the Public Wharf there.

From Joseph Anthony and others, of Southern River, for a grant to complete the Landing Place there.

From Robert Taylor and others, of Port-de-Grave, for a Ferry from Barended to Cupids.

From Thomas Noseworthy and others, of Turk's Gut, for a grant to erect a Public Landing Place there.

From Mary E. Nuttal, widow of the late Charles E. Nuttal, Esq., Collector of Customs at Brigus, praying for a pension in consideration of her husband's services.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The following petitions praying for scientific investigation into the Fisheries of this Colony were severally presented, received and read:—

By Mr. CARTER, from C. P. Hayward and others, of Tilt Cove Lodge of United Fishermen, No. 20.

By Mr. MACFAY, from George B. White and others, of Lodge United Fishermen, No. 22, of Burgeo, and from John Dicks and others, of LaPoile Lodge, No. 35.

By Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from E. G. Field and others, of Lodge No. 29, United Fishermen of Trinity.

By Dr. SKELTON, from J. C. Dominy and others, of Greenspond, United Fishermen Lodge, No. 28.

By Mr. RICE, from members of the Lodges of United Fishermen of Fogo, No. 10; of Barr'd Islands, St. John's Lodge; of Change Islands, Victoria Lodge, No. 19, and Twillingate Lodge, No. 12.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Dr. SKELTON presented a petition from John Blackmore and others, of James' Island, Bonavista North, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of a School at Pinchard's Island.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a petition from William Fury and others, of Harbor Main, which was received and read, praying for the construction of a Breakwater at Ship Cove.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Isaac Martin and others, of Torbay, Portugal Cove and adjacent settlements which was received and read praying that the traffic in Fish and Oil with the Americans for Bait be prohibited.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Samuel Penny and others, of English Harbor, which was received and read praying for a grant to complete the School House there.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Benjamin Smith and others, of Trinity Harbor, East, which was received and read praying for the erection of a Landing Place at Pease Cove Beach.

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

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Joseph Boyd and others, of Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a breakwater there.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Benjamin Smith and others, of Trinity, which was received and read praying that the salary of the Ferryman between Trinity and English Harbor may be increased.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Wm. Kavanagh and others, of Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for the construction of a road to the Roman Catholic cemetery there.

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

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Patrick Roach and others, of Branch, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Breakwater there.

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

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from James Hallern and others, of Holyrood, St. Mary's Bay, which was received and read, praying that a Ferry may be established at the Gut.

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

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Mathew Fogarty and others, of St. Stephens, Beau Harbor, and other settlements in Placentia Bay, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of Mail Communication with Oderin.

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

Mr. GREENE presented a petition from Marmaduke Clow, of Ferryland, which was received and read, praying compensation for acting as Assayer of Weights and Measures.

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

Mr. NORMAN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Mrs. Nuttal of Brigus.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Philip Ennis, of Fortune.

Mr. TESSIER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of W. Stephen & Co, and others, on the subject of the South Side road.

Mr. CONROY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of the Revd. M. A. Clancey and others, in reference to the Pool at Ferryland.

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

THURSDAY, 27th March, 1879.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to Amend the Act respecting the Preservation of Game as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals."

Ordered,—That the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works and Mr. Parsons do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to Amend the General Water Company Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. GREENE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

The following Bills pursuant to notice, and leave granted, were severally presented received and read a first time :—

By the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,—

A Bill to prohibit erections obstructing Lights in Light-houses.

By Mr. CARTER,—

A Bill to Amend Title 5, Cap. 31, of Consolidated Statutes, entitled, "Of Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration."

By Hon. Mr. WINTER,—

A Bill relating to certain improvements in the Harbours of Grand Bank and Fortune.

A Bill relating to the Administration of Justice.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals.

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

On motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL seconded by the ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS,—

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

On motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL,—

Resolved—That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and

report on the desirability of encouraging Sheep Farms on a large scale in this Colony.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General; Hon. A. Shea, the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works, Mr. Greene, Mr. Fenelon, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Kent and Mr. Nowlan do form the Committee.

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commauder-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Philip Ennis and others, of Fortune, in the District of Burin, upon the subject of a Breakwater at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael und St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and i's Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Mrs. Nutt ll, of Brigus, upon the subject of a Pension or compensation for long services of her late husband, Clerk of the Peace at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of the Revd. M. A. Clancy and others, inhabitants of Ferryland, upon the subject of the Pool at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Messrs. William Stephen and Company, of Dundee, Scotland, and of Walter Grieve and Company, of St. John's, upon the subject of Roads, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the ac-

companying petition of William Joyce and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, upon the subject of a Firebreak in that town, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly appointed to report upon the Sanitary condition of St. John's, with a view to the improvement thereof, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read as follows :

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Legislative Council,
18th March, 1879.

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly, appointed to report upon the sanitary condition of St. John's, with a view to the improvement thereof, beg to report that they have deliberated upon the same, and having examined a number of witnesses, they have arrived at the following conclusions :

They find that the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of St. John's is in some measure attributable to the want of public sewers, but in a greater degree to the manner in which the laws of cleanliness and decency, in many parts of the town, and even where public sewers exist, are set at defiance.

A necessary preliminary to the applying an effective remedy to the condition of matters now prevailing is the construction of a complete and thorough drainage system, but from the want of a survey and plan for a system of sewerage to which each sewer should be made subordinate, it is impossible at the present moment to undertake this most important work.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Executive should employ a competent person to make a survey and plan; such plan should be laid before the Governor in Council as soon as practicable, and all sewers which shall be hereafter constructed, should be made in accordance with such general design as may be adopted.

The Committee further report that until such general system of sewerage be established it will be impossible to frame and carry out

general regulations for drainage in all parts of the town, but they are impressed with the urgent necessity of a thorough daily cleansing and removal of night soil, refuse and nuisance of all kinds and of the producing and carrying out of regulations necessary to that end, and they beg to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Legislature :—

FIRST.—The appointment of an officer, to be called the municipal supervisor, whose duty it should be

1st.—To see that the persons employed to cleanse the town under the control of the Board of Works perform their respective functions in an efficient manner and at proper and convenient times.

2nd.—To prosecute all persons guilty of any infringement of the nuisance acts or regulations that may be framed for the government of the town.

3rd.—To keep a daily register and report of the condition of the streets, lanes and sewers so far as the same may affect the sanitary condition of the town, and to present the said report daily to the Chairman of the Board of Works.

It is desirable that such supervisor should have the power of entering private premises where he may suspect nuisances to exist, and to inspect and have the same abated.

SECOND.—The Committee recommend the appointment of three or more inspectors who shall make daily inspection of the several wards of the town, assist the supervisor in the performance of his duties and be amenable to his control, orders and directions.

THIRD.—That in order to the more effectual carrying out of these regulations the town should be divided into nine wards for the purpose of more definitely apportioning to each of the contractors or other persons employed in cleansing the town and removing nuisance the extent of their several duties.

FOURTH.—That the cleansing of each several ward should be relegated to one contractor or employe, and that the supervisor should provide suitable watertight carts for the conveyance by such contractors or employes of night soil and other refuse or nuisance.

FIFTH.—That if it should be found impossible to get this work efficiently performed by contract, the supervisor should be empowered to have the same effected by the employment of daily labor.

SIXTH.—That the contractor's carts should remove all nuisance of every description from the houses and streets of St. John's between the hours of half-past four A.M. and six A.M. in summer, and between half-past six A.M. and eight A.M. in winter, and that all persons having such nuisance, refuse or other noxious matters to be removed should bring the same to the side of the street in some pail or other vessel, and the persons in charge of the carts should deposit such matter in their carts.

SEVENTH.—That no house rented for or of the annual value according to the Water Company's assessment of forty dollars, should be without a proper water closet, earth closet or such like convenience, and if the owner of the land refuse to provide this, the supervisor may have it constructed and recover the cost of the same from the owner of the land.

EIGHT.—That as soon as the supervisor shall have reported that sufficient provision has been made for the removal of nuisance, refuse or other noxious matter from any ward, notice thereof should be given to the dwellers therein, and after such notice any person depositing any nuisance, refuse or other noxious matter in any street, lane or sidewalk should be fined; and where any nuisance, refuse or other noxious matter shall be found and no evidence shall appear as to the depositor thereof the occupant of the premises next to which it may be found should be presumed to be the depositor thereof.

NINTH.—That in places where there are a number of houses of less annual value than forty dollars, if it be possible, a common privy and urinal should be provided at a convenient distance therefrom, the location of which should be decided by the supervisor.

TENTH.—That sufficient washing of the streets, lanes and open spaces and flushing of the drains by hose from the Water Company's mains should be carried out under the direction of the Municipal Supervisor.

ELEVENTH.—That it is desirable to have appointed some person or persons who should act as Impounders, whose duty it should be to impound all cattle found straying within the town of St. John's.

TWELFTH.—That no female dog should be allowed to go at large in the streets without the owner or other person in charge thereof. If any such animal should be so found at large the owner should be subject to a fine, and if it should be impossible to discover such owner, or if such owner should refuse to pay the fine, the animal should be destroyed by the police or the impounder.

THIRTEENTH.—As to the regulations proposed, the Committee would suggest that the main principles involved therein should be embodied in a Bill, and that the details suggested should form the subject of rules and regulations to be made by the Board of Works, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, and that the Board of Works should have power from time to time to make other rules and regulations in reference to the sanitary condition of the town of St. John's not inconsistent with the general law and subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

FOURTEENTH.—The Committee have had under consideration the most expedient manner of raising funds for carrying out these suggested improvements, recommended as a temporary measure that a further local tax of cents should be imposed on coal imported into St. John's, and that a sum of four thousand dollars should be voted for such improvements from the general revenue of the colony.

FIFTEENTH.—The Committee, in conclusion, would beg to call attention to a matter which is in a measure collateral with their present functions :

In endeavoring to obtain statistics in reference to the death-rate of the town, they have found themselves unable to procure any trustworthy information by reason of the lack of an efficient system of registration ; and the Committee would suggest that some action should be taken which would carry into effectual operation the present law of registration, or, if necessary, that the same should be amended.

A. W. HARVEY, *Chairman.*

ROBERT THORBURN,

S. RENDELL,

JOHN H. WARREN,

A. SHEA,

W. V. WHITEWAY,

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,

J. J. LITTLE,

Excepting to 14th sec., &c.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,

J. O. FRAZER,

M. FENELON,

ROBERT J. KENT.

Ordered,—That the said report be received and adopted.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the foregoing report of the joint Committee on Sanitary regulations for the town of St. John's.

Also for a Bill to Amend the Education Acts.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the Erection of a Fog Alarm on the Powel's Head, Trepassey.

The Hon. Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the Extension of Telegraph Communication to certain portions of the Southern and Western coasts of this Colony.

Mr. CARTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of John C. Dominy, William Lethbridge and others, on the subject of a Break-water at Cat Harbor.

Mr. RICE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor relative to the establishment of a Fishery Commission in accordance with the prayer of the several petitions relative thereto, which have been presented to this House.

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

FRIDAY, 28th March, 1879.

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

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled " An

Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company," and an Act passed in the 4th year of the said Reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company."

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the following Bills were severally read a second time :

A Bill to prohibit erections obstructing Lights in Light-houses.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals.

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

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

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the 41st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

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

A Bill to amend the Education Act.

A Bill in relation to the Sanitary condition of the town of St. John's.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of John C. Dominy and others, of Bonavista, upon the subject of a Breakwater at Cat Harbor, respectfully request

that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Mr. KENT presented a petition from Thos. Power and others, of Belle Isle, which was received and read, praying for the passing of an Act to prevent the cutting of Timber on the Island except for firewood.

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

Mr. KENT presented petitions from Cornelius Power and others, of Flat Rock; Philip Lacey and others, of Torbay; Philip Yeou and others of Torbay, and from John Dwyer and others of St. John's East, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL from the Select Committee to whom was referred the "Bill respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by, and incurred under, the Laws relating to the Customs' and for other purposes," presented the following report:—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
March 28th, 1879.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by, and incurred under, the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes," beg to report that they have considered the Bill to them referred, and as their Report, present the said Bill with some amendments as annexed.

W. V. WHITEWAY,
Chairman,

J. S. WINTER,
JAMES J. ROGERSON,
ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,
J. J. LITTLE,

Ordered,—That the said report be adopted.

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

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor in reference to the unexpended balance of the money appropriated for erections on the North East Coast and French Shore, by Address of last session of the late House of Assembly.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at half-past three of the clock.

MONDAY, 31st March, 1879.

Ordered,—That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to Probate of Wills be discharged.

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

The Bill for carrying out certain improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune.

The Bill relating to the Administration of Justice.

The Bill in reference to Sanitary regulations for the town of St. John's.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to prevent obstruction of Light in Lighthouses.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. SCOTT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Act relating to Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. PARSONS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill respecting the recovery of Penalties imposed under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. DWYER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had agreed

to the Bill to them referred without amendment, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

Ordered,—That the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges on Wednesday next, and stand first on the Order of the Day.

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of certain inhabitants of the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, upon the subject of a Fog Alarm at Trepassey, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Thomas McCarthy and others, of Red Head, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend roads in that locality.

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

He also presented a petition from John James and others, members of the Society of United Fishermen of Heart's Content, which was

received and read, praying for the appointment of a Fishery Commission, with a view to adopt measures by which the interests of the fisheries generally may be advanced.

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

Mr. WINTON presented a petition from Samuel Snowden and others, of Musgrave Town, which was received and read, praying for Coastal Steam Communication between that settlement and Bonavista.

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

He also presented a petition from John Goodacre Gragg and others, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for the extension of Telegraphy to that settlement.

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

He also presented a petition from Joseph Brown and others, of King's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Plate Cove, passing the dwelling of James Curtis.

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

Mr. O'MARA presented petitions from Joseph Martin and others, of Flat Rock and settlements, St. John's East, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair and extend roads and bridges in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from John Collins, Senr., and others, of Lamaline, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Breakwater there.

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

Mr. WINTON presented a petition from Bowring Brothers and others of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for the imposition of a tax upon transitory Pedlars selling goods in this country.

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

The Hon. Mr. WINTER presented the following petitions which were severally received and read :

From John Flemming and others, of Lamaline, for a grant to complete the Breakwater there.

From Henry Benning and others, of Lamaline, for the erection of a Lockup there.

From James Moran and others, of Rock Harbor and settlements in Burin District, for a grant to build a bridge there.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Hon. Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Henry Benning and others, of Lamaline, and on the petition of J. Moran and others, of Rock Harbor for a bridge.

Mr. CARTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend Title 5, Cap. 31, of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, entitled, "Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration."

Mr. SAINT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Jabez Saint and others, of Bonavista, for the completion of the Breakwater there.

Mr. WINTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the petition of Bowring Brothers and others, Merchants, of St. John's, on the subject of license fee being charged to itinerant pedlars, auctioneers, &c., with a view to the introduction of a Bill to deal with the matter.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. and learned Premier, whether any intimation has been received showing an intention on the part of the Government of the United States of America to claim for damage by reason of the occurrences in Long Harbor, Fortune Bay.

Also, whether any information has been given by the Government of France of its intention to claim a share of the Halifax Fishery award,

and if any Despatches have been received relating to either of those matters, to place copies of the same upon the Table of the House.

Also, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the present Session of the Legislature, a Bill for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and the protection of persons engaged in Mining operations as workmen and otherwise.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents :

Report of Physicians of the Lunatic Asylum for 1878.

Report of Physicians of the Hospital for 1878.

Report of the Keeper of the Poor Asylum for 1878.

Report of Inspector of Lighthouses and Public Buildings for 1878.

Report of Inspector Kavannagh on Roads, St. John's East, for 1878.

Report of Inspector Brien on Roads, St. John's West, for 1878.

Ordered,—That the said several documents do lie upon the Table.

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

TUESDAY, 1st April, 1879.

Mr. PARSONS presented fourteen petitions, from the inhabitants of Outer Cove, Torbay, Logy Bay and Pouche Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to extend and repair roads and bridges in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill to prohibit erections obstructing Lights in Lighthouses was read a third time as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled “An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Lighthouses.”

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by, and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled “An Act respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs and for other purposes”

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had in-

structed him to ask leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Revenue Bill was read a second time.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commauder-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of David Candow and others, of Bonavista, upon the subject of a Breakwater at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of James Moran and others, of Rock Harbor,

upon the subject of a Bridge, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Henry Benning and others, of Lamaline, upon the subject of a Lockup, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

HON. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to the preservation of Sheep and other Animals.

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

WEDNESDAY, 2nd April, 1879.

The following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair roads and bridges, were severally presented, received and read :

By Mr. PENNY, from John Butt and others, of Clown's Cove, and from Thos. H. James and others, of Lower Island Cove.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. KENT, from Alex. A. Watts and others, of White Hills and Small Point ; also fifteen petitions from the inhabitants of Torbay, Flat Rock, Pouch Cove and other settlements in St. John's East.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. O'MARA, from D. Kavannagh and others, of Logy Bay, Wm. Allan and others, of Flat Rock, James Kelly and others, of Torbay, and from Wm. Doyle and others, of same settlement.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. PARSONS, from James Whitty and others, of Torbay, and seven petitions on the same subject from residents in settlements in St. John's East.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. RENDEL, from George Payne and others, of Green's Harbor, and from Charles Crocker and others, of same settlement.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. O'MARA, from Thos. McDonald and others, of Flat Rock.

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

By the Hon. Mr. ROBBE, from Rev. John S. Peach and others, of Ochre Pit, and from the inhabitants of Carbonear and Rural Retreat.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

By Mr. WINTON, from William Kirby and others, of King's Cove.

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

By Mr. NORMAN, from George Weeks and others, of Bull Cove.

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

By Mr. DWYER, from James Burton and others, of Muscle Harbor, Placentia Bay.

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

Mr. DWYER also presented a petition from William Brown and others, of Paradise, Placentia, which was received and read, praying for the Construction of a Public Wharf there.

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

Mr. NORMAN presented a petition from Mathew O'Riely, of Port-de-Grave, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary as Way Master there.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from John A. Rochfort, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying compensation for reporting an abstract of the Debates of the House of Assembly in the *Free Press* newspaper during the session of 1878.

Ordered,—That the said petition be referred to the Select Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. GREENE presented a petition from Richard Cashin and others, of Cape Broyle, which was received and read, praying for the Construction of a Public Wharf there.

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

Mr. CARTER presented a petition from Robert Lewis and others,

of Herring Neck, which was received and read, praying that a Channel may be opened between Pike's and Goldson's Arms.

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

Mr. O'MARA presented a petition from John Pitts and others, of Belle Isle, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Landing Place on the South Side of the Island.

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

Mr. WINTON presented a petition from William Kirby and others, of King's Cove and settlements in Bonavista Bay, which was received and read, praying that a Gaol may be built there.

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

He also presented a petition from John Mifflin and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying that a pension may be granted to Mrs. White, widow of the late Nicholas White, keeper of Bonavista Light-house, in consideration of her late husband's long services in that capacity.

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

Dr. SKELTON presented a petition from Frederick J. J. Smith and others, of Salvage, Bishop's Harbor, Sailors Island and Salvage Bay, which was received and read, praying for the construction of a Landing Place on the West side of the Neck of land separating Bishop's Harbor and Salvage Bay.

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

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from C. Irvine and others, of Great Placentia, which was received and read, praying for a supply of Seed Potatoes.

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

He also presented a petition from Thomas O'Riely and others, of Great Placentia, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Public Wharf there.

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

Mr. WATSON presented a petition from Charles Myers and others, of Hants Harbor, which was received and read, setting forth the services of Charles Howel, for many years courier between that settlement and Old Perlican, and praying that some additional facility may be afforded for conveying the mails between those places.

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

Mr. CARRER presented a petition from James Nurse and others, of Moreton's Harbor, which was received and read, praying that a Post office may be established there.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Edward Hefferson and others, of Flat Rock, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Capstan at the public hawling place there.

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

Mr. KENT presented a petition from George Dicks and others, of St. John's, which was received and read praying for the erection of a retaining wall at Allan's Hill on Gower Street.

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

Mr. PENNY presented the following petitions which were severally received and read:

From Abraham Moores and others, of Northern Bay, for a grant to enable them to procure good water.

From James Vickers and others, of Burnt Point, for the establishment of a Sheep-fold.

From John Louis and others, of Lower Island Cove, on the same subject.

From Joseph Jeffars and others, of Freshwater, for a Landing-place.

From Edward Turner and others, of Lower Island Cove, for a Landing-place.

From Wm. Perfect and others, of Bay-de-Verds District for increased postal facilities, and from J. Embree and others, of the District of Bay-de-Verds, praying for the appointment of a District Surgeon for that District.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of James Parsons and others, of Flat Rock, on the subject of a Launchway.

Mr. WINTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move Addresses to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of John Mifflin and others, respecting assistance to Mrs. White, Widow of the late Nicholas White, keeper of Cape Bonavista Lighthouse; also on the petition of the Rev. Wm. Kirby and others, for a Lockup at King's Cove, Bonavista Bay.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to certain resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the resolutions in at the Clerk's Table where they were read as follows :

Resolved,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors the sum of One hundred and Two Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-Two Dollars and Eighty Cents for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony, as follows :—

Portugal Cove to Pouche Cove *via* Bauline, provided the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated out of the local grant, three hundred dollars.

Torbay to Bauline, provided the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated out of the local grant, two hundred and fifty dollars.

On the LeMarchant Road, two hundred dollars.

On the Kenmount Road, from Moses Neils towards Topsail road, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Bennett's Mill to the Goulds, five hundred dollars

On the old Placentia road to Topsail road, two hundred dollars.

On the road south side of St. John's, provided the sum of two hundred dollars be also appropriated from local grant, six hundred dollars.

On the road from St. John's to Portugal Cove, five hundred dollars.

On the road from St. John's to Cape St. Francis, seven hundred dollars.

On the road from St. John's to Cape Spear, four hundred dollars.

On the road from St. John's to Brigus, one thousand dollars.

On the road from the Goulds to Renew's, one thousand two hundred dollars.

On the road from Trepassey to Renew's, (half to be expended by the respective districts of Placentia and Ferryland), one thousand dollars.

On the road from Manuel's to Price's, Topsail road, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Salmon Cove, Gasters, one hundred dollars.

On the road through Cat's Cove, Colliers and Bacon Cove, one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Holyrood through Seal Cove, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Holyrood to Witless Bay, six hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Holyrood to Placentia, one thousand dollars.

On the road from Brigus to Carbonear, one thousand dollars.

On the road from Brigus main line to Nine Island Pond, one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Hall's Town to Snow's Pond, three hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor, six hundred and thirty dollars.

On the road from New Harbor to South Dildo, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Dildo to Chance Cove, four hundred dollars.

On the Northern Mail Route, two thousand dollars.

On the road from New Harbor to Heart's Content, six hundred dollars.

On the road from Carbonear to New Perlican, one thousand two hundred dollars.

On the road from Carbonear to Heart's Delight, one hundred dollars.

On the Postal road, Harbor Grace, one thousand two hundred dollars.

On the road from New Perlican to Grates Cove, one thousand one hundred dollars.

On the road from Grates Cove to Bay-de-Verds (half by the respective districts of Trinity and Bay-de-Verds), two hundred dollars.

On the road from Bay-de-Verds to Red Head, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Old Perlican to Island Cove (half by the respective districts of Trinity and Bay-de-Verds), four hundred dollars.

On the road from Old Perlican to Bay-de-Verds, (half by the respective districts of Trinity and Bay-de-Verds) two hundred dollars.

On the road from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Salmon Cove bridge to Hearts Content road, four hundred dollars.

On the road from Hearts Ease to Butter Cove, sixty dollars.

On the road from Trinity to Bonavista (five-sixths by the district of Trinity, and one-sixth by the district of Bonavista) one thousand and eighty dollars.

On the road from Trinity to British Harbor, six hundred dollars.

On the road from Trinity to King's Cove, eight hundred dollars.

On the road from Trinity to Brooklands, *via* Plate Cove or Indian Arm, connecting Southern Bay and Sweet Bay, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Catalina to Bird Island Cove, three hundred dollars.

On the road from King's Cove to Tickle Cove, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Green's Pond to Cape Freels, seven hundred dollars.

On the road from Shambler's Cove to New Harbor and Indian Bay, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Notchy Hill towards King's Cove, one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Salvage to Happy Adventure, five hundred dollars.

On the road from Open Hall to Plate Cove, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Bonavista to Bird Island Cove, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Greenspond to English Harbor, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Knight's Cove to Amherst Cove, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Amherst Cove to Catalina (half by the districts of Trinity and Bonavista respectively) three hundred dollars.

On the road from Cat Harbor to Ragged Harbor, one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Seldom-come-By to Fogo, three hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

On the road from Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Harbor, one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road from Morton's Harbor to Western Head, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

On the road from Cape Freels to Gander Bay, three hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, thirty-three dollars of which for salary of ferryman.

On the road from Twillingate to Bluff Head, Gillar's Cove, and Kettle Cove, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

On the road from Tilton Harbor to Fogo, one hundred and twenty dollars.

On the road from Round Harbor to Tilt Cove, seventy-five dollars.

On the road from Expleits to Sergeant's Cove, one hundred fifty dollars.

On the road from Round Harbor to Snook's Arm, seventy-five dollars.

On the road from Twillingate to Long Point, fifty dollars.

On the road from Twillingate to Little Harbor, four hundred dollars.

On the road from Big Wild Cove to Little Harbor road to Twillingate, seventy-five dollars.

On the road from Jenkin's Cove to French Beach, seventy-five dollars.

On the road from Black Island Tickle to Kyers Cove, to be expended by the Moreton's Harbor Road Board, seventy-five dollars.

On the road from Shoal Bay, to Fogo main line, seventy-five dollars.

On the road from Bar'd Island to main, from Fogo to Seldom-come-By, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-three cents.

On the road from Hare Bay to Fogo, seventy-five dollars.

On the road from New Bay Head to Fortune, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Jackson's Arm to King's Cove, two hundred dollars.

On the road from North-West Arm to Rouge Harbor, sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

On the road from Rouge Harbor to Bett's Cove, eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

On the road from Betts Cove to Snook's Arm, fifty dollars.

On the road from Jackson's Arm to Western Arm, sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

On the road from Lush's Bight to Ward's Harbor, fifty dollars.

On the road from Southern Harbor, Little Bay Island, to Julian Cove, fifty dollars.

On the road to Colchester, Jackson's Cove and Birchy Cove, fifty dollars.

On the road from Western Head to New Bay Head, forty dollars.

On the road from Placentia to Little Placentia and Fox Harbor, (forty dollars of which to be expended on the road Jersey side Hill), five hundred dollars.

On the road from Salmonier to St. Mary's, four hundred dollars.

On the road from Placentia to Cape Shore, one thousand dollars.

On the roads on Western Shore, Placentia Bay, three hundred dollars.

On the road from Branch to Distress, five hundred dollars.

On the road from St. Shott's to Cape Pine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

On the road South side Salmonier, three hundred dollars.

On the road from Holyrood to St. Mary's, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Burin to Grand Bank, two thousand two hundred dollars.

On the road from Burin to Garnish, four hundred and ninety dollars.

On the road from Grand Bank to Garnish, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Hermitage Cove to Pass Island, four hundred dollars.

On the road from Gaultois to Picarre, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Gaultois to Connaigre Bay, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Harbor Briton to Connaigre, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Harbor Briton to Belloram, six hundred dollars.

On the road from St. John's Bay to Wreck Cove, three hundred dollars.

On the road from Belloram to St. Jacques, one hundred dollars.

On the road from Miller's Passage to Little Bay, three hundred dollars.

On the road from Baine Harbor to Bay L'Argent, one thousand dollars.

On the roads at Burgeo and LaPoile, seven hundred dollars.

On the roads from Upper to Lower Burgeo, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Lapoile to Plante, two hundred dollars.

On the road from Rose Blanche to Channel, six hundred dollars.

On the road from Rose Blanche to Harbor Le Cou, two hundred dollars.

LOCAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS, 1879.

For the district of Twillingate and Fogo, six thousand and eighty-five dollars and twenty cents.

For the district of Bonavista, five thousand two hundred and three dollars twenty cents.

For the district of Trinity, six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and eighty cents.

For the district of Bay-de-Verds, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty cents.

For the district of Carbonear, two thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty cents.

For the district of Harbor Grace, five thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For the district of Brigus and Port-de-Grave, three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty cents.

For the district of Harbor Main, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

For the district of St. John's West, five thousand one hundred and five dollars and twenty cents.

For the district of St. John's East, seven thousand one hundred and five dollars and twenty cents.

For the district of Ferryland, two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty cents.

For the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, three thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty cents.

For the district of Burin, three thousand and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents.

For the district of Fortune Bay, two thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty cents.

For the district of Burgeo and LaPoile, two thousand and thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents.

Ordered,—That the said resolutions be adopted.

The ACTING CHAEMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS in accordance with the resolutions reported from Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges, on leave granted, presented a Bill for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for making and repairing roads, streets and bridges, which was read a first time.

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

The HON. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Law relating to the preservation of Sheep and other Animals, which was read a first time.

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

Mr. CARTER, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend Title 5, Cap. 31, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Probates of Wills," which was read a first time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Education Act was read a second time.

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

On motion of Mr. WINTON, seconded by the Hon. Mr. RORKE,—

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed on petition respecting Licenses to Pedlers and Auctioneers.

Ordered,—That Mr. Winton, Hon. Mr. Rorke, Hon. Mr. Winter, Mr. Little and Mr. Scott, do form the Committee.

Mr. KENT gave notice that on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of W. Daymond and others.

Mr. PENNY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of the Rev. J. Embree and others, of Bay-de-Verds, for the appointment of a District Surgeon.

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

THURSDAY, 3rd April, 1879.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Richard Cashin and others, of Cape Bröyle, for a Public Wharf.

Mr. O'MARA presented a petition from Mathew Cullen and others, of Flat Rock, and from M. J. Carke and others, of Torbay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented thirteen petitions from Torbay, Flat Rock, and other settlements in the District of St. John's East, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to make and repair roads and bridges in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill having been engrossed was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty Certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

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

Ordered,—That the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Administration of Justice be referred to a Select Committee.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Winter, Hon. Mr. Rorke, Mr. Winton, Mr. Little, and Mr. Scott, do form the Committee.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals,

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. PARSONS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Education Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. SAINT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

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

The Bill for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for making and repairing roads, streets and bridges.

The Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration."

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals.

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

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

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of William Daymond and others, of St. John's, upon the subject of Roads, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Rev. J. Embree and others, of Bay-de-Verds, upon the subject of the appointment of a District Surgeon, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Rev. Wm. Netten and others, of Catalina, and David Candow, Esq., and others, of Bonavista, upon the subject of aid to Widow White, late of Cape Bonavista Lighthouse, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Rev. Wm. Kirby and others, upon the subject of a Lockup at King's Cove, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier in whose care, custody, or possession, the Tents, Camping Furniture and other similar gear used in the Railway Survey have been placed or now are.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Monday next he will move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider Certain Resolutions relative to the Fishery Award.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide a pension for John Peyton, Esq., Magistrate at Twillingate.

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

Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for 1878.

Report of Trigonometrical Survey of Notre Dame Bay, in 1878, by Mr. J. P. Howley.

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

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

FRIDAY, 4th April, 1879.

Mr. O'MARA presented petitions from Thomas Murphy and others, of Torbay, Joseph White and others, of One Island Pond Road, and from James McGrath and others, of Bullock's Town Road, near Torbay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to extend and repair roads in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Amend the Education Act, 1876, as engrossed was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to amend the Education Act, 1876."

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, “An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Winter and Mr. Parsons do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company, and an Act passed in the 41st year of the said reign entitled ‘An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled, ‘An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company,’” without amendment. Also, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled, “An Act to amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals,” with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

The amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals,” were read a first time, as follows :—

In the 4th Section, second line, after the word “Geese” insert the words, “and Sea Fowl.”

At the end of the 8th Section add, " Provided that, with the permission of a Magistrate, such Rabbit or Hare may be taken alive at any time, and in any District, for the purpose of propagating the species."

9th Section.—From the First line, expunge the words, " and Foxes."

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

Ordered,—That the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works and Mr. Parsons do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. FENELON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier for a Detailed Statement of the sums of £955, under the head of Salaries and £257 9s. 8d. under the head of Contingent Expenses, as given in the statement of the General Water Co., for 1878.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for Certain Sums of Money expended by him on account of the service of the Colony.

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

SATURDAY, 5th April, 1879.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill respecting the Sanitary Improvement of the town of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Dr. SKELTON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Act for the preservation of Sheep and other Animals.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. O'MARA took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Monday, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions relative to the Fishery Award.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend Title 8, Cap. 17, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Sheriffs."

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

MONDAY, 7th April, 1879.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled “An Act to amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals.”

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill respecting the Sanitary improvement of the Town of St. John's, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled “An Act respecting the Sanitary improvement in the Town of St John's and for other purposes.”

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

Ordered,—That the Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions relative to the Fishery Award stand first on the Order of the Day for to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Road Bill being read,—

Ordered,—That the said Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House,—

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. WINTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had made an amendment on the Bill to them referred, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and amendment in at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered,—That the report be adopted and that the amendment be engrossed with the Bill.

Ordered,—That the Bill as amended be now read a third time.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled, "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, and for other Public Works in this Colony, and to make provision for the protection and prosecution of the same."

Ordered,—That the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works and Mr. Scott do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

The following Bills pursuant to notice and leave granted, were severally presented and read a first time:—

A Bill to provide a Retiring Allowance to John Peyton, Esq., Magistrate at Twillingate.

A Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain advances by him on account of the service of the Colony.

A Bill to amend Title 3, Cap. 17, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Sheriffs."

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

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

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of the Inhabitants of Flat Rock, upon the subject of a Launchway, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Richard Cashin, and others, of Cape Broyle, upon the subject of a Launchway, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair roads, streets and bridges, were severally presented received and read :

By Mr. PARSONS, from John McGuire and others, of Torbay, and ten petitions from settlements in the District of St. John's East.

By Mr. CARTER, from John Campden and others, of Wild Cove.

By Mr. PENNY, from William Kennedy and others, of Western Bay; and from William Davis and others, of Freshwater.

By Mr. MACKAY, from James McArnold and others, of Petites and Seal Island.

By Mr. CONROY, from Michael Green and others, of Cape Broyle, South Side.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

Mr. CARTER presented a petition from William Green and others, of Tilton Harbor, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of a Ferry there.

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

Mr. RICE presented a petition from William Smith and others, of Robin Hood and Ship Cove, which was received and read, praying that no pensions be granted to Government officials.

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

Mr. O'MARA presented a petition from Thomas Ashman and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a reduction on the Sewerage tax at present levied in St. John's.

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

Mr. KENT presented a petition from Catherine Kelly of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth the long and faithful services of her late brother as door-keeper to the House of Assembly, and praying that some compensation may be given her in consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the said petition be referred to the Select Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. RICE presented a petition from Wm. Smith and others, of Robin Hood, Ship Cove and adjacent settlements, which was received and read, praying for the passage of an Act to prevent the sale of Bait to Foreigners.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from D. McN. Parker, Chairman, and J. C. Cochran, D. D. Secretary, to the Halifax Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, which was received and read, praying for the usual grant in aid of the Institution.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to Consolidate a portion of the Public Debt falling due this year.

Also, a Bill to provide for payment of the Public Debt of this Colony.

Mr. O'MARA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Thos. Ashman and others, of St. John's, on the subject of Sewerage.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Surveyor General to lay on the Table of the House a Detailed Statement of Expenditure on Humber and Gambo, in 1878.

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

TUESDAY, 8th April, 1879.

The following petitions praying for grants to extend and repair roads, streets and bridges, were severally presented received and read :

By Mr. FENELON, from Henry Tucker and others, of Broad Cove, and from Solomon Squires and others, of same place.

By Mr. NOWLAN, from Patrick Connel and others, of Conception Harbor.

By Mr. O'MARA, from Catherine Salmon and others, of Logy Bay.

By Mr. PARSONS, from William Dyer and others, of Logy Bay, John McGrath and others, of Torbay, and from William McGrath and Martin Ryan and others, of Torbay.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up, entitled respectively, "An Act respecting the Recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by, and incurred under, the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes,"—and "An Act to prohibit erections obstructing Lights in Light-houses," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had come to certain resolutions on the business to them referred, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the resolutions in at the Clerk's Table, where they were read as follows :—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there

should be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the following sums of Money, to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Island, for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

The Private Secretary to the Governor, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.

First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office, one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Second Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office, eight hundred dollars.

Clerk in Receiver General's Office, one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

First Clerk and Draughtsman in Surveyor General's office, one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Topographical Surveyor, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Third Clerk in Surveyor General's office, six hundred dollars.

Assistant Clerk in Surveyor General's office, two hundred and forty dollars.

Inspector of Public Buildings and Lighthouses, one thousand dollars.

Clerk in office of Inspector of Public Buildings and Light-houses, six hundred dollars.

Keeper Colonial Building, three hundred dollars.

Office Keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office, four hundred dollars.

Keeper Halfway House, Salmonier, one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Gate Keeper, Government House, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Clerk in Financial Secretary's Office, eight hundred dollars.

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- The Governor's Orderly, three hundred dollars.
- Auditor of Public Accounts, one thousand dollars.
- Assistant Clerk to Board of Works, six hundred dollars.
- Messenger to Board of Works, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- The Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Clerk in Registrar's Office, six hundred dollars.
- Stationary for Registrar's Office, ninety-three dollars.
- Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's, and Keeper of Court House, five hundred and fifty dollars.
- Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's, three hundred dollars.
- Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit Court, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- Crown Prosecutions, two thousand dollars.
- To defray expenses of Inquests, four hundred dollars.
- Circuit of Judges and hire of Steamers, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- St. John's and Outport Police and Incidentals, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collection of License Fund, one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
- Governor of the St. John's Penitentiary, seven hundred dollars.
- Turnkey of the St. John's Penitentiary, three hundred dollars.
- Two Assistants of the St. John's Penitentiary, five hundred dollars,

Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace, fifty dollars.

A Magistrate at Twillingate, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

A Magistrate at Fogo, seven hundred dollars.

A Magistrate at Greenspond, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

A Magistrate at Trinity, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

A Magistrate at Bonavista, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

A Magistrate at Old Perlican, seven hundred dollars.

A Magistrate at Carbonear, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

A Magistrate at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

A Magistrate at Ferryland, eight hundred dollars.

A Magistrate at St. Mary's, two hundred and eighty dollars.

A Magistrate at Placentia, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

A Magistrate at Burin, eight hundred dollars.

A Magistrate at Grand Bank, seven hundred dollars.

A Magistrate at Harbor Briton, four hundred and sixty two dollars.

A Magistrate at Burgeo, five hundred dollars.

A Magistrate at Channel, five hundred dollars.

A Magistrate at West Coast, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk of the Peace at Twillingate, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Clerk of the Peace at Trinity, two hundred and, seventy-seven dollars.

Clerk of the Peace at Carbonear, six hundred dollars.

Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace, seven hundred dollars.

One Constable at Twillingate, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Greenspond, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at King's Cove, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Tickle Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Salvage, fifty-six dollars.

Two Constables at Trinity, one hundred and seventy-two dollars.

One Constable at Catalina, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Heart's Content, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Lower Island Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Western Bay, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Spaniard's Bay, fifty-six dollars.

Three Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, three hundred and ninety-four dollars.

One Constable at Cat's Cove, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Harbor Main, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at South Shore, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Torbay, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Ferryland, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Witless Bay, fifty-six dollars.

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- One Constable at Toad's Cove, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Fermeuse, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Brigus, South, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Cape Broyle, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Trepassey, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at St. Mary's, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- One Constable at Placentia, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- One Constable at Little Placentia, ninety-three dollars.
- One Constable at Oderin, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Merasheen, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Burin, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- One Constable at Lamaline, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Harbor Briton, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- One Constable at Gaultois, fifty-six dollars.
- One Constable at Channel, fifty-six dollars.
- A Gaoler at Twillingate, ninety-three dollars.
- A Gaoler at Greenspond, eighty-four dollars.
- A Gaoler at Trinity, one hundred and sixty dollars.
- A Gaoler at Bonavista, one hundred and forty dollars.
- A Gaoler at Harbor Grace, five hundred dollars.
- A Gaoler at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, sixty dollars.

A Gaoler at Ferryland, one hundred and forty dollars.

A Gaoler at Placentia, one hundred and forty dollars.

A Gaoler at Burin, one hundred and forty dollars.

A Gaoler at Grand Bank, seventy dollars.

District Surgeon, St. John's, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Gaol Surgeon, St. John's, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

District Surgeon, Conception Bay, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Physician, Lunatic Asylum, one thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Medical attendance, St. John's Hospital, nine hundred dollars.

Commissioner of the Poor, one thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Inspector of the Poor, seven hundred dollars.

Assistant Inspector of the Poor, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Keeper of Poor House, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports, ninety-five thousand dollars.

Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospital, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

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- Ferryman at Great Placentia, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.
- Ferryman at Salmonier, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- Ferryman at Mall Bay, eighty dollars.
- Ferryman at Colinet, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- Ferryman at Portugal Cove, one hundred and forty dollars.
- Ferryman at Trinity, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.
- Ferryman at Topsail, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- Ferryman at Harbor Grace, one hundred and forty dollars.
- Ferryman at Random Sound, Trinity Bay, one hundred and twenty dollars.
- Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence, forty-seven dollars.
- Ferryman at Holyrood, one hundred and forty dollars.
- Ferryman at Burin and Mud Cove, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- Ferryman at Aquaforte, ninety-four dollars.
- Ferryman at Mortier Bay, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- Ferryman at Connaigre Bay, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.
- Ferryman at Fogo, forty-seven dollars.
- Ferryman at King's Cove to Amherst Cove, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
- Ferryman at Harbor Briton, one hundred and twenty dollars.
- Ferryman at Harbor Briton to Jersey Harbor, one hundred and forty dollars.

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- Ferryman at Burgeo to Lapcile, one hundred and twenty dollars.
- Ferryman at Lapoile Harbor, one hundred and forty dollars.
- Ferryman at Greenspond to Ship Island, one hundred and twenty dollars.
- Ferryman, Twillingate and Fogo, eighty dollars.
- Ferryman at Ragged Harbor, eighty dollars.
- Ferryman at Exploits Burnt Island, eighty dollars.
- Ferryman at River Head, St. Mary's, fifty dollars.
- Ferryman at Greenspond to Main Land, eighty dollars.
- Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun, one hundred dollars.
- One man at Signal Hill for Noon Gun, forty-eight dollars, and Ammunition, eight hundred dollars.
- Two men's salaries, Block-house Signal Station, three hundred and eighty dollars.
- Fuel and Light for Block-house Signal Hill, seventy dollars.
- Chronometer Time, for Noon Gun, one hundred dollars.
- Repairs St. John's Court House, one thousand and eighty dollars.
- Repairs St. John's Penitentiary, eight hundred dollars.
- Repairs Outport Court Houses and Gaols, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- Repairs Lunatic Asylum and Wash House Improvements, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
- Repairs Poor Asylum, one thousand six hundred dollars.
- Repairs St. John's Hospital, Quidividi, five hundred dollars.

Repairs Custom House, St. John's, seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Repairs Colonial Building, nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Repairs Block House, two hundred dollars.

Repairs Imperial Property, handed over to Newfoundland, four hundred dollars.

Repairs Kerosene Oil Store, forty dollars.

Repairs Custom House, Harbor Grace, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Repairs Drill Shed, two hundred dollars.

Fuel and Light, Custom House, four hundred dollars.

Fuel and Light, Government House, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Fuel and Light, Colonial Building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Supplies Court Houses and Gaols, nine thousand dollars.

Coastal Steam to the Westward and Northward, fifty-one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Coastal Steam to West Coast, four thousand dollars.

Coastal Steam to Labrador, seven thousand dollars.

Coastal Steam to Conception Bay, eight thousand dollars.

Postal Steam to and from Liverpool, St. John's, Halifax and America, sixty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

St. John's Gas Company, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Harbor Grace Gas Company, five hundred dollars.

Shipwrecked Crews, four thousand dollars.

Dorcas Society, St. John's, two hundred and thirty-one dollars.

Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace, one hundred twenty dollars.

Dorcas Society, Carbonear, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

Ladies St. Vincent-de-Paul Society, St. John's, two hundred and thirty-one dollars

Ladies St. Vincent-de-Paul Society, Harbor Grace, one hundred and twenty dollars.

General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

St. John's Factory, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Orphan Asylum Industrial Department, two hundred and thirty-one dollars.

Agricultural Society, St. John's, one thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Agricultural Society, Conception Bay, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Labrador Revenue Cruiser, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Printing and Stationery, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Postages, Incidentals and Telegrams, one thousand dollars.

Pension to Widow Chancy, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Pension to Widow Buckley, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

Pension to Widow Oke, two hundred dollars.

Insurance on Public Buildings, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Unforeseen Contingencies, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Postal Service, twenty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

Repairs Town Clock, seventy dollars.

Geological, Mineral and Land Survey, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Salary of Inspector of Weights and Measures, ninety-three dollars.

Cleansing St. John's Streets, four thousand dollars.

Newfoundland Almanac, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

In aid of Sewerage account, eight hundred dollars.

In aid of Water Company, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Special Vote for Public Works, \$1,333.33, per Electoral District, twenty thousand dollars.

Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates, and Harbor Master, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Assistant Examiners and Boat hire, &c., seven hundred dollars.

To encourage Instructors Masters and Mates, three hundred dollars.

Keeper Kerosene Oil Store, five hundred dollars.

Protection Western Herring Fishery, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To educate deaf, dumb and blind, five hundred dollars.

Portugal Cove Wharf, three thousand three hundred dollars.

In aid of General Lights, four thousand dollars.

To pay Interest and in aid of Maintenance New Telegraph Line, seven thousand dollars.

To encourage Home Industries, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Hire of Vessel and Crew for Magistrate on West Coast, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Road Service on West Coast, three thousand dollars.

Education on West Coast, two thousand dollars.

Ordered,—That the said resolutions be adopted.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, in accordance with the resolutions, reported from the Committee of the Whole on Supply, on leave granted, presented a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, for the year, 1879, which was read a first time.

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

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

The Bill to Provide a Pension for John Peyton, Esq., Magistrate of Twillingate.

The Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain advances by him on account of the Service of the Colony.

The Bill to amend Title 3, Cap. 17, Consolidated Statutes, "Of Sheriffs."

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

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

A Bill to Consolidate a portion of the Public Debt.

A Bill to provide for payment of portion of the Public Debt.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the Rules of the House in reference to Bills and other business for the remainder of the Session.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL laid on the Table of the House—

Expenditure for S. W. Arm, Green Bay to Bay of Islands, and expenditure for Survey from Gambo to Gander Lake in 1878.

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at half-past three of the clock.

MONDAY, 14th April, 1879.

The following petitions praying for grants to extend roads, streets and bridges, were severally presented received and read :

By Mr. GREENE, from William Gregory and others of Brigus South.

By Mr. PARSONS, from Miles Bragg and others, of Pouche Cove, and from John Tapp, Simon Roach and others, of Torbay.

By Mr. O'MARA, from Patrick Reddy and others, of Torbay, Philip Ryan and others, of Pouche Cove and from Nicholas Power and others, of Outer Cove.

By Mr. RICE, from William Jennings and others, of Sunday Cove Island.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

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

Statement of Expenditure for construction of Western and Northern Telegraph Lines in 1877 and 1878.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to amend Cap. 31, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration."

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. FENELON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to provide a Retiring Allowance for John Peyton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at Twillingate.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. PENNY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had made

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

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

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

TUESDAY, 15th April, 1879.

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

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to Bills and other business during the remainder of the Session.

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the subject of Extension of Telegraphic Communication to certain portions of the Southern and Western Coasts of this Colony, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Select Committee appointed to deliberate upon the expediency of encouraging the institution of Sheep Walks on an extensive scale in this Island presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read as follows :

COMMITTEE ROOM,

House of Assembly,

April 12th, 1879.

The Select Committee appointed to deliberate upon the expediency of encouraging the institution of Sheep Walks on an extensive scale in this Island beg to report :

That they have considered the matter to them referred and having considered evidence in reference thereto, they have arrived at the following conclusions :

- 1.—That it is expedient to encourage such enterprise by Grants of Land, in fee-simple, to the extent of three square miles each: such grants to be made upon condition that the person seeking the same shall, for the period of ten consecutive years, annually and efficiently maintain a flock of at least five hundred sheep upon the land for which such grant may be sought: provided that of such ten years, three years may be allowed to such person for preparing and stocking such farm.
- 2.—That it is not expedient that a larger number of square miles than thirty, in ten lots of thirty square miles each, should be at present granted for purposes of Sheep-farming.
- 3.—That all implements *bona fide* required for use on such sheep-farms should be admitted free of duty.
- 4.—That all Shepherd's dogs for use on such sheep-farms should be exempted from local laws, fines, assessments, and taxes having reference to dogs, and to the protection of sheep.
- 5.—That a document in the nature of a report upon the resources of the Island, as adapted to sheep-raising, and setting forth the Legislative encouragement offered therefor, should be prepared subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, which should be published in a certain number of British newspapers, in order to attract the attention of capitalists to this branch of industry.
- 6.—That it is expedient to offer a bonus of two hundred dollars each to the first two persons or companies who shall enterprise the institution of sheep-farms on the terms suggested, to be applied, if need be, towards the payment of passages of shepherds.
- 7.—That notwithstanding such Grants, in fee-simple, no mining rights or lumbering interests should be included therein.

8.—That in order to the more efficient protection of sheep and to encourage the killing of wolves, it is desirable that the person killing a wolf should be permitted to retain the skin, as well as to receive the bounty, as the skin has a considerable mercantile value, and its surrender materially detracts from the amount of bounty.

9.—That a Bill embodying these views should be forthwith introduced into the Legislature.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,

Chairman.

M. FENELON,

A. M. MACKAY,

A. SHEA,

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,

J. O. FRAZER,

D. J. GREENE,

ROBERT J. KENT,—

Suggesting that in par. 6 right of way for public road should be reserved.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,

P. NOWLAN.

Ordered,—That the report be adopted.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, in accordance with the foregoing report, on leave granted, presented a Bill for the encouragement of Sheep Farming which was read a first time.

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

Mr. TESSIER presented a petition from Joshua Moore and others, of St. John's West, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Fire Station at the West end of the Town.

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

Mr. TESSIER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the foregoing petition of Joshua Moore and others, for the construction of a Fire Station at the West end of the Town.

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

A Communication from the Superintendents of the Episcopal and Wesleyan Schools on the advantages that would result by having Maps of Newfoundland and Labrador provided for the use of the schools of the Country.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to amend Cap. 31, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration," was read a third time and engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration."

Ordered,—That Mr. Carter and Mr. Conroy do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, was read a second time.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled “An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year ending 31st Dec., 1879, and for other purposes.”

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to provide a Retiring Allowance for John Peyton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at Twillingate.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. PENNY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had agreed to the Bill to them referred without amendment which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled “An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Peyton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Twillingate.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General and Mr. O'Mara do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain advances by him on account of the Public Service of the Colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CARTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

And the Committee having sat till 12 o'clock,

WEDNESDAY, 16th April, 1879,

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend Title 3, Cap. 17, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Sheriffs."

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. NORMAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend Sec 3, Cap. 17, of Title 3, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Sheriffs.'"

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to provide for the payment of the Public Debt of the Colony, was read a second time.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. SCOTT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to provide for the appropriation of the profits of the Savings' Bank and for other purposes."

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to authorize the consolidation of a part of the Public Debt of the Colony was read a second time.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CONROY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of a part of the Public Debt of the Colony."

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

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

To His Excellency SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Titus Manuel and others, members of the Society of United Fishermen of Twillingate upon the subject of the appointment of a Commission for enquiring into the Fisheries of this Country, or the appointment of a permanent Bureau of Fisheries as a departmental officer in this Island, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of the inhabitants of Placentia, upon the subject of a Public Wharf at that place, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of the inhabitants of Placentia, upon the subject of a Supply of Seed Potatoes, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Thomas Ashman and others, inhabitants of

St. John's, upon the subject of Sewerage, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL from the Select Committee on Crown Lands, Mines, and Minerals, presented the report which he hazded in at the Clerk's Table where it was read as follows:—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
April 14th, 1879.

The Select Committee appointed by your Honorable House to enquire into the subject of Crown Lands, Mines, and Minerals, beg to report that they have considered the matter to them referred.

Your Committee are of opinion that such facilities should be afforded and inducements held out as would be calculated to promote the settlement of the waste agricultural lands of this Colony, and that the present law limiting grants to an area of one hundred acres is not adapted to accomplish this most desirable result. The granting of large tracts of land to individuals or companies subject to certain conditions as regards settlement and cultivation is highly desirable, and your Committee would recommend that such alteration should be made in the law as would authorize the issuing of grants of land of not less than 3,000 acres or over 10,000 acres subject to the following conditions: That the land should be sold at auction at an upset price of ten cents per acre, that the grantee should within five years settle upon such lands, at least one family for every 250 acres, and within that period cause to be cleared and cultivated at least four acres for every hundred so granted and continue such settlers on the land, and cause the land to be continued under cultivation for a further period of ten years: and also to authorize grants of not less than 300 acres or more than 1000 acres to be sold at auction at an upset price of 25 cents per acre, subject to the following conditions: That the grantee should within five years settle

upon the land at least one family for every 300 acres, and within that period cause to be cleared and cultivated at least five acres for every hundred acres so granted, and continue such settlers on said land, and cause said land to be kept in cultivation for a period of ten years. But while your Committee are deeply impressed with the desirability of such an enactment they are unable in the absence of definite information as to the locality of the most desirable agricultural lands, and the capabilities of the soil in different parts of the Island to advise immediate legislation on this subject.

Your Committee would, however, recommend as a preliminary, that steps be taken for carrying out a topographical survey and the necessary blocking off on the map of such lands as may prove suitable to be disposed of as above suggested. A continuation or extension of base lines laid down by Mr. McLeod in the Gander Bay and Humber districts, would appear all that is for the present necessary for this purpose; and that in the conduct of such survey, instructions be given for a general report as to the agricultural, timber, or sheep-farming capabilities of the land, and all future legislation on this subject should limit the granting of lands to such as may have been duly blocked off on the map.

An inspection of the map on which licenses and grants of lands for mineral purposes have been laid down, suggests to your Committee the necessity of adopting a system as to the disposal of mineral lands which will clearly define boundaries and prevent complication and litigation not unlike to arise if the present practice be continued. In order to this end your Committee would therefore recommend that all mineral lands be blocked off in rectangular 3-mile blocks, and marked on a map to be kept for that purpose; and that hereafter in no case shall any license to search be issued except of a block so laid down, and that when selection of any part of a block be made and grant applied for such part selected should be as nearly as possible in a rectangular block of not more than one square mile out of such 3-mile block.

It seems desirable to your Committee that when valuable agricultural lands are known to exist in Mineral regions, that provision for the

granting of the same be made irrespective of the minerals underneath, and that with this object in view your Committee would recommend that in the mineral regions a survey and report should be made as to the locality of the agricultural lands, and that when such has been done and such lands are marked off on the map, licenses of search should not be construed to confer any surface right over such agricultural lands, except such as may be necessary for the searching for mines and minerals, and if such surface land shall have been granted to any person, the licenser to search shall, upon compensation to the surfaceholder, (such compensation to be ascertained by arbitration), be entitled to use such parts only of the surface as may be necessary for the purposes of such search and subsequent working of any mines and minerals in the land under license.

Lastly your Committee beg to present the accompanying Bill, as embodying these provisions which they deem advisable for present enactment.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Chairman.

J. S. WINTER,

J. J. LITTLE, excepting as to
details of proposed Bill.

W. V. WHITEWAY,

A. M. MACKAY,

A. J. W. McNEILY, dissenting
entirely from Government re-
servation of Mineral Lands
for sale or lease and not be-
ing committed to details of
Bill annexed.

M. FENELON, excepting pro-
posed details of Bill.

P. NOWLAN.

Ordered,—That the said report be received.

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, in accordance with the report of the Select Committee on Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals, on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Law relating to Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals, and for other purposes, which was read a first time.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency in Council upon the letter of the Rev. Mr. Pilot and the Rev. G. S. Milligan, Superintendents of Schools, upon the subject of publishing a Map of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Mr. CONROY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if it is not the fact that the Imperial Government has, since the negotiations of 1876, withdrawn objections to the appointment of a Magistrate or Magistrates on the North East Coast of Newfoundland where the French enjoy a Right of Fishing.

Also, if as the result of such negotiations the French Government has not been willing to admit the territorial rights of the British Government upon the West and North East Coasts, provided the latter Government admit a practical right on the part of the French to the fisheries on the North East Coast.

The Hon. Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on Friday next, he will move that the Thanks of the House be accorded to the Hon. W. V. White-way, the Premier of this Colony, for the ability and energy displayed by him in successfully conducting as Counsel the case of this Island before the Fisheries' Commission, which sat at Halifax in 1877, appointed a tribunal of Arbitration under the Laws of the Washington Treaty.

Then the House adjourned till this day at half-past three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 16th April, 1879.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition from James C. Williams of Saint John's, which was received and read, praying reconsideration of an award of \$100 made in his favor by the Government for ground in Water Street belonging to him and taken for the service of the public.

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

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the foregoing petition of James C. Williams.

Mr. KENT presented a petition from Richard Cudihy and others, of Torbay, South Side, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enable them to procure a Supply of Water there.

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

Mr. WINTON presented a petition from James L. Noonan, of St. John's, Landing and Tide Surveyor, which was received and read, praying that arrears of Salary since January, 1874, may be paid him.

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

Mr. KENT presented twenty-one petitions from the District of St. John's East, which were received and read, praying for grants to extend and repair roads and Bridges in the various settlements in that District.

Ordered,—That the said several petitions do lie upon the Table.

The HOD. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented the Report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures for St. John's, for 1878.

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

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Written Message from His Excellency, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read as follows :—

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER (Signed).

The Governor having forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Address of condolence from your Honorable House to Her Majesty the Queen of the 26th Feb. last, on the occasion of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, has received from the Secretary of State a Despatch in reply, of which the Governor herewith transmits a copy :

DOWNING STREET,
18th March, 1879.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 24, of the 26th of Feb., forwarding Addresses of Condolence to the Queen, passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Newfoundland on the occasion of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.

These Addresses have been laid at the foot of the Throne, and I am commanded to request that you will convey to the President of the Legislative Council and to the Speaker of the House of Assembly Her Majesty's gracious recognition and appreciation of these expressions of sympathy in her bereavement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G., &c.

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

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Education Act, 1876," without amendment, and the "Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals," with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed 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," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

The amendment of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals," was read a first time as follows :

At the end of the first section insert the words, "The question of Cruelty to be at the determination of a Stipendiary Magistrate."

Ordered,—That the said amendment be adopted, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that the House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Winter and Mr. Scott do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

And the House having sat till 12 o'clock,

THURSDAY, 17th April, 1879.

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

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the subject of the Award under the Halifax Fishery Commission.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair the Black Rod being at the door.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

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

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up entitled respectively, "An Act respecting the Sanitary Improvement of the Town of St. John's and for other purposes." And "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up, entitled respectively "An Act for Grant-

ing to Her Majesty a sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges and other public works within this Colony and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same."

"An Act to provide for the appropriation of the profits of the Saving's Bank and for other purposes."

"An Act to amend Cap. 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration.'"

"An Act to amend Sec 3, Cap. 17, of Title 3, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Sheriffs.'"

"An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony."

"An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Peyton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Twillingate."

And "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending 31st Dec., 1879, and for other purposes," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had come to certain resolutions on the business to them referred, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the resolutions in at the Clerk's Table where they were read as follows :

Whereas the Financial Statement of the past year shows a floating debit balance of \$218,185.98 consequent upon the increased expendi-

ture to meet the growing demands of the public service and a large deficit in the Revenue of 1878, a result principally owing to the low price of goods the subject of *ad valorem* duties,—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee—

First:—That the said debit balance be liquidated out of the amount received by this Colony as its share of the Halifax Fishery Award.

Secondly.—That for the present the balance of the said Award be entered in the public accounts of the Colony as a distinct fund.

Thirdly.—That against such balance there be charged by way of loan to the Colony the sum of \$102,300 at interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. to defray the cost incurred in erecting Telegraph lines connecting Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bay.

Fourthly.—That the residue of such award do continue, and be invested at interest.

Resolved,—That out of the interest to arise from such investment for the current year a sum of \$4,000 be appropriated towards the prosecution of a thorough scientific enquiry into the fisheries of this Island.

Resolved.—That a further sum of \$4,000 be appropriated out of such interest for the purpose of testing by boring or otherwise the coal measure region in the vicinity of Grand Pond, as indicated in the geological map of the Island.

Resolved.—That a further sum of \$3,000 be appropriated out of such interest to commence the building of the road from South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay, towards Bay of Islands and also for blocking off the agricultural lands in the neighborhood of such road.

Resolved.—That a further sum of \$2,000 be appropriated out of such interest for the purpose of constructing a road connecting the heads of Placentia Bay and Trinity Bay between Little Harbor and Chance Cove or such other harbors in the respective Bays as may be deemed

most eligible having regard to affording the greatest facility for transporting bait.

Resolved.—That the residue of such interest be appropriated for works of public utility, equally among the several electoral district of this Island.

Resolved.—That it is further the opinion of this Committee that the scientific enquiry respecting the fisheries is of the greatest importance and should be continued for a period of at least ten years, and that from time to time hereafter, as occasion may require, the first charge upon the interest arising from the Fishery Award should be the expense of efficiently carrying out such service.

On motion that the report be adopted.

Mr. LITTLE moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. KENT,—

Whereas the sum of \$1,000,000 has been received from the Imperial Government as the share due to Newfoundland for the fishery privileges upon her coasts, which are by the Treaty of Washington, 1871, granted to the people of the United States of America; and whereas it is the undoubted right and duty of the Legislature of this colony to direct the mode and manner of appropriating the money so received; and whereas this Committee has had the subject of the appropriation of that money under consideration, and is deeply impressed with the fact that it has been paid and received as the price for a participation for a specified time by a foreign people in the staple industry and product of the colony, a participation which, in the opinion of many intelligent persons, cannot fail to be injurious to that industry; and whereas in view of these circumstances the Committee thinks that the said money should be reserved and made available:

1st.—Towards counteracting, as far as possible, any injurious effects upon the fisheries of the colony, which experience may show to have resulted from the participation above mentioned; and

2nd.—For making available the now dormant and scarcely known resources of the colony.

And whereas the Committee is at present without sufficient information to guide it in its enquiries as to the best way of attaining these ends,

Be it resolved,—

First.—That in the opinion of the Committee the whole of the said sum, with the exception of the sum mentioned in the second resolution, should be placed and kept at interest to the best advantage, and the said sum and the said interest, save as aforesaid, held by the Government of this colony in trust for the purposes aforesaid.

Second.—That as the Committee is, as above stated, without sufficient information to guide it to a right conclusion on the matter above mentioned, it considers,—

(a.) That the further consideration of the subject of the disposal of the said money should be postponed until that information be obtained and supplied to the Legislature.

(b.) That the subject should be committed to a Select Committee of this House as soon as possible after the opening of the next Session, and that in the meantime the Government of the colony should use all possible means to obtain correct information as to the working and effect of the fishery clauses of the said Treaty upon the fisheries of this Colony, and as to the best way of compensating for any injurious effects which may be found to arise from such working; and also as to the best means of using the said money or part thereof for the development of the resources of this colony as well as its agricultural and lumber, as its mining and other resources, and

(c.) That for the purposes of these enquiries a sum of _____ out of the interest payable upon the said money be placed at the disposal of the Government; and lastly,

(d.) That the result of such inquiries, with all evidence and documents obtained in the course thereof, should be printed and placed in the hands of the members of both branches of the Legislature at as early a date as possible.

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

For the Amendment—9.

Against the Amendment—13.

Mr. Little,

“ Fenelon.

“ Tessier,

“ Kent,

“ Scott,

“ Nowlan,

“ Conroy,

“ O’Mara,

“ Greene.

Hon. Attorney General,

“ Receiver General,

“ Surveyor General,

“ J. Rorke,

“ J. S. Winter,

Mr. Mackay,

Mr. Dwyer,

Mr. Winton,

Dr. Skelton,

Mr. Saint,

Mr. Rendell,

Mr. Penny,

Mr. Rice.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to make provision for Certain Improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune, and for other purposes.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. O’MARA took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into

Committee of the Whole on the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain Monies advanced by him for the Service of the Colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be 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."

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill to amend the Act relating to Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals and for other purposes was read a second time.

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

And the House having sat till 12 o'clock,

FRIDAY, 18th April, 1879.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the Bill for the Encouragement of Sheep Farming was read a second time.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENDEL took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to make provision for certain improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. O'MARA took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Resolved.—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting that they will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their Contingent Expenses for the present session.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and Mr. Kent to take the Message to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

The Hon. Mr. WINTER from the joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the Legislative Library, presented the report which he handed in at the Clerk's Table where it was read as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,

April 17th, 1879.

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly appointed to enquire into and report upon the subjects of the condition of the Legislative Library, and the providing increased accommodation for the various departments of the public service beg to submit the following Report :

As regards the Legislative Library the Committee regret the necessity of being obliged to report briefly that its condition has become such that it may now be described as entirely, if not altogether, unfit for any useful purpose. A supply of Books in various departments of literature, originally limited, though well selected and valuable in themselves, has been despoiled by the taking away of complete works as well as portions of sets of volumes, which spoliation appears to have been going on for years past until now little more than a few volumes and mutilated sets of Books remain.

It would appear, therefore, that the required improvements would virtually amount to the formation of an entirely New Library of which the present supply of books might be considered as a mere nucleus.

The accommodation afforded by the present Room is altogether inadequate to the wants of a Library such as the Legislature ought to possess.

It appears to the Committee that the immediate placing of the Library upon anything like a satisfactory footing must involve a much larger expenditure than the Committee are prepared to recommend at present, but that the attainment of the desired object may be gradually

and within a reasonable time accomplished by a continued regular annual appropriation of such an amount as the Legislature might fairly appropriate towards that purpose.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that an Annual Grant be made by the Legislature and be applied to the purchase of suitable works and to the necessary expenses of management.

Your Committee would further recommend that for the selection from time to time of suitable works, and for the general control and management of the Library a standing Committee be appointed, to consist of the President of the Council, the Speaker of the Assembly and one other member of each body.

Your Committee have also given due consideration to the subject of improved accommodation for the purposes of the Library as well as other departments of the public service. They feel compelled to report in strong terms as to the absolute necessity of providing some such increased and improved accommodation. This necessity is felt more especially during the sessions of the Legislature, when it is found that the rooms and offices of this Building are altogether inadequate to the requirements of the various departments of the public service then in active operation. Under the present arrangements during the sessions of the Legislature the Board of Works and Financial Secretary's departments, each of which, and especially the Board of Works, requires large room accommodation for its officials and the public; are compelled to leave the rooms occupied by them respectively during the recess, and are crowded into small and otherwise entirely unsuitable places in the basement of the building.

The rooms occupied by the Speaker, Members and Officers of the Assembly during the Session are also most inconveniently situated, and insufficient as regards capacity and other requirements for the convenience and comfort of the Speaker and Members, the due and proper custody of the records and papers of the Assembly, and the regular and efficient performance of the duties of the Clerks and Officials.

To supply the wants hercinbefore set forth, it appears to your Committee that the most feasible method to be adopted would be the erection of an annexed or wing to the Colonial Building. The Committee are not prepared nor do they deem it incumbent upon them to describe with particularity the building which they recommend to be erected, or the details of its arrangement; but they would submit as their decided opinion that the proposed building should at least contain suitable rooms and appurtenances for a Library, for the office of Clerk of the Assembly and depository of the Records, for the Speaker, for the use of Members of the Assembly, and for Committee or other purposes.

All which is respectfully submitted,—

P. G. TESSIER,

Chairman.

E. D. SHEA,

A. W. HARVEY,

T. TALBOT,

J. S. WINTER,

J. G. CONROY,

W. J. S. DONNELLY,

A. M. MACKAY,

F. WINTON,

J. J. LITTLE,

M. FENELON.

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

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting their concurrence in the resolutions reported from Committee of the Whole upon the Halifax Fishery Commission.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General and Mr. O'Mara do take the Message and Resolutions to the Legislative Council.

Mr. MACKAY presented a petition from D. W. Prowse and Henry Renouf, Esquires, Judges of the Central District Court, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

Mr. MACKAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the foregoing petition.

Mr. WINTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of J. L. Noonan, Esq.

Then the House adjourned till this day at half-past three of the clock.

FRIDAY, 18th April, 1879.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to make provision for certain improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. O'MARA took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Winter and Mr. Fenelon do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Law relating to Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals, and for other purposes.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Dr. SKELTON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to Amend the Law relating to Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals, and for other purposes."

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill for the encouragement of Sheep Farming in this Colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. NORMAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

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

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting their concurrence in the report of the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly on the Legislative Library.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Winter and Mr. Scott do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

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

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, 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 this Colony," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up, entitled respectively, "An Act for the encouragement of Sheep Farming in this Colony." And "An Act to make provision for Certain Improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune, and for other purposes," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have adopted the Report of the Select Committee of both Houses appointed to enquire into and report upon the condition of the Legislative Library, and the providing increased accommodation for the various departments of the Public Service.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they concur in the Resolutions sent up from the Assembly respecting the appropriation of portion of the Halifax Fishery Award, and of the interest arising therefrom.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Joshua Moore and others, inhabitants of St. John's West, upon the subject of a Fire Engine Station at the West End of the town, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying communication of the Reverend Messieurs Pilot and Milligan, Inspectors of Public Schools, upon the subject of a Map of Newfoundland for use in Schools, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and cause such Map to be prepared and published, and for the expense attendant thereon this house will make provision.

ST. JOHN'S,

15th April, 1879.

To the Hon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—

We, the undersigned, Superintendents of Education, beg very respectfully to submit to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the following memoranda of cost, &c., of publishing a Map of Newfoundland for use in the public schools in this Colony, respecting the necessity of which we have felt it our duty to direct special attention in our official Report now before the Legislature.

1. A Map of Newfoundland and Labrador has been prepared under the supervision of the able Geologist of the Colony, Alexander Murray, Esq., C. M. G., which upon careful examination we find to be in all respects suitable for our requirements, containing, as it does, all the most recent surveys of the coast and interior, and measuring about five feet six inches square.

2. The cost of lithographing, printing, mounting, varnishing and coloring of an edition of 600 copies we find will be, according to an estimate furnished by Stanford, of Charing Cross, London, about £400 sterling.

3. As 400 copies would be required for Schools, we beg to suggest that these be furnished to Education Boards at not more than two dollars each. And as 100 copies would, in all probability, be required for the Public Offices, the remaining 100 might be sold for \$3.50 each, which according to the within statement would leave the Government to provide, say about £200 currency, for which they would receive the above 100 Copies.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM PILOT,

Superintendent Church of England Schools.

GEORGE S. MILLIGAN,

Superintendent of Methodist Schools.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF SIX HUNDRED COPIES OF MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

600 Copies.....	£403	0	0 stg.
Thus :			
Lithographing.....	£75	0	0
Draughting	50	0	0
Authors' Claim.....	50	0	0
600 Copies, mounting, varnishing, &c., at 5s. 6d. each.....	165	0	0
600 Copies, paper, printing, at £8 10s. per one hundred.....	51	0	0
Freight, &c.....	12	0	0
	£403	0	0
20 per cent. premium.....	80	12	0
	483	12	0

400 Maps for schools, at \$2 each	£200	0	0	
100 at \$3.75.....	87	10	0	
				<u>£287 10 0</u>
Amount of actual cost to Government for 100 copies.....				<u>£196 2 0</u>

*To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY
GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the
Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, Governor
Commander-in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of James L. Noonan, of Her Majesty's Customs, upon the subject of Increase of Salary and arrears, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Ordered,—That the Address on the application of the Revd. Messrs. Pilot and Milligan, on the subject of purchasing Maps for the use of Schools, be sent to the Legislative Council.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Fenelon do take the Address to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

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

Report of the Surveyor General, for 1878.

Return of Free Grants, for 1878.

Return of Licenses of Occupation, for 1878.

Return of Mining Applications, for 1878.

Return of Crown Land Grants, for 1878.

Surveyor General's Cash Account, for 1878.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Circular and Enclosure in reference to the Melbourne International Exhibition.

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

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House report of Thomas Long, Esq., Topographical Surveyor, on Survey between Middle Brook, of Freshwater Bay to Gambo Lake, in connection with the Northern Mail route.

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

Mr. MACKAY, from the Select Committee on Printing and Reporting, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table where it was read as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,

House of Assembly,

April 18th, 1879.

The Committee on Reporting and Printing beg to report having passed the following amounts :

The Proprietor of the <i>North Star</i> , for printing Miscellaneous Papers.....	\$913 30
The Proprietor of <i>Public Ledger</i> , for publishing Debates.....	1000 00

The Proprietor of the <i>Advocate</i> , for copying the Debates and Newspapers.....	377 20
The Proprietor of the <i>Standard</i> , for copying Debates	180 00
The Proprietor of the <i>Public Ledger</i> , for Papers supplied to Members, &c.....	253 84
The Supervisor of the Reporting.....	200 00
Four Reporters, at \$280 each.....	1120 00
The Proprietor of the <i>Public Ledger</i> , estimate for Printing Journals.....	700 00
The Proprietor of the <i>North Star</i> , Estimate for Printing the Appendix to the Journal.....	1300 00
Robert Dicks, Estimate for Binding Journals.....	550 00

A. M. MACKAY,

Chairman Committee on Printing and Reporting,

Ordered,—That the said report be referred to the Select Committee on Contingencies.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a Communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that it was the intention of His Excellency to the Governor prorogue the present Session of Legislature on to-morrow at two o'clock.

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

A Return of Exports from Labrador, for 1878.

For which see Appendix.

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

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting that they will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their Contingent Expenses for the present Session.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and Mr. Conroy do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

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

SATURDAY, 19th April, 1879.

Mr. MACKAY presented a petition from D. W. Prowse and Henry Renouf, Esquires, Judges of the Central District Court, which was received and read, praying compensation for the performance of extra duties other than such as were required on being appointed to the office they now hold.

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

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Robert Thorburn and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to encourage the importation of Game into this Country.

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

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

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Daniel W. Prowse and Henry Renouf, Judges

of the Central District Court, upon the subject of Increase of Salary, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Robert Thorburn and others, upon the subject of Game, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

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

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Legislative Council,

April 18th, 1879.

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.... ..	\$450	20
Contingent expenses of the Usher of the Black Rod....	458	23
<i>Newfoundlander</i> Newspaper, publishing Debates	160	00
<i>Times, Ledger, North Star</i> and <i>Standard</i> Newspapers, copying Debates, each \$100	400	00
Newspapers for Council and Members during Session	154	35
Miscellaneous Printing..... ..	351	70
Salary of Acting Clerk, including indexing and collat- ing Journals	600	00
Salary of Acting Master-in-Chancery	700	00
Salary of the Usher of the Black Rod	600	00
Salary of Reporter	650	00
Doorkeeper	250	00
Assistant Doorkeeper	150	00
Fireman	65	00
President of Council for Sessional Allowance	240	00
Eleven Members	\$120 each	1320 00
Two Members, short attendance.... ..	\$60 each	120 00

Estimate of Expense for Printing and Binding					
Journals	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$700 00
R. Dicks, for Binding Newspapers	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 50
					\$7391 98

P. G. TESSIER,
Chairman.

JOHN WINTER,

E. D. SHEA,

ROBERT THORBURN,

T. TALBOT.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message be referred to a Select Committee on Contingencies.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS from the Select Committee on Contingencies, presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table where it was read as follows :—

The Select Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to enquire into the Contingent Expenses of the present Session of the Legislature, beg leave to report that they have come to the following resolutions thereon :

Resolved,—That there be paid to the Speaker, Members and Officers of the Assembly for their services during the present Session, as follows :—

The Speaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$924 00
The Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1269 00
The Clerk Assistant	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00
The Solicitor....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00
The Sergeant at Arms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 00

The Door Keeper	160 00
The Upper Door Keeper	140 00
The Inner Door Keeper	140 00
The Outer Door Keeper	160 00
The Messenger	160 00
The Assistant Messenger	160 00
The Fireman.... ..	200 00

The Reporters, viz :—

John Morris, Superintendent	280 00
Thomas Walsh	280 00
J. R. McNeily	280 00
George Emerson	280 00
Richard Raftus	280 00
The Proprietor of the <i>North Star</i> , for printing Miscellaneous Papers	913 30
The Proprietor of the <i>North Star</i> , Estimate for Printing the Appendix to the Journal	1300 00
The Proprietor of <i>Public Ledger</i> , for publishing Debates	1000 00
The Proprietor of the <i>Public Ledger</i> , for Papers supplied to Members, &c.. ..	253 84
The Proprietor of the <i>Public Ledger</i> , estimate for Printing Journals.....	700 00
Robert Dicks, Estimate for Binding Journals	550 00
Robert Dicks, Binding Newspapers, 1878 ...	57 00
The Chairman of Committees	400 00
To Thirty-one Members of Assembly for their services during the present Session, viz :—	
Twenty Members resident in St. John's, \$194 each.....	3880 00
Eleven Members resident in Outports, \$291 each.....	3201 00
The Harbor Grace <i>Standard</i> , for copying Debates.....	180 00

W. H. Warren, engrossing Bills	230 00
Chairman Board of Works for proportion of Coals and Gas during the Session	176 50
Anglo-American Telegraph Company, for Telegrams	227 76
Mrs. Borne, attendance during Session	138 52
Robert Dieks, Stationary	166 00
Mrs. Rouse, Stationary	82 30
J. W. McCoubrey, Stationary	38 14
The Clerk to defray the contingent expenses of his office	1459 39
To Catherine Kelly, sister of the late Wm. Kelly, Inner Doorkeeper of the Assembly, in consideration of his services	100 00
The Proprietor of the <i>Advocate</i> , for copying the De- bates and Newspapers.. ..	377 20
H. M. Gibb & Co., Clothing	43 00
Job Bros. & Co., Curtains	49 00
D. W. Morrison, Chairs	29 00
James Pinnock, Gas Fittings	49 18
Richard Goff, Cabinet Work	366 05
M. F. Smyth, Gas Burners	46 30
W. Grieve & Co., Carpeting	110 42
Sharp, Kelly & Co., Carpet	55 57
J. F. Chisholm, Parchment	46 40
Savings' Bank, advances prior to opening of Session, for petty accounts	85 25
Miss S. G. Perchard, Librarian.....	230 77
Mrs. Feehan, Librarian....	184 62

R. B. Holden, Services on Committees and Extra Work	200 00
Philip Hanley, Painting	160 00
	\$23,480 26

Respectfully submitted by—

J. O. FRASER,
Chairman.

J. G. CONROY,
M. J. O'MARA,
GEORGE SKELTON,

A. PENNY,
ALEX. J. W. McNEILY.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
April 18th, 1879.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

THE ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, in accordance with the foregoing report, on leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, which was read a first and second time.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WATSON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Acting Chairman of the Board of Works and Mr. Greene do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

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

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent expenses of the Legislature," without amendment.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they concur in the Address to His Excellency the Governor respecting the communication from the Rev. Messrs. Pilot and Milligan, upon the subject of a Map of Newfoundland for the use of Schools.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. SHEA, seconded by Mr. FENELON,—

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this House be accorded to the Hon. W. V. Whiteway, the Premier of this Colony, for the ability and

energy displayed by him in successfully conducting as Counsel, the case of this Island before the Fisheries Commission which sat in Halifax in 1877, appointed as a Tribunal of Arbitration under the terms of the "Washington Treaty."

The Hon. the Speaker having called the Hon. W. V. Whiteway to his place in the House, and standing uncovered, the Members also being uncovered, conveyed to him the Thanks of the House in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Ordered,—That the powers and functions of the Select Committee upon the Contingencies of this House be continued after prorogation and until the appointment of a similar Committee in the next session of this House.

Ordered,—That the present Select Committee on Reporting and Printing be continued in office during the recess and until one week after the opening of the next Session of the Legislature, or until the appointment of a similar Committee.

On motion of the Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. Mr. WINTER,—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House that it is desirable that the work of constructing Certain Main Lines of Road in this Colony, and especially the road from Witless Bay to Holy Rood and the road from Bean Harbor in Placentia Bay to Bay L'Argent in Fortune Bay should be brought to immediate completion, and that the funds required therefor should be provided in advance, to be repaid from the usual annual votes for the said lines of road respectively hereafter to be passed by the Legislature, and that His Excellency the Governor in Council be authorized to procure by such means as shall be deemed expedient the funds necessary to defray the cost of such works.

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

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

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency

the Governor in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills :—

“ 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 Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges and other Public Works within this Colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same.”

“ An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Lighthouses.”

“ An Act to amend Cap. 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration.’ ”

“ An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony.”

“ An Act to amend the Education Act for 1876.”

“ An Act respecting the Sanitary Improvement of the Town of St. John's, and for other purposes.”

“ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company,’ and ‘An Act passed in the 41st year of the said Reign, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company.’ ”

“ An Act respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes.”

“ An Act to provide for the appropriation of the profits of the Savings' Bank and for other purposes.”

“ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 41st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.’ ”

"An Act to make provision for certain Improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune and for other purposes."

"An Act for the Encouragement of Sheep Farming."

"An Act to amend and consolidate the Law respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals."

"An Act to amend Sec. 3, Cap. 17, of Title 3, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Sheriffs.'"

"An Act for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery."

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

"An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals."

"An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Peyton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Twillingate."

"An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor 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 31st Dec., 1879, and for other purposes."

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

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following Speech to both branches of the Legislature :—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

As I have no doubt that the engagements of your private avocations at this season are such as to require your chief attention, I am glad that the completion of Legislative business enables me to relieve you from further attendance in Session.

The record of your labors presents several additions to our Statutes, of the wisdom of which I trust we may find early attestation in their practical results.

The revision of our fiscal system, demanded by the progressive exigencies of the Colony, can hardly fail to receive the assent of all who rightly appreciate the efficiency of our institutions, and the maintenance of that high financial position which has become assured to Newfoundland. The Act having relation to the Savings' Bank and the Funded Debt appears to me to be a prudent and well-timed measure, which is certain to be regarded with public approbation.

The Sanitary improvement of the Town of St. John's has evidently obtained, and with great justice, a large share of your consideration. This subject indeed could not have been postponed without devolving a too serious responsibility upon all who are primarily charged with the care of the public health, and the provision of those means of cleanliness and comfort, held to be indispensable to the well-being and civilization of communities. I trust that the plan you have devised for the more effective promotion of these objects may speedily realize in its operation the reforms to which it is directed.

Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly :

I have to thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the requirements of the public service. Your appropriations shall be expended with all due regard to economy and efficiency.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

I view with much favor your appropriations towards the construction of Main Roads from South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay, to Bay of Islands, and for the connection of Placentia and Trinity Bays—these services seeming to tend directly to improvement both in the Fisheries and Agriculture of the Island.

The proposed expenditure for the purpose of testing the presence of Coal in the vicinity of Grand Pond, will determine a question which may be one of vast moment to our Mining and Commercial interests.

The comparative success of the Seal Fishery of the present season must be a source of gratification to all classes of our population.

I would, in conclusion, renew to you the assurance of my cordial wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

After which the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor, said,—

It is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Thursday the 17th day of July next, to be then here holden, and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

JOHN STUART,

Clerk House of Assembly.

END OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The proposed expenditure for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act in the year 1881, will be about £1,000,000, and it is estimated that the total amount of the expenditure for the year 1881 will be about £1,500,000.

The Government propose to meet the deficit of the year 1881 by a loan of £500,000, and to meet the deficit of the year 1882 by a loan of £500,000.

I would in conclusion refer to the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed expenditure for the year 1881, and to the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed expenditure for the year 1882.

After which the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor, said—

The Government propose to meet the deficit of the year 1881 by a loan of £500,000, and to meet the deficit of the year 1882 by a loan of £500,000.

JOHN STUART

JOHN STUART, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council, and Secretary to the Government.

END OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1881.

The Committee on the subject of the proposed expenditure for the year 1881, have the honor to acknowledge the assistance of the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, and the Hon. the Secretary to the Government, in the preparation of their report.

Printed and Published by the Government Printer, at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

1881.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Department of the State of Maryland, at Annapolis,
for the year 1887.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

APPENDIX.

The Executive Secy.	1,000 00
The Finance Secretary	1,000 00
The Director's Office	1,000 00
Keeper of the Ledger	1,000 00
Post and Freight	1,000 00

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Legislative Secretary	1,000 00
Chief Clerk	1,000 00
Second Clerk	500 00
Chief Scribe	500 00

LEGISLATIVE GENERAL OFFICE.

The General Office	1,000 00
Chief Clerk	1,000 00
Second Clerk	500 00

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X .

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

*Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland,
for the year 1879.*

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor.....	\$12,000 00	
The Private Secretary.....	924 00	
The Governor's Orderly	300 00	
Keeper of the Lodge	277 00	
Fuel and Light	1,500 00	
		<u>\$15,001 00</u>

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary.....	2,400 00	
First Clerk.....	1,124 00	
Second Clerk.....	800 00	
Office Keeper.....	400 00	
		<u>4,724 00</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General.....	2,400 00	
Clerk	1,124 00	
		<u>\$3,524 00</u>
Forwarded	\$3,524 00	<u>\$19,725 00</u>

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... '\$3,524 00 \$19,725 00

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector.....	1,600 00	
Landing and Tide Surveyor	1,154 00	
First Landing Waiter.....	1,100 00	
Second do.	1,000 00	
Third do.	750 00	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	1,100 00	
Second Clerk	900 00	
Third Clerk.....	750 00	
Fourth Clerk.....	750 00	
Fifth Clerk	600 00	
Assistant Clerk in Landing and Tide Survey- or's Office.....	700 00	
To defray the expenses of examining Invoices	231 00	
Two Lockers	900 00	
Labrador Sub-Collector, \$750, and 5 per cent. on all duties collected.....	750 00	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace.....	600 00	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace.....	12,079 00	
Crew of Night Boat.....	1,485 00	
Non-official Members of Board of Revenue...	231 00	
Housekeeper.....	185 00	
Incidentals	2,198 00	
Fuel and Light	400 00	

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace \$739, and 2½ per cent., not to exceed \$1,182.....	739 00	
Trinity.....	800 00	
Forwarded	\$34,526 00	\$19,725 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$34,526 00 \$19,725 00

SUB-COLLECTORS.—(Continued.)

Carbonear \$690, Greenspond \$690.....	1,380 00	
Lapoile \$690, Gaultois \$550.....	1,240 00	
Twillingate \$690, Fogo \$690.....	1,380 00	
Bett's Cove and Tilt Cove.....	690 00	
Lamaline \$550, Harbor Briton \$462.....	1,012 00	
Lamanche and Oderin \$462, Burin \$690.....	1,152 00	
Brigus.....	462 00	
Pushthrough \$462, Channel \$462.....	924 00	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor.....	462 00	
St. George's Bay.....	400 00	
Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, Flower's Cove, \$400 each.....	1,200 00	
Labrador, Blanc Sablon, \$231, and 10 per cent. on all Duties collected.....	231 00	

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls \$231, Fortune \$231.....	462 00	
Ferryland \$231, Burgeo \$231.....	462 00	
Little Placentia \$231, St. Mary's \$231.....	462 00	
St. Lawrence \$231, Bay Roberts \$231.....	462 00	
Placentia \$231, Catalina \$231.....	462 00	
Grand Bank \$231.....	231 00	
Rose Blanche \$231, Trepassey \$231.....	462 00	
Renews \$100 and 20 per cent. on all Duties collected.....	100 00	
Holyrood \$100, and 20 per cent. on all Duties collected.....	100 00	
Percentage on Duties to outport officers.....	4,000 00	
		\$52,262 00
Forwarded.....		\$71,987 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$71,987 00

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Financial Secretary.....	1,384 00	
Clerk in the Financial Secretary's Office.....	800 00	
		<u>2,184 00</u>

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Auditor of Public Accounts.....		1,000 00
-------------------------------------	--	----------

BOARD OF WORKS.

The Chairman.....	2,000 00	
The Book-keeper.....	1,000 00	
The Secretary.....	924 00	
Assistant Clerk.....	600 00	
Inspector of Public Buildings and Light-houses Clerk.....	1,000 00	
	600 00	
Messenger.....	250 00	
Members of the Board of Works (4).....	800 00	
		<u>7,174 00</u>

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper.....	300 00	
Fuel and Light.....	850 00	
		<u>1,150 00</u>

CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General.....	2,400 00	
Draughtsman and Assistant.....	1,124 00	
Topographical Assistant.....	960 00	
Deputy Surveyor.....	600 00	
Assistant Clerk.....	240 00	
Repairs of Government House.....	3,000 00	
		<u>8,324 00</u>

Forwarded..... \$91,819 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$91,819 00

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated Amount..... 30,000 00

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies..... 9,000 00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice	5,000 00	
Two Assistant Judges.....	8,000 00	
Attorney General.....	2,400 00	
Solicitor General.....	1,200 00	
Sheriff Central District.....	1,385 00	
Ditto Northern ditto.....	1,385 00	
Ditto Southern ditto	923 00	
Bailiff Central District and Keeper of Court House	550 00	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court....	1,800 00	
Ditto ditto Northern Court	1,100 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court	600 00	
Stationery for ditto.....	93 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	300 00	
Crown Prosecutions	2,000 00	
To defray expenses of Inquests.....	400 00	
Circuit of Judges and hire of Steamers.....	5,600 00	
		32,736 00
Forwarded.....		\$163,555 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$163,555 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Judges, Central District Court.....	3,200 00
District Judge, Harbor Grace.....	1,400 00
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collection of License fund.....	1,570 00
St. John's Police Force	} 35,000 00
Harbor Grace ditto	
Carbonear ditto	
Brigus and Twillingate ditto	
And other Outports	
Governor of the Penitentiary.....	700 00
Turnkey "	300 00
Two Assistants, St. John's.....	500 00
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....	50 00

OUTPORTS.

Seventeen Magistrates	} As per detailed statement. }	18,723 00
Four Clerks of the Peace		
Ten Gaolers		
Thirty-six Constables		
		<u>61,443 00</u>

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for this service.....	3,071 00
Forwarded.....	<u>\$228,069 00</u>

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$228,069 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House.....	1,080	00
“ “ Penitentiary.....	800	00
“ Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	1,200	00
“ Lunatic Asylum and Wash House Improvements	2,260	00
“ Poor Asylum.....	1,600	00
“ St. John's Hospital, Quidividi.....	500	00
“ Custom House, St. John's.....	780	00
“ Colonial Building.....	920	00
“ Block House.....	200	00
“ Imperial Property, handed over to Newfoundland.....	400	00
“ Kerosene Oil Store.....	40	00
“ Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	150	00
“ Drill Shed	200	00
	10,130	00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Estimated amount for this service..... 25,528 00

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt \$1,347,692 74
 Interest payable half yearly 68,000 00

Forwarded..... \$331,977 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$331,977 00

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Coastal Steam to the Westward and Northward	51,800 00	
Ditto to West Coast.....	4,000 00	
Ditto to Labrador.....	7,000 00	
Ditto to Conception Bay.....	8,000 00	
Postal Steam to and from Liverpool, St. John's, Halifax and America.....	65,760 00	
		<hr/> 136,560 00

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner.....	1,154 00	
Inspector.....	700 00	
Assistant.....	250 00	
District Surgeon, St. John's.....	925 00	
Gaol Surgeon, — do.	185 00	
Do. Conception Bay.....	139 00	
District Surgeon, do.	462 00	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum.....	1,385 00	
Two Physicians, St. John's Hospital.....	900 00	
Keeper of Poor Asylum.....	277 00	
Permanent and Casual Poor.....	95,000 00	
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum.....	8,500 00	
Ditto Lunatic Asylum.....	19,500 00	
Ditto St. John's Hospital.....	9,500 00	
		<hr/> 138,877 00
Forwarded.....		<hr/> \$607,414 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$607,414 00

PENSIONS.

E. E. Archibald, late Attorney General.....	1,615 38	
B. G. Garret, " Sheriff.....	1,269 23	
John Canning, " Collector	1,485 00	
B. Sweetland, " Magistrate	693 00	
Widow Chancey.....	185 00	
Widow Buckley	116 00	
G. H. Emerson, late Master-in-Chancery and Clerk to Legislative Council.....	1,616 00	
E. L. Moore, late Landing Waiter.....	924 00	
Thomas Read, " Sub-Collector and Magis- trate, Lapoile	1,084 00	
Harriet Oke	200 00	
Patrick Burke.....	94 00	
Miss Solomon.....	231 00	
Joseph Crowdy, late Clerk in Colonial Secre- tary's Office.....	924 00	
Sir Bryan Robinson, late Judge Supreme Court	2,667 00	
John Peyton, late Magistrate, Twillingate	830 00	
		13,934 21

EDUCATION.

Education, under Consolidated Act 39th Vic.	88,860 00
Forwarded.....	\$710,208 21

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$710,208 21

FOG AND NOONDAY GUNS.

Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun.....	\$100 00	
One man at Signal Hill for Noon Gun.....	48 00	
Ammunition.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	948 00

BLOCK HOUSE, SIGNAL STATION.

Two men's salaries, \$200 and \$180.....	380 00	
Fuel and Light.....	70 00	
Chronometer Time.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	550 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery.....	6,500 00	
Postages, Telegrams and Incidentals.....	1,000 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	1,700 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,500 00	
St. John's Gas Company.....	2,400 00	
Harbor Grace ditto	500 00	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	4,000 00	
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	231 00	
Ditto Harbor Grace.....	120 00	
Ditto Carbonear.....	116 00	
St. John's Factory.....	462 00	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.....	231 00	
Ladies St. Vincent-de-Paul Society St. John's	231 00	
Ditto ditto Harbor Grace	120 00	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's	462 00	
	<hr/>	
Forwarded.....	\$20,573 00	711,706 21

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$20,573 00	\$711,706 21
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....	\$1,554 00	
Ditto Conception Bay.....	462 00	
Keeper Halfway House, Salmonier.....	162 00	
Cleansing St. John's Streets.....	4,000 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser.....	2,500 00	
Repairs Town Clock.....	70 00	
Roads and Bridges.....	103,000 00	
Geological, Mineral and Land Survey.....	5,500 00	
Inspector of Weights and Measures.....	93 00	
Newfoundland Almanac.....	116 00	
In aid of Sewerage account.....	800 00	
In aid of Water Company.....	167 00	
Special Vote for Public Works, \$1,333.33, per Electoral District.....	20,000 00	
Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates and Harbor Master.....	1,920 00	
Assistant Examiners and Boat hire, &c.....	700 00	
To encourage Instructors Masters and Mates	300 00	
Keeper Kerosene Oil Store.....	500 00	
To encourage Bank Fishery.....	5,000 00	
To encourage Shipbuilding in the Colony....	12,000 00	
Protection of Western Herring Fishery.....	2,500 00	
Sheep Protection Act.....	1,000 00	
To educate Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	500 00	
Killing Wolves Act.....	200 00	
Board of Health and Quarantine Act.....	500 00	
Registration of Jurors.....	250 00	
Forwarded.....	\$184,367 00	\$711,706 21

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$184,367 00	\$711,706 21
St. John's Rebuilding Acts, Cash Payment		
Awards.....	\$1,000 00	
Bannerman Park.....	80 00	
Portugal Cove Wharf.....	3,300 00	
In aid of General Lights.....	4,000 00	
To pay Interest and Maintenance on New Telegraph Line.....	7,000 00	
To encourage Home Industries.....	2,500 00	
		<u>202,247 00</u>
		<u>\$913,953 21</u>

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Customs, including Labrador and West Coast	\$875,000 00	
Crown Lands.....	50,000 00	
Postal	15,000 00	
Licenses.....	7,000 00	
Miscellaneous Sources	6,492 21	
Sewerage, Account Interest.....	3,461 00	
Estimated Harbor Master's dues and Examiners fees.....	2,000 00	
		\$913,953 21

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

15 700,000

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1870.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Balance from 1878.....	\$1,607 61	
Long Point, Twillingate.....	1,500 00	
Cann Island, Seldom-come-By.....	650 00	
Offer Wadham Island.....	1,600 00	
Puffin Island, Greenspond	800 00	
Cape Bonavista	1,800 00	
Green Island, Catalina	2,000 00	
Fort Point, Trinity.....	150 00	
Baccalieu Island.....	1,600 00	
Harbor Grace Island	1,400 00	
Ditto Beacon	450 00	
Fort Amherst	1,400 00	
St. John's Leading Lights	400 00	
Cape Spear Light and Alarm.....	2,000 00	
Ferryland Head.....	1,700 00	
Cape Pine	2,000 00	
Cape St. Mary's.....	1,700 00	
Dodding Head.....	1,600 00	
Brunette Island.....	1,600 00	
Garnish	150 00	
Belloram	150 00	
Rocky Point, Harbor Breton.....	300 00	
Boar Island, Burgeo.....	650 00	
Rose Blanche.....	800 00	
Channel Head.....	650 00	
Carbonear Island.....	700 00	
Cape St. Francis Light and Alarm	3,000 00	
Point Verd, Placentia.....	650 00	
Lamaline.....	150 00	
Pass Island	800 00	
Contingencies.....	1,000 00	
		<u>\$34,957 61</u>

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1879.

ASSETS.

Estimated amount of Light Dues, for the year 1879.....	\$31,500 00
Balance against Light Houses, 31st December 1879.....	3,457 61
	<u>\$34,957 61</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the year 1879.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates' Salaries.	Clerks of the Peace Salaries.	Constables.		Gaolers' Salaries.	Totals.
			No.	Salaries.		
Twillingate.....	\$830	\$277	1	\$116	\$93	\$1,316
Fogo.....	700					700
Greenspond.....	693		1	116	84	893
King's Cove.....			1	93		93
Tickle Cove.....			1	56		56
Salvage.....			1	56		56
Trinity.....	830	277	2	172	160	1,439
Catalina.....			1	116		116
Bonavista.....	830				140	970
Heart's Content.....			1	56		56
Old Perlican.....	700					700
Lower Island Cove.....			1	56		56
Western Bay.....			1	56		56
Carbonear.....	830	600				1,430
Harbor Grace.....		700			500	1,200
Spaniard's Bay.....			1	56		56
Brigus and Port-de-Grave.....	830		3	394	60	1,284
Cat's Cove.....			1	93		93
Harbor Main.....			1	93		93
South Shore.....			1	116		116
Torbay.....			1	93		93
Ferryland.....	800		1	116	140	1,056
Witless Bay.....			1	56		56
Toad's Cove.....			1	56		56
Fermeuse.....			1	56		56
Brigus, South.....			1	56		56
Cape Broyle.....			1	56		56
Trepassey.....			1	56		56
Forwarded.....	\$7,043	\$1,854	26	\$2,190	\$1,177	\$12,264

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

OUTPORTS,	Magistrates' Salaries.	Clerks of the Peace Salaries.	Constables.		Gaolers' Salaries.	Totals.
			No.	Salaries.		
Brought forward...	\$7,043	\$1,854	26	\$2,190	\$1,177	\$12,264
St. Mary's.....	280	.....	1	116	.....	396
Placentia.....	830	.....	1	116	140	1,086
Little Placentia.....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
Oderin.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Merasheen.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Burin.....	800	.....	1	116	140	1,056
Grand Bank.....	700	.....	.....	.....	70	770
Lamaline.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Harbor Briton.....	462	.....	1	116	.....	578
Gaultois.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Burgeo.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Channel.....	500	.....	1	56	.....	556
West Coast.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
	\$12,315	\$1,854	36	\$3,027	\$1,527	\$18,723

RECAPITULATION.

17 Magistrates.....	\$12,315 00
4 Clerks of the Peace.....	1,854 00
36 Constables.....	3,027 00
10 Gaolers.....	1,527 00
	<u>\$18,723 00</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1878, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Amount consolidated under Act 21st Vic., cap. 3			\$5,814.58
Ditto	ditto	22nd " " 16	89,410.71
Ditto	ditto	23rd " " 12	23,076.93
Ditto	ditto	28th " " 18	100,000.00
Ditto	ditto	29th " " 20	100,000.00
Ditto	ditto	35th " " 12	335,338.00
Ditto	ditto	37th " " 11	207,692.64
Ditto	ditto	38th " " 12	10,000.00
Ditto	ditto	38th " " 22	60,000.00
Ditto	ditto	Con. Stat. cap. 61, tit. 17	40,000.00
Ditto	ditto	39th Vic., cap. 14	60,000.00
Ditto	ditto	40th " " 24	100,000.00
Ditto	ditto	41st " " 18	25,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$1,156,332.86
Amount repayable in the year 1879.....			15,192.90
Ditto	ditto	1880.....	300.00
Ditto	ditto	1882.....	780.00
Ditto	ditto	1883.....	50,200.00
Ditto	ditto	1884.....	160.00
Ditto	ditto	1885.....	533.60
Ditto	ditto	1886.....	989.00
Ditto	ditto	1887.....	1,933.32
Ditto	ditto	1888.....	40,950.10
Ditto	ditto	1889.....	34,166.96
Ditto	ditto	1890.....	23,076.00
Ditto	ditto	1891.....	19,652.00
Ditto	ditto	1892.....	3,426.00
			<hr/>
			191,359.88
			<hr/>
			\$1,347,692.74
			<hr/> <hr/>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

 ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

*Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland,
on the 31st December, 1878.*

ASSETS.

Customs' Bonds, outstanding.....	\$109,578 94
Balance due by Cape Race Light House and Fog Whistle Accounts.....	1,229 45
Balance due by General Light House Account.....	1,607 61
	<hr/>
	\$112,416 00
Expenditure on account Halifax Fishery Commission, to be reimbursed from Fishery Award.....	13,401 60
Balance against the Colony.....	218,185 98
	<hr/>
	\$344,003 58
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES.

Balance due the Union Bank of Newfoundland.....	\$161,584 17
Outstanding Warrants.....	95,564 64
Outstanding Interest.....	34,387 51
	<hr/>
	\$291,536 32
Unexpended Legislative Grants.....	52,467 26
	<hr/>
	\$344,003 58
	<hr/>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Statement of the sum of £200,000 sterling received from the Imperial Treasury, and deposited in the Bank of England on the 29th November, 1878, on account of the proportion due to Newfoundland of Halifax Fishery Award.

Invested about £83,000 sterling, bearing four per cent. interest, in British guaranteed Canadian Stock, exchange 20 per cent.....	\$398,400 00
Exchange on the Bank of England in favor of the Union Bank of Newfoundland of £40,000 sterling, bearing interest from the 6th December, 1878, exchange 20½ per cent.....	192,400 00
Invested in the Union Bank of Newfoundland, bearing interest at 4 per cent., £50,000 sterling, exchange 20½ per cent.....	240,500 00
Balance of £27,000 sterling, remaining in the Bank of England awaiting investment, exchange 20 per cent.....	129,600 00
	<u>\$960,900 00</u>

The sum of \$218,185 98 to be deducted from the above sum, being the floating balance against the Colony on the 31st December, 1878.

The difference between the £200,000 sterling and the \$1,000,000 has been retained by the British Government to defray the expenses of the Halifax Commission and difference in exchange, out of which sum the \$13,401 60 expended by the Newfoundland Government has to be reimbursed.

St. JOHN'S, 12th February, 1879.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit balances from 1877.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1878.	Expenditures, 1878.	Unexpended balances, 31st Dec., 1878.	Overdrawn accounts, 31st Dec., 1878.
Addresses, House of Assembly	\$184 00			\$184 00		
Addresses, House of Assembly, on account of West Coast expenditure....	21600 00		\$11,900 00	36,312 11		2,812 11
North-east coast expenditure.....	3400 00				\$3,400 00	
South-west Arm to Humber and Gambo to Gander Lake Survey	5000 00			3,155 25	} 1,246 85	
Pass Island Light House erection	5347 80		1,000 00	597 90		
Special Act, 41st Vic., cap. 18, authorizing loan on account of Cabot Island Light-house erection				6,347 80		
Point Verde ditto.....				182 98	} 17,511 19	
Cape Spear Fog Alarm.....				3,567 07		
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....			1,554 00	3,738 76		
				1,220 00	334 00	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

24

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit balances from 1877.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1878.	Expenditures, 1878.	Unexpended balances, 31 st Dec., 1878.	Overdrawn accounts, 31 st Dec., 1878.
Agricultural Society, Conception Bay.....			\$462 00	\$462 00		
Bank Fishery.....			3,420 00	3,420 00		
Bannerman Park.....			80 00	80 00		
Board of Works Contingencies.....				450 53		\$450 53
Bonavista Breakwater.....		\$1,384 62			\$1,384 62	
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....			340 00	435 74		95 74
Circuit Courts.....			5,600 00	7,288 57		1,688 57
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....			2,000 00	1,723 52	276 48	
Cleansing St. John's Streets.....			1,600 00	2,942 30		1,342 30
Constabulary.....			31,176 00	33,201 12		2,025 12
Court House, Carbonear.....				764 48		764 48
Court Houses and Gaols.....			7,000 00	9,094 77		2,094 77
Crown Lands' Act, 7 Victoria.....			4,030 49	4,030 49		
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....			116 00	116 00		
Ditto Harbor Grace.....			120 00	120 00		
Ditto St. John's.....			231 00	231 00		
Dredging Public Coves.....				1,700 00		1,700 00
Education Act, 39 and 40 Vic.....			84,691 64	84,691 64		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

Education Act, Pupil Teachers, viz. :				
Congregational.....	32 06	12 80	.....	44 86
Church of England.....	113 62	1,466 67	1,578 16	2 13
Methodist.....	102 69	930 58	918 66	114 61
Roman Catholic.....	667 00	1,624 00	1,436 00	855 00
Educational Boards, on account of Loan, 38 Vic., Cap. 22, Sec. 4 :				
Church of England.....	2,283 99	.....	780 19	1,503 80
Roman Catholic.....	8,018 17	.....	4,017 05	4,001 12
Education Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Election Expenses, 1878, & } Registration of Voters..... }	.....	7,000 00	6,920 14	79 86
Encouragement of Ship-building.....	.....	12,000 00	11,088 00	912 00
Executive Responsibility.....	.....	.....	5,330 70	5,330 70
Labrador Relief.....	.....	.....	360 00	360 00
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....	.....	700 00	729 30	29 30
Fuel and Light Custom-House.....	.....	400 00	289 02	110 98
Fuel and Light, Government House.....	.....	1,500 00	1,083 14	416 86
Geological Survey.....	.....	5,000 00	5,090 18	90 18
Halifax Fishery Commission.....	.....	.....	8,193 30	8,193 30
Harbor Master's Office Erection.....	.....	500 00	1,172 31	672 31
Hospitals.....	.....	9,000 00	9,657 22	657 22
Inquests.....	.....	600 00	208 25	391 75

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit balances from 1877.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1878.	Expenditures, 1878.	Unexpended balances, 31 st Dec., 1878.	Overdrawn accounts, 31 st Dec., 1878.
Interest on Telegraph.....			\$765 00	\$765 00		
Insurance on Public Buildings.....			1,484 00	1,473 86	\$10 14	
Instruction in Navigation.....			500 00	98 00	402 00	
Labrador Account.....			2,500 00	2,511 20		\$11 20
Legislative Contingencies, 1877.....				1,431 35		1,431 35
Legislative Contingencies, 1878.....			28,655 24	31,816 79		3,161 55
Lighting St. John's Streets.....			1,650 00	2,308 35		658 35
Do. Harbor Grace.....			346 00	461 33		115 33
Light House, Harbor Grace.....		\$4,000 00			4,000 00	
Lunatic Asylum.....			19,500 00	18,400 24	1,099 76	
Masters and Mates.....			800 00	545 41	254 59	
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply.....			417 00	417 00		
Noon and Fog Gun, Block House.....			1,698 00	1,695 05	2 95	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.....			231 00	231 00		
Poor Asylum.....			8,500 00	9,029 83		529 83
Poor in Factory.....			462 00	462 00		
Portugal Cove Wharf.....	2,094 45			2,094 45		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

Postages and Incidentals.....		800 00	907 33	107 33
Postal Department.....		24,000 00	24,772 92	772 92
Printing and Stationery.....		5,000 00	6,292 01	1,292 01
Protection of Fisheries.....		2,000 00	1,471 20	528 80
Protestant Industrial Society.....		462 00	462 00	
Public Works, Bay-de-Verds.....	482 95	1,333 33	1,403 00	412 68
Do. Bonavista.....	2,855 08	1,333 33	1,444 99	2,743 37
Do. Burgeo and Lapoile.....	2,721 67	1,333 33	3,159 90	895 10
Do. Burin.....	392 53	1,333 33	4,394 14	2,668 28
Do. Carbonear.....	4,001 26	1,333 33	1,911 60	3,422 99
Do. Ferryland.....		1,333 33	7,108 83	5,775 00
Do. Fortune Bay.....	4,169 79	333 33	3,200 79	1,302 33
Do. Harbor Grace.....	309 16	1,333 33	1,642 49	
Do. Harbor Main.....		1,333 33	1,333 33	
Do. Placentia and St. Mary's.....	52 08	1,333 33	6,919 41	5,534 00
Do. Port-de-Grave.....	266 34	1,333 33	1,599 67	
Do. Saint John's east.....		1,333 33	1,333 33	
Do. Saint John's west.....	52 29	1,333 33	1,333 33	52 29
Do. Trinity.....	2,145 24	1,333 33	2,505 75	972 82
Do. Twillingate & Fogo.....	214 80	1,333 33	859 49	688 64
Quarantine Act and Board of Health.....			364 00	364 00
Registration of Jurors.....		223 41	223 41	
Relief of Poor.....		80,000 00	98,000 00	18,000 00
Repairs, Colonial Building.....		600 00	765 78	165 78

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1878.**

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit balances from 1877.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1878.	Expenditures, 1878.	Unexpended balances, 31st Dec., 1878.	Overdrawn accounts, 31st Dec., 1878.
Repairs Court Houses and Gaols			\$1,000 00	\$2,010 47		1,010 47
Do. Outport do			1,000 00	1,098 90		98 90
Do. Custom House.....			200 00	197 59	\$2 41	
Do. do. Harbor Grace			200 00	58 80	141 20	
Do. Drill Shed				67 23		67 23
Do. Factory				25 66		25 66
Do. Hospitals.....			940 00	1,315 17		375 17
Do. Imperial Buildings..			400 00	1,524 05		1,124 05
Do. Inflammable Oil Store.....			40 00	132 20		92 20
Do. Lunatic Asylum.....			780 00	1,879 29		1,099 29
Do. Poor Asylum			1,220 00	2,008 96		788 96
Do. Town Clock		\$70 00	70 00	140 00		
Do. Guard Room and Gardener's house			280 00		280 00	
Retiring Allowances.....			14,088 73	14,088 73		
Road Act, 36 and 39 Vic.....		973 59		464 23	509 36	
Road Act, 40 and 41 Vic.....		7,906 68	102,422 80	103,259 98	7,069 50	
Salaries, Miscellaneous			48,483 00	47,772 16	710 84	
Do. Special.....			42,601 90	42,601 90		
Sewerage.....			800 00	800 00		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

Sheep Preservation Act.....			1,764 25	1,764 25		
Shipwrecked Crews.....			2,000 00	10,095 66		\$8,095 66
St. John's Re-building Act.....			517 75	517 75		
St. Vincent-de-Paul Society, St. John's.....			231 00	231 00		
St. Vincent-de-Paul Society, Harbor Grace.....			120 00	120 00		
Steam, Coastal.....			49,680 00	51,800 00		2,120 00
Do. Conception Bay.....			8,000 00	8,000 00		
Do. Labrador.....			7,000 00	6,967 74	32 26	
Do. Ocean.....			66,240 00	65,760 00	480 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....			2,307 00	963 82	1,343 18	
Water Company.....			167 00	167 00		
Weights and Measures Act.....			93 00	93 00		
Wolf Act.....			24 00	24 00		
	\$ 37626 25	\$43,214 96	\$780,819 21	\$885,508 25	\$59,943 32	83,791 15
Cape Race Light House and Alarm.....				5,735 85		
General Light Houses.....				33,831 47		
Total amount per Warrants issued.....				\$925,075 57		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

N. B.—The undermentioned sums have been dropped from Credit Balances, by the direction of the Government, viz.:

Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	\$276 48
Election Expenses.....	79 86
Encouragement Ship Building.....	912 00
Fuel and Light, Custom House.....	110 98
Do. Government House.....	416 86
Inquests.....	391 75
Insurance Public Buildings.....	10 14
Instruction in Navigation.....	402 00
Lunatic Asylum.....	1,099 76
Masters and Mates Act.....	254 59
Noon and Fog Gun.....	2 95
Protection of Fisheries.....	528 80
Repairs Custom House.....	2 41
Do. do. Harbor Grace.....	141 20
Guard House.....	280 00
Miscellaneous Salaries.....	710 84
Steam, Labrador.....	32 26
Do. Ocean.....	480 00
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	1,343 18
	<hr/>
	\$7476 06
Amount to be carried to new account of 1879.....	<u>\$52,467 26</u>

Financial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Financial Secretary.

Audited and found correct,

THOMAS GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Statement of the Account

1870

Statement of the Account

Balance forward from last year \$1,000.00

DEBITED

Jan 1	Balance forward	\$1,000.00
Feb 1	Interest	50.00
Mar 1	Interest	50.00
Apr 1	Interest	50.00
May 1	Interest	50.00
Jun 1	Interest	50.00
Jul 1	Interest	50.00
Aug 1	Interest	50.00
Sep 1	Interest	50.00
Oct 1	Interest	50.00
Nov 1	Interest	50.00
Dec 1	Interest	50.00
Total		\$1,800.00

Total \$1,800.00

By John A. Robertson, 1870

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Statement of the Receiver General's

Customs' Bonds Outstanding.....	\$109,578 94
Cape Race Light House and Fog Whistle Accounts, folio 3.....	1,229 45
General Light House Account.....	1,607 61
Assets.....	112,416 00

Public Debt as per Contra, per account folio 2..... 1,347,692 74

Revenue and Expenditure, being in excess of Liabilities
over Assets..... 179,120 32

Total Debtors \$1,639,229 06

I hereby certify that the foregoing Accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
4th February, 1879.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Accounts on the 31st December, 1878.

Outstanding Warrants.....	\$955,64 64
Outstanding Interest.....	34,387 51
Balance due the Union Bank.....	161,584 17
	\$291,536 32

LIABILITIES.

Debentures issued, viz. :	
St. John's Re-building Act, Consolidated Statutes, Cap. 80.....	\$6,737 82
Carbonear Street Act, Consolidated Statutes, Cap. 82.....	1,681 10
Harbor Grace Street Act, Consolidated Statutes, Cap. 81.....	5,814 58
Act 22nd Vic., Cap. 16, Consolidated Stock	89,410 71
“ 23rd “ “ 12, Poor Asylum.....	23,076 93
“ 26th “ “ 6, St. John's Sewerage	69,230 96
“ 28th “ “ 18, Consolidated Stock	100,000 00
“ 29th “ “ 20, “ “	100,000 00
“ 31st “ “ 15, Consolidation of Debt.....	100,000 00
“ 32nd “ “ 11, Ditto	137,100 00
Consolidated Statutes, Cap. 56, Title 16....	335,338 00
Ditto “ 61, St. John's Hospitals....	40,000 00
Act 38th Vic. Cap. 12, Store for Oils.....	10,000 00
“ 38th “ “ 22, Public Service.....	60,000 00
“ 37th “ “ 11, Consolidation of Debt.....	207,692 84
“ 39th “ “ 14, Public Service.....	60,000 00
“ 40th “ “ 24, Consolidation of Debt.....	100,000 00
“ 41st “ “ 18, Public Service.....	25,000 00
	1,347,692 74
Total Creditors.....	\$1,639,229 06

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Statement of

1877.	
Dec. 31—By balance	\$1,320,652 64
1878.	
Sept. 30—“ Amount of Debentures issued to sundry parties, under Act 40 Victoria, cap. 24.....	\$100,000 00
Nov. 27—“ Amount of Debentures issued to sundry parties under Con- solidated Statutes, cap. 80, as compensation for land taken from them by Govern- ment to widen streets at St. John's.....	2,040 10
Dec. 31—“ Amount of Debentures issued to sundry parties, under Act 41 Victoria, cap. 18.....	25,000 00
	127,040 10
	\$1,447,692 74

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Public Debt Account.

1878.

December 31—By amount of Debentures paid off for the year ended 31st December, 1878, under Act 31st Victoria, cap. 15	\$100,000 00
“ “ “ Balance, as per Balance Sheet	1,347,692 74

\$1,447,692 74

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. *The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1877.

Dec. 31.—To Balance in Treasury, viz. :

In Bonds.....	\$86,669 06
---------------	-------------

CUSTOMS' REVENUE.

1878.

Dec. 31.—To Amount received from the Customs' Department, on account of General Revenue, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1878, viz. :

In Cash.....	402,593 85
In Bonds.....	326,959 72
	729,553 57

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.

“ “ Amount received from the Customs' Department, on account of General Light Houses, for the year ended 31st December, 1878 30,734 77

HARBOR MASTER'S DUES.

“ “ Amount received from the Customs' Department, on account of Harbor Master's Dues, for the year ended 31st December, 1878 1,748 00

Total amount received from the Customs' Department.....	762,036 34
Forwarded.....	\$848,705 40

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31--By Outstanding Warrants.....	\$84,243 07
" " Outstanding Interest	34,912 84
" " Balance due Union Bank.....	9,987 47
	\$129,143 38

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

*Dr.**The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.	To amount forwarded.....	\$848,705 40
	CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.	
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from Hon. E. D. Shea, Colonial Secretary, for fees, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	205 50
	CROWN LANDS.	
"	" Amount received from John H. Warren, Surveyor General, for fees of office, for the year ended 31st December, 1878...	4,000 00
"	" Amount received from William M. Barnes, for Crown Lands' rents, collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878...	2,102 24
		<u>6,102 24</u>
	TIMBER LANDS.	
"	" Amount received from John H. Noonan, Acting Sub-Collector at Bay of Islands, for Timber dues, for the year 1878.....	241 56
	POSTAL REVENUE.	
"	" Amount received from John Delaney, Postmaster General, on account of Postal Revenue, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	15,600 00
	Forwarded.....	<u>\$870,854 70</u>

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Ct.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

BLACK HOUSE FEE

Amount received from the Board of the Board of Works for the year ended 31st December, 1876.....

184 00

INFLUENZA OIL STORE FEE

Amount received from the Board of the Board of Works for the year ended 31st December, 1876.....

1,207 50

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL

Amount received from the Board of the Board of Works for the year ended 31st December, 1876.....

822 50

Amount received from the Board of the Board of Works for the year ended 31st December, 1876.....

507 71

17 50

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

Amount received from the Board of the Board of Works for the year ended 31st December, 1876.....

237 50

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

*Dr.**The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

To amount forwarded..... \$870,854 70

BLOCK HOUSE FEES.

Dec. 31.—To amount received from the Chairman of the Board of Works, being for fees collected on account of the year ended 31st December, 1878..... 134 00

INFLAMMABLE OIL STORE FEES.

“ “ Amount received from the Chairman of the Board of Works for fees collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878... 1,207 92

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

“ “ Amount received from William Gill, being for Hospital dues collected in the Customs' Department for the year ended 30th September, 1878..... 335 90

“ “ Amount received from the Chairman of the Board of Works for fees collected on account of year ended 31st December, 1878..... 306 71

642 61

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

“ “ Amount received from the Chairman of the Board of Works, being for fees collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878..... 281 42

Forwarded \$873,120 65

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

100,000 00

Forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. *The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878. To Amount forwarded..... \$873,120 65

SHERIFFS' FEES.

Dec. 31.—To Amount from Thomas Talbot,
 Sheriff of Central District, for
 fees of office, for the year ended
 31st December, 1878..... 96 20

CLERK OF THE COURT FEES.

“ “ Amount received from Prescott
 Emerson, Chief Clerk and Regis-
 trar of the Supreme Court, for
 fees of office, for the year ended
 25th December, 1878..... 1,030 44

PATENT FEES.

“ “ Amount received from Hon. E. D.
 Shea, Colonial Secretary, being
 amount of fees on Patents grant-
 ed for the year 1878..... 100 00

DOG LICENSES.

“ “ Amount received from H. W.
 Trapnell, Clerk of the Peace,
 Harbor Grace, on account of
 the year, 1877..... 28 00

LOAN UNDER ACT 40TH VIC. CAP. 24.

“ “ Amount received from sundry
 parties on loan to the Colony,
 at 5 per cent. interest per annum
 100,000 00

Forwarded..... \$974,375 29

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 33

Forwarded..... \$129,143 33

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

The Receiver General of Newfoundland

1878.	To amount forwarded.....	\$974,375 29
	PREMIUM ON LOAN UNDER ACT 40 TH VIC., CAP. 24.	
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from sundry parties, 8 per cent. premium on \$90,000, and 8½ per cent. premium on \$10,000.....	8,050 00
	LOAN UNDER ACT 41 ST VIC., CAP. 18.	
" "	Amount received from sundry parties on loan to the Colony, at 5 per cent. interest, per annum	25,000 00
	PREMIUM ON LOAN UNDER ACT, 41 ST VIC., CAP. 18.	
" "	Amount received from sundry parties, 8½ per cent. premium on \$25,000.....	2,125 00
	CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT FEES.	
" "	Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for fees of office, for the year ended 25th December, 1878.....	186 75
	CLERKS OF THE PEACE FEES.	
" "	Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, for fees of office, for the year ended the 25th December, 1878.....	67 35
	Forwarded.....	\$67 35 1,009,737 04

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

62 00	Amount received from Joseph Mackay, Carpenter, for fees of office for one year and three months, ended 25th January, 1878.....
62 00	Amount received from William Christian, J. of O. for fees for one year and three months, ended 25th January, 1878.....
51 75	Amount received from William G. Green, J. of O. for fees of office for the half year ended 31st December, 1878.....
40 00	Amount received from Joseph Conroy, J. of O. for fees of office for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....
8 20	Amount received from Abraham A. France, J. of O. for fees of office for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....
20 50	Amount received from Abraham A. France, J. of O. for fees of office for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

The Receiver General of Newfoundland

1878.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE FEES.—(Continued.)

To amount forwarded.....	\$67 35 1,009,737 04
Dec. 31.—To amount received from H. W. Trapnell, Harbor Grace, for fees of office, for the year ended 30th June, 1878.....	63 90
“ “ Amount received from Joseph Mackey, Carbonear, for fees of office, for one year and three months, ended 25th December, 1878.....	63 50
“ “ Amount received from William Christian, J.P., Old Perlican, for fees of office for one year and three months ended 31st December, 1878.....	31 75
“ “ Amount received from William S. Green, Trinity, for fees of office for the half year ended 31st December, 1878.....	16 00
“ “ Amount received from David Candow, J.P., Bonavista, for fees of office for the year ended 31st December, 1878..	3 20
“ “ Amount received from Abraham A. Pearce, Twillingate, for fees of office for the year ended 31st December, 1878..	20 05
Forwarded.....	<u>\$265 75 1,009,737 04</u>

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

Forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. *The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE FEES.—(Continued.)

To amount forwarded.....	\$265 75	\$1,000,737 04
Dec. 31.—To amount received from D. W. O'Mara, J.P., Ferryland, for fees of Office for three quarters ended 31st March, 1878.	6 95	
“ “ Amount received from James Moran, J.P., Burin, for fees of Office for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	6 20	
	278 90	

LICENSESES.

“ “ Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, being amount collected for Liquor and License fees for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	5,090 00	
“ “ Amount received for Breach of License Act.....	103 50	
“ “ Amount received for Regatta Licenses collected for the quarter ended 30th September, 1878.....	41 00	
	5,234 50	
“ “ Amount received from H. W. Trapnell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, being amount collected for the year ended 30th June, 1878.....	406 80	

Forwarded.....	\$5,641 30	\$1,010,015 94
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TRÉASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

Amount forwarded.....	\$129,143 38
Amount received from Joseph Lacey, Clerk of the Peace, Clarendon, being amount col- lected for one year and three months ended 31st Decem- ber 1878.....	405 00
Amount received from John Wilcox, Jr., being being amount collected for the year ended 30th September, 1878.....	203 50
Amount received from William Christian, J.P., the amount being amount collected for the half year ended 30th June, 1878.....	21 50
Amount received from William S. Green, Clerk of the Peace, being amount col- lected for three quarters, ended 30th September, 1878.....	61 50
Amount received from David Cap- low, J.P., being being amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	554 50

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

*Dr.**The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

 LICENSES.—(Continued.)

	To amount forwarded.....	\$5,641 30	\$1,010,015 94
Dec. 31.—	To Amount received from Joseph Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, being amount collected for one year and three months, ended 31st December, 1878.....	405 00	
“	“ Amount received from John Wilcox, J.P., Brigus, being amount collected for the year ended 30th September, 1878.....	209 30	
“	“ Amount received from William Christian, J.P., Old Perlican, being amount collected for the half year, ended 30th June, 1878.....	21 60	
“	“ Amount received from William S. Green, Trinity, Clerk of the Peace, being amount collected for three quarters, ended 30th September, 1878.....	61 90	
“	“ Amount received from David Candow, J. P., Bonavista, being amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878...	354 20	
	Forwarded.....	\$6,693 30	1,010,015 94

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

Forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. *The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

LICENCES.—(Continued.)

	To amount forwarded.....	\$6,693 30	\$1,010,015 94
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from the Colonial Secretary, being for sum collected by the Magistrate at Greenspond for the year 1878.....	68 30	
"	" Amount received from William Lang, J.P. Greenspond, being amount collected for the year 1878.....	52 20	
"	" Amount received from Abraham A. Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, Twillingate, being amount collected for the year ended 25th December, 1878.....	36 00	
"	" Amount received from D. W. O'Mara, J.P., Ferryland, being amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	68 40	
"	" Amount received from James Harney, J. P., St. Mary's, being amount collected for the year ended 30th June, 1878,	18 00	
"	" Amount received from James Fitzgerald, J.P., Fogo, being amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878,	97 80	
"	" Amount received from James Moran, J. P., Burin, being amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878,	50 00	
	Forwarded.....	\$7,084 00	\$1,010,015 94

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

	1878
To amount forwarded.....	\$129,143 38
By amount received from Frederick Clark, J. P., Colonial, being amount collected for the year ending 31st December, 1878...	100 00
" Amount received from Philip Hubert, J. P., Harbor Master, being amount collected for the years 1877 and 1878.....	54 00
" Amount received from John Jor- dan, J. P., Harbour, being amount collected on account year 1878.....	28 50
" Amount received from Captain Haworth, J. P., Royal Islands, being amount collected on ac- count year 1878.....	982 50
7,500 50	
FINES AND FORFEITURES	
" Amount received from R. H. W. Hall, Clerk of the Peace, be- ing amount of Court of Sessions fines collected for the year ending 31st Decem- ber, 1878.....	473 40
Forwarded.....	\$129,143 38

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

*Dr.**The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

 LICENSES.—(Continued.)

To amount forwarded.....	\$7,084 00	\$1,010,015 94
Dec. 31.—To amount received from Frederick Cox, J. P., Channel, being amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878...	156 00	
“ “ Amount received from Philip Hubert, J.P. Harbor Breton, being amount collected for the years 1877 and 1878.....	54 00	
“ “ Amount received from John Jordan, J. P., Burgeo, being amount collected on account year, 1878.....	28 80	
“ “ Amount received from Captain Howarth, J.P., Bay of Islands, being amount collected on account year 1878.....	283 50	
	<hr/>	7,606 30

 FINES AND FORFEITURES.

“ “ Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, being amount of Court of Sessions fines, collected for the year ended 25th December, 1878.....	273 40	
Forwarded.....	\$273 40	1,017,622 24

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

308 50

312 10

0 50

100 00

11 00

Forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. *The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.—(Continued.)

To amount forwarded.....	\$273 40	\$1,017,622 24
Dec. 31.—To amount received from H. W. Trapnell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, being for fines collected for the year ended 30th June, 1878.....	308 30	
“ “ Amount received from Joseph Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, for fines for one year and three months, ended 25th December, 1878.....	242 10	
“ “ Amount received from John Wilcox, J.P., Brigus, being the amount of fines collected for the year ended 25th September, 1878.....	6 50	
“ “ Amount received from John Casey, Poor Commissioner, Saint John's, being for a fine collected at Catalina under Consolidated Statute, Title 29, Cap. 112.....	100 00	
“ “ Amount received from David Candow, J.P., Bonavista, for the quarter ended 25th June, 1878.....	11 00	
Forwarded.....	\$941 30	\$1,017,622 24

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

To amount forwarded	
Dec. 31—To amount received from Abraham H. Towner, Clerk of the Peace, warrants for fines collected for the quarter ended 25th Jan., 1878.....	22 92
Amount received from James Fitzpatrick, J.P., for fines collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	70 02
Amount received from John Fisher, J.P., for fines collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	20 00
Amount received from James Moore, J.P., for fines collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878.....	22 02
Amount received from George Blinn, J.P., for fines collected for the quarter ended 30th Jan., 1878.....	5 00
Amount received from James Henry, J.P., for fines collected for the half year ended 30th June, 1878.....	0 00

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

The Receiver General of Newfoundland

1878.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.—(Continued.)	
To amount forwarded	\$941 30 1,017,622 24
Dec. 31.—To amount received from Abraham H. Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, Twillingate, for fines collected, for the quarter ended 25th June, 1878.....	23 93
“ “ Amount received from James Fitzgerald, J.P., Fogo, for fines collected, for the year ended 31st December, 1878..	76 65
“ “ Amount received from John Duder, J.P., Bett's Cove, be- ing balance of amount collect- ed, for the year 1877	25 00
“ “ Amount received from James Moran, J.P., Burin, for fines collected for the year ended 31st December, 1877.....	35 17
“ “ Amount received from George Simms, J.P., Grand Bank, on account of fines collected for the quarter ended 30th June, 1878.....	5 05
“ “ Amount received from James Harney, J.P., St. Mary's, for fines collected for the half year ended 30th June, 1878,	3 00
Forwarded.....	\$1,110 10 1,017,622 24

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

*Dr.**The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.—(Continued.)

To Amount forwarded.....	\$1,110 10	1,017,622 24
Dec. 31.—To amount received from Frederick Cox, J. P., Channel, being amount collected for three quarters ended 31st December, 1878.....	19 00	
“ “ Amount received from Captain Howarth, R.N., J.P., Bay of Islands, being amount collected to 5th July, 1878.....	30 90	
“ “ Amount received from David W. O'Mara, J.P., Ferryland, for fines collected for the quarter ended 31st December, 1878,	12 10	
“ “ Amount received from Thomas O'Rielly, J. P., Placentia, for fines collected for the year ended 31st December, 1878...	8 00	
	<hr/>	1,180 10

REPAYMENTS.

Feb. 28.—To amount received from Inspector Carty, being for proceeds of a cavalry horse returned unfit, and sold by public auction by Messrs. Dryer & Greene in September last.....	25 60	
Forwarded.....	\$25 60	1,018,802 34

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

1878

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

 Dr. *The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

REPAYMENTS.—(Continued.)

To amount forwarded.....	\$25 60 1,018,802 34
June 20.—To amount received from A. B. C., anonymously, for conscience, on account Her Majesty's Customs	2 00
August 3,— “ Amount received from Charles Duder, Chairman of the Board of Works, being for proceeds of sale of Grammar School and old Court-house and lands at Carbonear, \$440 and \$288 10.....	728 10
Dec. 2.— “ Amount received from Inspector Carty, being a repayment on account of expenditure on Constabulary during elections at Ferryland and St. John's East in November, 1878.....	57 00
“ 9.— “ Amount received from Judge Prowse, being a repayment on account of expenditure for civil and criminal prosecu- tions, in the case of the Queen <i>versus</i> Butler.....	8 00
Forwarded.....	\$820 70 1,018,802 34

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

Forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

The Receiver General of Newfoundland

1878.

REPAYMENTS.—(Continued.)

To amount forwarded.....	\$820 70	1,018,802 34
Dec. 31.— To amount received from the General Water Company, being amount collected to defray the interest on debentures issued under the Saint John's Sewerage Act, for the year ended 31st December, 1878,	3,461 58	
		4,282 28

CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.

Feb. 15.—To amount received from the Board of Trade, London, for six quarters' maintenance of the Steam Fog Whistle to the 30th September, 1877.....	13,642 46
June 11.— “ Amount received from the Board of Trade, London, for maintenance of the Steam Fog Whistle, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1877, and for Fog Whistle construction in same quarter.....	5,054 30
Dec. 31.— “ Amount received from the Board of Trade, London, for the maintenance of Steam Fog Whistle, for the three quarters ended 30th September, 1878.....	3,144 66

 Forwarded..... \$21,841 42 1,023,084 62

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

Forwarded..... \$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

The Receiver General of Newfoundland

1878.

CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.—(Continued.)

	To amount forwarded.....	\$21,841 42	1,023,084 62
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from the Board of Trade for the maintenance of the Cape Race Light, for the year ended 30th September, 1878.....	1,661 48	
“	“ Amount received from the Customs' Department, for Cape Race light tolls collected, for the year ended 30th September, 1878.....	148 41	
“	“ Amount received from the Board of Works for one half ton coal, supplied the steamer <i>Pioneer</i> in June from Cape Race Fog Whistle supply.....	7 00	
		<hr/>	23,658 31
	Forwarded.....		<hr/> \$1,046,742 93

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

in Account Current with the Colony.

Cr.

1877.

Dec. 31—By amount forwarded..... \$129,143 38

Forwarded.....

\$129,143 38

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. *The Receiver General of Newfoundland*

1878.

	To amount forwarded.....	\$1,046,742 93
Dec. 31.—	To Outstanding Warrants.....	\$95,564 64
“	“ Outstanding Interest.....	34,387 51
“	“ Balance due the Union Bank....	161,584 17
		291,536 32
		\$1,338,279 25

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

1877.		
Dec. 31.—By amount forwarded.....		\$129,143 38
1878.		
Dec. 31.—By total amount of Warrants drawn on the		
Receiver General for the year 1878,	925,075 57	
" " Interest on Public Debt.....	67,663 42	
" " Ditto on Floating Debt.....	6,817 94	
" " Debentures paid off.....	100,000 00	
" " Balance in the Treasury in Bonds.....	109,578 94	
		<u>\$1,338,279 25</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

 BOARD OF WORKS.

 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Light Houses,
for the year ending December 31st, 1878.*

General Light Houses.....	\$1,520 99	
Long Point, Twillingate.....	1,389 01	
Cann Island	772 77	
Wadham Island	1,969 41	
Puffin Island.....	902 19	
Bonavista.....	1,718 44	
Green Island Light.....	1,565 07	
Baccalieu	2,386 57	
Fort Point.....	331 32	
		<hr/> \$12,555 77
Carbonear Island	592 99	
Harbor Grace Island	1,375 27	
Ditto Beacon.....	762 94	
Cape St. Francis	5,172 70	
Fort Amherst	1,490 71	
St. John's Leading Lights	673 69	
Cape Spear.....	1,193 22	
Ferryland.....	1,529 23	
Cape Pine.....	1,688 67	
		<hr/> 14,393 42
Cape St. Mary's	1,688 53	
Dodding Head	1,599 78	
Brunette	1,358 79	
Garnish	126 41	
Rocky Point.....	109 80	
Belloram.....	159 64	
		<hr/>
Forwarded.....	\$5,042 95	\$26,949 10

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$5,042 95	\$26,949 19
Boar Island.....	577 75	
Rose Blanche.....	692 95	
Channel Head.....	487 63	
		<u>6,801 28</u>
		<u>\$33,750 47</u>

Board of Works,
31st December, 1878.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Public Works
for each District for the year ending 31st December, 1878.*

DISTRICT.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
St. John's East.....	\$1,332 64	\$27 26	
St. John's West.....	1,513 33	52 29	
Harbor Main.....	1,208 27	125 06	
Port-de-Grave.....	1,583 00	16 67	
Harbor Grace.....	2,222 97	.....	580 48
Carbonear.....	1,837 79	3,496 80	
Bay-de-Verds.....	1,403 00	412 68	
Trinity Bay.....	2,505 75	972 82	
Bonavista Bay.....	1,444 99	2,743 37	
Twillingate and Fogo.....	859 49	688 64	
Ferryland.....	1,333 33	1,333 33	
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	1,385 41	1,385 41	
Burin.....	2,228 45	.....	42 69
Fortune Bay.....	4,200 79	1,302 33	
Burgeo and Lapoile.....	3,159 91	895 10	

Board of Works,
31st December, 1878.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,
Auditor Public Accounts.

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of sundry Institutions, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Lunatic Asylum.....	\$18,400	24	
Hospital Expenses.....	8,229	50	
Fever Hospital.....	1,427	72	
Poor Asylum.....	9,029	83	
Expenses Court Houses and Gaols.....	9,094	77	
Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	1,098	90	
Repairs Court Houses and Gaols.....	2,010	47	
Ditto Hospital.....	1,315	17	
Ditto Poor Asylum.....	2,008	96	
Ditto Lunatic Asylum.....	1,879	29	
Ditto Custom House, St. John's.....	197	59	
Ditto ditto Harbor Grace.....	58	80	
Ditto Imperial Buildings.....	1,524	05	
Ditto Drill Shed.....	67	23	
			56,342 52
Carbonear Court House.....	764	48	
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....	729	30	
Ditto Custom House.....	289	02	
Ditto Government House.....	1,083	14	
Contingencies, Board of Works.....	450	53	
Cleansing.....	2,942	30	
Constabulary.....	2,435	85	
Block House.....	581	36	
Fog and Noon Gun.....	1,113	69	
Portugal Cove Wharf.....	2,094	45	
Insurance Public Buildings.....	1,473	86	
Repairs Colonial Building.....	765	78	
			14,723 76
			<u>\$71,066 28</u>

Board of Works,
31st December, 1878.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN, *Auditor of Public Accounts.*

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of

ROADS	Balances and Special Votes.
Pouch Cove to Portugal Cove <i>via</i> Bauline.....	
Torbay to Bauline	
Bennett's Mill to Goulds.....	
Old Placentia road to Topsail road.....	
LeMarchant road.....	
South Side, St. John's.....	
St. John's to Portugal Cove	43 33
St. John's to Cape St. Francis.....	
St. John's to Cape Spear.....	14 48
St. John's to Brigus.....	
Goulds to Renews.....	585 66
Renews to Trepassey.....	
Manuel's, South Shore, to Price's.....	
Salmon Cove, Gaster's	
Cats Cove, Collier's, and Bacon Cove.....	112 50
Holyrood through Seal Cove	
Forwarded	755 97

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Grants.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
\$300 00	\$300 00		
250 00	250 00		
500 00	500 00		
200 00	200 00		
400 00	386 02	\$13 98	
600 00	600 00		
500 00	365 85	177 48	
700 00	662 22	37 78	
400 00	374 48	40 00	
1,000 00	1,483 38	.....	\$483 38
1,200 00	1,785 66		
1,000 00	1,000 00		
100 00	83 00	17 00	
100 00	100 00		
150 00	262 50		
100 00	100 00		
\$7,500 00	\$8,453 11	\$286 24	\$483 38

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of

ROADS.	Balances and Special Votes.
Brought forward	\$755 97
Holyrood to Witless Bay	161 45
Holyrood to Placentia.....	
Brigus to Carbonear.....	
Brigus to Nine Island Pond.....	23 32
Hall's Town to Snow's Pond.....	2 90
Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor	
New Harbor to Dildo.....	17 33
Dildo to Chance Cove.....	70 00
Northern Mail Route.....	142 26
New Harbor to Heart's Content	
Carbonear to New Perlican	
Postal Road, Harbor Grace	9 06
New Perlican to Grates Cove.....	41 87
Grates Cove to Bay-de-Verds.....	44 63
Bay-de-Verds to Red Head.....	8 15
Old Perlican to Lower Island Cove.....	17 12
Forwarded	\$1,294 06

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Grants.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
\$7,500 00	\$8,453 11	\$286 24	\$483 38
650 00	661 14	150 31	
1,000 00	1,009 20	.....	9 20
1,000 00	945 96	54 04	
150 00	154 00	19 32	
350 00	246 40	106 50	
630 00	595 82	34 18	
100 00	76 80	40 53	
400 00	402 75	67 25	
2,000 00	1,283 57	858 69	
600 00	559 02	40 98	
1,200 00	1,064 74	135 26	
1,200 00	930 51	278 55	
1,100 00	1,238 05	.....	96 18
200 00	194 40	50 23	
100 00	103 95	4 20	
400 00	413 90	3 22	
\$18,580 00	\$18,333 32	\$2,129 50	\$588 76

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of

ROADS.	Balances and Special Votes.
Brought forward.....	\$1,294 06
Old Perlican to Bay-de-Verds.....	22 05
Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds.....	175 25
S. C. Bridge to Heart's Content Road.....	66 75
Heart's Ease to Butter Cove.....	15 91
Trinity to Bonavista.....	104 69
Trinity to British Harbor.....	319 32
Trinity to King's Cove.....	397 06
Trinity to Plate Cove or Indian Arm.....	218 60
Catalina to Bird Island Cove.....	78 60
King's Cove to Tickle Cove.....	84 54
Opposite Greenspond on the Main, leading to Cape Freels.....	23 55
Brookland to Indian Arm, to Trinity and towards Clode Sound.....	416 00
Salvage to Happy Adventure.....	352 10
King's Cove to Plate Cove.....	133 17
Bonavista to Bird Island Cove.....	8 27
Greenspond to Centre.....	8 33
Forwarded.....	\$3,717 25

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Grants.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
\$18,580 00	\$18,333 32	\$2,129 50	\$588 76
200 00	212 25	9 80	
1,250 00	1,043 55	381 70	
400 00	428 40	38 35	
60 00	75 00	91	
1,080 00	1,007 96	176 73	
600 00	585 94	333 38	
800 00	1,050 11	146 95	
300 00	484 10	34 50	
300 00	287 00	91 60	
200 00	284 54		
700 00	710 20	12 35	
1,050 00	1,350 40	115 60	
500 00	365 00	487 10	
200 00	297 23	35 94	
100 00	52 65	55 62	
200 00	195 60	12 73	
\$26,520 00	\$26,763 25	\$4,062 76	\$588 76

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED
Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of

ROADS	Balances and Special Votes.
Brought forward.....	\$3,717 25
Knicht's Cove to Amherst Cove.....	230 26
Amherst Cove to Catalina.....	97 29
Notchy Hill, three miles towards King's Cove.....	
Cat Harbor to Ragged Harbor.....	63 10
Seldom-Come-by to Fogo.....	28 14
Tizzard's Harbor to Morton's Harbor.....	2 00
Morton's Harbor to Western Head.....	31 20
Cape Freels to Gander Bay.....	210 34
Twillingate to Bluff Head and Gillard's Cove.....	74 18
Tilton Harbor to Fogo.....	127 94
Round Harbor to Tilt Cove.....	
Exploits to Sergeant's Cove.....	12 59
Round Harbor to Snook's Arm.....	15 00
Twillingate to Long Point.....	59 00
Twillingate to Little Harbor.....	
Big Wild Cove to Little Harbor Road and Twillingate	17 70
Forwarded.....	<u>\$4,685 99</u>

 BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Grants.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
\$26,520 00	\$26,763 25	\$4,062 76	\$588 76
200 00	131 10	299 16	
300 00	251 35	145 94	
250 00	250 00		
150 00	169 80	43 30	
327 00	355 27	.....	13
150 00	14 00	138 00	
112 50	10 00	133 70	
324 75	369 85	165 24	
112 50	172 75	13 93	
120 00	125 00	122 94	
75 00	75 00		
150 00	121 50	41 09	
75 00	75 00	15 00	
50 00	64 00	45 00	
400 00	400 00		
75 00	92 70		
\$29,391 75	\$29,440 57	\$5,226 06	\$588 89

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of

ROADS.	Balances and Special Votes.
Brought forward	\$4,685 99
Jenkin's Cove to French Beach	22 51
Black Island Tickle to Kyer's Cove	8 70
Shoal Bay to Fogo	80
Barr'd Island to Main Road from Fogo to Seldom- come-By	
Hare Bay to Fogo	5 70
New Bay Head to Fortune.....	
Jackson's Arm to King's Cove	46 30
North-west Arm to Rogue's Harbor.....	
Rogue's Harbor to Bett's Cove.....	23 50
Bett's Cove to Snook's Arm.....	26 00
Jackson's Arm to Western Arm	11 35
Lush's Bight to Ward's Harbor.....	10 45
Southern Harbor, Little Bay Island, to Sulian Cove	
Jackson's Arm to Birchy Cove.....	15 99
Western Head to New Bay Head.....	
Carbonear to Heart's Delight.....	
Forwarded	\$4,857 29

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Grants.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
\$29,391 75	\$29,440 57	\$5,226 06	\$588 89
75 00	97 51		
75 00	21 30	62 40	
75 00	75 80		
177 43	177 43		
75 00	80 70		
100 00	100 00		
200 00	203 59	42 71	
66 66	47 00	19 66	
87 50	54 00	57 00	
50 00	45 00	31 00	
66 66	47 60	30 41	
50 00	54 35	6 10	
50 00	33 00	17 00	
50 00	65 26	73	
40 00	40 00		
100 00	3 14	96 86	
\$30,730 00	\$30,586 25	\$5,589 93	\$588 89

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED
Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of

ROADS.	Balances and Special Votes.
Brought forward	\$4,857 29
Placentia to Little Placentia.....	44 33
Salmonier to St. Mary's	
Placentia to Cape Shore.....	11 50
Western Shore, Placentia Bay.....	193 64
Branch to Distress.....	4 10
St. Shott's to Cape Pine	6 32
Holyrood to St. Mary's	
Burin to Grand Bank	380 85
Burin to Garnish.....	4 24
Grand Bank to Garnish.....	33 55
Hermitage Cove to Pass Island.....	30 00
Harbor Briton to Belloram.....	331 25
Harbor Briton to Connaigre'.....	22 05
Head of St. John's Bay to Wreck Cove.....	75 04
Belloram to St. Jacques.....	39 51
Harbor Briton to Gaultois.....	30 42
Forwarded.....	\$6,064 09

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Grants.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
\$30,730 00	\$30 586 25	\$5,589 93	\$588 89
500 00	544 00	33	
400 00	430 27	.....	30 27
1,000 00	1,177 60	.....	166 10
300 00	364 90	128 74	
650 00	654 10		
500 00	396 32	110 00	
200 00	200 00		
2,200 00	2,501 75	79 10	
400 00*	275 95	128 29	
200 00	238 68	.....	5 13
400 00	124 00	306 00	
600 00	653 19	278 06	
200 00	222 05		
400 00	471 30	3 74	
100 00	111 85	27 66	
200 00	227 66	2 76	
\$38,980 00	\$39,179 87	\$6,654 61	\$790 39

* Note error, Burin to Garnish grant \$490.00 instead of \$400.00.

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of

ROADS.	Balances and Special Votes.
Brought forward.....	\$6,064 09
Miller's Passage to Little Bay.....	221 25
Beane Harbor to Bay l'Argent.....	159 95
Burgeo and Lapoile roads.....	172 41
Upper and Lower Burgeo.....	
Lapoile to Plante.....	
Rose Blanche to Channel.....	43 12
Harbor LeCou to Rose Blanche.....	3 00
	\$6,663 82

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Grants.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
\$38,980 00	\$39,179 87	\$6,654 61	\$790 39
300 00	349 21	172 04	
1,000 00	564 68	595 27	
700 00	659 60	212 81	
200 00	200 00		
200 00	125 45	74 55	
600 00	632 37	10 75	
200 00	203 00		
\$42,180 00	\$41,914 18	\$7,720 03	\$790 39

Board of Works,
31st December, 1878.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure for the undermentioned services, for the year ending
31st December, 1878.*

Address House of Assembly.....	\$184 00
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....	1,120 00
Ditto Harbor Grace.....	462 00
Bank Fishery Bill.....	3,420 00
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....	435 74
Circuit Courts.....	7,288 57
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	1,723 52
Constabulary	33,201 12
Crown Lands Act.....	4,030 49
Dredging Public Coves.....	1,700 00
Election Expenses 1878.....	6,920 14
Registration of Voters.....	1,758 28
Executive Responsibility.....	5,330 70
Fishery Commission, Halifax.....	8,193 30
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....	729 30
Ditto Custom House.....	289 02
Ditto Government House.....	1,083 14
Geological Survey.....	5,090 18
Inquests.....	208 25
Instruction in Navigation.....	98 00
Labrador Account.....	2,511 20
Legislative Contingencies, 1877.....	1,431 35
Ditto 1878.....	31,816 79
Lighting St. John's Streets.....	2,308 35
Ditto Harbor Grace Streets.....	461 33
Masters and Mates	545 41
Postages and Incidentals	907 33
Postal Department.....	24,772 92

 FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure for the undermentioned services, for the year ending
31st December, 1878.*

Printing and Stationery.....	6,292 01
Protection of Fisheries	1,471 20
Quarantine Act and Board of Health.....	364 00
Registration of Jurors.....	223 41
Sheep Protection Act.....	1,764 25
Saint John's Rebuilding Act	517 75
Steam, Ocean.....	65,760 00
Ditto Coastal	51,800 00
Ditto Conception Bay.....	8,000 00
Ditto Labrador	6,967 74
Unforeseen Contingencies	963 82
Weights and Measures Act.....	93 00

W. J. S. DONNELLY.

Financial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,

Auditor Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure of Balances on Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Balance 30th Dec., 1877.
BAY-DE-VERDS,—	
No. 1 Division.....	\$60 00
No. 2 ".....	135 38
No. 3 ".....	118 50
No. 4 ".....	37 16
	\$351 04
BONAVISTA,—	
Bonavista Proper.....	61 00
King's Cove.....	226 85
Tickle Cove and Open Hall.....	23 25
Musgrave Town.....	23 00
Brooklyn.....	23 25
Keels.....	81 65
Salvage.....	397 25
Bloody Bay.....	40 00
Indian Arm.....	114 30
Seal Cove.....	80 00
Greenspond.....	4 30
Pool's Island.....	173 45
	\$1,288 30
BURGED AND LAPOILE,—	
Burgeo.....	65 00
Burnt Island.....	80 66
	\$145 66

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 40 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditure, 1878.	Unexpended balance, 1878.	Overexpended.
\$29 10	\$30 90	
124 99	10 39	
110 30	8 20	
37 16		
\$301 55	\$49 49	
\$61 00	\$88 20	
178 65	2 10	
21 15		
23 00	3 02	
20 23		
81 65		
397 25		
40 00		
114 30		
.....	80 00	
80	3 50	
114 85	58 60	
\$1,052 88	\$235 42	
\$65 00		
80 66		
\$145 66		

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure of Balances on Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Balance 30th Dec., 1877.
BURIN,—	
Burin Proper.....	\$309 72
Great and Little St. Lawrence.....	4 00
Lawn.....	22 40
Lamaline.....	93 38
Grand Bank and Fortune.....	138 04
	\$567 54
CARBONEAR,—	
Carbonear Proper.....	\$428 94
FERRYLAND,—	
Ferryland Proper.....	42 65
Witless Bay.....	5 12
	\$47 77
FORTUNE BAY,—	
Gaultois.....	311 00
Harbor Breton.....	393 39
Garnish.....	175 75
English Harbor.....	43 82
Garnish Breakwater and Roads.....	40 50
	\$964 46

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 40 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditure, 1878.	Unexpended balance, 1878.	Overexpended.
\$309 72 4 00 20 00 93 14 135 80	\$2 40 24 2 24	Harbor Grace— Harbor Grace South Side and St. Roberts Colley's Point Island Cove and Spanish Bay
\$562 66	\$4 88	
\$428 94		T. B. Kelly—
\$42 65 5 12		Saint Mary's Lunenburg Great Point Little Point Lunenburg Harbor Hill Isle of Valparaiso
\$47 77		Paradise St. Mary's Odessa Melville Indian Harbor
\$311 00 392 59 124 75 42 66 31 90	80 51 00 1 16 8 60	
\$902 90	\$61 56	

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure of Balances on Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Balance 30th Dec., 1877.
HARBOR GRACE,—	
Harbor Grace Proper.....	\$1 80
South Side and Bryant's Cove.....	1 79
Bay Roberts.....	475 83
Coley's Point.....	109 09
Island Cove and Bishop's Cove, &c.....	74 10
Spaniards Bay.....	91 20
	\$753 81
PLACENTIA,—	
Saint Mary's.....	\$2 40
Branch.....	31 40
Great Placentia.....	23 00
Little Placentia.....	20 30
LaManche.....	40 00
Harbor Buffet.....	49 70
Isle of Valen.....	15 00
Paradise.....	93 20
St. Kyrans.....	120 90
Oderin.....	22 65
Merashcen.....	9 02
Indian Harbor.....	20 00
	\$447 57

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 40 Vio., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditure, 1878.	Unexpended balance, 1878.	Overexpended.
.....	\$1 80	
\$1 79		
398 32	77 51	
109 09		
63 00	11 10	
90 45	75	
\$662 65	\$91 16	
\$2 40		
31 40		
23 00		
20 30	\$40 00	
.....	39	
49 31		
15 00		
79 80	13 40	
120 90		
22 65		
9 00	02	
20 00		
\$393 76	\$53 81	

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure of Balances on Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Balance 30th Dec., 1877.
PORT-DE-GRAVE,—	
Port-de-Grave.....	\$65 89
TRINITY,—	
Smith Sound Entrance.....	\$5 73
Ditto North Side.....	68 40
Ditto South Side.....	13 20
Random Sound, South West Arm.....	169 15
Ditto	156 55
Catalina.....	26 90
English Harbor.....	11 29
Trinity.....	37 27
Bonaventure.....	81 85
New Harbor.....	146 73
Heart's Content.....	50 75
Old Perlican.....	13 80
	\$779 62

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 40 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditure, 1878.	Unexpended balance, 1878.	Overexpended.
\$65 77	\$00 12	
\$3 93		\$00 20
68 40		
13 20		
165 35	3 80	
156 55		
21 70	5 20	
11 29		
37 27		
21 05	60 80	
141 58	5 15	
49 80	95	
12 40	1 40	
\$702 52	\$77 30	\$00 20

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure of Balances on Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Balance 30th Dec., 1877.
TWILLINGATE AND FOGO,—	
Cat Harbor.....	\$21 05
Musgrave Harbor.....	159 80
Seldom-Come-By.....	16 20
Tilton Harbor.....	160 00
Fogo.....	17 30
Joe Bat's Arm, &c.....	2 10
Change Islands.....	77 31
Herring Neck.....	22 85
Twillingate Island.....	106 30
Tizzard's Harbor.....	7 20
Leading Ticks.....	23 40
Snook's Arm.....	5 50
Dominion Point.....	70 00
Lush's Bight.....	4 00
Ward's Harbor.....	36 80
Harry Harbor.....	28 80
Wild Bight.....	45 40
Nipper's Harbor.....	32 00
Burying Place.....	2 20
	\$838 21

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,

Auditor Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 40 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditure, 1878.	Unexpended balance, 1878.	Overexpended.
\$21 05		
159 80		
16 20		
159 45	\$00 55	
17 30		
2 10		
77 31		
21 80	1 05	
103 90	2 40	
7 20		
23 40		
5 50		
70 00		
4 00		
36 80		
28 80		
41 40	4 00	
32 00		
2 20		
\$830 21	\$8 00	

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure of Balances on account of Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes, 1878.
BAY-DE-VERDS,—	
No. 1 Division.....	\$554 00
No. 2 ".....	1,320 00
No. 3 ".....	804 00
No. 4 ".....	295 60
	\$2,973 60
BONAVISTA,—	
Bonavista Proper.....	1,353 20
King's Cove.....	420 00
Tickle Cove and Open Hall.....	310 00
Keels.....	200 00
Indian Arm.....	200 00
Musgrave Town.....	185 00
Brooklyn.....	210 00
Salvage.....	435 00
Bloody Bay.....	40 00
Greenspond.....	700 00
Public Well, Post Office.....	50 00
Public Wharf or Landing Place at Fair Islands.....	20 00
Landing Place for Ferry, at Shamblers Cove.....	10 00
Gooseberry Islands.....	320 00
Pool's Island.....	750 00
Seal Cove.....	.....
	\$5,203 20

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances, 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balances from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
\$551 90	\$2 10	\$30 90	\$33 00
1,314 87	5 13	10 39	15 52
803 12	88	8 20	9 08
295 60			
\$2,965 49	\$8 11	\$49 49	\$57 60
\$1,174 48	\$178 72	.....	\$178 72
360 55	59 45	\$88 20	147 65
305 35	4 65	2 10	6 75
198 85	1 15	.....	1 15
47 05	152 95	.....	152 95
148 00	37 00	.....	37 00
189 70	20 30	3 03	23 32
1 00	434 00	.....	434 00
40 00			
695 97	4 03	3 50	7 53
50 00			
.....	20 00	.....	20 00
.....	10 00	.....	10 00
315 55	4 45	.....	4 45
655 20	94 80	58 60	153 40
.....		80 00	80 00
\$4,181 70	\$1,021 50	\$235 42	\$1,256 92

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes, 1878.
BURGEO AND LAPOILE,—	
Burgeo.....	\$650 00
Lapoile.....	150 00
Rose Blanche.....	500 00
Burnt Island.....	249 20
Channel.....	490 00
	\$2,039 20
BURIN,—	
Burin Proper.....	\$1,618 80
Lawn.....	111 60
Great and Little St. Lawrence.....	258 80
Lamaline and Coves.....	366 00
Grand Bank and Fortune.....	716 00
	\$3,071 20
CARBONEAR,—	
Carbonear	\$2,195 20

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balances from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
595 00	55 00		
45 75	104 25		
343 07	156 93		
181 24	67 96		
482 40	7 60		
\$1,647 46	\$391 74		
\$1,618 80			
111 60	.....	2 40	2 40
258 80	.....	
366 00	.....	24	24
620 44	95 56	2 24	97 80
\$2,975 94	\$95 56	\$4 88	\$100 44
\$1,932 94	\$262 26		

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes. 1878.
FERRYLAND,—	
Renews.....	\$348 40
Fermeuse.....	247 20
Renews to Cape Race.....	98 50
Aquaforte.....	95 60
Ferryland.....	254 40
Caplin Bay.....	115 20
Cape Broyle.....	225 20
Harbor of Brigus.....	70 80
Bay Bulls.....	312 40
Witless Bay.....	696 80
Goulds to Shoal Bay.....	102 80
	\$2,567 60
FORTUNE BAY,—	
Gaultois.....	\$750 00
Harbor Breton.....	685 20
Garnish.....	360 00
English Harbor.....	130 00
Belloram.....	140 00
Bay de North.....	30 00
Garnish Breakwater and Roads.....	140 00
	\$2,235 20

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances, 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balances from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
\$348 40			
247 20			
98 80			
694 40			
95 60			
254 40			
115 20			
225 20			
70 80			
312 40			
696 80			
102 80			
\$2,567 60			
\$546 30	\$203 70		\$203 70
583 72	101 48	80	102 28
27 50	332 50	51 00	383 50
56 70	73 30	1 16	74 46
140 00			
.....	30 00	.....	30 00
54 04	85 96	8 60	94 56
\$1,408 26	\$826 94	\$61 56	\$888 50

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes, 1878.
HARBOR GRACE,—	
Harbor Grace Proper.....	\$2,245 20
South Side and Bryant's Cove.....	501 20
Bay Roberts.....	946 80
Coley's Point.....	392 00
Island Cove and Bishop's Cove, &c.....	604 40
Spaniards Bay.....	532 40
	\$5,222 00
HARBOR MAIN,—	
Harbor Main Proper*.....	\$1,918 00
Topsail.....	951 00
	\$2,869 00

* Overdrawn, but to be provided for, \$244.57.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balances from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
\$1,870 17	\$375 03	\$1 80	\$376 83
493 26	7 94	.....	7 94
775 28	171 52	77 51	249 03
307 64	84 36	.....	84 36
595 00	9 40	11 10	20 50
486 30	46 10	75	46 85
\$4,527 65	\$694 35	\$91 16	\$785 51
\$2,162 57			
949 13	\$1 87		
\$3,111 70	\$1 87		

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes, 1878.
PLACENTIA,—	
Trepassey*	\$280 00
Holyrood and St. Peter's River.....	70 00
St. Mary's and Cootes Pond.....	320 00
Mall Bay and River Head North Side.....	120 00
Salmonier North Side and Mosquito.....	123 00
Salmonier South Side.....	103 00
John's Pond and North Harbor.....	63 00
Branch Road Board.....	204 00
Great Placentia.....	639 40
Little Placentia.....	554 60
LaManche.....	24 00
Harbor Buffet.....	307 00
Isle of Valen and Brulé.....	191 00
Sound Island.....	94 80
Woody Island and Barren Harbor.....	77 00
Paradise.....	140 40
Saint Kyrans.....	176 00
Oderin.....	310 00
Burnt Islands.....	33 60
Merashéen.....	92 00
Indian Harbor.....	20 00
	\$3,942 80

* Overdrawn, \$17.50.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances, 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balances from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
\$297 70			
70 00			
320 00			
120 00			
123 00			
103 00			
.....	\$63 00	.....	\$63 00
204 00			
639 40			
554 60			
.....	24 00	40 00	64 00
307 00		39	39
191 00			
94 80			
77 00			
140 40		13 40	13 40
176 00			
310 00			
33 60			
90 00	2 00	02	2 02
.....	20 00	.....	20
\$3,851 50	\$109 00	\$53 81	\$162 81

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes, 1878.
PORT-DE-GRAVE,—	
Brigus.....	\$1,231 00
Cupids.....	852 60
Port-de-Grave.....	1,084 00
	\$3,167 60
TRINITY,—	
Bird Island Cove.....	\$300 00
Catalina	740 00
Trinity Proper.....	730 00
English Harbor and Salmon Cove.....	420 00
Bonaventure	230 00
New Harbor.....	587 00
Smith's Sound Entrance.....	100 00
Shoal Harbor.....	82 60
Smith Sound North Side.....	152 60
Smith Sound South Side.....	112 00
Random North-west Arm.....	56 40
Random North-west Arm.....	102 20
South-west Arm, Random North Side	170 00
South-west Arm, Random South Side	335 00
Heart's Content.....	960 00
Hant's Harbor *.....	425 00
Old Perlican	468 00
Grates Cove.....	300 00
	\$6,270 80

* Overdrawn, \$238.19.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balances from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
\$1,231 00			
850 00	\$2 60	.....	\$2 60
1,036 50	47 50	12	47 62
\$3,117 50	\$50 10	12	\$50 22
\$300 00			
732 90	\$7 10	\$5 20	\$12 30
730 00			
360 30	59 70	.....	59 70
199 80	30 20	60 80	91 00
406 30	180 97	5 15	186 12
67 49	32 51	.....	32 51
82 60			
64 80	87 80	.....	87 80
69 00	43 00	.....	43 00
56 40			
102 20			
58 95	111 05	3 80	114 85
240 50	94 50	.....	94 50
942 82	17 18	95	18 13
663 19			
468 00	.....	1 40	1 40
300 00			
\$5,844 98	\$664 01	\$77 30	\$741 31

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, under

DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes, 1878.
TWILLINGATE AND FOGO,—	
Cat Harbor.....	\$80 00
Musgrave Harbor.....	316 00
Tilton Harbor.....	160 00
Seldom-Come-By.....	210 00
Fogo.....	445 00
Joe Bat's Arm and Barr'd Island.....	320 00
Change Islands.....	286 00
Herring Neck.....	404 00
Twillingate North and South Islands, &c.....	1,338 00
Exploits Burnt Island.....	350 00
Moreton's Harbor.....	393 00
Waldron's Cove, &c.....	175 00
Leading Tickles.....	140 00
New Bay.....	50 00
Little Bay Islands.....	170 00
Ward's Harbor.....	130 00
Harry's Harbor.....	155 00
Wild Bight.....	120 00
Nipper's Harbor.....	80 00
Snook's Arm.....	213 20
North-West Arm.....	105 00
Dominion Point.....	70 00
Loon Bay.....	40 00
Nimrod and Troy Town.....	90 00
Dark Tickles.....	25 00
Lush's Bight.....	40 00
Burying Place.....	80 00
Indian Islands.....	100 00
	\$6,085 20

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances, 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balan- ces from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
\$73 60	\$6 40	.....	\$6 40
161 70	154 30	.....	154 30
41 70	118 30	55	118 85
197 60	12 40	.....	12 40
362 45	82 55	.....	82 55
320 00			
63 84	222 16	.....	222 16
298 83	105 17	1 05	106 22
1,094 21	243 79	2 40	246 19
350 00			
385 30	7 70	.....	7 70
175 00			
115 00	25 00	.....	25 00
50 00			
148 80	21 20	.....	21 20
89 95	40 05	.....	40 05
135 70	19 30	.....	19 30
100 75	19 25	4 00	23 25
44 00	36 00	.....	36 00
200 55	12 65	.....	12 65
90 50	14 50	.....	14 50
70 00			
36 00	4 00	.....	4 00
69 02	20 98	.....	20 98
17 33	7 67	.....	7 67
35 50	4 50	.....	4 50
56 00	24 00	.....	24 00
.....	100 00	.....	100 00
\$4,783 33	\$1,301 87	\$8 00	\$1,309 87

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED

Of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, under

	DISTRICTS.	Legislative Votes, 1878.
St. JOHN'S,—		
St. John's East.....		\$7,124 40
St. John's West.....		\$5,105 20
<hr/>		
Examined and found correct,		
THOS. GLEN,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts.</i>	
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FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

Act 41 Vic., Cap. 2, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Expenditures.	Credit balances 31st Dec., 1878.	Unexpended balances from 1877.	Total unexpended balances.
\$7,124 40			
\$5,105 20			

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

POOR RETURNS.

Expenditure for Relief of the Poor

DISTRICTS.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.
St. John's Permanent Poor..	£129 14 2	£129 15 2	130 18 2
Casual Poor.....	268 18 9	263 10 9	286 3 0
Orphanages .....	.....	.....	192 9 6
Incidentals.....	52 15 9	3 5 8	0 16 8
Brigus	225 8 2	13 8 6	17 18 0
Burin	210 6 9	19 10 0	61 18 0
Bay-de-Verds	82 9 0	32 6 9	61 7 6
Burgeo and Lapoile.....	183 0 6	41 12 0	53 7 3
Bonavista.....	248 0 0	9 10 0	19 4 0
Carbonear.....	166 8 0	28 7 6	116 1 9
Fortune Bay.....	145 9 9	28 10 0	16 10 0
Ferryland.....	154 19 2	71 14 8	20 10 8
Harbor Grace.....	553 3 2	59 17 0	34 2 0
Harbor Main.....	129 1 6	17 3 0	33 13 6
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	54 16 0	27 5 0	6 18 6
Trinity Bay.....	315 13 0	45 14 6	97 11 6
Twillingate and Fogo	299 16 0	1 12 6	17 10 0
Labrador.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
French Shore	0 5 0	3 0 0	.....

POOR RETURNS.

during the year ended 31st December, 1878.

APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.
£130 18 8	£129 16 2	£131 16 2	£131 0 2
296 2 9	275 16 0	249 18 3	274 4 0
.....	.....	158 0 0	.....
1 0 2	4 5 8	0 16 8	1 16 4
216 6 7	95 14 6	100 0 9	178 9 1
73 15 6	150 2 0	150 3 3	128 17 0
80 17 0	296 0 3	117 11 9	71 17 6
122 10 3	54 6 0	84 7 6	126 12 6
83 10 0	418 12 6	125 2 0	74 15 9
92 5 6	45 1 3	106 3 6	34 17 6
139 15 0	62 17 6	21 0 0	38 17 0
231 1 2	132 19 8	12 2 2	99 8 8
897 17 9	246 1 6	46 3 9	450 11 10
188 9 5	123 7 6	85 17 6	104 18 3
268 6 6	550 9 6	100 11 6	61 17 3
275 1 3	412 18 9	68 16 6	266 8 7
25 12 6	320 17 6	302 9 3	93 7 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
1 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....

POOR RETURNS.

Expenditure for Relief of the Poor

DISTRICTS.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.
St. John's Permanent Poor..	£131 12 2	£131 14 8	£132 19 8
Casual	255 8 3	236 13 3	269 7 9
Orphanages		154 10 0	.....
Incidentals	11 13 2	1 2 11	0 17 8
Brigus.....	34 6 0	26 17 0	342 11 6
Burin.....	59 2 6	102 11 7	100 5 0
Bay-de-Verds	92 13 10	82 0 0	136 8 0
Burgeo and Lapoile.....	41 5 0	50 15 0	111 6 6
Bonavista.....	73 15 0	10 7 6	63 0 0
Carbonear.....	33 0 0	31 7 3	83 10 0
Fortune Bay.....	80 17 6	34 12 6	25 10 0
Ferryland	89 0 2	25 0 2	128 19 4
Harbor Grace	112 15 6	89 9 9	455 11 7
Harbor Main.....	42 18 0	30 15 6	87 12 10
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	40 15 0	40 5 0	386 10 6
Trinity Bay.....	104 9 0	52 18 0	288 5 10
Twillingate and Fogo.....	14 10 0	141 17 6	80 2 6
Labrador	6 0 0	.....	.....
French Shore.....	0 2 6	1 4 0	4 5 0

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,

Auditor of Public Accounts.

POOR RETURNS.

during the year ended 31st December, 1878.

NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	AMOUNT.	GRAND TOTAL.
£132 0 8	£129 15 8	£1,572 6 6	
255 12 3	339 13 1	3,271 8 1	
.....	148 10 0	653 9 6	
0 16 8	2 4 11	81 12 3	
			£5,578 16 4
25 1 5	39 7 0	1,315 8 6	
85 1 0	153 2 0	1,294 14 7	
102 1 3	73 0 0	1,228 12 10	
85 2 6	95 14 0	1,049 19 0	
251 15 4	113 15 0	1,491 7 1	
49 12 6	58 13 3	845 8 0	
45 0 0	77 12 6	716 11 9	
80 5 6	63 1 0	1,109 2 4	
142 7 10	46 5 0	2,634 6 8	
94 1 6	66 16 9	1,004 15 3	
328 10 3	125 14 6	1,991 19 6	
313 16 3	84 11 0	2,326 4 2	
208 17 6	316 18 3	1,823 10 6	
29 9 6	37 17 6	75 7 0	
2 0 0	.....	13 16 6	
			£18,921 3 8
			£24,500 0 0

JOHN CASEY,
Commissioner of Poor.

POOR RETURNS.

A COMPARATIVE

Of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor

DISTRICTS:	Year 1876.	Year 1877.
St. John's Casual.....	£2,808 12 2	£2,794 10 9
Permanent.....	1,519 0 0	1,523 8 0
Orphanages.....	607 17 0	654 6 6
Incidentals.....	65 5 6	83 9 11
Harbor Main.....	728 10 10	655 3 5
Brigus.....	1,359 3 2	1,221 14 5
Harbor Grace.....	2,572 15 9	2,413 11 9
Carbonear.....	659 14 0	771 19 2
Bay-de-Verd.....	1,186 17 6	1,239 2 3
Trinity Bay.....	2,301 7 10	2,196 2 0
Bonavista Bay.....	1,391 15 6	1,267 19 11
Twillingate and Fogo.....	1,584 12 0	1,660 4 0
Ferryland.....	1,431 10 6	1,298 10 3
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	1,798 15 3	1,866 4 6
Burin.....	1,072 7 6	1,285 18 3
Fortune Bay.....	483 0 0	548 11 1
Burgeo and Lapoile.....	898 17 0	965 17 0
French Shore.....	18 17 6	113 5 11
Labrador.....	18 11 0	40 1 1
	£22,507 10 0	£22,600 0 2

Poor Office Department,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

POOR RETURNS.

STATEMENT

for the Years ending 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Year 1878.	Increase 1877.	Decrease 1877.	Increase 1878.	Decrease 1878.
£3,271 8 1	.....	£14 1 5	£467 17 4	
1,572 6 6	4 8 0	.....	48 18 6	
653 9 6	46 9 6	.....		£0 17 0
81 12 3	18 4 5	.....		1 17 8
1,004 15 3	.....	73 7 5	349 11 10	
1,315 8 6	.....	137 8 9	93 14 1	
2,634 6 8	.....	159 4 0	220 14 11	
845 8 0	112 5 2	.....	73 8 10	
1,228 12 10	52 4 9	.....		10 9 5
2,326 4 2	.....	105 5 10	130 2 2	
1,491 7 1	.....	123 15 7	223 7 2	
1,823 10 6	75 12 0	.....	163 6 6	
1,109 2 4	.....	133 0 3		189 7 11
1,991 19 6	67 9 3	.....	125 15 0	
1,294 14 7	213 10 9	.....	8 16 4	
716 11 9	65 11 1	.....	168 0 8	
1,049 19 0	67 0 0	.....	84 2 0	
13 16 6	94 8 5	.....		99 9 5
75 7 0	21 10 1	.....	35 5 11	
24,500 0 0	£838 13 5	£746 3 3	2,202 1 3	£302 1 5

JOHN DUNPHEY.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending December 31st, 1878.

1878.

Jan. 10—Schooner <i>Argo</i> of Placentia, paid William Rieley for passage of three of the crew from St. Pierre.....	£1 17 6
17—Schooner <i>Frances Helen</i> of Twillingate, Newman master, paid John Wilcox, Esq., Brigus, on account of the crew, as per account	4 11 0
18—Schooner <i>Alpha</i> of Carbonear, paid Honble. F. B. T. Carter for this amount advanced to crew	5 0 0
20—Schooner <i>Frances Helen</i> of Twillingate, Samuel Newman master, paid Wm. Coughlan for conveying the dead body of John Farrell	1 0 0
23—Snow's crew, paid Judge Bennett of Harbor Grace, by order of the Hon. Attorney General, on account of Snow's crew	0 15 0
26—Schooner <i>Acadia</i> , of St. John, N.B., Stewart master, paid Thos. Turpen, St. Lawrence, for dieting the crew	1 6 0
Forwarded.....	£14 9 6

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward ...	£14	9	6			
Jan. 28—	Schooner <i>Miriam</i> of Hant's Harbor, Scanlan master, paid owners of steamer <i>Novascotian</i> for passage of six of the crew from Halifax.....	3	4	9			
	Schooner <i>St. Hubert</i> , paid owners of steamer <i>Novascotian</i> for passage of one of the crew from Halifax.....	0	10	10			
		<hr/>			18	5	1
Feb. 15—	Brigantine <i>Two Brothers</i> of Carbo- near, Foot master, paid Messrs. Mercer and Holmes for dieting twenty-two men, two and a half days, at 2s. per day, £5 10s., one bag bread for crew £1 7s. 6d.....	6	17	6			
		<hr/>			6	17	6
March 14—	Schooner <i>Miriam</i> of Hants Harbor, Scanlan master, paid the passage of Peter McKay from Halifax.....	0	9	0			
19—	Schooner <i>Gem</i> of Trinity, paid Dr. John McDonald for medical at- tendance on two of the crew.....	2	0	0			
	Brigantine <i>Peerless</i> , paid Dr. John McDonald, professional advice to Capt. Spracklin	2	0	0			
20—	Brigantine <i>Flash</i> of Harbor Grace, Matthews master, paid Board of Trade, London, on account crew...	2	3	3			
		<hr/>			6	12	3
	Forwarded.....				£31	14	10

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....		£31 14 10
April 2—	Schooner <i>Elizabeth</i> of Harbor Grace, Davis master, paid Richard Heyden on account captain and crew.....	0 9 3	
8—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid for two tele- grams received and sent to Bona- vista	0 9 0	
9—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid for two tele- grams received and sent to Bona- vista	0 6 0	
10—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, George Perry master, paid for one telegram, cab hire and diet for part of crew.....	2 5 0	
11—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid Ann Leamey for dieting twelve of the crew.....	1 10 0	
12—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid cab hire 20s., and dieting twenty-two of the crew 41s.....	3 1 0	
13—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid Martha Tilley dieting eleven of the crew.....	1 17 0	
	Forwarded	£9 17 3	£31 14 10

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£9 17 3	£31 14 10
April 13—	Schooner <i>Ann</i> of Bay Roberts, Woodford master, lost at sea, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for passage of ten of the crew, four days each, at 1s. 6d. sterling per day...	3 12 0	
April 13.—	Paid owners of the steamer <i>Curlew</i> for passage of one Harbor Grace and eight Carbonear men from Bonne Bay, December, 1877, destitute and poor.....	10 2 6	
16.—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid owners of steamer <i>Hercules</i> for conveying fifty-five of the crew (and one meal for each) to Carbonear.....	21 16 0	
17.—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Martha Tilley, on account of eleven of crew.....	0 4 0	
18.—	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe, master, paid eleven of the crew to get home, each 7s. 6d.....	4 2 6	
19.—	Brigantine <i>John Nelson</i> of Carbonear, Pearce, master, lost in the Bay Chaleur, paid fifteen of the crew to get to home, each 8s.....	6 0 0	
	Forwarded.....	£55 14 3	£31 14 10

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£55 14 3	£31 14 10
April 20.—	Steamer <i>Micmac</i> of St. John's, Bartlett, master, paid on account for two telegrams.....	0 3 0	
22.—	Steamer <i>Micmac</i> of St. John's, Bartlett, master, paid thirty-four men to get home, £6 13s. 6d., for dieting three of the crew 16s. 4d.	7 9 10	
23.—	Steamer <i>Micmac</i> of St. John's, Bartlett, master, paid for boarding part of the crew.....	3 4 6	
	Schooner <i>Jemima</i> of Port-de-Grave, Dawe, master, paid twenty-five men to get home, each 7s. 6d.....	9 7 6	
24.—	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe, master, paid four of the crew to get to the North Shore, 10s. each.....	2 0 0	
	Schooner <i>John Nelson, Jr.</i> , of Car- bonear, Pearce, master, paid own- ers of steamer <i>Newfoundland</i> for passage of eleven of the crew from Halifax.....	4 19 0	
	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, paid for telegram on her account from Brigus.....	0 3 1	
	Forwarded.....	£83 1 2	£31 14 10

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£83	1	2	£31	14	10
April 25.—	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, paid for telegram received from Brigus.....	0	3	6			
26.—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid for the passage and board of one of the crew from Catalina.....	1	0	6			
27.—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid for cab hire for one of the crew.....	0	1	0			
30.—	Steamer <i>Micmac</i> of St. John's, Bartlett, master, paid owners of <i>Lady Glover</i> for conveying from Harbor Grace to St. John's part of the crew.....	20	0	0			
	Freight, cartage and labor, on ac- count of crew.....	7	4	0			
	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe, master, paid twenty-two of the crew to get home.....	8	6	6			
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid for board and lodging one of the crew.....	0	4	0			
					£120	0	8
	Forwarded				£151	15	6

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....		£151	15	0
May 1.	—Schooner <i>Jemima</i> of Port-de-Grave, Dawe, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Curlew</i> for the passage of twenty-five of the crew from Chan- nel to St. John's, four days, per day 1s. 6d. sterling.....	9	7	2	
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid Wm. Coughlan for cab hire and passage to Carbonear of one of the crew.....	0	10	0	
	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe master, paid Wm. Cough- lan for the passage of two of the crew from Cove to Carbo- near, each 5s.....	0	10	0	
2—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid Dr. James Candow of Bonavista for medical attendance on one of the crew....	0	10	0	
	Steamer <i>Micmac</i> of St. John's, Bartlett master, paid on account of 242 of the crew for diet.....	40	17	6	
3—	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe master, paid ten of the crew to get home.....	3	16	0	
	Forwarded.	£55	10	8	£151 15 6

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

	To amount brought forward....	£55	10	8	£151	15	6
May 6—	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe, master, paid owners of the brigantine <i>Guide</i> for dieting ten of the crew for forty-three days at 2s. each man per day.....	43	0	0			
7—	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid twenty- four of the crew to get home, and a telegram.....	5	0	0			
10—	Schooner <i>Jemima</i> of Port-de-Grave, Dawe, master, paid for dieting ten of the crew at Channel for eighteen days.....	11	5	0			
11—	Steamer <i>Micmac</i> of St. John's, Bart- lett, master, paid Margaret Carew for dieting one of the crew three meals, at 1s. per meal.....	0	3	0			
13—	Schooner <i>Elizabeth</i> of Carbo- near, Davis, master, paid James Pierce of Catalina for passage £1 10s., four of the crew to get home, £1 11s. 6d.....	3	1	6			
15—	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe, master, paid ten of the crew to get to the Cove, 2s. 6d. each...	1	5	0			
	Forwarded.....	£119	5	2	£151	15	6

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£119	5	2	£151	15	6
May 15—	Brigantines <i>Minnie</i> and <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, paid Mary Jeans for dieting thirteen of the crew...	0	13	0			
	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid Mrs. E. Noseworthy for dieting one of the crew.....	0	2	0			
	Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> of Bareneed, Hennebury, master, paid forty-three of the crew to get home.....	11	5	0			
	Brigantine <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, Slocombe, master, paid five of the crew to get home.....	1	1	0			
	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid ten of the crew to get home.....	2	12	0			
16—	Telegrams paid on account of several wrecked crews sent to Harbor Grace per steamer <i>Cabot</i>	0	1	3			
	<i>Jessie</i> , <i>Walrus</i> , <i>Gulnare</i> , <i>Brighton</i> , <i>Isla</i> , <i>Confederate</i> , <i>Anastatia</i> , <i>Sisters</i> and <i>Sophia</i> , paid owners of steamer <i>Cabot</i> for passage and diet of 134 of the crews to Harbor Grace and Carbonear.....	24	9	4			
	Forwarded.....	£159	8	9	£151	15	6

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£159	8	9	£151	15	6
May 16—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Dr. Nelson of Carbonear for advice and at- tendance on two of the crew.....		6	5	0		
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> , of Carbonear, Perry, paid for dieting, cab hire, and to get part of the crew to their homes.....		4	10	6		
	Schooner <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, Dwyer, master, paid three of the crew to get home.....		0	10	0		
	Schooner <i>Louisa</i> of Port-de-Grave, Biggs, master paid John Whelan of Carbonear for dieting five of the crew eight days, 2s. per day.....		4	0	0		
	Schooners <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Joseph Stuckless of Twillingate for the conveyance of eighty men to Carbonear.....		50	0	0		
	Brigantines <i>Jessie</i> , <i>Brighton</i> , <i>Sophia</i> and <i>Minnie</i> , paid for dieting seventy-three men £5 6s.; paid four of the crew to get to Ferryland 5s. each, £1.....		6	6	0		
	Forwarded.....	£231	0	3	£151	15	6

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward....	£231	0	3	£151	15	6
May 17—	Brigantines <i>Jessie</i> and <i>Brighton</i> of Harbor Grace, paid for dieting forty-six men.....		3	9	0		
	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace to help sixteen of the crew to get to Blackhead and New Perlican.....		1	10	0		
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> , of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid for dieting nine of the crew.....		0	12	0		
	Brigantine <i>Elizabeth</i> of Harbor Grace, Davis, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace to help part of the crew to get home.....		1	15	0		
17—	Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> of Bareneed, Hennebury, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace to help fifteen of the crew to get home.....		2	14	0		
	Brigantine <i>Silver Stream</i> , George White, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace to help twelve of the crew to get to Greenspond, 4s. each.....		2	8	0		
	Forwarded.....	£243	8	3	£151	15	6

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.

To amount brought forward....	£243	8	3	£151	15	6
May 18—Brigantine <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, John Slocombe, master, paid Thos. Downey of White Bay for diet- ing two of the crew for thirteen days, at 2s. per day each.....		2	12	0		
Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> , Hennebury, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's of seventy-seven men, four days, at 1s. 6d. ster- ling per day each.....		27	14	5		
Brigantine <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, Slocombe, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the pas- sage from Bett's Cove to St. John's of fifty-seven men, four days, at 1s. 6d. sterling per day each.....		20	10	5		
Brigantine <i>Isla</i> , Brien, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's of twenty-one men, four days, at 1s. 6d. sterling per day each.....		7	11	2		
Forwarded.....	£301	16	3	£151	15	6

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£301	16	3	£151	15	6
May 18—	Brigantine <i>Confederate</i> of Harbor Grace, Green, master, paid owners steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's of seven men, four days, at 1s. 6d. sterling per day each.....				2	10	5
	Brigantine <i>Anastatia</i> of Bareneed, Hennebury, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's of five men, four days, at 1s. 6d. sterling per day each.....				1	16	0
	Brigantine <i>Sisters</i> of Harbor Grace, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's of seven men, four days, at 1s. 6d. stg. per day each.....				2	10	5
	Brigantine <i>Sophia</i> of Harbor Grace, Heater, master, paid owners str. <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's, forty-three men, four days, 1s. 6d. sterling each.....				15	9	7
	Brigantines <i>Walrus</i> and <i>Gulnare</i> of Carbonear, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's, three men, four days, 1s. 6d. sterling,.....				1	1	7
	Forwarded.....	£325	4	3	£151	15	6

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£325	4	3	£151	15	6
May 18—	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bett's Cove to St. John's seventeen men, four days each, 1s. 6d. sterling.....		6	2	5		
20—	Brigantine <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, Dwyer, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace, to help three of the crew home		0	7	6		
	Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> of Bareneed, Hennebury, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace, to help twenty-two of crew home.....		1	16	3		
	Brigantines <i>Brighton</i> and <i>Jessie</i> of Conception Bay, paid Augustine Villevenue, dieting eighteen of the crew, 1s. 6d. each.....		1	7	0		
21—	Brigantine <i>Sophia</i> of Harbor Grace, Heater, master, paid Mrs. E. Squires, boarding two of the crew		0	4	0		
	Steamer <i>Micmac</i> of St. John's, Bartlett, master, paid Michael Power, boarding one of the crew...		0	5	0		
	Forwarded.....	£335	6	5	£151	15	6

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward....	£335	6	5	£151	15	6
May	27—Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> of Bareneed, Hennebury master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace, on ac- count telegram		0	1	6		
	Brigantine <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, Dwyer, master, paid Mary Morris- sey for boarding three of the crew, one meal each, at 8d. per meal....		0	2	0		
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry master, paid for a telegram sent to Dr. D. Candow, Bonavista.		0	2	6		
	Steamer <i>Proteus</i> of St. John's, Pike master, paid seven of the crew to get home, 6s. each.....		2	2	0		
	29—Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Wm. Clouter of Catalina dieting sixteen of the crew		1	1	4		
	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid Mr. McNeil of Carbonear, to help twenty-four of the crew to get home.....		2	11	0		
	Schooner <i>Gulnare</i> of Carbonear, Vatcher, master, paid Mr. McNeil of Carbonear, to help two of the crew home.....		0	7	0		
	Forwarded.....	£341	13	9	£151	15	6

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward..	£341 13 9	£151 15 6
May 27—	Schooner <i>Gulnare</i> of Carbonear, Vatcher, master, paid Ann Newman of Twillingate, dieting two of the crew, as per account.....	2 0 0	
	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Ann Cook of Twillingate, dieting in part five of the crew.....	5 0 0	
	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Sarah Gray of Twillingate, dieting in part ten of the crew	1 17 6	
30—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Wm. Howell of Catalina, dieting nine of the crew 12s., paid John Hicks of Catalina, dieting twenty-four of the crew, £1 12s.....	2 4 0	
31—	Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> of Bareneed, Hennebury, master, paid an ad- ditional amount to twenty-seven harbour men to get home, 1s. 6d.	2 0 6	
	Schooner <i>Jemima</i> of Port-de-Grave, Dawe, master, paid for boarding and lodging ten of the crew at Channel, nine days, at 2s. 6d. each per day.....	11 5 0	
	Forwarded.....	£366 0 9	£151 15 6

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£366	0	9	£151	15	6
May 31—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid John Cantwell of Twillingate, for dieting forty- five men, together with boat hire.		5	18	0		
						371	18 9
June 1—	Schooner <i>Micmac</i> of Cupids, Fowler, master, paid Joseph Taylor of Cut- well Arm, for dieting forty-two men for six days £24 18s., and passage of forty-one men to Brigus £25		49	18	0		
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid James Ryan of Bonavista, for the amount paid on account of three of the crew who were badly frostburnt		13	10	3		
4—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid for board and lodging and cab hire of Samuel King of Bauline, who had his leg cut off.....		1	2	2		
	Brigantine <i>Gulnare</i> of Carbonear, Vatcher, master, brig. <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, Dwyer, master, paid Dr. Wm. Sterling of Twillingate, for professional attendance on eight of the crew.....		5	14	6		
	Forwarded.....	£70	4	11	£523	14	3

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward	£70	4	11	£523	14	3
June 4—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> , of Carbonear, paid Henry Lore- ridge of Twillingate, dieting part crew.....	2	7	0			
	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Carbonear, Fitzgerald, master, paid Reuben Blackmore of Twillingate, dieting part crew.....	0	12	0			
	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> , of Carbonear, paid Samuel Young of Twillingate, dieting part crew...	1	19	0			
	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> , of Carbonear, paid Elizabeth Gray of Twillingate, dieting part crew..	3	10	0			
5—	John Dunphy, annual allowance for services on account of shipwrecked crews.....	10	0	0			
	Schooner <i>Pathfinder</i> of P. E. Island, Campion, master, paid two of the crew to get home, Carbonear.....	0	15	0			
6—	Schooner <i>Pathfinder</i> of P. E. Island, Campion, master, paid for dieting two of the crew	0	5	0			
	Forwarded.....	£89	12	11	£523	14	3

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward....	£89 12 11	£523 14 3
June 6—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Wm. Water- man & Co., of Twillingate, for pro- visions supplied crews £71 8s. 3d ; paid Geo. Hodder of Twillingate, for dieting three of the crew £3 6s. ; paid Simon Young of Twillingate, for dieting three of the crew £3 16s.	78 10 3	
	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid James Seviour, of Exploits, Burnt Island, for dieting and conveying forty-two of crew to Twillingate.....	6 6 0	
	Brigantine <i>Sophia</i> of Harbor Grace, Heater, master, paid Messrs Wm. Waterman & Co., of Nipper's Har- bor, dieting forty-three of crew, nineteen days, at 2s. per day, £81 14s. ; and one pair boots £1 10s.....	83 4 0	
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> , of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Arthur Tilley of Bonavista, this amount on ac- count of three of the crew left be- hind through sickness, and under the doctor's care.....	12 0 3	
	Forwarded.....	£269 13 5	£523 14 3

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£269 13 5	£523 14 3
June 7.—	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid S. Whelan of Brigus for dieting sixty-nine men four days, at 2s. per day each, £27 12s. ; for dieting twenty-four men thirteen days, at 2s. per day each, £31 4s.....	58 16 0	
	Brigantines <i>Sophia</i> and <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, paid Daniel Duggan of Lascee for dieting fifty-five men three days, at 2s. per day each.....	16 10 0	
	Schooner <i>Ann</i> of Harbor Main, Woodford, master, paid Union Mining Company for clothing ten of the crew, £8 10s. ; dieting ten of the crew four days at 2s. per day each, £4.....	12 10 0	
	Brigantine <i>Anastatia</i> of Bay Roberts, Hennebury, master, paid Union Mining Company on account seven of the crew.....	0 7 0	
	Brigantine <i>Silver Stream</i> of Greenspond, White, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting nineteen men seven days, at 2s. each per day.....	13 6 0	
	Forwarded.....	£371 2 5	£523 14 3

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£371	2	5	£523	14	3
June 7—	Brigantine <i>Sirius</i> , Parsens, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting five of the crew.....		0	8	0		
	Brigantine <i>Dawn</i> of St. John's, Mullowney, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting five of the crew.....		0	10	0		
	Brigantine <i>Stella</i> of Pools Island, Knee, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting sixty-two men nine days, at 2s. per day each.....		55	16	0		
	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Keefe, master, paid Union Mining Company for provisions given to twenty of the crew.....		0	12	6		
	Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> of Bay Roberts, Hennebury, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting seventy-two men twenty days, at 2s. each per day, £144; dieting one man three days at 2s. per day, 6s.; dieting one man eight days, at 2s. per day, 16s.; dieting one man twenty days, at 2s. per day, £2; Richard Bucham, sick at- tendance, 10s.....		147	12	0		
	Forwarded.....	£576	0	11	£523	14	3

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward....	£576	0	11	£523	14	3
June 7	—Brigantine <i>Sophia</i> of Harbor Grace, Heater, master, paid Union Mining Company, dieting fifty men two and a half days, £27 10s. ; dieting four men six and a half days, at 2s. each per day, £2 12s.....		30	2	0		
	Brigantine <i>Ecliptic</i> of Catalina, Hicks, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting eleven men one and a half days, at 2s. each per day, £1 13s. ; dieting twenty- three men half a day, at 2s. each per day, £1 3s.....		2	16	0		
	Brigantine <i>Elizabeth</i> of Carbonear, Davis, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting four men one and a half days, at 2s. each		0	10	0		
	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting twenty-six men one day, at 2s. each per day, £2 12s. ; dieting twenty- six men half a day, at 2s. per day, £1 6s. ; dieting one man twenty-four days, at 2s. per day, £2 8s. ; Robert Penny sick and attendance, £1 ; six men from Bett's Cove one day, 12s.....		7	18	0		
	Forwarded.....	£617	6	11	£523	14	3

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£617	6	11	£523	14	3
June 7—	Brigantine <i>Silver Stream</i> of Greenspond, White, master, paid Union Mining Company for supplies to crew and passage from Tilt Cove to Greenspond of thirteen crew....		6	4	4		
	Brigantine <i>Stella</i> of Pool's Island, Knee, master, paid Union Mining Company for supplies given sixty-three men for their passage from Tilt Cove to Greenspond.....		21	3	0		
	Brigantine <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, Slocombe, master, paid Union Mining Company, dieting forty men, twenty-one days, at 2s. each per day, £84; dieting one man, six days, at 2s. per day, 12s.; dieting three men, nine days, at 2s. per day, £2 14s.; dieting one man, nine and a half days, at 2s. per day, 19s.; dieting Captain, eleven days, at 2s. per day, £1 2s.....		89	7	0		
8—	Brigantine <i>Sophia</i> of Harbar Grace, Heater, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting forty-four men, four days, at 2s. each per day.....		17	12	0		
	Forwarded.....	£751	13	3	£523	14	3

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward..	£751 13 3	£523 14 3
June 8—	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting twenty-four men, twenty-four days, at 2s. each per day, £56 12s. ; diet- ing forty men, twenty-two days, at 2s. each per day, £88.....	145 12 0	
	Brigantine <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, Slocombe, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting eighteen men, eight days, at 2s. each	14 8 0	
	Brigantine <i>Isla</i> of Harbor Grace, Brien, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting twenty- one men, twenty-four days, at 2s. each	50 8 0	
	Brigantine <i>Sisters</i> of Harbor Grace, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting seven men, twenty-five days, 2s. each.....	17 10 0	
	Brigantine <i>Elizabeth</i> of Carbonear, Davis, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting four men, twelve days, 2s, each	4 16 0	
	Forwarded.....	£984 7 3	£523 14 3

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£984	7	3	£523	14	3
June 8—	Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> , of Bay Roberts, Hennebury, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting five men, seven days, 2s. each		3	10	0		
	Brigantine <i>Confederate</i> of Harbor Grace, Green, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting eight men, twenty-five days each, at 2s. per day		20	0	0		
	Brigantine <i>Ecliptic</i> of Catalina, Hicks, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting thirty-four men, twelve days, at 2s. each		40	16	0		
	Brig <i>Glengarry</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting six men, seven days, at 2s. each.....		4	4	0		
	Brigantine <i>Anastatia</i> of Bay Roberts, Hennebury, master, paid Bett's Cove Mining Company, dieting seven men, twenty-three days, at 2s. each		16	2	0		
	Provisions supplied by Bett's Cove Mining Company to Winser's craft for conveying shipwrecked crews to Catalina.....		14	10	9		
	Forwarded.....	£1,083	10	0	£523	14	3

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.	£1,083	10	0	£523	14	3
June 8—	Provisions supplied by Bett's Cove Mining Company to A. Perry's craft for conveying shipwrecked crews to St. John's.....	48	5	0			
	Provisions supplied by Bett's Cove Mining Company to A. Miles's craft for conveying shipwrecked crews to St. John's.....	16	12	8			
	Paid Bett's Cove Mining Company for A. Miles, for cancelling agreement of conveying shipwrecked crews to St. John's, more having been sent per steamer <i>Plover</i>	20	0	0			
10—	Barquentine <i>Jane Stewart</i> of St. John's, Mitchell, master, paid Board of Trade, London, on account of three of the crew	10	0	9			
	Brigantine <i>Stella</i> of Pool's Island, Knee, master, paid Robert Winser for conveying from Tilt Cove to their homes sixty-two men, 15s. each	46	10	0			
	Brigantine <i>Silver Stream</i> of Greenspond, White, master, paid Robert Winser for conveying from Tilt Cove home nineteen men, 15s. each	14	5	0			
	Forwarded.....	£1,239	3	5	£523	14	3

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward	£1,239	3	5	£523	14	3
June 11—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Noah Whelan of Twillingate for dieting the crew,		7	6	0		
	Steamer <i>Merlin</i> of St. John's, Walsh, master, paid four of the crew to get home, 2s. 6d. each.....		0	10	0		
	Schooner <i>Jemima</i> of Port-de-Grave, Dawe, master, paid Geo. Couzens of Channel, for dieting six men nine days at 2s. 6d. each.....		6	15	0		
	Schooner <i>Gulnare</i> of Carbonear, Vatcher, master, paid T. A. Win- ser, Twillingate for dieting forty- two men three days, at 2s. each per day, £12 12s.; six men two meals each at 8d. per meal, 8s.....		13	0	0		
	Schooner <i>Bee</i> of Twillingate, paid T. A. Winser for six lbs. sugar, at 8d.....		0	4	0		
12—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Wm. Baker of Bird Island Cove for dieting, nursing, clothing and washing bed clothes for James Penny.....		6	15	0		
	Forwarded.....	£1,273	13	5	£523	14	3

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward..	£1,273	13	5	£523	14	3
June 17—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Jas. R. Miffen of Bonavista, on account of James Evely of Carbonear, £2 10s. ; paid Drs. Skelton and Forbes, medical attendance on thirteen of the crew, £67 13s. 9d.....	70	3	9			
	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid several persons for dieting the crew at Twillingate,	17	16	6			
18—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid several persons for dieting the crew at Twillingate	26	1	6			
20—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid C. Saint of Bonavista, on account Sam'l. King, £15 4s. ; paid James Harris of Bonavista, account Richd. Penny, £15 4s. 6d. ; paid Amelia Miffen of Bonavista, on account James Penny, £7 7s. 4d.	37	15	10			
22—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid several persons for dieting the crew at Twillingate....	6	19	8			
28—	Brigantine <i>Elizabeth</i> of Carbonear, Davis, master, paid Capt. Robert Winsor for conveying four men from Betts Cove to Catalina,.....	4	0	0			
	Forwarded.....	£1,436	10	8	£523	14	3

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward	£1,436	10	8	£523	14	3
June 29—	Boat <i>Emma Ann</i> of Cupids, Bishop, master, paid seven of the crew to get to Cupids.....				2	9	6
					<hr/>		
					1,439	0	2
July 2—	Schooner <i>Micmac</i> of Cupids, Fowler, master, paid John Rowsell of Ward's Harbor for dieting nineteen of the crew thirty days, 2s. each, £56 14s.; paid Thomas Ridout for dieting eight men thirty days, 2s. each, £24; paid George Hawkins for dieting seven men 199 days, 2s. each, £19 18s.; paid Elias Croucher for dieting five men 109 days, 2s. each, £13 18s.; paid Charles Croucher for dieting four men 120 days, 2s. each, £12.....				126	10	0
6—	Brigantine <i>Micmac</i> of Cupids, Fow- ler, master, paid J. Byrne of Twil- lingate for provisions supplied the crew for the passage from Twillin- gate home.....				19	6	0
	Brigantine <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, Dwyer, master, paid Mark Osman of Morton's Harbor for dieting twenty-two men as per account....				2	11	0
					<hr/>		
	Forwarded.....	£148	7	0	1,962	14	5

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

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Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£148 7 0	1,962 14 5
July 8—	Schooner <i>Ianthe</i> of Brigus, Clarke, master, paid Union Mining Company for dieting four men two days each.....	0 16 0	
9—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Jno. Gray of Twillingate for dieting part crew.....	0 12 0	
11—	Boat <i>Emma Ann</i> of Cupids, Bishop, master, paid owners steamer <i>Curlaw</i> for the passage from Trepassey to St. John's of seven of the crew one day each at 1s. 9d.....	0 12 3	
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage from Bonavista to Bay-de-Verd of two sick men.....	0 7 0	
12—	Brigantine <i>Micmac</i> of Cupids, Fowler, master, paid Mr. P. Whelan of Brigus on account of eight of the crew.....	0 17 6	
15—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Dr. Nelson of Carbonear for surgical attendance on Richard Penny of Flatrock.....	2 10 0	
	Forwarded.....	£154 1 9	1,962 14 5

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£154	1	9	1,963	14	5	
July 18—	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, and Brigantine <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, Slocombe, master, paid Betts Cove Mining Company for provisions given sixty-three men, £10 7s. 10d.; paid Thos. Lacey for the passage from Twillingate to Harbor Grace, £39; paid Nicholas Perry on account of the crews, £13 12s. 2d.....		63	0	0			
19—	Boat <i>Emma Ann</i> of Cupids, Bishop, master, paid James Bolger of Trepassey for clothing for seven of the crew, £11 15s. 6d.; paid Mrs. Butler of Trepassey for dieting and making of the clothes for eight of the crew, £3 14s.....		15	9	6			
25—	Schooner <i>Flirt</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid captain and four of the crew to get home, 5s. each		1	5	0			
29—	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Susan Witham, Twillingate, dieting part crew, £3 9s.; paid Mary Ann Boyd, Twillingate, dieting part crew, £3 6s. 6d.; paid Elizabeth Manuel, Twillingate, dieting part crew, £4 14s.; paid Martha Maixham, Twillingate, dieting part crew, £1 13s. 6d.....		13	3	0			
						246	19	5
	Forwarded.....					£2,209	18	8

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£2,209 13 8
Aug. 1—	Schooner <i>Flirt</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid Mary Janes, Twillingate, dieting five of the crew.....	0 16 8
3—	Brigantine <i>Elizabeth</i> of Harbour Grace, Davis, master, paid Patrick Murphy of Catalina for dieting three of the crew.....	0 2 0
	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid Head Constable Mc- Cowan of Catalina, on account of expenses incurred on account of the crew.....	1 10 0
5—	Brigantine <i>Minnie</i> of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid Union Mining Company for clothing given one of the crew.....	1 0 0
	Brigantine <i>Brighton</i> of Bay Ro- berts, Hennebury, master, paid Union Mining Company for cloth- ing for five of the crew.....	5 0 0
	Brigantine <i>Silver Stream</i> of Greens- pond, White, master, paid Union Mining Company for clothing for ten of the crew.....	14 15 0
	Forwarded.....	£23 3 8
		£2,209 13 8

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward	£23	3	8	£2,209	13	8
Aug. 5—	Brigantine <i>Jessie</i> of Harbor Grace, Slocombe, master, paid Union Mining Company for clothing for eight of the crew.....	7	15	0			
7—	Brigantine <i>John Nelson, Jr.</i> , of Car- bonear, Pearce, master, paid the Dominion Government for the amount of expenditure on ac- count of the crew.....	61	16	3			
12—	Schooner <i>Flirt</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for passage of five of the crew, 3s. 6d. each.....	0	17	6			
12—	Schooner <i>White Cloud</i> , of Old Perlican, Rogers, master, paid owners steamer <i>Plover</i> for passage of four of the crew, 7s. each.....	1	8	0			
	Schooner <i>Lizzie</i> of Old Perlican, Rowe, master, paid owners steamer <i>Plover</i> for passage of five of the crew, 7s. each.....	1	15	0			
16—	Brigantine <i>Kitty Clyde</i> of St. John's, paid for dieting the crew at Charlottetown, December 1877	4	12	0			
21—	Schooner <i>Flirt</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid John Gray of Twillingate, dieting four of the crew.....	3	8	0			
22—	Schooner <i>Annie</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> , for passage of four of the crew, 3s. 6d. each.....	0	14	0			
					105	9	5
	Forwarded.....				2,315	3	1

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£2,315	3	1	
Sept. 4—	Schooner <i>Flirt</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid Elizabeth Grey of Twillingate, dieting the crew.....	0	17	0	
6—	Schooner <i>Annie</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid A. Loader, for dieting four of the crew, five and one-third days	1	14	8	
19—	Schooner <i>Alpha</i> of Bonavista, Fleming, master, paid owners of the steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage of Captain and five men from Battle Harbor to Bonavista, four days	2	2	0	
	Schooner <i>Fearnot</i> of Trinity Bay, March, master, paid owners of the steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage of Captain and nine men from Battle Harbor to Trinity Bay, four days...	3	10	0	
	Brigantines <i>Gulnare</i> and <i>Walrus</i> of Carbonear, paid Rebecca Hodder, of Twillingate, dieting part crew..	3	6	0	
			11	9	8
	Forwarded.....	£2,326	12	9	

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward....				£2,326	12	9
Oct. 4—	Schooner <i>Alpha</i> of Bonavista, Fleming, master, paid owners steamer <i>Kite</i> for the passage of two of the crew, seven days each.....		1	5	2		
	Schooner <i>Fearnot</i> of Random Sound, March, master, paid John Miller, of Trinity, for two days diet and passage of the crew from Trinity to Random Sound		4	18	0		
	Schooner <i>Seven Sisters</i> of Holyrood, Brien, master, paid the owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage of seven of the crew from Battle Harbor to St. John's.....		2	9	0		
11—	Schooner <i>Welcome Return</i> of Greenspond, Feltham, master, paid Obadiah Foke for the passage of six of the crew to Deer Island		1	4	0		
31—	Barquantine <i>Jane Stewart</i> of St. John's, Mitchell, master, paid Board of Trade, London, for the amount incurred on account of the crew at Cape Breton, second payment		81	9	7		
	Schooner <i>Miriam</i> of Hant's Harbor, Scanlan, master, paid Board of Trade, London, for this amount, incurred on account of the crew at Cape Breton.....		33	4	1		
						124	9 10
	Forwarded.....				£2,451	2	7

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward.....	£2,451	2	7
Nov. 2—	Schooner <i>Fearnot</i> of Random Sound, March, master, paid Abraham Bartlett & Sons, of Turnavick, for dieting ten of the crew for three days each, 1s. 6d. per day.....	2	5	0
4—	Schooner <i>Avalon</i> of Trinity Bay, Rowe, master, paid owners of the steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage of nine men and two women to their homes.....	5	5	0
6—	Schooner <i>White Cloud</i> of Old Perli- can, Rogers, master, paid Wm. Rowe of Lance Cove for dieting five of the crew, eight days each...	3	0	0
	Schooner <i>Lizzie</i> of Old Perlican, Rowe, master, paid Wm. Rowe of Lance Cove for dieting six of the crew eight days, 1s. 6d.....	3	12	0
6—	Schooner <i>Avalon</i> of Trinity Bay, Rowe, sr., master, paid Wm. Rowe of Lance Cove for dieting seven of crew sixteen days, 1s. 6d. each....	8	8	0
7—	Schooner <i>Undine</i> of Harbor Main, Gorman, master, paid seven of the crew to get home, 6s. each.....	2	2	0
	Forwarded.....	£24	13	0
		£2,451	2	7

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward....	£24 12 0	£2,451 2 7
Nov. 8—	Schooner <i>Annie</i> of Harbor Grace, Butler, master, paid Mrs. T. Humphries of Fogo for dieting the crew four days each.....	0 8 0	
11—	Brigantine <i>R.S.C.</i> of Harbor Grace, Glavene, master, paid J. & W. Stewart, Greenspond, for provisions for crew, 15s. 11d.; paid James Gloser, Greenspond, for passage of eleven of crew, £2 10s.; paid Abel Feltham of Greenspond, for dieting eleven of crew, £2 4s.; paid George Bridle, on account of crew, 5s.....	5 14 11	
12—	Schooner <i>Change</i> of St. John's, Candow, master, paid Sarah Brown, King's Cove, for dieting three of crew, five days.....	1 10 0	
14—	Schooner <i>Undine</i> of Harbor Main, Gorman, master, paid Catherine Brien for dieting part of crew, seven men, three meals each.....	0 14 0	
15—	Brig <i>Freddie C. Abbott</i> of St. John, N.B., paid for the passage of James McDonnell from New York.....	1 10 7	
	Forwarded.....	£34 9 6	£2,451 2 7

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward...	£34	9	6	£2,451	2	7
Nov. 19—	Schr. <i>Fearnot</i> of Random, March, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Kite</i> for the passage of nine of the crew to Battle Harbor, seven days each, 1s. 9d. per day.....	5	13	5			
	Schooner <i>Undine</i> of Harbor Main, Gorman, master, paid owners steamer <i>Plover</i> for passage of seven of crew from Fogo.....	1	16	3			
22—	Brigantine <i>Eric</i> of Carbonear, Perry, master, paid James Saint & Son, Bonavista, on account of James Penny, one of the crew.....	2	14	4			
27—	Schooner <i>Undine</i> of Harbor Main, Gorman, master, paid for dieting the crew at Fogo, Nov. 1878.....	1	11	4			
					46	4	10
Dec. 2—	Schooner <i>Change</i> of St. John's, Candow, master, paid owners steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage of one of the crew from King's Cove.....	0	3	6			
6—	Schooners <i>Lizzie</i> , <i>White Cloud</i> and <i>Avalon</i> of Trinity Bay, paid Nicholas and John Short of Hant's Harbor, on account of a loss of five day's fishing in fitting out a boat to land crews.....	5	0	0			
7—	Brigantine <i>Isabella Ridley</i> of Harbor Grace, Thomey, master, paid Lucy Bulger of Portugal Cove for dieting six of the crew.....	0	7	0			
	Forwarded.....	£5	10	6	£2,497	7	5

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

1878.	To amount brought forward....	£5 10	6£2,497	7	5
Dec. 19—	Schooner <i>Jemima</i> of Port-de-Grave, Dawe, master, paid Thomas Dicks for conveying crew to Channel.....	8	0	0	
20—	Brigantine <i>R. S. C.</i> of Harbour Grace, Glavene, master, paid Patrick Couren of Harbor Main for conveying twelve of the crew from Greenspond to Harbor Grace.	8	8	0	
21—	Schooner <i>Penelope</i> of St. John's, Tucker, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace for cash advanced four of the crew, and paid cartage of luggage home.....	0	18	0	
	Schooner <i>Mary</i> of St. John's, Kelly, master, paid T. M. Cairns of Harbor Grace, cash advanced crew.....	0	9	0	
27—	Brigantine <i>William Donnelly</i> of St. John's, Lewis, master, paid owners of steamer <i>Kite</i> for the passage of eight of the crew from Trepassey...	0	14	0	
28—	Schooner <i>Mystical Rose</i> of Little Harbor, Walkam, master, paid Jno. Cosgrove of Placentia for dieting the crew, twenty-four meals	0	16	4	
30—	Schooner <i>Repace</i> of St. John's, Manning, master, paid the owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> for the passage of the captain and five men from Bett's Cove.....	1	15	0	
					26 10 10
					<u>£2,523 18 3</u>

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Expenditure for the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

		CR.
1878.		
March 20—	By Warrant.....	£31 14 10
June 11—	“ Do.	1,660 7 1
July 1—	“ Do.	270 12 6
Sept. 30—	“ Do.	368 15 10
Dec. 31—	“ Do.	192 8 0
		£2,523 18 3

JOHN CASEY,
Commissioner of Poor

JOHN DUNPHY,
Accountant

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

*A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended
various Articles and amount*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Animals:—Oxen and Cows.....	.....
Horses, Mares, &c.....	.....
Pigs and Calves.....	.....
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry.....	.....
Apples.....	.....
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages.....	.....
Beef and Pigs' Heads, Feet and Hocks (salted and cured).....	.....
Biscuit.....	.....
Butter.....	.....
Cheese.....	.....
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	.....
Cigars.....	.....
Coffee.....	.....
Confectionary.....	.....
Feathers and Feather Beds.....	.....
Fish, salted, dried and pickled.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

*31st December, 1878, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the
of duty collected thereon.*

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
3,571 No.	\$95,747 40	\$4,787 37
178 No.	409 30
366 No.	84 18
61,091 gals.	6,109 10
7,929 brls.	2,378 70
1,919 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.	3,838 50
5,280 brls.	3,168 00
5,483 cwts.	383 81
18,382 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	20,588 40
1,296 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,944 75
38,846 lbs.	1,553 84
516 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.	7,146 60	1,720 89
121,319 lbs.	3,639 57
637 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.	2,231 25
47,463 lbs.	2,373 15
81 cwts.	106 92

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

*A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended
various Articles and amount*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Flour.....	.....
Fruit (dried).....	.....
“ other descriptions except Apples.....	.....
Lumber.....	.....
Molasses.....	.....
Meat and Poultry.....	.....
Oatmeal.....	.....
Indian Meal.....	.....
Pork.....	.....
Peas.....	.....
Salt.....	.....
Shingles.....	.....
Shooks and Staves, manufactured and dressed.....	.....
Spirits, viz. : Brandy.....	.....
And undefined Spirits.....	.....
Whiskey.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

31st December, 1878, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the of Duty collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
324,911 brls.	\$64,982 20
496,910 lbs.	19,876 40
Value	\$7,085 80	354 29
5,423,000 feet	5,423 00
881,327 gals.	52,879 62
Value	23,689 20	1,184 46
1,874 brls.	374 80
10,586 "	1,585 20
34,533 "	34,533 00
4,845 "	726 75
37,852 tons	7,570 40
4,657 M.	1,862 18
Value	16,676 30	3,335 26
9,568 gals.	15,308 80
311 "	497 60
6,530 "	9,795 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

*A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended
various Articles and amount*

	ARTICLES IMPORTED.	
Spirits, viz.:	Cordials.....	
	Rum.....	
	Gin.....	
Sugar, viz.:	Refined.....	
	Unrefined.....	
	Bastard.....	
Teas, viz.:	Souchong, Congou and Bohea.....	
Timber.....		
Tobacco, manufactured.....		
	Leaf.....	
	Stems.....	
Vinegar.....		
Wines, viz.:	Champagne.....	
	Port, Madeira.....	
	Sherry and Manzanilla.....	
	Claret.....	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

31st December, 1878, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the of duty collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
996 gals	\$796 80
79,704 "	79,704 00
9,927 "	11,912 40
1,778½ cwts.	6,223 88
16,688¼ "	33,376 50
477 "	1,192 50
765,059 lbs.	38,252 95
1,549 tons	464 70
231,850 lbs.	27,822 00
244,670 "	17,126 90
18 cwts.	9 00
3,287 gals.	328 70
253 "	506 00
3,534 "	5,301 00
1,463 "	2,185 68	1,589 91
<small>332 at 60 cts per gal. } 950 " 30 " " " } </small> 1,282 "	484 20

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

*A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended
various Articles and amount*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	
Wines, viz.:	
Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, Red Lisbon, Lisbon, Common, Malaga and Cape.....	
Hock and Light Rhenish Wines.....	
All other Wines.....	
Sweet or Fancy Biscuits and Crackers, 13 per cent.	
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of eight per cent.....	
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described, thirteen per cent.....	
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described, twenty per cent.....	
Tallow, five per cent.....	
Total.....	

Custom House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

31st December, 1878, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the of Duty collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
<small>500 at 60 cts. per gal.</small> <small>3748 " 30 " " "</small> } 4,356 gals.	.....	1,489 20
163 "	.....	97 80
20 "	78 40	25 80
.....	4,500 39	585 05
.....	491,627 25	39,330 18
.....	1,882,968 38	244,785 89
.....	63,526 40	12,705 28
.....	1,072 00	53 60
.....	<u>\$2,596,303 80</u>	<u>\$799,771 65</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

Dr. *A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts*

1878.			
Jan. 1.—To Outport Balances, viz. :			
Twillingate.....	\$1,376 11		
Fogo.....	1,366 67		
Tilt Cove.....	1,426 96		
Trinity.....	1,191 01		
Catalina.....	374 50		
Carbonear.....	4,149 05		
Harbor Grace.....	4,986 07		
Heart's Content.....	1 81		
Ferryland.....	41 38		
Trepassey.....	40 80		
Saint Laurence.....	3 03		
Lamaline.....	86 57		
Burgeo.....	48		
Lapoile.....	485 37		
Rose Blanche.....	39 86		
Labrador.....	60 80		
Blanc Sablon.....	339 23		
Portugal Cove.....	73 92		
			\$16,043 62
Dec. 31.—To Duties, viz. :			
Saint John's....	\$645,777 28		
Outports.....	153,994 37		
“ Local Distillation.....	799,771 65		
“ Surcharges.....	806 25		
“ Fines and Forfeitures.....	285 76		
“ Light Dues, viz. :			
Saint John's.....	87 27		
Outports.....	15,901 86		
“ Harbor Masters' Dues.....	14,832 91		
			800,950 93
			30,734 77
			1,748 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Cr.

1878.			
Jan. 1.—By	Output Balances, viz.:		
	Greenspond	\$13 88	
	Bay Roberts.....	4 28	
	Grand Bank.....	1 44	
	Channel.....	61 90	
	St. Jacques.....	5 39	
			\$86 89
	“ Cape Race Light balance.....		54 93
Dec. 31.—	“ Drawbacks, St. John's.....	1,111 92	
	“ Returned Duties.....	386 17	
	“ Over Entries.....	971 24	
			2,469 33
	“ Returned Duties, Outports.....		139 95
	“ Incidentals, St. John's.....	1,461 21	
	“ “ Outports.....	1,968 75	
			3,429 96
	“ Salaries, viz.:		
	Officers, St. John's	11,452 39	
	“ Outports	18,606 87	
	“ Labrador	1,623 90	
			31,683 16
	Tidewaiters, St. John's....	7,470 00	
	“ Outports.....	1,339 10	
			8,809 10
	Boatmen, St. John's.....	3,217 00	
	“ Outports	1,546 08	
			4,763 08
	Excise, St. John's.....		120 00
	“ Drawbacks on Flour baked in St. John's		9,793 06
	“ Lumber Certificates		35 00
	“ Superannuation.....		210 00
	“ Quarantine		1 20

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.

Dr. *A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts*

Dec. 31.—To Balances to next year :		
Fines and Forfeitures.....	\$110 00	
Cape Race Tolls.....	49 53	
		159 53
“ Outport Balances, viz. :		
Tilt Cove.....	745 44	
Bay Roberts.....	101 08	
Trepassey	34 89	
Oderin.....	96	
Fortune	22 07	
Pushthrough	24 32	
Flower's Cove.....	2 00	
Bay St. George.....	104 19	
Bay of Islands.....	394 77	
		1,429 72
		<u>\$851,006 57</u>

Custom House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,

Auditor of Public Accounts.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS AND LABRADOR.
and Payment for the year ended 31st December, 1878. Cr.

Dec. 31.—By Treasury			
	Bond.....	\$326,959 72	
	Cash	435,076 62	
			\$762,036 34
"	Outport Balances, viz. :		
	Twillingate	1,844 37	
	Fogo	2,542 97	
	Trinity.....	1,378 74	
	Catalina	88 63	
	Carbonear.....	1,936 91	
	Harbor Grace.....	12,595 90	
	Brigus.....	200 78	
	Portugal Cove.....	51 72	
	Renews.....	46 00	
	St. Mary's.....	15 07	
	Burin	166 41	
	St. Laurence	5 27	
	Lamaline	79 19	
	Grand Bank.....	967 74	
	Harbor Briton.....	3,197 20	
	Burgeo.....	14	
	Lapoile	1,210 45	
	Rose Blanche.....	64 74	
	St. Jacques.....	166 47	
	Labrador	773 41	
	Bonne Bay	102 46	
			27,434 57
			<u>\$851,066 57</u>

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE
COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, TO AND FROM EACH
COUNTRY, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

COUNTRY.	Imports there- from.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom	\$2,311,827	\$2,264,880
Jersey	23,812	8,723
Canada	1,080,071½	65,481
Nova Scotia.....	962,120½	194,241
New Brunswick	2,034	420
British West Indies.....	168,954	211,293
Gibraltar		49,816
Mauritius.....		10,460
Prince Edward Island	108,975½	8,580
French West Indies	61,219	38,154
Hamburg	11,366	
Spain.....	96,874½	381,836
Portugal	45,793	751,580
Madeira.....		2,188
Azores	200	3,614
Italy	3,880	127,815
Forwarded	\$4,877,127	\$4,119,081

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, TO AND FROM EACH COUNTRY, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

COUNTRY.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
Carried forward	\$4,877,127	\$4,119,081
Sicily	15,153	26,720
Brazil	213	1,291,078
St. Pierre	30,033	17,053
United States.....	1,946,197	176,959
Total	\$6,868,723	\$5,630,891

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		No.	
Horses.....	Nova Scotia.....	153	.....
	Canada.....	13	.....
	P. E. Island.....	12	.....
		178	.....
		No.	
Oxen and Cows.....	Nova Scotia.....	3,536	.....
	P. E. Island.....	31	.....
	St. Pierre.....	4	.....
		3,571	.....
		No.	
Sheep.....	Nova Scotia.....	5,252	.....
	P. E. Island.....	148	.....
		5,400	.....
		No.	
Pigs and Calves.....	Nova Scotia.....	354	.....
	Canada.....	6	.....
	P. E. Island.....	6	.....
		366	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No.	No.			
153	153	\$10,710	\$70 00	\$351 90
13	13	910	"	29 90
12	12	840	"	27 60
178	178	\$12,460		\$409 40
No.	No.			
3,536	3,536	\$95,229	Declared.	\$4,761 45
31	31	484	"	24 20
4	4	34	"	1 72
3,571	3,571	\$95,747		\$4,787 37
No.	No.			
5,252	5,252	\$13,130	\$2 50	Free.
148	148	370	"	"
5,400	5,400	\$13,500		
No.	No.			
354	354	\$1,770	\$5 00	\$81 42
6	6	30	"	1 38
6	6	30	"	1 38
366	366	\$1,830		\$84 18

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Apothecaries' Ware.....	United Kingdom.....	\$3,514	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	25	.....
	United States.....	40	.....
		3,579	.....
Medicine.....	United Kingdom.....	\$12,654	.....
	Jersey.....	56	.....
	Canada.....	4,944	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	916	.....
	Hamburg.....	311	.....
	United States.....	1,224	.....
	20,105	.....
Ammunition, viz.:			
	Shot.....	\$5,988	.....
		297	.....
		144	.....
		58	.....
	6,487	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$3,514	\$3,514	\$3,514	Declared.	\$456 82
25	25	25	"	3 25
40	40	40	"	5 20
\$3,579	\$3,579	\$3,579		\$465 27
\$12,654	\$12,654	\$12,654	Declared.	\$1,012 32
56	56	56	"	4 48
4,944	4,944	4,944	"	395 52
916	916	916	"	73 28
311	311	311	"	24 88
1,224	1,224	1,224	"	97 92
\$20,105	\$20,105	\$20,105		\$1,608 40
\$5,988	\$5,988	\$5,988	Declared.	\$778 44
297	297	297	"	38 61
144	144	144	"	18 72
58	58	58	"	7 54
\$6,487	\$6,487	\$6,487		\$843 31

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported:	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	
Gunpowder.....	United Kingdom.....	\$4,920	.....
	Jersey.....	172	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	11,083	.....
			16,175
Guns.....	United Kingdom.....	3,077	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	15	.....
			3,092
			Cwts.	
Bacon and Hams.....	United Kingdom.....	323	.....
	Canada.....	268	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	259	.....
	P. E. Island.....	17½	.....
	Hamburg.....	2	.....
	United States.....	1,049¾	.....
		1,919¼	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$4,920	\$4,920	\$4,920	Declared.	\$639 63
172	172	172	"	22 36
11,083	11,083	11,083	"	1,440 76
\$16,175	\$16,175	\$16,175		\$2,102 75
\$3,077	\$3,077	\$3,077	Declared.	\$400 01
15	15	15	"	1 95
\$3,092	\$3,092	\$3,092		\$401 96
Cwts.	Cwts.			
323	323	\$4,199	\$13	\$646 00
268	268	3,484	"	536 00
259	259	3,367	"	518 00
17½	47½	227	"	35 00
2	2	26	"	4 00
1,049¾	1,049¾	13,647	"	2,099 50
1,919¼	1,919¼	\$24,950		\$3,838 50

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Beer and Cider.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 59,255	.....
	Canada.....	170	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	82	.....
	P. E. Island.....	94	.....
	United States.....	222	.....
		59,823	.....
Beef.....	Canada.....	Brls. 223	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	217	.....
	St. Pierre.....	10	.....
	United States.....	2,898	.....
		3,348	.....
Bread.....	Jersey.....	Cwts. 293	.....
	Canada.....	3,997	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	473	.....
	P. E. Island.....	28	.....
	Hamburg.....	565	.....
	St. Pierre.....	102	.....
	United States.....	25	.....
		5,483	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals.	Gals.			
59,225	60,523	\$23,702	40 cents.	\$6,052 30
170	170	68	"	17 00
82	82	33	"	8 20
94	94	38	"	9 40
222	222	89	"	22 20
59,823	61,091	\$23,930		\$6,109 10
Brls.	Brls.			
223	223	\$1,784	\$8 00	\$133 80
217	217	1,736	"	130 20
10	10	80	"	6 00
2,898	2,898	23,184	"	1,738 80
3,348	3,348	\$26,784		\$2,008 80
Cwts.	Cwts.			
293	293	\$1,172	\$4 00	\$20 51
3,997	3,997	15,988	"	279 79
473	473	1,892	"	33 11
28	28	112	"	1 96
565	565	2,260	"	39 55
102	102	408	"	7 14
25	25	100	"	1 75
5,483	5,483	\$21,952		\$383 81

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Butter	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 825	.....
	Canada.....	5,388	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5,892½	.....
	P. E. Island.....	56	.....
	Hamburg.....	124½	.....
	St. Pierre.....	39	.....
	United States.....	6,057½	.....
		18,382½	.....
Bricks	United Kingdom.....	M. 4,866	.....
	Canada.....	641	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,192	.....
	P. E. Island.....	120	.....
	St. Pierre.....	133	.....
	United States.....	196	.....
			7,148

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
825	825	\$14,025	\$17 00	\$924 00
5,388	5,388	91,569	"	6,034 56
5,892½	5,892½	100,173	"	6,599 60
56	56	952	"	62 72
124½	124½	2,116	"	139 44
39	39	103,977	"	6,784 40
6,057½	6,057½	663	"	43 68
18,382½	18,382½	\$413,375		\$20,588 40
\$4,866	\$4,866	\$4,866	Declared.	\$632 58
641	641	641	"	83 33
1,192	1,192	1,192	"	154 96
120	120	120	"	15 60
133	133	133	"	17 29
196	196	196	"	25 48
7,148	7,148	7,148		\$929 24

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cabinet Wares.....	United Kingdom.....	\$17,271	.....
	Canada.....	383	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2,728	.....
	P. E. Island.....	68	.....
	St. Pierre.....	71	.....
	United States.....	10,988	.....
		\$31,509	.....
Candles.....	United Kingdom.....	\$924	.....
	Canada.....	38	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8,066	.....
	United States.....	2,250	.....
			\$11,278
Cheese.....		Cwts.	
	United Kingdom.....	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
	Canada.....	825 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	162	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1	.....
	United States.....	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
		\$1,296 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$17,271	\$17,271	\$17,271	Declared.	\$2,245 23
383	383	383	"	49 79
2,728	2,728	2,728	"	354 64
68	68	68	"	8 84
71	71	71	"	9 23
10,988	10,988	10,988	"	1,428 44
\$31,509	\$31,509	\$31,509		\$4,096 17
\$924	\$924	\$924	Declared.	\$184 80
38	38	38	"	7 60
8,066	8,066	8,066	"	1,613 20
2,250	2,250	2,250	"	450 00
\$11,278	\$11,278	\$11,278		\$2,255 60
Cwts.	Cwts.			
108 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1,516	\$14 00	\$162 37
825 $\frac{3}{4}$	825 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,560	"	1,238 63
162	162	2,268	"	243 00
1	1	14	"	1 50
199 $\frac{1}{2}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,793	"	299 25
1,296 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,296 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$18,151		\$1,944 75

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 37,735	.....
	Canada.....	125	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	528	.....
	Jersey.....	252	.....
	St. Pierre.....	56	.....
	United States.....	150	.....
		\$38,846	.....
Coals.....	United Kingdom.....	Tons. 18,019	.....
	Jersey.....	70	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	51,810	.....
	St. Pierre.....	93	.....
	United States.....	441	.....
		\$70,433	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
37,735	37,735	\$4,528	12 cents	\$1,509 40
125	125	15	per lb.	5 00
528	528	63	"	21 12
252	252	31	"	10 08
56	56	7	"	2 24
150	150	18	"	6 00
38,846	38,846	\$4,662	.....	\$1,553 84
Tons.	Tons.			
18,019	18,019	\$72,076	\$4 00	Free.
70	70	280	"	"
51,810	51,810	207,240	"	"
93	93	372	"	"
441	441	1,764	"	"
70,433	70,433	\$281,732		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		M.	
Cigars.....	United Kingdom.....	265½	.....
	Canada.....	½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	830	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	4½	.....
	Hamburg.....	25	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	4	.....
	Sicily.....	2	.....
	United States.....	39	.....
		1,210½	.....
Clocks and Watches.....	United Kingdom.....	\$2,098	.....
	Canada.....	130	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	984	.....
	United States.....	3,204	.....
		\$6,416	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
M.	M.		Declared.	
265 $\frac{1}{2}$	295 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$3,494	Declared.	\$954 82
	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	294	"	68 82
830	140	1,679	"	453 53
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	298	"	26 78
25	25	252	"	78 60
4	4	70	"	14 06
2	2	15	"	6 00
39	25	1,045	"	118 28
1,210 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$7,147		\$1,720 89
\$2,098	\$2,098	\$2,098	Declared.	\$272 74
130	130	130	"	16 90
984	984	984	"	127 92
3,204	3,204	3,204	"	416 52
\$6,416	\$6,416	\$6,416		\$834 08

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Lbs.	
Coffee.....	United Kingdom.....	97,165	.....
	Canada.....	4,737	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	18,098	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	257	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	2,495
	St. Pierre.....	230	.....
	United States.....	8,137	.....
		128,624	2,495
		Cwts.	
Confectionary.....	United Kingdom.....	589 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Canada.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1	.....
	United States.....	9	.....
		637 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
97,165	95,228	\$19,433	20 cents.	\$2,856 84
4,737	4,737	947	"	142 11
18,098	10,235	3,620	"	307 05
257	257	52	"	7 71
2,495	2,495	899	"	74 85
230	230	46	"	6 90
8,137	8,137	1,627	"	244 11
131,119	121,319	26,624	.....	3,639 57
Cwts.	Cwt.			
598½	598½	\$14,148	\$24 per cwt.	\$2,063 25
35½	35½	852	"	124 25
2½	2½	60	"	8 75
1	1	24	"	3 50
9	9	216	"	31 50
637½	637½	15,300	.....	2,231 25

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cordage	United Kingdom.....	\$69,212	.....
	Jersey.....	866	.....
	Canada.....	10,418	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2,307	.....
	St. Pierre.....	770	.....
	United States.....	5,449	.....
		\$89,022	.....
Corks and Corkwood.....	United Kingdom.....	\$1,177	.....
	Spain	182	.....
	Portugal	658	.....
		\$2,017	.....
Grain, viz.: Oats.....	Canada.....	\$632	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5,927	.....
	P. E. Island.....	28,026	.....
		\$34,585	.....
Barley.....	United Kingdom.....	\$169	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	34	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1,686	.....
		\$1,889	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$69,212	\$69,212	\$69,212	Declared.	\$5,536 96
866	866	866	"	69 28
10,418	10,418	10,418	"	833 44
2,307	2,307	2,307	"	184 56
770	770	770	"	61 60
5,449	5,449	5,449	"	435 92
\$89,022	\$89,022	\$89,022		\$7,121 76
\$1,177	\$1,177	\$1,177	Declared.	\$94 16
182	182	182	"	14 56
658	658	658	"	52 64
\$2,017	\$2,017	\$2,017		\$161 36
\$632	\$632	\$632	Declared.	\$50 56
5,927	5,927	5,927	"	474 16
28,026	28,026	28,026	"	2,242 08
\$34,585	\$34,585	\$34,585		\$2,766 80
\$169	\$169	\$169	Declared.	\$13 52
34	34	34	"	2 72
1,686	1,686	1,686	"	134 88
\$1,889	\$1,889	\$1,889		\$151 12

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Bran.....	Canada.....	\$281	.....
	United States.....	810	.....
		\$1,091	.....
Indian Corn.....	Canada.....	\$27	.....
	United States.....	1,419	.....
		\$1,446	.....
Indian Meal.....	Canada.....	Brls. 2,077	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	414	.....
	United States.....	8,055	.....
	St. Pierre.....	22	.....
		10,568	.....
Oatmeal.....	United Kingdom.....	Brls. 141	.....
	Canada.....	1,511	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	185	.....
	United States.....	37	.....
		1,874	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$281 810	\$281 810	\$281 810	Declared. "	\$22 48 64 80
\$1,091	\$1,091	\$1,091		\$87 28
\$27 1,419	\$27 1,419	\$27 1,419	Declared. "	\$2 16 115 44
\$1,446	\$1,446	\$1,446		\$117 60
Brls. 2,077 414 8,055 22	Brls. 2,077 414 8,055 22	\$7,269 1,449 28,193 77	\$3 50 " " "	\$311 55 62 10 1,208 25 3 30
10,568	10,568	\$36,988		\$1,585 20
Brls. 141 1,511 185 37	Brls. 141 1,511 185 37	\$705 7,555 925 185	\$5 00 " " "	\$28 20 302 20 37 00 7 40
1,874	1,874	\$9,370		\$374 80

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Pease.....	United Kingdom.....	Brls. 110	.....
	Canada.....	4,655	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	20	.....
	United States.....	60	.....
			4,845
Flour.....	United Kingdom.....	Brls. 100	.....
	Canada.....	120,148	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	7,836	.....
	P. E. Island.....	451	.....
	Hamburg.....	750	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1,738	.....
	United States.....	193,888	.....
		324,911	.....
Earthenware.....	United Kingdom.....	\$23,805	.....
	Jersey.....	157	.....
	Canada.....	74	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	934	.....
	St. Pierre.....	30	.....
		\$25,000	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls.	Brls.			
110	110	\$440	\$4 00	\$16 50
4,655	4,655	18,620	"	698 25
20	20	89	"	3 00
60	60	240	"	9 00
4,845	4,845	\$19,380		\$726 75
Brls.	Brls.			
100	100	\$540	\$5 40	\$20 00
120,148	120,148	648,799	"	24,029 60
7,836	7,836	42,314	"	1,567 20
451	451	2,435	"	90 20
750	750	4,050	"	150 00
1,738	1,738	9,386	"	347 60
193,888	193,888	1,046,995	"	38,777 60
324,911	324,911	\$1,754,519		\$64,982 20
\$23,805	\$23,805	\$23,805	Declared.	\$3,094 65
157	157	157	"	20 41
74	74	74	"	9 62
934	934	934	"	121 42
30	30	30	"	3 90
25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000		\$3,250 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Lbs.	
Feathers.....	United Kingdom.....	1,273	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	120	.....
	Spain.....	894	.....
	Portugal.....	42	.....
	Sicily.....	40	.....
	United States.....	45,094	.....
		47,463	.....
Fishing Tackle, 8 per cent.....	United Kingdom.....	\$84,435	.....
	Jersey.....	2,475	.....
	Canada.....	240	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	851	.....
	St. Pierre.....	59	.....
	United States.....	8,041	.....
		\$96,101	.....
Fishing Tackle, free.....	United Kingdom.....	\$21,030	.....
	St. Pierre.....	410	.....
		\$21,440	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL:	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
1,273	1,273	\$153	12 cents.	\$63 65
120	120	14	"	6 00
894	894	106	"	44 70
42	42	5	"	2 10
40	40	5	"	2 00
45,094	45,094	5,411	"	2,254 70
47,463	47,463	\$5,694		\$2,373 15
\$84,435	\$84,435	\$84,435	Declared.	\$6,754 80
2,475	2,475	2,475	"	198 00
240	240	240	"	19 20
851	851	851	"	68 08
59	59	59	"	4 72
8,041	8,041	8,041	"	643 28
\$96,101	\$96,101	\$96,101		\$7,688 08
\$21,030	\$21,030	\$21,030	Declared.	Free.
410	410	410	"	"
\$21,440	\$21,440	\$21,440		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwts.	
Fish, Pickled.....	United Kingdom.....	4½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	60	.....
	United States.....	16½	.....
		81	.....
Fish, Oysters.....	Nova Scotia.....	\$292	.....
	P. E. Island.....	333	.....
		\$625	.....
		Qtls.	
Fish, Dry Cod.....	Canada.....	40	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	12,037	.....
	United States.....	125	.....
		12,202	.....
		Qtls.	
Fish, Haddock.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,249	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt.	Cwts.			
4½	4½	\$13	\$3 00	\$5 94
60	60	180	"	79 20
16½	16½	50	"	21 78
81	81	\$243		\$106 92
\$292	\$292	\$292	Declared.	Free.
333	333	333	"	"
\$625	\$625	\$625		
Qtls.	Qtls.			
40	40	\$160	\$4 00	Free.
12,037	12,037	48,148	"	"
125	125	1,096	"	"
12,202	12,202	\$49,404		
Qtls.	Qtls.			
1,249	1,249	\$3,747	\$3 00	Free.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported:	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Lbs.	
Fruit, dried.....	United Kingdom.....	387,700	.....
	Jersey.....	2,419	.....
	Canada.....	280	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	23,983	.....
	P. E. Island.....	112	.....
	Portugal.....	404	.....
	St. Pierre.....	855	.....
	United States.....	73,563	.....
	Spain.....	61,868	.....
		551,184	.....
Fruit, O.S., 5 per cent...	United Kingdom.....	\$4,522	.....
	Canada.....	27	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	395	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	12	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	114	.....
	Spain.....	1,498	.....
	Portugal.....	163	.....
	Azores.....	200	.....
	United States.....	155	.....
		7,086	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
387,700	367,700	\$38,770	10 cents.	\$14,702 48
2,419	2,419	242	"	96 76
280	280	28	"	11 20
23,983	15,983	2,398	"	639 32
112	112	11	"	4 48
404	404	40	"	16 16
855	855	86	"	34 20
73,563	53,122	7,356	"	2,124 88
61,868	56,173	6,187	"	2,246 92
551,184	496,910	\$55,118		\$19,876 40
\$4,522	\$4,522	\$4,522	Declared.	\$226 09
27	27	27	"	1 35
395	395	395	"	19 75
12	12	12	"	60
114	114	114	"	5 70
1,498	1,498	1,498	"	74 90
163	163	163	"	8 15
200	200	200	"	10 00
155	155	155	"	7 75
\$7,086	\$7,086	\$7,086		\$354 29

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Fruit, Apples.....	Jersey.....	Brls. 12	.....
	Canada.....	1,474	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2,357	.....
	St. Pierre.....	13	.....
	United States.....	4,073	.....
			7,929
Glassware	United Kingdom.....	\$11,082	.....
	Jersey.....	20	.....
	Canada.....	245	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	856	.....
	Hamburg.....	44	.....
	St. Pierre.....	49	.....
	United States.....	8,537	.....
		\$20,833	.....
India Rubber.....	United Kingdom.....	\$1,073	.....
	Canada.....	298	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,510	.....
	United States.....	265	.....
			\$3,146

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls.	Brls.			
12	12	\$36	\$3 00	\$3 60
1,474	1,474	4,422	"	442 20
2,357	2,357	7,071	"	707 10
13	13	39	"	3 90
4,073	4,073	12,219	"	1,221 90
7,927	7,929	\$23,787		\$2,378 70
\$11,082	\$11,082	\$11,082	Declared.	\$1,440 66
20	20	20	"	2 60
245	245	245	"	31 85
856	856	856	"	111 28
44	44	44	"	5 72
49	49	49	"	6 37
8,537	8,537	8,537	"	1,109 81
\$20,833	\$20,833	\$20,833		\$2,708 29
\$1,073	\$1,073	\$1,073	Declared.	\$139 49
298	298	298	"	38 74
1,510	1,510	1,510	"	196 30
265	265	265	"	34 45
\$3,146	\$3,146	\$3,146		\$408 98

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Hardware, 13 per cent...	United Kingdom.....	\$89,741	.....
	Jersey.....	234	.....
	Canada.....	4,256	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	17,333	.....
	New Brunswick.....	251	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1,168	.....
	United States.....	24,599	.....
		\$137,582	.....
Hardware, 8 per cent....	United Kingdom.....	\$61,720	.....
	Jersey.....	631	.....
	Canada.....	18	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	7,831	.....
	St. Pierre.....	5,876	.....
	United States.....	654	.....
		\$76,730	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$89,741	\$89,741	\$89,741	Declared.	\$11,666 33
234	234	234	"	30 42
4,256	4,256	4,256	"	553 28
17,333	17,333	17,333	"	2,253 29
251	251	251	"	32 63
1,168	1,168	1,168	"	151 84
24,599	24,599	24,599	"	3,197 87
\$137,582	\$137,582	\$137,582		\$17,885 66
\$61,720	\$61,720	\$61,720	Declared.	\$4,937 60
631	631	631	"	50 48
18	18	18	"	1 44
7,831	7,831	7,831	"	626 48
5,876	5,876	5,876	"	470 08
654	654	654	"	52 32
\$76,730	\$76,730	\$76,730		\$6,138 40

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Nails.....	United Kingdom.....	\$32,500	.....
.....	Jersey.....	410	.....
.....	Canada.....	2,360	.....
.....	Nova Scotia.....	2,642	.....
.....	P. E. Island.....	14	.....
.....	St. Pierre.....	89	.....
.....	United States.....	954	.....
.....			
.....		\$38,960	.....
Lard.....	United Kingdom.....	\$24	.....
.....	Canada.....	389	.....
.....	Nova Scotia.....	458	.....
.....	P. E. Island.....	26	.....
.....	St. Pierre.....	12	.....
.....	United States.....	2,018	.....
.....			
.....		\$2,927	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$32,500	\$32,500	\$52,500	Declared.	\$2,600 00
401	401	401	"	32 08
2,360	2,360	2,360	"	188 80
2,642	2,642	2,642	"	211 36
14	14	14	"	1 12
89	89	89	"	7 14
954	954	954	"	76 32
\$38,960	\$38,960	\$38,960		\$3,116 82
\$24	\$24	\$24	Declared.	\$3 12
389	389	389	"	50 57
458	458	458	"	59 54
26	26	26	"	3 38
12	12	12	"	1 56
2,018	2,018	2,018	"	262 34
\$2,927	\$2,927	\$2,927		\$380 51

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported,	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Lead.....	United Kingdom.....	\$2,854	.....
	Jersey.....	18	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	394	.....
	New Brunswick.....	40	.....
	St. Pierre.....	40	.....
		\$3,346	.....
Lead Paint.....	United Kingdom.....	\$18,732	.....
	Canada.....	923	.....
	Jersey.....	169	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	989	.....
	P. E. Island.....	10	.....
	St. Pierre.....	38	.....
	United States.....	5,021	.....
		\$25,882	.....
Leather.....	United Kingdom.....	\$5,244	.....
	Jersey.....	381	.....
	Canada.....	20,741	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	55,985	.....
	P. E. Island.....	2,608	.....
	St. Pierre.....	9	.....
	United States.....	52,191	.....
		\$137,159	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$2,854	\$2,854	\$2,854	Declared.	\$371 02
18	18	18	"	2 34
394	394	394	"	51 22
40	40	40	"	5 20
40	40	40	"	5 20
\$3,346	\$3,346	\$3,346		\$434 98
\$18,732	\$1,8732	\$18,732	Declared.	\$2,435 16
923	923	923	"	119 99
169	169	169	"	21 97
989	989	989	"	128 57
10	10	10	"	1 30
38	38	38	"	4 94
5,021	5,021	5,021	"	652 73
\$25,882	\$25,882	\$25,882		\$3,364 66
\$5,244	\$5,244	\$5,244	Declared.	\$681 72
381	381	381	"	49 53
20,741	20,741	20,741	"	2,696 33
55,985	55,985	55,985	"	7,278 05
2,608	2,608	2,608	"	239 04
9	9	9	"	1 17
52,191	52,191	52,191	"	6,784 83
\$137,159	\$137,159	\$137,159		\$17,830 67

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Leatherware.....	United Kingdom.....	\$42,884	.....
	Jersey.....	1,946	.....
	Canada.....	49,318	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	38,999	.....
	P. E. Island.....	215	.....
	Hamburg.....	277	.....
	St. Pierre.....	701	.....
	United States.....	2,166	.....
		\$136,506	.....
Meat and Poultry.....	Canada.....	\$312	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	12,611	.....
	P. E. Island.....	10,752	.....
	St. Pierre.....	14	.....
		\$23,689	.....
Miscellaneous Articles, free.....	United Kingdom.....	\$46,403	.....
	Jersey.....	54	.....
	Canada.....	2,880	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	7,612	.....
	P. E. Island.....	200	.....
	United States.....	4,285	.....
		\$61,434	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$42,884	\$42,884	\$42,884	Declared.	\$5,574 92
1,946	1,946	1,946	"	252 98
49,318	49,318	49,318	"	6,411 34
38,999	38,999	38,999	"	5,069 87
215	215	215	"	27 95
277	277	277	"	36 01
701	701	701	"	91 13
2,166	2,166	2,166	"	281 58
\$136,506	\$136,506	\$136,506		\$17,745 78
\$312	\$312	\$312	Declared.	\$15 60
12,611	12,611	12,611	"	630 56
10,752	10,752	10,752	"	537 60
14	14	14	"	70
\$23,689	\$23,968	\$23,689		\$1,184 46
\$46,403	\$46,403	\$46,403	Declared.	Free.
54	54	54	"	"
2,880	2,880	2,880	"	"
7,612	7,612	7,612	"	"
200	200	200	"	"
4,285	4,285	4,285	"	"
\$61,434	\$61,434	\$61,434		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Miscellaneous Articles, 13 per cent.....	United Kingdom.....	\$107,103	.....
	Jersey.....	23	.....
	Canada.....	2,950	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8,449	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	169	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	14	.....
	Hamburg.....	492	.....
	Spain.....	117	.....
	Portugal.....	132	.....
	St. Pierre.....	156	.....
	United States.....	16,347	.....
		\$135,952	.....
Molasses.....	Canada.....	Gals. 2,794	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	35,700	.....
	P. E. Island.....	764	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	789,678	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	32,000	37,003
	St. Pierre.....	3,016	.....
	United States.....	99,465	.....
	Jersey.....	134	.....
		963,551	\$37,003

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$107,103	\$107,103	\$107,103	Declared.	\$13,923 39
23	23	23	"	2 29
2,950	2,950	2,950	"	383 50
8,449	8,449	8,449	"	1,098 37
169	169	169	"	21 97
14	14	14	"	1 82
492	492	492	"	63 96
117	117	117	"	15 21
132	132	132	"	17 16
156	156	156	"	20 28
16,347	16,347	16,347	"	2,125 11
\$135,952	\$135,952	\$135,952		\$17,673 76
Gals.	Gals.		20 cents.	
2,794	2,794	\$559		\$167 64
35,700	35,700	7,140	"	2,142 00
764	764	153	"	45 84
789,678	699,108	157,936	"	41,946 48
69,003	40,426	13,800	"	2,425 56
3,016	3,016	603	"	180 96
99,465	99,385	19,893	"	5,963 10
134	134	26	"	8 04
1,000,554	881,327	\$200,110		\$52,879 62

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Oil, Linseed.....	United Kingdom.....	\$13,923	.....
	Jersey.....	274	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	130	.....
	New Brunswick.....	30	.....
	P. E. Island.....	33	.....
	United States.....	30	.....
		\$14,420	.....
Oil, Olive.....	United Kingdom.....	\$3,184	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	32	.....
	Spain.....	240	.....
	Portugal.....	750	.....
	Sicily.....	925	.....
	United States.....	75	.....
		\$5,206	.....
Oil, Cod.....	Nova Scotia.....	Gals. 3,807	Gals.
	United States.....	.....	759
		3,807	759

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$13,923	\$13,923	\$13,923	Declared.	\$1,809 99
274	274	274	"	35 62
130	130	130	"	16 90
30	30	30	"	3 90
33	33	33	"	4 29
30	30	30	"	3 90
\$14,420	\$14,420	\$14,420		\$1,874 60
\$3,184	\$3,184	\$3,184	Declared.	\$413 92
32	32	32	"	4 16
240	240	240	"	31 20
750	750	750	"	97 50
925	925	925	"	120 25
75	75	75	"	9 75
\$5,206	\$5,206	\$5,206		\$676 78
Gals. 3,807 759	Gals. 3,807 759	\$1,524 303	40 cents per gal.	Free. "
4,566	4,566	\$1,827		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Oil, Kerosene.....	United Kingdom.....	\$79	.....
	Canada.....	229	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	507	.....
	St. Pierre.....	39	.....
	United States.....	36,634	.....
		\$37,488	
Paper, Manufactured....	United Kingdom.....	\$31,759	.....
	Canada.....	645	.....
	Jersey.....	102	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,085	.....
	St. Pierre.....	15	.....
	United States.....	1,982	.....
		\$35,588	
Paper, Printing.....	United Kingdom.....	\$1,802	.....
	Canada.....	83	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	863	.....
		\$2,748	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$79	\$79	\$79	Declared.	\$10 27
229	229	229	"	29 77
507	507	507	"	65 91
39	39	39	"	5 07
36,634	36,634	36,634	"	4,762 42
\$37,488	\$37,488	\$37,488		\$4,873 44
\$31,759	\$31,759	\$31,759	Declared.	\$4,128 67
645	645	645	"	83 85
102	102	102	"	13 26
1,085	1,085	1,085	"	141 05
15	15	15	"	1 95
1,982	1,982	1,982	"	257 66
\$35,588	\$35,588	\$35,588		\$4,626 44
\$1,802	\$1,802	\$1,802	Declared.	Free.
83	83	83	"	"
863	863	863	"	"
\$2,748	\$2,748	\$2,748		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Printed Books.....	United Kingdom.....	\$13,641	.....
	Jersey.....	50	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3,454	.....
	United States.....	1,645	.....
			\$18,790
Pitch or Tar.....	United Kingdom.....	\$6,594	.....
	Jersey.....	226	.....
	Canada.....	12	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	87	.....
	St. Pierre.....	49	.....
	United States.....	4,197	.....
		\$11,165	
Plate and Jewellery.....	United Kingdom.....	\$7,585	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	7,506	.....
	United States.....	115	.....
		\$15,206	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$13,641	\$13,641	\$13,641	Declared.	Free.
50	50	50	"	"
3,454	3,454	3,454	"	"
1,645	1,645	1,645	"	"
\$18,790	\$18,790	\$18,790		
\$6,594	\$6,594	\$6,594	Declared.	\$527 52
226	226	226	"	18 08
12	12	12	"	96
87	87	87	"	6 96
49	49	49	"	3 92
4,197	4,197	4,197	"	335 76
\$11,165	\$11,165	\$11,165		\$893, 20
\$7,585	\$7,585	\$7,585	Declared.	\$986 05
7,506	7,506	7,506	"	975 78
115	115	115	"	14 95
\$15,206	\$15,206	\$15,206		\$1,976 78

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Rice	United Kingdom.....	\$9,133	.....
"	Jersey.....	77	.....
"	Nova Scotia.....	251	.....
		\$9,461	
Pigs' Heads, Feet and Hocks	Canada.....	Brls. 224	.....
"	Nova Scotia.....	36	.....
"	P. E. Island.....	11	.....
"	United States.....	1,661	.....
		1,932	
Pork.....	Canada.....	Brls. 7,217	.....
"	Nova Scotia.....	1,345	.....
"	P. E. Island.....	51	.....
"	St. Pierre.....	120	.....
"	United States.....	25,800	.....
		34,533	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$9,133 77 251	\$9,133 77 251	\$9,133 77 251	Declared. " "	\$730 64 6 16 20 18
\$9,461	\$9,461	\$9,461		\$756 88
Brls. 224 36 11 1,661	Brls. 224 36 11 1,661	\$1,792 288 88 13,288	\$8 00 " " "	\$134 40 21 60 6 60 996 60
1,932	\$1,932	\$15,456		\$1,159 20
Brls. 7,217 1,345 51 120 25,800	Brls. 7,217 1,345 51 120 25,800	\$79,387 14,795 561 1,320 283,800	\$11 00 " " " "	\$7,217 00 1,345 00 51 00 120 00 25,800 00
34,533	34,533	\$379,863		\$34,533 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Potatoes.....	Canada.....	Bus. 16	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5,972	.....
	P. E. Island.....	115,180	.....
	St. Pierre.....	560	.....
	United States.....	370	.....
		122,098	
Vegetables.....	Canada.....	Bus. 1,857	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4,745	.....
	P. E. Island.....	16,613	.....
	Spain.....	1	.....
	Portugal.....	595	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	400	.....
	United States.....	2,998	.....
		27,209	
Articles for Religious Purposes.....	United Kingdom.....	\$10,372	.....
	Canada.....	1,288	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3,653	.....
	United States.....	503	.....
		\$15,816	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Bus. 16 5,972 15,180 560 370	Bus. 16 5,972 115,180 560 370	\$6 2,389 46,072 224 148	40 cents per Bus. " " " "	Free. " " " "
122,098	122,098	\$48,839		
Bus. 1,857 4,745 16,613 1 595 400 2,998	Bus. 1,857 4,745 16,613 1 595 400 2,998	\$928 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,372 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8,306 $\frac{1}{2}$ 298 200 1,499	50 cents per Bus. " " " " "	Free. " " " " "
27,209	27,209	\$13,605		
\$10,372 1,288 3,653 503	\$10,372 1,288 3,653 503	\$10,372 1,288 3,653 503	Declared. " " "	Free. " " "
\$15,816	\$15,816	\$15,816		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Soap.....	United Kingdom.....	\$15,677	.....
	Jersey.....	731	.....
	Canada.....	6,047	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,143	.....
	New Brunswick.....	35	.....
	United States.....	12,358	.....
		\$35,991	.....
Salt.....	United Kingdom.....	Tons. 3,702	.....
	Jersey.....	235	.....
	Canada.....	153	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	674	.....
	P. E. Island.....	38	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	370	.....
	Italy.....	970	.....
	Sicily.....	3,552	.....
	Spain.....	21,269	.....
	Portugal.....	6,692	.....
St. Pierre.....	156	.....
United States.....	41	.....
		37,852	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$15,677	\$15,677	\$15,677	Declared.	\$2,038 01
731	731	731	"	95 03
6,047	6,047	6,047	"	786 11
1,143	1,143	1,143	"	148 59
35	35	35	"	4 55
12,358	12,358	12,358	"	1,606 54
\$35,991	\$35,991	\$35,991		\$4,678 83
Tons.	Tons.			
3,702	3,702	\$14,808	\$4 00	\$740 40
235	235	940	"	47 00
153	153	612	"	30 60
674	674	2,696	"	134 80
38	38	152	"	7 60
370	370	1,480	"	74 00
970	970	3,880	"	194 00
3,552	3,552	14,208	"	710 40
21,269	21,269	85,076	"	4,253 80
6,692	6,692	26,768	"	1,338 40
156	156	624	"	31 20
41	41	164	"	8 20
37,852	37,852	\$151,408		\$7,570 40

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Gals.	
Spirits, Brandy.....	United Kingdom.....	11,546	.....
	Canada.....	154	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	406	.....
	Hambourg.....	25	.....
	St. Pierre.....	99	.....
		12,230	.....
		Gals.	
Spirits, Undefined.....	Canada.....	60	.....
	Hamburg.....	249	.....
	United States.....	2	.....
		311	.....
		Gals.	
Spirits, Whiskey.....	United Kingdom.....	7,550	.....
	Canada.....	706	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	22	.....
		8,278	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals. 11,546 154 406 25 99	Gals. 7,763 911 770 25 99	\$23,092 308 812 50 198	\$2 00 " " " "	\$12,420 80 1,457 60 1,232 00 40 00 158 40
12,230	9,508	\$24,460		\$15,308 80
Gals. 60 249 2	Gals. 60 249 2	\$120 498 4	\$2 00 " "	\$96 00 398 40 3 20
311	311	\$622		\$497 60
Gals. 7,550 706 22	Gals. 5,948 354 228	\$11,325 1,059 33	\$1 50 " "	\$8,922 00 531 00 342 00
8,278	6,530	\$12,417		\$9,795 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Spirits, Rum.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 3,855	.....
	Jersey.....	372	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	20,501	.....
	New Brunswick.....	304	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	25,841	.....
	Brazil.....	161	.....
	St. Pierre.....	55	.....
	United States.....	6,886	.....
		57,975	
Spirits, Cordials.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 1,683	.....
	Jersey.....	12	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	13	.....
	St. Pierre.....	27	.....
			1,735

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals.	Gals.			
3,855	4,069	\$3,855	\$1 00	\$4,069 00
372	372	372	"	372 00
20,501	12,654	20,501	"	12,654 00
304	304	304	"	304 00
.....	134	.....	"	134 00
25,841	61,674	25,841	"	61,674 00
161	161	161	"	161 00
55	55	55	"	55 00
6,886	281	6,886	"	281 00
57,975	79,704	\$57,975		\$79,704 00
Gals.	Gals.			
1,683	944	\$1,010	80 cents.	\$755 20
12	12	7	"	9 60
13	13	8	"	10 40
27	27	16	"	21 60
1,735	996	\$1,041		\$796 80

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Spirits, Gin.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 10,111	.....
	Jersey.....	255	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	728	.....
	Hamburg.....	8	.....
	St. Pierre.....	124	.....
			11,226
Limestone.....	United Kingdom.....	\$1,267	.....
	Jersey.....	40	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	400	.....
	St. Pierre.....	52	.....
	United States.....	163	.....
		\$1,922	
Grindstones.....	United Kingdom.....	\$712	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Stoneware.....	United Kingdom.....	\$710	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	204	.....
	United States.....	1,251	.....
		\$2,165	.....
Sugar, Refined.....		Cwt.	.....
	United Kingdom.....	261	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	71½	.....
	United States.....	1,110	.....
	St. Pierre.....	8¾	.....
	1,451½	.....	.....
Sugar, Unrefined.....		Cwt.	Cwt.
	United Kingdom.....	11,740	.....
	Canada.....	10½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,067	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1½	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	2	3,029½
	Brazil.....	8	.....
	St. Pierre.....	10	.....
	United States.....	33	.....
B. W. Indies.....	1,384½	.....
	14,256½	3,029½	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$710 204 1,251	\$710 204 1,251	\$710 204 1,251	Declared. " "	\$92 35 26 52 162 63
\$2,165	\$2,165	\$2,165		\$281 50
Cwt. 261 71½ 1,110 8¼	Cwt. 338 24½ 1,407 8¼	\$2,610 715 11,100 88	\$10 00 " " "	\$1,183 00 85 75 4,924 50 30 63
1,451¼	1,778¼	\$14,513		\$6,223 88
Cwt. 11,740 10½ 1,067 1½ 3,031½ 8 10 33 1,384½	Cwt. 11,042½ 10½ 1,666 1½ 2,412½ 8 10 546 991¼	\$76,310 69 6,935 10 19,705 52 65 214 8,999	\$6 50 " " " " " " " "	\$22,085 00 21 00 3,382 00 3 00 4,825 00 16 00 20 00 1,092 00 1,982 50
17,286	16,688¼	\$112,359		\$33,376 50

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Sugar, Bastard.....	United Kingdom.....	Cwt. 455	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2	.....
	P. E. Island.....	4	.....
	St. Pierre.....	3½	.....
	United States.....	423	.....
		887½	
Teas	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 679,427	.....
	Jersey.....	8,592	.....
	Canada.....	235	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	52,112	.....
	P. E. Island.....	764	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1,729	.....
	United States.....	6,782	.....
		749,641	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt.	Cwt.			
455	449½	\$3,640	\$8 00	\$1,123 75
2	20	16	"	50 00
4	4	32	"	10 00
3½	3½	28	"	8 75
423	.....	3,384	"	
887½	477	\$7,100		\$1,192 50
Lbs.	Lbs.			
679,427	697,389	\$135,885	20 cents.	\$34,869 00
8,592	8,592	1,718	"	429 60
235	235	47	"	11 75
52,112	48,743	10,422	"	2,437 15
764	764	153	"	38 25
1,729	1,729	346	"	86 45
6,782	7,631	1,357	"	381 55
749,641	765,059	\$149,928		\$38,252 95

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Lbs.	
Tobacco.....	United Kingdom.....	173	.....
	Jersey.....	1,410	.....
	P. E. Island.....	869	.....
	Canada.....	101,753	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	30,813	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1,040	.....
	United States.....	42,871	.....
		178,929	
		Lbs.	
Tobacco, Leaf.....	United States.....	508,338	.....
		Cwt.	
Tobacco, Stems.....	Nova Scotia.....	18	.....
		\$691	
Turpentine and Varnish	United Kingdom.....		.....
	Jersey.....		.....
	Canada.....	823	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	484	.....
	St. Pierre.....	149	.....
	United States.....	1,417	.....
		\$3,569	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
173	173	\$26	15 cents.	\$20 76
1,410	1,410	211	"	169 20
869	869	130	"	104 28
101,753	144,869	15,263	"	17,384 28
30,813	26,533	4,622	"	3,183 96
1,040	1,040	156	"	124 80
42,871	56,956	6,431	"	6,834 72
178,929	231,850	\$26,839		\$27,822 00
Lbs.	Lbs.			
508,338	244,670	\$50,834	10 cents.	\$17,126 90
Cwt.	Cwt.			
18	18	\$126	\$7 00	\$9 00
\$691	\$691	\$691	Declared.	\$89 83
828	828	828	"	107 64
484	484	484	"	62 92
149	149	149	"	19 37
1,417	1,417	1,417	"	184 21
\$3,569	\$3,569	3,569		\$463 97

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Wines, Hock and Burgundy.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 74	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....
		74	
Wines, Champagne.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 108	.....
	Canada.....	10	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	60	.....
	Spain.....	3	.....
	St. Pierre.....	4	.....
		185	
Wines, Port & Madeira.	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 3,669	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	405	.....
	Spain.....	150	.....
	Portugal.....	6,746	.....
	St. Pierre.....	5	.....
		10,975	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals. 74	Gals. 151	74	\$1 00	\$90 60
.....	12	.....	"	7 20
74	163	74		\$97 80
Gals. 108	Gals. 190	\$540	\$5 00	\$380 00
10	10	50	"	20 00
60	46	300	"	92 00
3	3	15	"	6 00
4	4	20	"	8 00
185	253	\$925		\$506 00
Gals. 3,669	Gals. 922	\$9,172	\$2 50	\$1,383 00
405	61	1,013	"	91 50
150	.....	375	"	
6,746	2,546	16,865	"	3,819 00
5	5	13	"	7 50
10,975	3,534	\$27,438		\$5,301 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Wines, Sherry and Manzanilla.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 686	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	783	.....
	Spain	1,342	.....
		2,811	
Wines, Other Sorts.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 12	.....
	St. Pierre.....	8	.....
		20	
Red Wines, 30 per cent.	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 2,091	Gals.
	Nova Scotia.....	372	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	306	270
	Spain	1,727	.....
	Portugal.....	24	.....
	4,520	270	
Red Wines, 60 cents.....	Canada.....	Gals. 2,190	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals. 686 783 1,342	Gals. 465 998	\$834 1,566 1,351	Declared. " "	\$527 75 1,067 16
2,811	1,463	\$3,751		\$1,589 91
Gals. 12 8	Gals. 12 8	\$38 40	Declared. "	\$14 40 11 40
20	20	\$78		\$25 80
Gals. 2,091 372 576 1,727 24	Gals. 1,725 203 306 1,398 116	\$2,091 372 576 1,727 24	\$1 00 " " " "	\$517 50 60 90 91 80 419 40 34 80
4,790	3,748	\$4,790		\$1,124 40
Gals. 2,190	Gals. 608	\$2,190	\$1 00	\$364 80

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Claret, 60 cents	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 241	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	46	.....
	St. Pierre.....	72	.....
		359	.....
Claret, 30 cents.....	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 199	.....
	Jersey.....	114	.....
	Canada.....	140	.....
	Hamburg.....	4	.....
	Portugal.....	90	.....
	St. Pierre.....	563	.....
		1,110	.....
Woollens	United Kingdom.....	\$908,967	.....
	Jersey.....	6,658	.....
	Canada.....	21,564	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	22,626	.....
	P. E. Island.....	645	.....
	Hamburg.....	689	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1,215	.....
	United States.....	31,632	.....
	\$993,996		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals.	Gals.			
241	241	\$241	\$1 00	\$128 40
46	46	46	"	27 60
72	72	72	"	43 20
359	359	\$359		\$199 20
Gals.	Gals.			
199	183	\$199	\$1 00	\$54 90
114	114	114	"	34 20
140	40	140	"	12 00
4	4	4	"	1 20
90	90	90	"	27 00
563	519	563	"	155 70
1,110	950	\$1,110		\$285 00
\$908,967	\$908,967	\$908,967	Declared.	\$118,165 71
6,658	6,658	6,658	"	865 54
21,564	21,564	12,564	"	2,803 32
22,626	22,626	22,626	"	2,941 38
645	645	645	"	83 85
689	689	689	"	89 57
1,215	1,215	1,215	"	157 95
31,632	31,632	31,632	"	4,112 16
\$993,996	\$993,996	\$993,996		\$129,219 48

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Ready-mades.....	United Kingdom.....	\$32,784	.....
	Jersey.....	216	.....
	Canada.....	1,114	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,465	.....
	P. E. Island.....	158	.....
	St. Pierre.....	66	.....
	United States.....	2,927	.....
		\$38,732	
Canvas.....	United Kingdom.....	\$39,672	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	260	.....
	United States.....	32,225	.....
		\$72,157	
Woodwares, 13 per cent	United Kingdom.....	\$3,876	.....
	Jersey.....	103	.....
	Canada.....	1,380	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2,811	.....
	New Brunswick.....	550	.....
	Hamburg.....	103	.....
	St. Pierre.....	285	.....
United States.....	11,508	.....
		\$20,616	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$32,784	\$32,784	\$32,784	Declared.	\$6,556 80
216	216	216	"	43 20
1,114	1,114	1,114	"	222 80
1,465	1,465	1,465	"	293 00
158	158	158	"	31 60
66	66	66	"	13 20
2,927	2,927	2,927	"	585 80
\$38,732	\$38,732	\$38,732		\$7,746 40
\$39,672	\$39,672	\$39,672	Declared.	\$3,173 76
260	260	260	"	20 80
32,225	32,225	32,225	"	\$2,578 00
\$72,157	\$72,157	\$72,157		\$5,772 57
\$3,876	\$3,876	\$3,876	Declared.	\$503 88
103	103	103	"	13 39
1,380	1,380	1,380	"	179 40
2,811	2,811	2,811	"	365 43
550	550	550	"	71 50
103	103	103	"	13 39
285	285	285	"	37 05
11,508	11,508	11,508	"	1,496 04
\$20,616	\$20,616	\$20,616		\$2,680 08

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Woodwares, 20 per cent.	United Kingdom.....	\$1,052	.....
	Canada.....	5,266	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3,427	.....
	P. E. Island.....	66	.....
	St. Pierre.....	171	.....
	United States.....	2,774	.....
		\$12,756	
Hoop Iron.....	United Kingdom.....	\$5,104	
Blocks.....	United Kingdom.....	\$531	.....
	Jersey.....	37	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6	.....
	Hamburg.....	186	.....
		\$760	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$1,052	\$1,052	\$1,052	Declared.	\$210 48
5,266	5,266	5,266	"	1,053 20
3,427	3,427	3,427	"	685 40
66	66	66	"	13 20
171	171	171	"	34 20
2,774	2,774	2,774	"	554 80
\$12,756	\$12,756	\$12,756		\$2,551 28
\$5,104	\$5,104	\$5,104	Declared.	\$663 52
\$531	\$531	\$531	Declared.	\$106 20
37	37	37	"	7 40
6	6	6	"	1 20
186	186	186	"	37 20
\$760	\$760	\$760		\$152 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Lumber.....	United Kingdom.....	M. feet. 3	.....
	Canada.....	355	.....
	Jersey.....	41	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4,893	.....
	New Brunswick.....	18	.....
	P. E. Island.....	8	.....
	St. Pierre.....	64	.....
	United States.....	41	.....
		5,423	
Shingles.....	Canada.....	M. 95	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4,281	.....
	P. E. Island.....	106	.....
	St. Pierre.....	175	.....
		4,657	
Staves.....	Canada.....	\$11,507	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	655	.....
	New Brunswick.....	581	.....
	United States.....	79	.....
		\$12,822	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
M. feet.	M. feet.			
3	3	\$36	\$12 per M.	\$3 00
355	355	4,260	"	355 00
41	41	492	"	41 00
4,893	4,893	58,716	"	4,893 00
18	18	216	"	18 00
8	8	96	"	8 00
64	64	768	"	64 00
41	41	492	"	41 00
5,423	5,423	\$65,076		\$5,423 00
M.	M.			
95	95	\$143	\$1 50	\$38 00
4,281	4,281	6,421	"	1,712 40
106	106	159	"	42 40
175	175	262	"	70 00
4,657	4,657	\$6,985		1,862 80
\$11,507	\$11,507	\$11,507	Declared.	\$920 56
655	655	655	"	52 40
581	581	581	"	46 48
79	79	79	"	6 32
\$12,822	\$12,822	\$12,822		\$1,025 76

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Shooks, Packs and empty Casks, 20 per cent....	United Kingdom.....	\$3,222	.....
	Jersey.....	1,444	.....
	Canada.....	3,239	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5,586	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1,176	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1,177	.....
	United States.....	832	.....
		\$16,676	
Timber and Scantling...	Canada.....	Tons. 17	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,518	.....
	P. E. Island.....	10	.....
	St. Pierre.....	4	.....
		1,549	
Masts and Spars.....	Canada.....	\$315	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,891	.....
	St. Pierre.....	160	.....
		\$2,366	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$3,222	\$3,222	\$3,222	Declared.	\$644 50
1,444	1,444	1,444	"	288 84
3,239	3,239	3,239	"	647 92
5,586	5,586	5,586	"	1,117 25
1,176	1,176	1,176	"	234 96
1,177	1,177	1,177	"	235 29
832	832	832	"	166 50
\$16,676	\$16,676	\$16,676		\$3,335 26
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
17	17	85	\$5	\$5 10
1,518	1,518	7,590	"	455 40
10	10	50	"	3 00
4	4	20	"	1 20
1,549	1,549	7,745		\$464 70
\$315	\$315	\$315	Declared.	\$25 20
1,891	1,891	1,891	"	151 28
160	160	160	"	12 80
\$2,366	\$2,366	\$2,366		\$189 28

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Laths	Nova Scotia.....	\$1,056	.....
	New Brunswick.....	19	.....
	P. E. Island.....	125	.....
	St. Pierre.....	189	.....
			\$1,389
Palings.....	Nova Scotia.....	\$205	.....
	New Brunswick.....	8	.....
	P. E. Island.....	6	.....
		\$219	
Yarns.....	United Kingdom.....	\$8,948	.....
	Canada.....	70	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	165	.....
		\$9,183	
Machinery	United Kingdom.....	\$11,940	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2,735	.....
	United States.....	1,819	.....
		\$16,494	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$1,056	\$1,056	\$1,056	Declared.	\$137 28
19	19	19	"	2 47
125	125	125	"	16 25
189	189	189	"	24 57
\$1,389	\$1,389	\$1,389		\$180 57
\$205	\$205	\$205	Declared.	\$26 25
8	8	8	"	1 08
6	6	6	"	78
\$219	\$219	\$219		\$28 47
\$8,948	\$8,948	\$8,948	Declared.	Free.
70	70	70	"	"
165	165	165	"	"
\$9,183	\$9,183	\$9,183		
\$11,940	\$11,940	\$11,940	Declared.	\$955 20
2,735	2,735	2,735	"	218 80
1,819	1,819	1,819	"	145 52
\$16,494	\$16,494	\$16,494		\$1,319 52

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Biscuit, Sweet and Fancy	United Kingdom.....	\$508	.....
	Canada.....	1,532	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2,255	.....
	P. E. Island.....	11	.....
	United States.....	194	.....
		\$4,500	
Hay and Straw	Canada.....	\$154	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3,154	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1,140	.....
	United States.....	767	.....
		\$5,215	
Tallow.....	Canada.....	\$757	.....
	Nova Scotia	24	.....
	United States.....	291	.....
		\$1,072	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$508	\$508	\$508	Declared.	\$66 09
1,532	1,532	1,532	"	199 16
2,255	2,255	2,255	"	293 15
11	11	11	"	1 43
194	194	194	"	25 22
\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500		\$585 05
\$154	\$154	\$154	Declared.	\$20 02
3,154	3,154	3,154	"	410 02
1,140	1,140	1,140	"	148 20
767	767	767	"	99 71
\$5,215	\$5,215	\$5,215		\$677 95
\$757	\$757	\$757	Declared.	\$37 85
24	24	24	"	1 20
291	291	291	"	14 55
\$1,072	\$1,072	\$1,072		\$53 60

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries whence imported	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Pictures.....	United Kingdom.....	\$336	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1,087	.....
			\$1,423
Oakum.....	United Kingdom.....	\$5,097	.....
	Jersey.....	58	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3	.....
	St. Pierre.....	24	.....
	United States.....	10	.....
		\$5,192	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOTAL.	Quantities entered for home con- sumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$336 1,087	\$336 1,087	\$336 1,087	Declared. "	\$43 68 141 31
\$1,423	\$1,423	\$1,423		\$184 99
\$5,079 58 3 24 10	\$5,079 58 3 24 10	\$5,097 58 3 24 10	Declared. " " " "	\$407 76 4 64 24 1 92 80
\$5,192	\$5,192	\$5,192		\$415 36

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
Composition.....	United Kingdom.....			
Copper Ore.....	United Kingdom	Tons 35,823	.....	Tons. 35,823
Lead Ore.....	United Kingdom	Tons. 2	.....	Tons. 2
Regulus	United Kingdom	Tons. 750	.....	Tons. 750
Berries	United Kingdom	Gals. 700	.....	Gals. 700
	St. Pierre	237	.....	237
		937		937
Copper, old.....	United Kingdom.....			
	Canada.....			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	United States.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING		
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
Cwt. 164		\$1,312		\$8 60
	\$788,106			\$22 00
	\$100			\$50 00
	\$34,500			\$46 00
	\$140 47			20 cents. “
	\$187			
Cwt. 17 7 40 4		\$204 84 480 48		\$12 00 “ “ “
68		\$816		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign ships.	Total.
		Qtls.	Qtls.	Qtls.
Dry Codfish.....	United Kingdom	44,593	.....	44,593
	Jersey.....	606	.....	606
	Nova Scotia.....	7,928	.....	7,928
	B. W. Indies.....	57,459	.....	57,459
	Spain	61,416	16,500	77,916
	Italy	39,383	.....	39,383
	Portugal.....	150,026	.....	150,026
	F. W. Indies.....	10,299	.....	10,299
	Sicily.....	8,350	.....	8,330
	Gibraltar	12,454	.....	12,454
	P. E. Island.....	25	.....	25
	Brazil.....	265,553	2,902	268,455
	Mauritius.....	1,285	.....	1,205
	Madeira .....	.....	800	800
	Azores .....	.....	1,371	1,371
	United States	13,339	.....	13,339
		672,766	21,573	694,339

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$124,860	.....	.....	\$2 80
.....	1,696	.....	.....	2 80
.....	31,712	.....	.....	4 00
.....	189,614	.....	.....	3 30
.....	381,788	.....	.....	4 90
.....	126,027	.....	.....	3 20
.....	750,130	.....	.....	5 00
.....	33,987	.....	.....	3 30
.....	26,720	.....	.....	3 20
.....	49,816	.....	.....	4 00
.....	100	.....	.....	4 00
.....	1,288,584	.....	.....	4 80
.....	6,168	.....	.....	4 80
.....	2,000	.....	.....	4 50
.....	3,427	.....	.....	2 50
.....	69,622	.....	.....	5 20
.....	\$3,086,251	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
		Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
Herring.....	United Kingdom	9,080	.....	9,080
05 2	Jersey.....	12	.....	12
00 1	Canada.....	520	.....	520
00 0	Nova Scotia.....	17,998	.....	17,998
00 0	P. E. Island.....	2,592	.....	2,592
00 4	B. W. Indies.....	3,920	.....	3,920
02 3	New Brunswick..	140	.....	140
00 5	F. W. Indies.....	13	.....	13
02 2	Azores.....	50	.....	50
00 3	Madeira.....	50	.....	50
00 1	Mauritius.....	622	.....	622
00 1	United States.....	11,860	8,910	20,770
08 4				
00 1		46,857	8,910	46,857
00 2				
02 5				
		Tierces.		Tierces.
Salmon.....	United Kingdom	783	.....	783
	Jersey.....	6	.....	6
	Canada.....	26	.....	26
	Nova Scotia.....	1,301	.....	1,301
	B. W. Indies.....	411	.....	411
	Mauritius.....	48	.....	48
	P. E. Island.....	1	.....	1
	Italy.....	149	.....	149
	F. W. Indies.....	30	.....	30
	United States....	2,587	.....	2,587
		5,342		5,342

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$27,240	.....	.....	\$3 00
.....	36	.....	.....	3 00
.....	1,560	.....	.....	3 00
.....	53,994	.....	.....	3 00
.....	7,776	.....	.....	3 00
.....	7,840	.....	.....	2 00
.....	420	.....	.....	3 00
.....	26	.....	.....	2 00
.....	150	.....	.....	3 00
.....	150	.....	.....	3 00
.....	1,866	.....	.....	3 00
.....	62,310	.....	.....	3 00
	\$163,368			
.....	\$9,396	.....	.....	\$12 00
.....	72	.....	.....	12 00
.....	312	.....	.....	12 00
.....	15,612	.....	.....	12 00
.....	3,288	.....	.....	8 00
.....	556	.....	.....	12 00
.....	12	.....	.....	12 00
.....	1,788	.....	.....	12 00
.....	240	.....	.....	8 00
.....	31,044	.....	.....	12 00
	\$62,320			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign ships.	Total.
		Cases.		Cases.
Salmon; preserved	United Kingdom	2	.....	2
	Nova Scotia.....	568	.....	568
		570		570
			Brls.	Brls.
Herring, frozen...	United States.....	.....	1,617	1,617
		Brls.		Brls.
Mackarel.....	Nova Scotia.....	2	.....	2
	United States.....	70	.....	70
		72		72
		Qtls.		Qtls.
Haddock.....	B. W. Indies.....	177	.....	177
	F. W. Indies.....	1,141	.....	1,141
	Brazil.....	360	.....	360
		1,678		1,678

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STEELING.			
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
	\$10			\$00 10
	2,726			"
	\$2,736			
	\$1,617			\$1 00
	\$12 420			\$6 00 "
	\$432			
	\$531			\$3 00
	3,423			"
	1,080			"
	\$5,034			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
Codroes	United Kingdom	Brls. 7	.....	Brls. 7
	Jersey.....	38	.....	38
		45	.....	45
Caplin	United Kingdom	Brls. 166	.....	Brls. 166
Herring, smoked..	Madeira.....	.....	Boxes 75	Boxes. 75
	Azores.....	.....	75	75
			150	150
Trout.....	United Kingdom	Brls.		Brls.
	Mauritius.....	8	.....	8
	B. W. Indies.....	154	.....	154
	United States.....	342	.....	342
	Nova Scotia.....	18	.....	18
		522		522

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING		
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
	\$21			\$3 00
	114			"
	\$135			
	\$166			\$1 00
	\$38			50 cents.
	37			"
	\$75			
	\$43			\$5 40
	832			"
	1,846			"
	97			"
	\$2,818			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign ships.	Total.
Turbot.....	P. E. Island.....	Brls. 2	.....	Brls. 2
	United States.....	1	.....	1
		3		3
Tongues & Sounds	United Kingdom.....	Kegs. 48	.....	Kegs. 48
	P. E. Island.....	6	.....	6
	B. W. Indies.....	4	.....	4
	United States.....	34	.....	34
		92		92
Lobsters, preserv- ed.....	United Kingdom.....	Boxes. 14,123	.....	Boxes. 14,123
	Mauritius.....	124	.....	124
	Nova Scotia.....	13,590	.....	13,590
	St. Pierre.....	3,261	.....	3,261
		31,098		31,098

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STEELING.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Price.
		\$2		\$6 00
		1		"
		\$3		
		\$48		\$1 00
		6		"
		4		"
		34		"
		\$92		
		\$67,790		10 cents per lb.
		595		"
		64,290		"
		15,653		"
		\$148,328		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
Whalebone	United Kingdom	Cwt. 16½	.....	Cwt. 16½
	Nova Scotia.....	5½	.....	5½
		22		22
Miscellaneous Articles	United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....
Cod Oil	United Kingdom	Tons 2,810	.....	Tons. 2,810
	Canada.....	74	.....	74
	Nova Scotia.....	30	.....	30
	Jersey.....	32	.....	32
		2,946		2,946

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING		
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
	\$123			\$7 40
	41			per cwt.
				"
	\$164			
\$140		\$140		
24		24		
160		160		
\$324		\$324		
	\$223,480			\$108
	7,992			"
	3,240			"
	3,456			"
	\$238,168			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign ships.	Total.
Cod Liver Oil.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 43	.....	Tuns. 43
	Canada.....	9	.....	9
	Nova Scotia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	B. W. Indies.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	United States.....	10	.....	10
		63		63
Seal Oil.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 5,325 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tuns. 115 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tuns. 5,441 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jersey.....	25	.....	25
	Canada.....	418	.....	418
	Nova Scotia.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
		5,789 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,905
Herring, Oil.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	Tuns. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whale Oil.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 42	.....	Tuns. 42
Shark Oil.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	Tuns. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$8,256	.....	.....	\$192 00
.....	1,728	.....	.....	"
.....	96	.....	.....	"
.....	96	.....	.....	"
.....	1,920	.....	.....	"
	\$12,096			
.....	\$652,980	.....	.....	\$120 00
.....	3,000	.....	.....	"
.....	50,160	.....	.....	"
.....	2,460	.....	.....	"
	\$708,600			
.....	\$1,364	.....	.....	\$88 00
.....	\$4,200	.....	.....	\$100 00
.....	\$132	.....	.....	\$88 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
Stearine.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	Tuns. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blubber.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	Tuns. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Canada.....	40	.....	40
		49 $\frac{1}{2}$		49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dregs.....	United Kingdom	Tuns. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	Tuns. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Canada.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		18		18
Seal Skins.....	United Kingdom	No. 417,980	.....	No. 417,980
	Canada.....	1,200	.....	1,200
	Nova Scotia.....	40	.....	40
		419,220		419,220

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING			Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	
.....	\$50	.....	.....	\$40 00
.....	\$152	.....	.....	\$16 00
.....	640	.....	.....	"
.....	\$792	.....	.....
.....	\$858	.....	.....	\$52 00
.....	78	.....	.....	"
.....	\$236	.....	.....
.....	\$292,586	.....	.....	70 cents.
.....	840	.....	.....	"
.....	28	.....	.....	"
.....	\$293,454	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.			
		British Ships.	Foreign ships.	Total.	
Ox & Cow Hides	United Kingdom	No. 1,077	.....	No. 1,077
	Jersey.....	57	.....	57
	Nova Scotia.....	524	.....	524
	United States.....	1,168	.....	1,168
			2,826		2,826
Calf Skins.....	United Kingdom	No. 855	.....	No. 855
	Nova Scotia.....	60	.....	60
	United States.....	162	.....	162
			1,077		1,077
	Furs.....	United Kingdom
Jersey.....		.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....		.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$3,769	.....	.....	\$3 50
.....	199	.....	.....	"
.....	1,834	.....	.....	"
.....	4,088	.....	.....	"
	\$9,890			
.....	\$598	.....	.....	70 cents.
.....	42	.....	.....	"
.....	113	.....	.....	"
	\$753			
.....	\$8,710	.....	.....
.....	20	.....	.....
.....	1,050	.....	.....
	\$9,780			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
Teas.....	Nova Scotia.....			
	United States.....			
	St. Pierre.....			
Tobacco	United Kingdom.....			
	Canada.....			
	Nova Scotia.....			
Cigars.....	Nova Scotia.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING		
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
Lbs.				
1,578	\$315	.....	20 cents.
4,105	821	.....	"
1,900	380	.....	"
7,583		\$1,516		
Lbs.				
120	\$24	.....	20 cents.
1,183	237	.....	"
3,042	608	.....	"
4,345		\$869		
M.				
230	\$4,600	.....	\$20 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign ships.	Total.
Port Wine.....	United Kingdom.....			
	Canada.....			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	P. E. Island.....			
	B. W. Indies.....			
	F. W. Indies.....			
	United States.....			
	St. Pierre.....			
Sherry Wine.....	Nova Scotia.....			
	P. E. Island.....			
	United States.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.		
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
Gals.				
427	\$854	.....	\$2 00
25	50	.....	"
1,678	3,356	.....	"
26	52	.....	"
363	726	.....	"
208	416	.....	"
132	264	.....	"
176	352	.....	"
3,035		6,070		
Gals.				
800	\$800	.....	\$1 00
25	25	.....	"
52	52	.....	"
877		877		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Total.
Lumber.....		Feet.		Feet.
	United Kingdom	6,000	.....	6,000
	Nova Scotia.....	131,500	.....	131,500
	P. E. Island.....	36,500	.....	36,500
	Mauritius .....	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....
		174,000		174,000
Hoops.....		Bdls.		
	United Kingdom	220	.....	220
	B. W. Indies.....	15,568	.....	15,568
	F. W. Indies.....	30	.....	30
		15,818		15,818

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING		
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
Feet.				
4,500	\$72	\$54	\$126	\$12 00
.....	1,578	.....	1,578	"
.....	438	.....	438	"
16,000	.....	192	192	"
20,500	.....	246	246	"
4,000	.....	48	48	"
4,500	.....	54	54	"
4,000	.....	48	48	"
53,500	\$2,088	\$642	\$2,730	
.....	\$99	.....	.....	25 cents.
.....	7,005	.....	.....	"
.....	14	.....	.....	"
	\$7,118			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & Manufacture.	Price.
.....		\$5	.....	20 cents.
Bdls. 127		\$127	\$1 00

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Statement shewing the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles, being the produce of this Colony, exported from Labrador direct by Newfoundland Houses, in the year 1878.

340,674	Quintals Dried Cod Fish.		
70	Quintals Green Cod Fish.		
27	Seal Skins.		
10	Tuns Seal Oil.		
79	Tuns Cod Oil.		
1	Tun Herring Oil.		
3	Tuns Blubber.		
666	Tierces Salmon.		
31,154	Barrels Herrings.		
20	Barrels Caplin.		
2	Barrels Trout.		
8	Barrels Mackerel.		

These Articles were not cleared out from any Custom House, consequently they do not appear in the Customs' Returns of Exports.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

December 31st, 1878.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Consolidated Statement of number and tonnage of Ships built in this Colony with amount of Bounty paid thereon, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

DISTRICT.	No.	Tonnage.	Bounty.
Trinity Bay.....	17	665	\$1,995
Fortune Bay.....	6	139	277
Conception Bay.....	7	417	1,251
Green Bay.....	33	1,369	4,077
Carbonear.....	2	135	405
Ferryland.....	2	52	156
Placentia Bay.....	9	218	602
Bonavista Bay.....	16	641	1,923
Codroys.....	1	38	114
Bonne Bay.....	2	96	288
	95	3,770	\$11,088

Custom House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1878.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at all

Places from which arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom...	124	25095	1011	14	2866	100	138	27961	1111			
British Possessions	666	75784	3878	13	1717	88	679	77501	3966	2	195	14
United States.....	94	14548	578				94	14548	578	84	7377	739
Portugal.....	35	4459	230	1	130	7	36	4589	237	2	211	22
Spain.....	114	15149	678				114	15149	678	1	116	8
Sicily.....	24	3030	143				24	3030	143			
French Colonies....	82	2353	383	3	93	13	85	2446	396	4	209	20
Brazil.....	3	551	28	21	3890	185	24	4441	213			
Spanish W. Indies	2	279	14				2	279	14	6	866	59
Italy.....	1	104	6				1	104	6			
Hanseatic Towns...										1	127	6
Greenland.....										1	56	13
France.....	1	165	8	2	865	20	3	1030	28	13	2779	271
Madeira.....	2	261	11	1	285	10	3	546	21			
Azores.....				1	144	6	1	144	6			
Jersey.....	6	922	47	1	148	7	7	1070	54			
	1154	142700	7015	57	10138	436	1211	152838	7451	114	11936	1152

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Newfoundland, from each Country, in the year 1878.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
						124	25095	1011	14	2866	100	138	27961	1111
			2	195	14	688	75979	3892	13	1717	88	681	77696	3980
3	261	27	87	7638	766	178	21925	1317	3	261	27	181	22186	1344
			2	211	22	37	4670	252	1	130	7	38	4800	259
			1	116	8	115	15265	686				115	15265	686
						24	3030	143				24	3030	143
2	146	5	6	325	25	86	2562	403	5	209	18	91	2771	421
						3	551	28	21	3890	185	24	4441	213
1	146	10	7	1012	69	8	1145	73	1	146	10	9	1291	83
						1	104	6				1	104	6
			1	127	6	1	127	6				1	127	6
			1	56	13	1	56	13				1	56	13
			13	2779	271	14	2944	279	2	865	20	16	3909	299
						2	261	11	1	285	10	3	546	21
1	99	7	1	99	7				2	243	13	2	243	13
						6	922	47	1	148	7	7	1070	54
7	622	49	121	12558	1201	1268	154636	8167	64	10760	485	1332	165396	8652

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at all

	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom...	118	25670	960				118	25670	960	1	127	6
British Possessions	165	14210	1012	528	64634	3104	693	78844	4116			
United States.....	7	691	43	2	260	13	9	951	56	67	5490	648
Spain.....	19	2527	136				19	2527	136	6	809	60
Portugal.....	50	6282	355				50	6282	355	1	92	12
Brazil.....	77	15427	707				77	15427	707	1	197	10
Italy.....	14	1447	80				14	1447	80			
Sicily.....	3	292	18				3	292	18			
French Colonies...	1	57	4				1	57	4			
France.....	1	846	18				1	846	18	14	2004	274
Jersey.....	1	183	10				1	183	10			
Spanish W. Indies	6	776	46				6	776	46			
Greenland.....										2	180	17
Madeira.....										2	197	15
Buenos Ayres.....	1	348	8				1	348	8			
	463	68756	3797	530	64894	3117	993	133650	6514	94	9996	1042

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Newfoundland, for each Country, in the year 1878.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			1	127	6	119	26797	966				119	25797	966
7	991	37	7	991	37	165	14210	1012	535	65625	3191	700	79835	4153
10	887	71	77	6377	719	74	6181	691	12	1147	84	86	7328	775
			6	809	60	25	3336	196				25	3336	196
			1	92	12	51	6374	367				51	6374	367
			1	197	10	78	15624	717				78	15624	717
						14	1447	80				14	1447	80
						3	292	18				3	292	18
						1	57	4				1	57	4
			14	2904	274	15	3750	292				15	3750	292
						1	183	10				1	183	10
						6	776	46				6	776	46
			2	180	17	2	180	17				2	180	17
			2	197	15	2	197	15				2	197	15
						1	348	8				1	348	8
17	1878	108	111	11874	1150	557	78752	4439	547	66772	3225	1104	145524	7604

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered at all

	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom...	39	50307	2239	2	1711	48	41	52018	2284			
British Possessions	66	53482	2559	4	5902	255	70	59384	2814	1	1246	24
United States.....	8	5337	173				8	5337	173	12	14765	29
French Colonies...	11	3161	255	15	4293	353	26	7454	608			
Sicily.....	1	468	20				1	468	20			
Azores.....	1	311	18				1	311	18			
	126	113066	5264	21	11906	653	147	124972	5917	13	16011	39

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Newfoundland, from each Country, in the year 1878.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.
						39	50307	2239	2	1711	45	41	52018	2284
			1	1246	24	67	54728	2583	4	5902	255	71	60630	2808
			12	14765	205	20	20102	468				20	20102	468
						11	3161	255	15	4293	353	26	7454	608
						1	468	20				1	468	20
						1	811	18				1	811	18
			13	16011	319	139	129077	5583	21	11906	653	160	140983	6236

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers cleared at all

	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom...	33	42148	1821	4	7612	344	37	49760	2165			
British Possessions	26	33131	1400	48	30850	1477	74	63981	2877	6	7476	141
United States.....	1	290	17	1	1250	25	2	1540	42	3	3738	72
French Colonies....	7	1803	142	22	6343	518	29	8146	660			
Greenland.....				5	1998	272	5	1998	272			
Germany.....										1	1050	33
France.....	1	765	23				1	765	23			
	68	78137	3403	80	48053	2636	148	126190	6039	10	12273	246

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Newfoundland for each Country, in the year 1878.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.	Steamers.	Tons.	Crews.
						33	42148	1821	4	7612	344	37	49760	2165
2	2492	50	8	9968	191	32	40607	1541	50	33342	1527	82	73949	3068
			3	3738	72	4	4028	89	1	1250	25	5	5278	114
						7	1803	142	22	6343	518	20	8146	660
									5	1095	272	5	1998	272
			1	1059	33	1	1059	33				1	1059	33
						1	765	23				1	765	23
2	2492	50	12	14765	296	78	94410	3640	82	50545	2036	160	140955	3325

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Abstract of the State of Shipping Registered at this

	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Total amount of last year's account						
ADDED—						
New Vessels.	100	4181			100	4181
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> in consequence of						
(a) Change of Ownership						
(b) Alteration in Tonnage	4	281	1	19	5	300
(c) Any other cause.						
“ transferred from other Ports	20	1183			20	1183
“ purchased from Foreigners	5	297			5	297
Other Vessels	4	208			4	208
Tonnage added in consequence of re-measurement or alteration (without registry)....		7				7
STRUCK OFF—						
Vessels wrecked, foundered, abandoned at sea, destroyed by fire, or missing.	38	2861	1	463	39	3324
“ broken up, converted into hulks, or condemned as unseaworthy	10	488			10	488
“ sold to Foreigners	1	59			1	59
“ registered <i>de novo</i> in consequence of						
(a) Change of Ownership	4	283	1	14	5	297
(b) Alteration in Tonnage						
(c) Any other cause.						
“ transferred to other Ports	2	311			2	311
“ used as light-ships, for inland navigation, or for other purposes.						
Other Vessels						
Tonnage deducted in consequence of re-measurements or alterations (without registry)....		16				16
Total remaining on the Register 31st December, 1878						

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Port, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1487	70769	27	6753	1514	77522
113	6157	1	19	134	6176
1620	76926	28	6772	1648	83698
55	4018	2	477	57	4495
1565	72908	26	6295	1591	79203

JAMES J. ROGERSON, *Receiver General.*

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Year for the year ending 31st December 1918

Year	Value	Duty		Year	Value
		Import	Export		
1905	7200	25	0200	1906	4100
1906	7200	25	0200	1907	4100
1907	7200	25	0200	1908	4100
1908	7200	25	0200	1909	4100
1909	7200	25	0200	1910	4100
1910	7200	25	0200	1911	4100
1911	7200	25	0200	1912	4100
1912	7200	25	0200	1913	4100
1913	7200	25	0200	1914	4100
1914	7200	25	0200	1915	4100
1915	7200	25	0200	1916	4100
1916	7200	25	0200	1917	4100
1917	7200	25	0200	1918	4100
1918	7200	25	0200	1919	4100

JAMES J. ROBBINSON, Receiver General.

DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE FISHERY AWARD MADE BY THE COMMISSION APPOINTED UNDER THE WASHINGTON TREATY

Printed under the authority of the Admiralty

DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

FISHERY AWARD,

MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

LONDON,

GARNETT,

Printed by R. CLAY, BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FISHERY AWARD

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

**DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING
TO THE FISHERY AWARD MADE BY THE
COMMISSION APPOINTED UNDER THE WASH-
INGTON TREATY.**

Colonial Office to the Governor of Newfoundland.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 6.

DOWNING STREET,
14th January, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your information and for that of your Government, copies of two letters from the Foreign Office, with despatches from Mr. Ford, relating to the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission. I also enclose a copy of the answer which has been returned to the Foreign Office letters by my direction.

F.O., 28th Dec.,
1877.

F.O., 5th Jan.,
1878.

C.O. to F.O.
14th. Jan., 1878.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,

December 28th, 1877.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 17th of August last, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his Lordship's perusal, the accompanying despatches from Mr. Ford, as marked in the margin, together with their enclosures relative to the expenses of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

Mr. Ford,
No. 39, Dec. 17,
1877.

Mr. Ford,
No. 40, Dec. 17,
1877.

Lord Carnarvon will observe that the formal account of the expenses of the Commission has still to be rendered, but a general idea of the amount may be gathered from the papers now sent, and I am to request that you will state to his Lordship that Lord Derby will be glad to learn that, in his opinion, this amount is, under the circumstances, fair and reasonable. Lord Carnarvon will further observe, that it is proposed that the records of the Commission which, as printed at Halifax, are very defective, should be reprinted at this office under the superintendence of Mr. Bergne, the Secretary to the late Commission, the expenses of which I am to request you to inform his Lordship, it is understood, will amount to about seven hundred pounds, and should Lord Carnarvon concur in this proposed reprint, directions will be given for its being proceeded with forthwith.

£700.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The cost would of course be ultimately defrayable from the Award, and would in the meantime be charged to part of the contingent expenses of the Commission.

I am to request that the enclosed papers which are sent in original may be returned to this office, with your reply.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) **JULIAN PAUNCEFORTE.**

**The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.**

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Ford to the Earl of Derby.

[COPY.]

No. 39.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

December 17th, 1877.

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 3, of the 23rd of May last, I have the honor to transmit herewith, to your Lordship a memorandum of the entire expenses incurred up to the 29th ultimo, in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission, a formal account of which will hereafter be submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government. With the exceptions to which I shall have the honor to call your Lordship's attention in this despatch, there do not remain, so far as I am aware, any further items chargeable to the account, and this may therefore be regarded as a final statement.

I presume that such portion of these expenses as are not to be paid by the Government of the United States will be chargeable to the award pronounced by the Commissioners in favor of Great Britain, and it seems therefore only necessary for me to offer the following remarks.

The account has been kept in two separate schedules, herewith enclosed.

Schedule I. I.—The expenses incurred by Great Britain and Canada alone, under the arrangement sanctioned in your Lordship's despatch to me, No. 18, of the 18th of September last; and

Schedule II. II.—The expenses to be defrayed in equal moieties by the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

With regard to Schedule I, I may observe,—

1st.—That had no award been pronounced out of which to defray these expenses, it appears to me questionable whether one half of the sum of \$17,531 97 cents expended as detailed in statement A. by the Government of Canada in 1873 and 1874 in preparing their case should be borne by the Imperial exchequer, having in view the arrangement in this respect, which was made between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, which was to the following effect:—
“That Canada and Newfoundland were to bear the expense of preparing their respective cases, and that the Imperial Government would bear the expense of preparing a memorandum on the Headland question; and that the expenses of the proceedings at Halifax should be shared between the Imperial Government and the Colonies respectively.”

2nd.—The remuneration assigned to the two junior Counsel, Mr. Davis and Mr. Weatherbe, was eventually fixed by the Government of the Dominion, with my concurrence, at the same rate as that of the senior council, instead of that shown in the memorandum enclosed in my Despatch, No. 3 of the 23rd of May last.

3rd.—The payment of witnesses has proved, as I anticipated, heavy, but I do not consider that any unnecessary expense has been incurred on this account, nor that it would have been possible to secure their attendance at a less rate; and no disbursements in this respect were made without consultation between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Counsel and myself.

4th.—One half of the expenses of Mr. Rothery's and my own missions to Canada, part of which has, I believe already been paid out of Imperial funds, remains, I presume, chargeable to the award, in excess of the sum shewn in the inclosed account. Captain Hardinge's expenses in visiting Halifax as a witness will be also, I believe, similarly chargeable to the award.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

5th.—The expenses incurred on behalf of Newfoundland are not included in this account. A separate statement of these will be prepared in that Colony and forwarded to England. In the meantime I may state that it will probably amount to between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars, of which eight thousand dollars is the remuneration to be assigned to Mr. Whiteway for his services as Counsel.

As respects Schedule II, I have the honor to observe,—

1st.—That the expenses of printing were necessarily very heavy in a city like Halifax where the appliances are deficient and where it was found impossible to induce any office to undertake such an unusual amount of work except at rates considerably in excess of those generally paid. The printed records extend to between two and three thousand folio pages, much of which had to be done under pressure, and with many extra proofs and corrections, involving considerable outlay for night work, increased staff, &c.

2nd.—The item of 2,000 dollars to Professor Hind for preparing an Index was inserted by consent of the United States agent. The United States Government had expressed through Professor Baird, a wish to have a scientific index compiled, and though I was not inclined myself to attach much value to such a work for the purposes of the Foreign Office, I considered that it might, if combined with a general index, subsequently prove useful, and therefore made arrangements that Professor Hind, a competent scientific expert, should receive the sum of five hundred dollars for preparing it; and that an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars should be made for the expense of printing it, and preparing some necessary diagrams and maps. Should any balance of this sum remain unexpended, one half of such balance will be refunded to the Government of the United States.

\$500.

\$1,500.

3rd.—The balance due by the Government of the United States on the whole account of joint expenses, after deducting the advances already received, amounts to four thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-two cents, and Mr. Bergne has addressed a letter, copy of which I have the

\$4,267 42.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

honor to enclose herewith, to the agent of the United States requesting that this sum may be paid to Mr. H. W. Johnson, the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department of Canada at Halifax, by whom the actual disbursements were made.

4th.—A detailed statement of these expenses will ultimately be furnished for the approval of the Imperial Government, and for submission to that of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Derby,
&c., &c., &c.

Expenses payable by Great Britain
Total expenses up to 20th December 1891
Amount paid by United States
Cash paid Mr. DeLoose at Washington
Jan. 1892
" " Mr. DeLoose \$1,200
" " Mr. DeLoose \$1,200
" " Judge Foster \$1,500
Amount due from United States

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

[COPY.]

MEMORANDUM.

Expenses chargeable to Great Britain and United States.....	\$24,034 84
Deduct one half payable by United States; one half payable by Great Britain.....	12,017 42
	<u>\$12,017 42</u>
Expenses payable by Great Britain and Canada.....	88,034 75
	<u>88,034 75</u>
Total expenses up to November 29th, 1877, chargeable against award,	\$100,052 17

Amount payable by United States... \$12,017 42	
Less.	
Cash paid Mr. Delfosse at Washing- ton, \$2,000.....	
“ “ Mr. Bergne, \$1,250.....	
“ “ Judge Foster, \$4,500.....	7,750 00
	<u>7,750 00</u>
Amount due from United States.....	\$4,267 42

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Bergne to Mr. Foster.

[COPY.]

HALIFAX,
November 30th, 1877.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you a memorandum Schedule A
showing the details of the expenditure incurred on account
of the Halifax Commission, which is to be defrayed jointly
by the Governments of Great Britain and of the United
States.

You will perceive that the balance now due from the
United States is \$4,267 42, and I have the honor to request
you to take steps for the payment of that sum to Mr. H. W.
Johnson, the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department
of Canada at Halifax, with whom I have left a receipt in
duplicate, for transmission to the United States Treasury
Department.

I beg leave to add that a formal statement of the ac-
count will be submitted to the Government of the United
States, after approval by the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. G. BERGNE.

Honorable D. Foster,
&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Ford to the Earl of Derby.

[COPY.]

No. 40.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
December 17th, 1877.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Lordship the complete records of the proceedings of the Halifax Commission, consisting of the following documents, which have been delivered to me by the Secretary of the Commission:—

1.—A volume containing the record of each day's proceedings, signed by the Commissioners, the Secretary and the Agents.

2.—The appendices referred to in the record as enumerated in the enclosed list.

3.—The solemn declaration made and subscribed in duplicate by the Commissioners at the commencement of the proceedings.

4.—The *Award*, signed in duplicate by Mr. Delfosse and Sir A. T. Galt on the 23rd of November, and appended thereto, the dissent signed by the Hon. E. H. Kellog.

With regard to the appendices I should observe that they have been arranged alphabetically in the order of their occurrence during the proceedings, and consist of printed copies of the various documents produced in support of the case on either side.

The volumes containing the oral evidence are certified

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

by the official shorthand reporters, but owing to the limited appliances for printing in Halifax it was impossible to secure time for very complete revision before each day's evidence was printed off for the use of Counsel, and the type broken up to be available in printing further portions.

Various errata therefore occur which have been corrected by the reporters in manuscript in each of the certified copies, a printed list of errata being also made to accompany each volume for use in any subsequent edition.

I have also the honor to forward herewith for preservation in the archives of the Foreign Office a supply of extra printed copies of the record and appendices, but I should state that whilst there are more than the number mentioned in Lord Tenterden's despatch to me of the 16th ultimo (viz., twelve copies) of all those documents which were printed in Halifax, there remains but a limited quantity of some of the appendices such as the British "case" the United States "answer" and the United States "brief," all of which were printed elsewhere, and in some instances in a different size and shape from the remainder of the papers.

It will moreover be necessary, in order to render practically useful the index which, as mentioned in my despatch, No. 39 of this day's date, is being compiled by Professor Hind, that the questions and answers in the oral evidence should be numbered on a plan arranged between him and Mr. Bergne.

For these reasons, and from the fact that the printing done in Halifax is for the most part of a very inferior description, I venture to suggest that a complete reprint of the proceedings should be made in the Foreign Office under the superintendence of Mr. Bergne. This would be available not only for the confidential records of the Foreign and Colonial Departments, but also, should your Lordship so intend, for presentation to parliament, as well as for supply-

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

ing the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, each of which have requested to be furnished with fifty copies

The expense of making such a reprint would not be considerable, and would I presume, be included in the contingent expenses of the Halifax Commission which will be chargeable to the award.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Derby,
&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
January 5th, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying copy of a further despatch from Mr. Ford, enclosing an account of the expenses incurred on behalf of Newfoundland, in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission, amounting to thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty one dollars sixty-three cents.

Mr. Ford.
No. 44.
Dec. 29, 1877.

\$13,731 63.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Ford to the Earl of Derby.

[COPY.]

No. 44.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
December 29th, 1877.

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 39, of the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, an account, in duplicate, of the expenses incurred on the part of Newfoundland in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission, amounting to thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars sixty-three cents.

This sum is not inclusive of an item, memorandum of which is also enclosed in duplicate, of the share of Mr. Rothery's expenses borne by Newfoundland, amounting to four hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

The Earl of Derby,

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Colonial Office to the Foreign Office.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,
14th January, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 28th of December and 5th instant, forwarding despatches from Mr. Ford relating to the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission.

In returning herewith the original enclosures which accompanied your letters, I am desired to request that you will state to the Earl of Derby that Lord Carnarvon agrees with His Lordship in thinking that the amount of these expenses is fair and reasonable, and that he also concurs in the proposal that the records of the proceedings at Halifax should be reprinted in the manner proposed by Mr. Ford.

I am, &c.;

(Signed)

W. R. MALCOLM.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 10.

DOWNING STREET,
21st March, 1878.

SIR,—

11th March,
1878.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 6, of the 14th of January last, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office enclosing a correspondence with the Treasury relating to the expenses of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS BEACHE.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
March 11th, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you to be laid before Sir Michael Hicks Beach, copies of correspondence with the Board of Treasury respecting the expenses of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. From February to March 4.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Expenses of Great Britain and Canada	£12,000.00
Expenses of Newfoundland	£12,000.00
Half joint expenses	£12,000.00
Total	£36,000.00

of taking the dollars at four shillings each £32,410 10s
of this total £20,000 represent the share of Canada and New-
foundland in the expense of preparing and conducting the
Commission.

My Lords request that they may be informed whether
the Secretary of State is of opinion that the whole sum of

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Treasury to Foreign Office..

[COPY.]

TREASURY,
February, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, and the correspondence enclosed therein respecting the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will inform the Earl of Derby that my Lords will be prepared to advance such sum as may be necessary on this account from the Civil Contingencies Fund in preference to taking a vote for the service, at all events for the present, as they are indisposed to assume that the Government of the United States will finally refuse to abide by the award.

As far as my Lords can gather from the papers enclosed in your letter under reply, the amount which will have to be provided (and which will be ultimately payable from the award) is

Half joint expenses.....	\$12,017.42
Expenses of Great Britain and Canada	88,034.75
Expenses of Newfoundland.....	12,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$112,052.17

or taking the dollars at four shillings about £22,410; but of this total \$50,000 represent the share of Canada and Newfoundland in the expense of preparing and conducting the case.

My Lords request that they may be informed whether the Secretary of State is of opinion that the whole sum of

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

£22,410 as above stated, should be advanced from civil contingencies pending the payment of the award, or whether he considers that the Colonies should be asked to advance their share; in the latter case the sum to be advanced would be £12,500, or thereabouts.

My Lords assume that on payment of the award the amount of the expenditure incurred in connection with Mr. Rothery's mission and Mr. Ford's preliminary visit to Canada will be transferred to the exchequer, as an extra receipt on the vote for special missions, &c., and that the cost of such reprint of the proceedings of the Commission as may be considered necessary will also be charged to the award.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
March 4th, 1878.

Sir,—

With reference to your letter received on the 25th ultimo relating to the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission, the half joint expenses to be shared between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain is correctly stated at \$12,017.42, as is that of the expenses of Great Britain and Canada at \$88,034.75; but the expenses of Newfoundland amount to a sum of \$13,731.63, as furnished by the Newfoundland Government in an account enclosed in Mr. Ford's despatch, No. 44, of the 29th December, which was transmitted to you in my letter of the 28th January.

In the event of the Government of the United States finally refusing to abide by the award, the sum that would have to be paid, half by the Imperial Government and half by Canada and Newfoundland, would amount to a total of \$113,783.80, subject, however to the settlement as to a query contained in Mr. Ford's despatch of the 17th of December, as to whether the Imperial Government should bear half the charge incurred in the preparation of the Canadian case in 1873 and 1874, in view of the arrangement in this respect that was made between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, which was to the following effect: "That Canada and Newfoundland were to bear the expense of preparing their respective cases, and that the Imperial Government would bear the expense of preparing a memorandum on the Headland question; and that the expenses of the proceedings at Halifax should be shared between the Imperial Government and the Colonies respectively."

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

With regard to the expenses of Newfoundland, the sum of \$13,731.63 is shared between the Imperial and Colonial Exchequers. In the event of the award being paid there can be no doubt that the whole of the expenses incurred by the Imperial and Colonial Governments will be defrayed out of it. The simplest course to pursue would be to provide out of the Civil Contingencies Fund a sum of \$56,891.90, or half of the entire expense incurred, which is the utmost that the Imperial Exchequer can be called upon to bear. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, the Lords of the Treasury are right in assuming that on payment of the award, the amount of the expenditure incurred in connection with Mr. Rothery's mission and Mr. Ford's preliminary visit to Canada will be transferred to the exchequer as an extra receipt on the vote for special missions, &c., and that the cost of such reprint of the proceedings of the commission as may be considered necessary will also be charged to the award.

For convenience of reference I am to transmit printed copies of Mr. Ford's despatches No. 39 of the 17th of December and No. 44 of the 29th of that month.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 62.

DOWNING STREET,

December 10th, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to the telegraphic communications which have recently passed relating to the payment of the amount of the Halifax Fisheries Award due to Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to you for your information and for that of your Government a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury upon which my telegram of the 10th instant was founded.

Treasury, 6th
Dec., 1878.

I also enclose a copy of a letter which I caused to be addressed to the Treasury on the 23rd November on receipt of your telegram of the 22nd of that month.

C.O. to Treasury,
23rd Nov. 1878.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Colonial Office to the Treasury.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,
23rd November, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the paraphrase of a telegram received this day from the Governor of Newfoundland, communicating the wishes of his Government respecting the share payable to Newfoundland of the sum awarded to Her Majesty's Government by the Halifax Fishery Commission.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

P.S.—As the Newfoundland Government was informed that it was proposed to convert the money into sterling, and has not objected to this course, the Secretary of State for the Colonies infers that it is the wish of that Government that its share should be so converted; and Sir M. Hicks Beach will therefore be obliged by their Lordships giving instructions for the conversion into sterling of the proportion payable to Newfoundland.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Treasury to the Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

19231.

78.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

6th December, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you, in reply to the letters from the Colonial Office of the 23rd and 26th November, on the subject of the Halifax Fisheries Award, that, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State, they have asked the Bank of England whether they would be willing to convert the Canadian share of the Award into sterling at the rate at which they purchase eagles; and my Lords further requested the Bank, in the event of their being willing to accept that principle of conversion, to transfer £900,000 to the account which the Canadian Minister of Finance had opened in their books.

Subsequently, in pursuance of the request contained in Mr. Bramston's letter of the 23rd November, my Lords requested the Bank to follow the same course with respect to the share of the award belonging to Newfoundland, and to transfer on account of it £200,000 to the account of the Receiver General of Newfoundland in the books of the Bank.

The result of the transaction is as follows:—

The Bank has given £1,127,847 4s. 9d. sterling for the amount of the Award, \$5,500,000, paid in eagles.

Of this sum £900,000 has been transferred to the

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

account of the Canadian Minister of Finance, and £200,000 to the account of the Receiver General of Newfoundland.

The balance of £27,847 4s. 9d. is retained by the Board as a separate account at the Bank of England, pending settlement of expenses.

Of the amount thus retained, £22,784 2s. 1d. is due to Canada, and £5,063 2s. 8d. to Newfoundland. From this sum will have to be deducted the amount advanced out of Imperial Funds on account of each of the expenses of the Commission.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 57.

DOWNING STREET,

21st November, 1878.

SIR,—

F. O., 21st Nov.
1878.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office enclosing copy of a letter from the United States Minister at this Court which was delivered to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs this day, together with a draft for five million five hundred thousand dollars in gold coin in payment of the award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

A copy of a letter addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh, in acknowledgment of his communication and of the draft is also enclosed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

PRESSING.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
November 21st, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit Nov. 21st, 1878.
to you herewith, to be laid before Sir Michael Hicks Beach,
a copy of a letter from the United States Minister, which
was delivered to His Lordship to-day, together with a draft
for five million five hundred thousand dollars in gold, in \$5,500,000
payment of the Award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

I also enclose a copy of the letter addressed to him in Nov. 21st, 1878.
acknowledgment of this communication and of the draft.

I am to add that the draft has been forwarded to the
Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) TENTERDEN.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Welsh to the Marquis of Salisbury.

[COPY.]

LEGATION OF THE U.S., LONDON,
November 21st, 1878.

MY LORD,

I have been instructed by the President of the United States to tender to Her Majesty's Government the sum of \$5,500,000 in gold coin, this being the sum named by the two concurring members of the Fisheries Commission (lately sitting at Halifax under the authority imparted thereto by the Treaty of Washington) to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

I am also instructed by the President to say that such payment is made upon the ground that the Government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in Treaties and the security and value of arbitration between nations above all question in its relations with Her Britannic Majesty's Government as with all other Governments.

Under this motive, the Government of the United States decides to separate the question of withholding payment from the considerations touching the obligation of this payment which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government in correspondence, and which it reserves and insists upon.

I am besides instructed by the President to say that the Government of the United States deems it of the greatest importance to the common and friendly interests of the two Governments in all future treatment of any question relating to the North American Fisheries, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of the value of a participation by our citizens in the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces, and protests against the actual payment now made, being considered by Her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measure or as warranting any inference to that effect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN WELSH.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,

November 21st, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day and of the draft for \$5,500,000 in gold, which you have delivered to me in payment of the Award pronounced in favor of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty by the Halifax Fishery Commission on the 23rd of November, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of the 22nd Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

John Welsh, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

No. 1.

Mr. Everts to Mr. Welsh.—Communicated to the Marquis of Salisbury by Mr. Welsh, October 10th, 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON,

September 27, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by the President to present to the attention of Her Majesty's Government the sentiments of this Government respecting the result of the deliberations of the Commission, lately sitting at Halifax, for the determination of the question submitted to it under the Articles of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries. It is the purpose of the present communication to put you fully in possession of these sentiments that you may impart them to Lord Salisbury with the same frankness that they are disclosed to yourself.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

It is a matter of sincere regret to the President that the actual result of the deliberations of this Commission has been such as to require from this Government the course of observation upon the same which it becomes my duty to submit to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. For reasons of paramount importance to the interests of the two countries in their future treatment of the subject of the fisheries, a candid statement of the views of this Government as to the position in which the action of the Commission has placed those interests, is due alike to the British Government and ourselves. Nor are these views expressive only of the sentiments of the Executive Department of the Government. Upon the papers being laid before Congress for its necessary action, upon the question of making an appropriation from the Treasury to meet what should prove to be the proper obligations of the Government under the Treaty, Congress,

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

with great unanimity, concurred with the Executive in the opinion that the attention of the British Government should be invited to the subject of the Award, as looked upon by this Government, in advance of the final action of the Executive in reference to its payment. Accordingly, the sum appropriated by Congress to meet the Award is, by the "Appropriation Act" "placed under the direction of the President of the United States with which to pay the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the amount awarded by the Fisheries Commission, lately assembled at Halifax, in pursuance of the Treaty of Washington, if, after correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the conformity of the Award to the requirements of the Treaty, and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the Commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment without further communication with Congress."

The occasion of this correspondence with the British Government arises from the great importance of reaching a complete and explicit understanding between the two Governments, as to the conformity of the Award made by the Commission to the terms of the Treaty of Washington by which its authority and jurisdiction are communicated and defined. If the Award in respect to the fisheries had relation only to the sum of the payment involved, considerable as that is, the Government might prefer to waive any discussion which could affect no continuing and permanent interests of the two countries, and would, therefore, comprehend only such considerations as would touch the principles or elements of computation applied by the Commission in arriving at a pecuniary amount, the payment of which carried no consequences. It is true, even in such case, the indisputable right of the parties to an arbitration public or private, to examine an award in respect of its covering only the very matter submitted, should not be too readily relinquished from mere repugnance to question a result which, at least, if undisturbed, serves the good purpose of closing the controversy. If the benevolent method of arbitration between nations is to commend itself as a discreet and practical disposition of international disputes, it must be by a due maintenance of

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

the safety and integrity of the transaction in the essential point of the Award observing the limits of the submission. Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

But this Government is not at liberty to treat the Fisheries Award as of this limited interest and operation in the relations of the two countries to the important, permanent, and difficult contention on the subject of the Fisheries, which for sixty years has at intervals pressed itself upon the attention of the two Governments, and disquieted their people. The temporary arrangement of the Fisheries by the Treaty of Washington is terminable, at the pleasure of either party, in less than seven years from now. The Fisheries Award, upon such termination of the Treaty arrangements, will have exhausted its force as compensation for a supposed equivalent and terminated privilege. If the Government by silent payment of the Award should seem to have recognized the principles upon which it proceeds, as they may then be assumed or asserted by Her Majesty's Government, it will at once have prejudiced its own rights, when it shall become necessary to insist upon them, and seem to have concealed or dissembled its objections to the Award when Great Britain was entitled to an immediate and open avowal of them.

Upon these considerations the President and Congress have required that the sentiments of this Government respecting the Fisheries Award should be set before Her Majesty's Government, to the end that a full interchange of views, in a friendly spirit, between the two Governments, should leave no uncertainty as to the degree of concurrence or of difference in their respective estimates of this transaction.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Protocols of the Commission make no record of the steps by which the majority reached the conclusion which they announced as the Award of the Commission, and the dissenting Commissioner, on the other hand, arrived at so widely different a result. Had the record disclosed the methods of reasoning on the

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

processes of calculation respecting either of the privileges which, under the submission of the Treaty, were to be measured and compared, upon which these divergent results of their deliberations were reached, the task of exposing the manner and extent in which, in the opinion of the Government, the Award transcends, the submission of the Treaty would be much simpler. Indeed, in the view which this Government takes of the narrow and well-defined question submitted to the Commission by the Treaty, and of the indisputable result of the evidence pertinent thereto, there seems little reason to doubt that if the Protocols exhibited a trace even, of the elements of computation by which the two concurring Commissioners made up their judgment, they would inevitably disclose the infirmity of the actual Award, and make any careful demonstration of the same superfluous.

I desire that you will first call Lord Salisbury's attention to the nature of the question submitted to the Halifax Commission as adjusted through the diplomatic Conferences of the Joint High Commission, and expressed in the Treaty.

In the first place, the United States, in the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, did not intend to, and did not, waive or curtail in the least, the construction of the fishery and appurtenant privileges accorded in the 1st Article of the Convention of 1818, as claimed by them and actually possessed and enjoyed by them under such claim, at and before the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. Neither the Protocols of the Conferences of the Joint High Commissioners, nor the text of the Treaty negotiated by them, indicate any intention of submitting to the interpretation of the Halifax Commission the degree of privilege accorded to the United States by the Convention of 1818. On the other hand, it is manifest from the instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners, as well as from the Protocols of the Conferences, that a settlement of the disputed interpretation of the Convention of 1818 was contemplated as possible only by the diplomatic deliberations of the Joint High Com-

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

mission, and such conclusions thereon as they might find it in their power to embody in the Treaty of Washington. This task, however, they did not undertake, but provided only for a temporary possessory privilege that should supersede, during its continuance, any determination of such disputed interpretation. In this disposition of the subject, it would seem quite beyond the scope of the jurisdiction of the Halifax Commission to include in any measure of the additional privilege accorded to the United States by Article XVIII of the Treaty of Washington, any contribution for the enjoyment of the privileges accorded to the United States by the Convention of 1818, as claimed and actually possessed by them, at the time of the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. A reference to document No. 15, filed with the Halifax Commission, in support of the case of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and found at page 238 of the Congressional publication of the proceedings of the Halifax Commission, will substantiate this proposition.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

I do not regard this point of serious importance in the exposition of the subject, except that I desire to preclude, in behalf of the United States, any implication or argument hereafter to be drawn from my passing over, without criticism, this possible element in the admeasurement of the Award. The United States still maintains its interpretation of the privilege secured by the Convention of 1818, and protests against any implication from the magnitude of the Award of the Halifax Commission, or otherwise, from its proceedings under the Treaty of Washington, that the United States have sanctioned or acquiesced in, or by payment of that Award would sanction or acquiesce in any lesser measure of the privileges secured to the United States under the Convention of 1818, than, as is well known to Her Majesty's Government, they have always insisted upon.

In the next place the United States did not submit to the Halifax Commission under the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington any valuation of any general economic

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

or political advantages, which grow out of access to fishing grounds for the development of a mercantile or naval marine, and which, therefore, it might be argued, would be enhanced by adding the area of the inshore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the fields for that enterprise, from the earliest period, open to, and occupied by, the bold and hardy seamen of this country. Still less did the United States submit to that Commission a pecuniary measurement of the removal of occasions of strife between the fishermen, or misunderstanding between the Governments of the two countries, by the temporary obliteration of a restrictive line, dividing the inshore from the deep-sea fisheries on portions of the coast of British North America.

Both of these subjects are considerations, Governmental in their nature, suitable to be entertained, with many others, in the diplomatic negotiations which ended in the Treaty. They are neither of them computable in money. That which relates to the maintenance of good understanding and good neighborhood between the United States and the British North American Provinces can, least of all things, be admitted as an estimable element in a pecuniary computation. The importance of such maintenance of good understanding and good neighborhood the United States will never undervalue. In this interest large fiscal concessions were made by the United States in the adjustments of the Treaty of Washington. After such concessions the superadded submission to the Halifax Commission of the question of equalizing, by a pecuniary measure, those concessions with supposed equivalent concessions by Her Majesty's Government, was entertained and agreed to by the United States, mainly, if not entirely, in the disposition to meet any just interest of the British North American Provinces to be assured of the equality of these intended equivalents. But the maintenance of these good relations is of common interest to the two countries, and can never be made the occasion of pecuniary tribute, as if of more importance to one than to the other. No such calculation entered into the enlightened and conciliatory motives which animated and shaped the important

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

series of negotiations which produced the Treaty of Washington. In the definition of whatever unadjusted computation was referred, for pecuniary settlement, to the Halifax Commission, care was taken to include nothing which, suitably to the honour of both countries, was not measurable by a scale of industrial and commercial profits.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1873.

If these plain considerations shall be viewed in this light by Her Majesty's Government, it is hoped that a concurrence of opinion as to the nature of the question actually submitted to a pecuniary measure by the Halifax Commission may be easily reached.

It cannot be very material to recall Lord Salisbury's attention to the historical attitude of the two Governments towards the subject in contention as to the fisheries, by any present exposition of the matter. The sources of knowledge on this subject are common to the public cognizance of the two Governments. Our diplomatic intercourse has unfolded the views of successive British and American Cabinets upon the conflicting claims of mere right, on the one side and the other, and at the same time evinced on both sides, an amicable preference for practical and peaceful enjoyment of the fisheries compatibly with a common interest, rather than a sacrifice of such common interest to a purpose of insisting upon extreme right, at a loss, on both sides, of what was to each the advantage sought by the contention. In this disposition the two countries have inclined, more and more, to retire from irreconcilable disputations as to the true intent covered by the somewhat careless, and certainly incomplete text of the Convention of 1818, and to look at the true elements of profits and prosperity in the fisheries themselves, which alone, to the one side or the other, made the shares of their respective participation therein worthy of dispute. This sensible and friendly view of the matter in dispute was greatly assisted by the experience of the provincial populations of a period of common enjoyment of the fisheries without attention to any sea-line of demarcation, but with a certain distribution of industrial and economical advantages in

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

the prosecution and the product of this common enjoyment. The form of this experience was two-fold. First, for a period of twelve years under the Reciprocity arrangement of trade between the United States and those provinces; and, second, for a briefer period after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, under a system of licenses, which obliterated the sea-line of circumscription to our fishery fleet upon the payment of fees deemed adequate by the provincial Governments.

In this disposition and with this experience, the negotiations of the Treaty of Washington were taken up and produced the Fishery Articles of that comprehensive Treaty. The results of this experience, and the influence of this disposition, are plainly marked in the pertinent Protocol, and in the text of the Articles.

At the outset it was apparent that neither a confirmation or rectification of the old sea-line of exclusion, or the adoption of a new one, had any place in the counsels or purposes of Her Majesty's Government, or in the interests or objects of Her Majesty's provincial subjects. It had become thoroughly understood, that the line of the Convention of 1818 had become inapplicable, and in some respects insufferable to the common interests.

The mackerel, which, always an inshore as well as a deep sea fish, off our coasts, at the date of the Convention of 1818, and for twenty years after, as an object of pursuit to our fishermen, was confined to the coast of the United States, and that fishery was substantially unknown in any commercial sense, in the provincial waters. Either a change of habits in the fish, or an extension of the enterprise of our fishermen, had opened up the mackerel fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to our pursuit. The gradual increase of the fishing coast population of the provinces had supplied the fishermen and excited the local interests, for the prosecution from the shore, as the base of its operations, of the new industry of inshore mackerel fishery.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Upon the concurrence of these circumstantial changes it was natural enough for the coast population and the public men of the provinces to conclude that the territorial authority which, under the Convention of 1818, gave the provinces the monopoly of the inshore mackerel fishery, only needed to be insisted upon, by a vigorous exclusion of our fishermen, to be fruitful of great local prosperity.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1873

These calculations were disappointed. It was soon found that the provinces themselves were comparatively valueless as a market for mackerel, and that the quality of the fish, as respects the methods of its preparation for export, excluded it from the general foreign market which was open to the products of the cod fisheries. The near market of the United States was essential to the local prosperity of the inshore mackerel fishermen of the provinces. The political control of that market by the United States quite overreached the provincial control of the inshore fishing-grounds. Fish that cannot find a market will not long be pursued for gain; and the fishing-coast population and the statesmen of the provinces alike, saw that a participation in the mackerel market of the United States was the indispensable condition of prosperity to their inshore fishery. Experience confirmed the logic of this reasoning. While the Reciprocity Treaty endured, settlements thrived and wealth increased. When it was withdrawn, population shrunk and wealth declined; and, but for the hope of its renewal, a destruction of this industry seemed imminent.

Upon the other hand, the mackerel fishermen of the United States felt that a participation in the inshore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was no equivalent for a surrender of our mackerel market to the participation of the inshore fishermen of the provinces. They justly reasoned that this arrangement, in respect of the mackerel catch within the line, instead of placing the provincial fishing industry upon an equal footing with ours, really put us at quite a disadvantage. Ordinarily, home products have a certain measure of advantage over duty-free competing imports in freight,

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Everts to
Mr. Welsh.
Sept. 27, 1878.

ocean or inland—insurance, and interest, and factorage. But here, what passes for our home product is acquired upon the very shore of our foreign competitor. Its pursuit is at the expense of an extended voyage, with costly outfit and large investment, at great risk, with long delay, measured by heavy insurance and accruing interest. Bringing it to what is called the home market involves return voyage and the attendant burdens of expense. The farmer fishermen of the provincial coasts leave the plough in the furrow and the hay-cart in the field, and take to the simple implements and open boats, with which fishing from the shore is prosecuted, when the mackerel show themselves. They cure their catch as a part of their home labor, and ship it at low rates to our market by bottoms which make a returning commercial freight. At these odds, the share of the inshore mackerel fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence seemed to our fishermen but a poor addition to their former extensive rights to be purchased by so great a disadvantage in their general fishing industry, on our own coasts and in the deep sea, as well as inshore fisheries of the provincial waters.

These views, too, were confirmed by our experience during the Reciprocity arrangement, and after its close. Both periods unmistakably marked the policy of an open market for the products of the provincial fisheries as disastrous to our fishing industry.

With these opinions and these experiences, on the one side and on the other, the High Commissioners undertook an adjustment of the opposing interests upon the principle of obliterating the sea-line between the fishermen of the two countries, and finding such compensation for this concession as might seem equal and just.

In the Conferences of the Joint High Commission, it is very apparent that our High Commissioners regarded the obliteration of the sea-line as of no great pecuniary value to our fishing industry. Accordingly, they offered but 1,000,000

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dollars for this concession in perpetuity. No doubt politically, and in the interest of good neighborhood, this Government did regard, and at all times would regard, the restoration of the relations between the two countries in the common enjoyment of these fisheries, to the ancient footing of the Treaty of 1783, as most grateful in sentiment and as a most valuable guarantee against any renewal of strife. These considerations, for reasons already stated, could not be worthily entertained upon either side as an element of the pecuniary measure of the privileges to be accorded.

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In these Conferences it is not less apparent that Her Majesty's High Commissioners recognized the possession of our market for the product of the provincial fisheries as the one thing essential to the prosperity of those fisheries, which could not be dispensed with or replaced by any money purchase. This commercial advantage was, of course, both practically and suitably to the dignity of the negotiation measurable in money. It seemed to our High Commissioners to exceed in value to the provinces, as it unquestionably did in loss to us, any reasonable estimate of the value of the privilege our fishermen were to acquire. This basis, however, of freedom of the fishing grounds to our fishermen, and freedom of our market to the fishermen of the provinces, in simplicity and national equivalency, presented advantages which might well have dispensed with any nice calculation of comparative pecuniary values in the exchange.

Her Majesty's High Commissioners, however, thought that this exchange of privileges, even with the added concession on our part of throwing open to the provincial fishermen unrestricted participation in the valuable inshore fisheries of our own coasts above the thirty-ninth parallel, left still a claim for a pecuniary make-weight in favour of the provinces in the nature of owelty of partition. This led to the constitution of the Halifax Commission to consider and decide the single question whether, and how much, the pecuniary measure of the new fishing privilege opened to the United States fishermen exceeded the pecuniary measure of the new fishing

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Sept. 27, 1878. privilege opened to the provincial fishermen, and of the possession of our market, free of duty, for all the products of the provincial fisheries. This difference between the two pecuniary valuations was, in the nature of the problem, no less than by the terms of the Treaty, to be expressed and paid in money.

Upon the conclusion of the labours of the Halifax Commission, and the communication of the concurring judgment of the two Commissioners, awarding the sum of 5,500,000 dollars as the amount to be paid by the United States under the Fishery Articles of the Treaty, and the judgment of the dissenting Commissioner that no sum whatever was payable by the United States under those Articles, it became the duty of this Government to compare this result with the authority imparted to the Commission by the Treaty, and to determine whether it comported with, or transcended, such authority.

It will not, I think, be questioned by Her Majesty's Government that, upon the proofs and arguments, in whatever form submitted by the two Governments to the Commission, the practical measure of the concession to the United States under Article XVIII of the Treaty was simply of a free and equal right to take part in the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence within the three miles line, instead of being excluded therefrom, as we were under the Convention of 1818. Nor do I anticipate that you will find any dissent on the part of Lord Salisbury from the proposition, that the proofs fully show that the fishery thus opened to us was the mackerel fishery within that line. While both Governments must regret that the sure footing for a concurrence of views between them, which might have been furnished by a careful system of Protocols of the Conferences of the Commission, is wanting, yet the proofs on both sides leaves this proposition in no doubt. Indeed, since the publication by Parliament of the "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission" has disclosed the advices given from time to time to Her Majesty's Government by Mr. Ford, the very intelligent and circumspect British Agent in attendance upon the Commission, of the developments of the real subject for valuation,

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there seems to be no room for any difference of views between the two Governments on this point. Thus, in his despatch of September 10th, 1877, presenting the position upon the completion of the British evidence, and before the opening of the proofs on the part of the United States, Mr. Ford says: "The mackerel fishery being that most extensively pursued by the Americans in British waters, is the branch of the inquiry to which the greatest attention was devoted." In giving, too, in the same despatch, the general result of any pecuniary measure of benefit to the United States fishermen from the concession of Article XVIII of the Treaty, which the completed British proofs had presented as a basis for an award, Mr. Ford makes it very apparent that the mackerel catch within the three-mile line was the only item of appreciable importance. He says: "According to the evidence adduced on the British side it seems beyond doubt that at least three-quarters of the mackerel taken on the British North American coast is caught within the three-mile limit, while, owing probably to the existence of sandy shoals at some distance from the shore, the catch of this fish in the United States waters, north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, is principally beyond that distance." Mr. Ford, also, upon the mere British proofs, no less distinctly excludes the cod fishery as an element of the computation of the value to us of the concession of Article XVIII. He says: "The cod fishery is pursued to a limited extent only by United States fishermen within British territorial waters, and this is probably the case with regard to hake, haddock, pollock, &c.;" and, again, "the evidence is somewhat vague as to the proportion of cod fish taken by Americans in British inshores, and it does not probably amount to anything considerable, except on certain portions of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

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Mr. Ford's despatch, upon a survey of the counterproofs of the United States, which had just been completed, under the date of 30th October, 1877, presents the contention between the parties, and as recognized by both sides, in the same light. He says, "78 witnesses, in all, have been

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examined, and 280 affidavits filed on the United States' side; and, as was the case on the British side, the main part of it has been directed to the mackerel fishery, with regard to which the United States' Counsel have sought to establish the following salient points:—

“ 1. That the fishing grounds principally resorted to by the United States' fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are on the banks situated outside the three-mile limit, and at the Magdalen Islands, to which they had access previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington.

“ 2. That the fishing business is at the best an unprofitable one, as regards its net results to the owners or charterers of vessels. A mass of statistics has been put in evidence with a view to prove this assertion, and to show that the Canadian inshore fisheries can hardly be pursued by the United States' citizens except at a loss; while those on their own shore yielded a greater prospect of remunerative results.

“ 3. That the remission of duties on Canadian fish is a great benefit to the producer, inasmuch as the chief market for mackerel is the United States.”

In the same despatch Mr. Ford, in certain observations of his own upon the countervailing force of the proofs of the United States, as a whole, against the British proofs as a whole, shows that the valuation of the inshore mackerel fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opened to our fishermen, was the whole matter of contention before the Commission in respect of the concession of Article XVIII of the Treaty. He remarks, “ I may, however, observe that, as it has never been denied, even by the British side, that a certain portion of the mackerel taken by the United States in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is caught outside the three-mile limit, there could be no difficulty in producing a considerable number of

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fishermen who would truthfully depose that the majority of their successful trips had been made outside the limit of British territorial jurisdiction. The main fact, however, remains practically intact, viz., that without access to the inshores it would be impossible for the general business of mackerel fishing by United States vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to be pursued with profitable results."

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It seems to this Government quite certain, then, that upon a correct exposition of the submission of the Treaty, and the concurring action of the Two Governments in the production and application of what they deemed appropriate proofs, what the pecuniary value of our participation in the inshore mackerel fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was fairly estimated at, constituted the extreme limit of any possible pecuniary award by the Halifax Commission against the United States. If, upon any rational view of the criteria of this value before the Commission, the Award of the two concurring Commissioners of 5,500,000 dollars as a twelve years' purchase of the privilege can be maintained, it may be fairly conceded that the imputation of invalidity to the award for transcending the submission of the Treaty will fail of adequate demonstration. If, on the other hand, the candid exploration of the evidence shall show that there exists no rational proportion between this award and the unquestionable limits of value which any view of the testimony must assign to the subject submitted for valuation by the Treaty, as correctly interpreted, then by the very statement of the proposition it is demonstrated that the concurring Commissioners have passed their judgment of valuation upon some other subject than that defined in Article XVIII of the Treaty, and have transcended the submission to their decision. In such case, the antecedent authority imparted to the Commission by the two Governments fails to justify the Award, and the subject of the Fisheries remains at the arbitrament of the Governments, unconstrained though perhaps enlightened by the deliberations of the Halifax Commission.

In proceeding to apply the proposed test of conformity

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or nonconformity between the Award and the submission, I disclaim all right to trench upon the range of discretion, or to dispute the entire freedom in comparing, weighing, and extracting the true results from evidence which belongs to such special Tribunals as the Halifax Commission. I shall not seek in the least to impose any views of my Government upon the evidence in the place of any that may be assumed even to have been taken by the concurring Commissioners. I do, however, insist that upon any question of fact within the submission, the record of the evidence cannot be surpassed by spontaneous conjectures or imaginations of the Commissioners. I have no difficulty in saying that the error of the concurring Commissioners, if error they have fallen into, does not seem to me of this nature. That error is not of mistaking the evidence adduced upon the subject submitted to them, but of mistaking the subject submitted to them, and thus liberating their judgments from obedience to the evidence as thus adduced.

Fortunately, there are trustworthy criteria for determining the value of the concession of Article XVIII, as I have defined that concession to be. They are resorted to upon one side and the other, and, confessedly, furnish the material upon which the appraisement, if confined to the subject as truly defined, must turn. If, then, upon the evidence, if found conflicting or divergent, the largest measure of valuation deducible therefrom be given in favour of the concession of Article XVIII, and that extreme value shall show no rational or approximate relation to the sum awarded, there would seem to be no escape from the conclusion that the concurring Commissioners accepted some other subject for their appraisement than that submitted to them.

It happened that, before the Halifax Commission had concluded its labours, five fishing seasons of the Treaty period had already elapsed, and the actual experience of the enjoyment by the United States' fishermen of the privilege conceded, replaced any conjectural estimate of its value by reliable statistics of its pecuniary results. These statistics disclosed that the whole mackerel catch of the United States for these five seasons in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, both within

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and without the three-mile line, was 167,945 barrels. The provincial estimates claimed that three-quarters of this catch was within the three-mile line, and so to be credited to the privilege conceded by Article XVIII. The United States' estimates placed the proportion at less than a quarter. Upon the provincial claim of three-quarters, the product to our fishermen of these five years of inshore fishing would be 125,961 barrels. It was established, upon provincial testimony, that the price which mackerel bore in the provinces, cured and packed ready for exportation, was 3 dol 75 c. per barrel, and this would give as the value, cured and packed, of the United States' inshore catch for five years, the sum of 472,353 dollars. But in this value are included the barrel, the salt, the expense of catching, curing, and packing, which must be deducted before the profit, which measures the value of the fishery privilege, is reached. Upon the evidence 1 dollar a barrel would be an excessive estimate of net profit, and this would give a profit to our fishermen from the enjoyment for these five seasons of the fishery privilege, conceded under Article XVIII, of but 25,000 dollars a-year, or, for the whole Treaty period of twelve years, of 300,000 dollars.

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Although there would seem to be no reason for distrusting this commercial and pecuniary measure of the privilege in question, yet, if it should be pretended that the provincial value should not be taken, but the value in the market of the United States; and, further, that an extravagant rate of ten dollars per barrel should be assumed as that value; and, again, beyond all bounds of even capricious estimate, a conjectural profit of fifty per cent. should be assigned to the fishing adventures, we should have but 125,000 dollars a year or 1,500,000 dollars for the twelve years of the Treaty, for the gross valuation of the concession to the United States by Article XVIII, undiminished by a penny, for the counter-concessions of the United States of Articles XIX and XXI. Yet this sum, thus reached, is but little more than one-quarter of the Award of the concurring Commissioners, after taking into account the deductions required for the privileges of Articles XIX and XXI.

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The proofs disclose another wholly independent criterion of the value of the privilege conceded to our fishermen by Article XVIII of the Treaty, drawn from the experience of some years intervening between the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. The Provincial Government in these years adopted a license system, by which vessels of the United States were admitted to the inshore fishery upon the payment of fees for the season, rated by the ton. The experience of this system showed that under an exaction of 50 cents per ton, our fishing fleet took out licenses; that when the fee was raised to 1 dollar per ton, the number of licenses fell off about one-half, and when a fee of 2 dollars per ton was exacted, but few licenses were taken out. The fairness of this measure of the value of the privilege is obvious. It furnishes a compensatory rate between opposing interests, suggested and acted upon by them without coercion, and by concurring consent.

The tonnage taking out licenses under the first and lowest rate was about 32,000 tons. Assuming, contrary to experience, that this tonnage would have borne the highest rate of 2 dollars per ton, the sum of 64,000 dollars per annum would have measured the value of the privilege in question, and would have yielded for the Treaty period of twelve years 768,000 dollars. By this method of valuation of the privilege of Article XVIII (without deducting a penny for the counter-privileges of Articles XIX and XXI) would be but about 14 per cent. of the Award of the concurring Commissioners, after they had taken into account these privileges.

You will say then, to Lord Salisbury, that with every anxiety to find some rational explanation of the enormous disparity between the pecuniary computations of the evidence and the pecuniary measure announced by the concurring Commissioners, this Government has been unable to do so upon any other hypothesis than that the very matter defined in Article XVIII, and to which the proofs on both sides were applied, and the very matter measured by the Award of

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the concurring Commissioners, were not identical nor even similar, and that such Award, upon this reason, transcends the submission.

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The demonstration at which I have aimed appears so conclusive upon the mere consideration of the concession of Article XVIII, as to supersede, so far as the immediate argument goes, an exhibition of the reduction even of the moderate sum above assigned as the true appraisal of the concession of that Article, by the pecuniary value, as laid before the Commission, of the counter-concessions of Articles XIX and XXI. But a brief statement of the views of this Government on the treatment of these counter-concessions in the deliberations of the Halifax Commission is requisite both to the completeness and the frankness of this exposition.

In brief, it may be said that Her Majesty's Government formally insisted in their "Case" and in their "Reply," laid before the Commission, that the concession of Article XIX, whereby British subjects are admitted to the freedom of our coast fisheries north of the thirty-ninth parallel, is, to quote the language of the "Case," "absolutely valueless;" and that the concession of Article XXI, admitting fish and fish-oil, the product of the provincial fisheries, to our markets duty free, to quote the language of the "Reply," "has not resulted in pecuniary profit to the British fishermen, but on the contrary, to the American dealer or consumer."

If I have been at all successful in showing the enormous disproportion between the sum of 5,500,000 dollars announced as their award by the concurring Commissioners, and the pecuniary value which the evidence assigns to the concessions of Article XVIII by itself considered, I need spend little time in showing that these Commissioners must have accepted the views of Her Majesty's Government that nothing was to be allowed for countervailing value to the concessions

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of Articles XIX and XXI, or, that these Commissioners had in their minds a measure for the concession of Article XVIII still more inconsistent with the true Treaty definition of the subject described in that Article and submitted to the appraisal of the Commission.

If the concession of Article XIX was held by the Commissioners to be "absolutely worthless," as asserted in the "Case" of Her Majesty's Government, it must have been because the pecuniary profit to the provincial fishermen of the privilege as actually enjoyed by them was the true measure of estimation of the value of the concession. In this view the immense value of these fisheries, as shown in the evidence, all went for nothing, because the population, capital or enterprise in the provinces could not carry on what to them were remote fisheries in competition with our own coast population. Without insisting upon the unreasonableness of measuring the value of our fishing grounds by the incompetency of provincial resources to engage in the fishery opened to them, this disposition of the value of the concession of Article XIX recognizes the whole force and result of the reasoning by which I have assigned the true criteria of value for the privilege of Article XVIII, under the experience of the actual five years' enjoyment thereof by our fishermen, who were able to take advantage of the privilege, and did so, to the furthest extent compatible with profit. The view of the reasoning by which a right of fishery, valuable in its own capacity, is measured by the tenants' incapacity to fish, is obvious. It furnishes no true criterion of the rent value of a fishery, which is what needed to be got at both under Article XVIII and Article XIX. Under Article XVIII we are furnished a true criterion by the experience of a tenant, confessedly willing and able to improve the fishery to the utmost, and actually doing so.

I now desire you to present to Lord Salisbury's attention the subject of the concession of a free market in the United States for the products of the provincial fisheries, as made by Article XXI. The value of this privilege to the provinces

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was required by the Treaty to be measured by the Halifax Commission, and deducted from their appraisement of the concession of Article XVIII in favour of the United States. Mr. Everts to
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The statistics of the importation under this privilege showed that at the rate of duty prevalent before that concession, a revenue of about 200,000 dollars per annum on mackerel alone, and of more than 300,000 dollars on all kinds of fish (mackerel included) and fish-oil would have accrued to the United States. For the purpose of argument, conceding that but one-half of this annual sum of 300,000 dollars should be set down as pecuniary profit to the Provincial interests, the sum of 1,800,000 dollars would need to be deducted, on the score of Article XXI, from the true valuation of the privilege conceded by Article XVIII. If I have assigned correctly the highest possible measure of the privilege of Article XVIII, upon the evidence, as not being more than 1,500,000 dollars, this low valuation of the privilege of Article XXI more than extinguishes it.

Whatever disposition the concurring Commissioners made of this countervailing concession of Article XXI—whether they gave it a value commensurate with the statistical evidence of the revenue loss to the United States, and the market gained to the Provincial interest, or considered it absolutely valueless—the matter is one of much moment.

If these concurring Commissioners gave the sum of 5,500,000 dollars as the appraisement of the concession of Article XVIII, after deducting some 2,000,000 dollars for the countervailing concession of Article XXI, the argument, as it seems to this Government, adequate before, becomes still more conclusive that the measurement, thus enhanced to some 7,500,000 dollars was not applied and confined to the very subject submitted to the appraisement of the Commission by Article XVIII.

But, it may be said, these concurring Commissioners

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may have treated the concession of Article XXI as absolutely valueless to the Provincial interests, and it was competent for them to do so. But this alternative is little consistent with the whole tenor of the view of Her Majesty's Government, as maintained by successive Cabinets, and insisted upon in responsible negotiations, by their most eminent Representatives through a long course of years. Certainly, ever since 1851, when Lord Elgin, as Governor-General of Canada, communicated, through the British Minister at Washington, Sir Henry Bulwer, to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, the opinion of the British Government that the admission of the product of the Provincial fisheries duty free to our market was the one indispensable condition to our participation in the inshore fisheries of the Provinces, down to the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, the attitude of the British Government on this point has been explicit and unequivocal.

Lord Elgin declared, "Her Majesty's Government are prepared, on certain conditions and with certain reservations, to make the concession to which so much importance seems to have been attached by Mr. Clayton, viz., to throw open to the fishermen of the United States the fisheries in the waters of the British North American Colonies, with permission to those fishermen to land on the coasts of those Colonies for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the owners of private property, or with the operations of British fishermen.

"Her Majesty's Government would require, as an indispensable condition in return for this concession, that all fish either fresh or cured, imported into the United States from the British North American possessions, in vessels of any nation or description, should be admitted into the United States duty free, and upon terms in all respects of equality with fish imported by citizens of the United States."

The deliberations of the Joint High Commission, as

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preserved in the Protocols of their Conferences on the fisheries, exhibit, with perfect distinctness, the British opinion as to a free market for the product of the Provincial fisheries being a value to the Provincial interests which could not be missed, or replaced by a pecuniary substitute, in any settlement of the question. Thus our High Commissioners stated "that if the value of the inshore fisheries could be ascertained, the United States might prefer to purchase for a sum of money the right to enjoy, in perpetuity, the use of these inshore fisheries in common with British fishermen, and mentioned 1,000,000 dollars as the sum they were prepared to offer." The British High Commissioners replied "that this offer was, they thought, wholly inadequate, and that no arrangement would be acceptable of which the admission into the United States, free of duty, of fish, the produce of British fisheries, did not form a part." After a consideration of commercial equivalents, in which the offers of our High Commissioners were not accepted by the British High Commissioners, all such propositions on our part were withdrawn, and our Commissioners renewed their proposal to pay a money equivalent for the use of the inshore fisheries, and further proposed that, "in case the two Governments should not be able to agree upon the sum to be paid as such equivalent, the matter should be referred to an impartial Commission for determination." To this the British High Commissioners replied, "that it would not be possible for them to come to any arrangement except one for a term of years, and involving the concession of free fish and fish-oil by our High Commissioners; but that, if free fish and fish-oil were conceded, they would inquire of their Government whether they were prepared to assent to a reference to arbitration as to money payment." Our High Commissioners replied "that they were of opinion that free fish and fish-oil would be more than an equivalent for those fisheries, but that they were also willing to agree to a reference to determine that question, and the amount of any money payment that might be found necessary to complete an equivalent." Hereupon, as stated in the Protocol, "the British Commissioners having referred the last proposal to their Government, and received instructions to accept it," the fishery Articles of the Treaty were agreed to.

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These opinions of Her Majesty's Government were entirely in accord with the views of the leading Provincial statesmen. Mr. Stewart Campbell, of Nova Scotia, declared that "under the Reciprocity Treaty the total exemption from duty of all fish exported from the maritime Provinces to the markets of the United States was also a boon of inestimable value to the very large class of British subjects directly and indirectly connected with our fisheries and its resulting trade." Sir John Macdonald said, in the Parliament of the Dominion, "the only market for the Canadian No. 1 mackerel in the world is the United States. That is our only market, and we are practically excluded from it by the present duty. The consequence of that duty is that our fishermen are at the mercy of the American fishermen; they are made the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Americans. They are obliged to sell their fish at the Americans' own price. The American fishermen purchase their fish at a nominal value, and control the American market. The great profits of the trade are handed over to the American fishermen or the American merchants engaged in the trade, and they profit to the loss of our own industry and our own people."

It may be that Her Majesty's Government has surrendered these opinions, and that the statesmen of the Dominion and the people of the provinces now think that the possession of our market for the products of the provincial fisheries is of no pecuniary advantage to these provincial interests. In such case, in any future negotiation respecting the fisheries, this Government would expect no stress to be laid upon the question of the possession of our own markets. If Her Majesty's Government accepts the award of these concurring Commissioners as carrying the necessary consequence that the concession of Article XXI is of no value to British or provincial interests, that element of calculation will disappear from any possible exchange of equivalents that the exigencies of any future friendly negotiations may need to find at their service. A privilege that is valueless when granted to and enjoyed by a beneficiary may well be reserved

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and withheld, without the charge of its being ungracious to do so.

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If, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Government adheres to the views of the value of our market for the product of the Provincial fisheries, so often and so earnestly pressed upon the attention of this Government, and asserts that the Award of the concurring Commissioners must be held, upon necessary reasoning, to have measured and deducted this great value of free market from the appraisement of the concession of free fishing to us, made by them under Article XVIII, this Government will expect the more ready acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the proposition, that these concurring Commissioners, in their Award, mistook the subject submitted by Article XVIII to their pecuniary measurement, and exceeded the authority under which the Commission acted.

You will, however, very earnestly press upon Lord Salisbury's attention, in advance of any declaration from Her Majesty's Government of their present views of the value of our markets for the products of the Provincial fisheries, that this Government has not changed or at all modified its opinions on this subject. To dissemble or conceal from Her Majesty's Government this fact would be uncandid, and, by silence on our part now, breed mischief for future contentions or negotiations. This Government holds now, as it did by the mouth of its High Commissioners in the Conferences on the subject of the fisheries which produced the pertinent Articles of the Treaty, "That free fish and fish-oil would be more than an equivalent for those fisheries." The measure of pecuniary value which I have drawn from the revenue loss to the United States, calculated with extreme moderation, is an inadequate expression of the benefit to the Provincial interests and injury to our own from their free importations. It is still the opinion of this Government that the possession of our market is of vital importance to the maritime provinces, and such possession a formidable menace, if not a fatal wound, to our own fishing interests. I do not think that I

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misunderstand or misrepresent those interests when I say that, standing as we now do, midway in the Treaty-period, it would be better for those interests to surrender the enjoyment of the fishing privilege of Article XVIII for the remaining six years of the twelve, upon a resumption by the Government of the control of our own market for this unexpired period.

If Her Majesty's Government and the Provincial statesmen are firm in the opinion that the concession of Article XVIII parts with so much to us, and the concession of Article XXI is valueless to British and Provincial interests, it may be well worth while for the two Governments to consider whether a mutual resumption of these exchanged interests may not be desirable. In the future, as in the past, this Government will go very far in concessions to remove occasions of strife between the fishermen of the two nations. But these contributions to goodwill, as I have before insisted, are not to be confounded with pecuniary tribute on one side or the other.

It was in this spirit that the free importation of coal, salt and lumber, which was in debate as a measure of wholly domestic interest to ourselves, but with divided opinions, was proposed to the British Government for reciprocal arrangements in respect of these Articles to be incorporated in the Treaty of Washington. The proposal was rejected by the British Government and the Provincial interests, doubtless upon a measuring cast as to whether this reciprocity carried more benefit or injury to Provincial interests, and what we thought an appreciably greater advantage to the Provinces than to ourselves, was rejected as unimportant to them. The contrast between this indifference to a free market for coal, salt and lumber, and the inexorable demand for a free market for fish and fish-oil, speaks volumes for the pecuniary value of this latter to Provincial interests.

Her Majesty's Government, it may reasonably be

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assumed, has given to this Award of the concurring Commissioners its careful attention, and subjected it, in the light of the diplomatic negotiations which established the Halifax Commission, and the evidence before that Commission, to a comparison with the authority imparted by the Treaty, to determine whether it conforms to that authority and is valid, or transcends that authority and, for that reason, is void. Whatever opinion Her Majesty's Government may have formed on this point has not, so far as this Government is aware, been made public at home, and has not been communicated to this Government. In inviting a full exposition of the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the matter, as now brought into consideration between the two Governments, you will say to Lord Salisbury that, wholly unsupportable as the pecuniary measure of the single and fragmentary matter, not embraced in the diplomatic concurrence of the High Commissioners, and thus left by them to impartial appraisal, seems to this Government, it will receive and examine with entire candour any opposing views in maintenance of the validity of the Award which Her Majesty's Government may present. If, as I shall not cease to anticipate, Her Majesty's Government shall agree that the subject submitted to the Halifax Commission has not been adequately disposed of by the concurring Commissioners, the way will seem to this Government to be thereby opened for a more permanent and comprehensive settlement of the fishery interests of the two countries than was reached by the Treaty of Washington. If the present correspondence shall not result in this desired agreement, and even if the opposing views which may be communicated by Her Majesty's Government should affect our present judgment in the very matter of the validity of the Award, I cannot, in all candour, hold out any expectation that this Government can ever recognize the valuation of the countervailing concessions of Articles XVIII, XIX and XXI, involved in this Award, as a guide even, much less a standard, for any future treatment of the fishery contentions, which the exigencies of the situation as now left may require.

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Passing from the grave question which touches the essential elements of the Award, upon considerations vital to

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the whole system of arbitration, I desire you, further, to call Lord Salisbury's attention to a particular point in the actual Award; that is to say, the failure of the three Commissioners to agree in any result, and the consequent announcement of that inability, and the promulgation of the widely different conclusions which the two concurring Commissioners and the dissenting Commissioner had reached.

The question presented on the face of the Award of the Halifax Commission, viz., whether the concurrence of the three Commissioners in their Award was required by the Treaty, was made a matter of public discussion, both in Great Britain and in the Provinces, before and during the sitting of the Commission. In this discussion, so far as it has fallen under my notice, the legal, political, and popular organs of opinion seemed quite positive that this unanimity was required by the Treaty. In this country the matter was little considered, either because the British view of the subject was accepted, or because complete confidence in our Case, on its merits, supervaded any interest in the question. The point comes up now, for the first time, for consideration between the two Governments, and will need attention from either, only, in case Her Majesty's Government should fail to concur in the views of this Government which condemn the Award on the grave grounds already presented.

The question involves nothing more than the interpretation of the Treaty, and is quite clear of any intermixture with the substance of the Award as satisfactory or unsatisfactory to either party. It turns, first, upon the mere text of the Treaty; and, second, upon the surrounding circumstances and the different subjects to be treated by the various Boards of Arbitration framed by the Treaty of Washington, so far as they may be rightly resorted to in aid of a just construction of the text.

By the Treaty of Washington four Boards are constituted for the determination of certain matters to be submitted to their respective decisions.

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1. The Geneva Arbitration was composed of five members, in regard to whose deliberations and conclusions Article II of the Treaty expressly provides that "all questions considered by the Tribunal, including the final Award, shall be decided by a majority of all the Arbitrators."

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2. A Board of Assessors under the Geneva Arbitration, in case the Tribunal should not award a gross sum, was to be composed of three members. In the action of this Board, Article X of the Treaty declares that "a majority of the Assessors in each case shall be sufficient to a decision."

3. A Commission of three members to determine reciprocal claims between the two countries arising during the Civil War. Article XIII provides that "a majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case."

4. The Halifax Commission, composed of three members, undistinguished, among themselves, by any description of umpirage to either, and with no provision in any form for an award by less than the whole number. The Treaty expressly accepts awards, signed by the assenting Arbitrators, or Assessors, or Commissioners under the other Articles, while, in the case of the Halifax Commission, this provision takes the place of such acceptance: "The Case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter."

The argument from this comparison is obvious. The High Contracting Parties possessed a common system of jurisprudence, according to which a reference to Arbitrators *ex vi termini* required the Award to be the act of the Arbitrators, that is, of all of them. The parties to an arbitration, public or private, might accord to any lesser number the power of award, but express stipulations in the submission alone could carry that authority. Acting in full view of

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this rule, to which a desired exception needed to be expressed, in three cases, in the same deliberate and solemn instrument, the High Contracting Parties imparted the authority to a majority by careful and solicitous provisions to that end. In the case of the Halifax Commission, last in the order of the Treaty, and with the previous arrangements, in this regard, in their minds and under their eyes, this power is withheld. It is impossible, because it is plainly irrational, to say that a Treaty provision containing power to a majority to bind, and a Treaty provision expressing no such authority, mean one and the same thing. The High Contracting Parties have excluded any such conclusion, by the sedulous discrimination which the text of the Treaty discloses.

To the countervailing suggestion that this variation from the system of the Treaty in the case of the Halifax Commission is most reasonably accounted for by inadvertence on the part of the High Joint Commissioners, the answer is obvious. If either of the High Contracting Parties should so allege, which it certainly would not do without much deliberation, the suggestion would not affect the argument as to the meaning of the Treaty as it stood, but would be in the nature of an appeal to the other High Contracting Party to waive the objection and reform the Treaty. No doubt cases may exist where such appeals should be frankly responded to, though against interest.

But, you will say to Lord Salisbury that the suggestion of inadvertence in the negotiations, never to be lightly indulged in, overlooks an adequate and presumptively the real reason for the requirement of unanimity in the case of the Fisheries Commission, while it was expressly waived in the other submissions of the Treaty.

In the matters of computation submitted in the several other references of the Treaty, two circumstances distinguished them from that subjected to the Award of the Halifax

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Commission. First, they were wholly matters of determinate proof, an appraisement of the ships and cargoes destroyed by the *Alabama* and her consorts, an estimation of damages to persons or property suffered by individual British subjects or American citizens for which reparation should be made—these were matters of definite affirmative proof in pounds or dollars before any award could be asked, and were subject to correction by equally definite opposing proofs before any award could be granted. Second, the assessments carried no measurement of any still subsisting interests between the High Contracting Parties which would survive the payment of the several awards. It was then quite suitable to these references to accept the judgment of a majority and dispense with the concurrence of both parties, as represented in the Commissions, in the results of the contentions before them.

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The matter submitted to the Halifax Commission was different in nature, and in the relations of the High Contracting Parties to the subject of contention. Both these traits of this dispute conspired to urge upon the High Contracting Parties the need of every possible guaranty against unreasonable or illusory estimates on the part of the Commission to the prejudice of one party or the other. Besides, this computation touched a matter in which large classes and interests of either community felt a concern, and it was essential that dissatisfaction with results should be alleviated by confidence in the judgment. So vague a subject of valuation as the twelve years' prospective catch of mackerel within three miles of the shore on the coasts of the United States and of the Provinces, so diffuse a problem as the distribution of the burdens of duties between producer and consumer, gave too large a range for floating speculations, unless anchored to sober sense by the requirement of unanimity. The permanent importance of these valuations in future negotiations of the two countries forbade their submission to any Commission uncontrolled by the necessary concurrence of the Representatives of both countries in any award. The interests and feeling of the large populations, on the one side and the other, dependent for prosperity, if not for livelihood, on these fisheries, made the two Governments careful to

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secure them, in any result, against a sense of injustice as well as of disappointment, by the conservative requirement of unanimity.

In submitting to Her Majesty's Government the failure of the Commissioners to come to the agreement which, in this interpretation of the Treaty, is requisite to the validity of the Award, the Government wishes to lay no undue stress upon this objection. If Her Majesty's Government concurs in this construction of the authority conferred upon the Halifax Commission, this agreement between the Governments will enable them, presently, to make more complete, as well as more satisfactory, arrangements for the reciprocal interests of the industry and commerce of the Provinces and of the United States than at present exist. If, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Government shall announce to this Government their construction of the Treaty to be that the concurrence of a majority of the Commissioners warrants a valid award, notwithstanding the declared dissent of the third Commissioner, this Government will not refuse to accord to that opinion, thus expressed, all the weight which it desires for its own views. You will therefore say to Lord Salisbury that, upon such a declared disagreement upon the true interpretation of the Treaty in respect of unanimity of the Commissioners, this Government will regard the maintenance of entire good faith and mutual respect in all dealings under the beneficent Treaty of Washington as of paramount concern, and will not assume to press its own interpretation of the Treaty, on this point, against the deliberate interpretation of Her Majesty's Government to the contrary.

You will promptly communicate these views to Her Majesty's Government by delivering a copy of this despatch to Lord Salisbury, and requesting an early attention to its contents.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WM. M. EVARTS.

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No. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

November 7, 1878.

SIR,—

Her Majesty's Government have given their attentive consideration to the despatch relating to the proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, addressed to you by Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State of the United States, a copy of which you were good enough to place in my hands on the 10th ultimo; and I have now the honor to make the following observations in reply, which I shall feel greatly obliged by your communicating to Mr. Evarts with the least possible delay:

The Marquis of
Salisbury to Mr.
Welsh.

Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the frankness with which Mr. Evarts has requested you to communicate to them the views of the Government of the United States on this question, and it is their desire to reciprocate in the fullest degree the wish expressed by Mr. Evarts to come to a complete and explicit understanding between the two Governments as to the conformity of the Award made by the Commission to the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

I must, in the first instance, recall to your recollection the circumstances which led to the organization of the Halifax Commission.

The Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, between Great Britain and the United States, terminated in 1866, not from any desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to put a period to its stipulations, but in consequence

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of the notice provided for in Article V of that Treaty having been given by the United States Government. The mutual privileges in respect of free fishing and free trade in certain productions, which had under its operation been enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States and of Her Majesty's North American Possessions, thus came to an end. The effect of this determination of the Reciprocity Treaty was to revive the difficulties incidental to the Fisheries question; difficulties so well known to both Governments that it is needless for me to enlarge upon them on the present occasion.

The danger, however, of collision between the fishermen of the two nations began to manifest itself soon after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty; and Her Majesty's Government were anxious to come to a speedy and satisfactory solution of the question. With this view Her Majesty's Minister at Washington addressed, on the 26th January, 1871, a note to Mr. Fish, in which he stated that Her Majesty's Government deemed it of importance to the good relations which they were ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights belonging to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively with reference to the Fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them affecting the relations of the United States towards those Possessions.

As the consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it was very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, he was directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission which should be composed of members to be named by each Government, should hold its sessions

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at Washington, and should treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions arising out of the Fisheries, as well as all those affecting the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's Possessions in North America. The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh.

To this note Mr. Fish replied on the 30th January of the same year, and whilst stating that the President shared with Her Majesty's Government the appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested for the consideration of the proposed Joint High Commission, he added that it would be desirable to include in the deliberations of that Commission a consideration of the other questions then at issue between the two Governments, particularly those known as the *Alabama* claims.

It was, thus, owing to the importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the Fisheries question, and to their anxiety to come to a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties connected with it, that the negotiations were commenced which led to the organization of the Joint High Commission and ultimately to the Treaty of Washington. A large portion of the deliberations of that Commission was devoted to the difficult and long-standing question now under consideration, and after many proposals and counter-proposals, including offers on the part of the United States' Commissioners to grant commercial privileges far in excess of the mere remission of duty on fish and fish oil, in order that they might acquire for United States fishermen unrestricted access to the inshore waters of British North America, Articles XVIII XXV and XXXII and XXXIII were at length agreed to, and constitute the authority under which the Halifax Commission acted.

Article XXII provided that,—

“ Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII of this Treaty are

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The Marquis of
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of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII of this Treaty; and that any sum of money which the said Commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such Award shall have been given."

The Acts necessary to enable the several Articles of the Treaty relating to the fisheries to be carried into effect were passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain on the 6th August, 1872; by the Parliament of Canada on the 14th June, 1872; by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island (which did not at that time form part of the Dominion) on the 29th June, 1872; by the Colony of Newfoundland on the 28th March, 1874; and by the United States Congress on the 25th February, 1873. So scrupulous, moreover, were Her Majesty's Government that United States citizens should enjoy in the fullest degree the benefits secured to them under the Treaty, that United States fishermen were admitted to the practical use of the inshore fishing grounds in advance of the formal Legislative Acts necessary for that purpose, and this concession was acknowledged by the Government of the United States as a "liberal and friendly act." Her Majesty's Government consider that it is important, in examining this subject, to bear in mind the distinction between that part of the Treaty relating to Fishery rights in British waters and the part relating to claims then pending on other heads. As regards the Fishery rights, the citizens of the United States were, by the Treaty, put into actual possession

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and enjoyment of them. That enjoyment has been had and cannot be recalled. Whether any and what sum was to be paid by the Government of the United States for the rights thus conceded was to be determined, and determined without appeal, by the Tribunal constituted under the Treaty.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh.

United States fishermen having entered into the enjoyment of the privileges thus secured to them, it became necessary to take immediate steps for the constitution of the Commission appointed to meet at Halifax in the manner prescribed by the Treaty.

Various circumstances, however, with which your Government are familiar, contributed to occasion delay in the complete organization of the Commission, and it was not, therefore, until the 1st March, 1877, that an identic note was addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London by the Earl of Derby and by the United States Minister in London, requesting that his Excellency would be pleased to name the third Commissioner in the manner provided for by Article XXIII of the Treaty. His Excellency thereupon named M. Maurice Delfosse, the Belgian Minister at Washington, and apprized the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, and Belgium of the selection thus made.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government having previously appointed Sir Alexander T. Galt to be their Commissioner, and Francis Clare Ford, Esq., to be their Agent, and the Government of the United States having similarly appointed the Honourable Ensign H. Kellogg to be their Commissioner, and the Honourable Dwight Foster to be their Agent, the constitution of the Commission was complete in accordance with the terms of the Treaty; and after previous communication between the three Commissioners, the 15th June, 1877, was fixed for the first day of meeting.

The Commission was accordingly organized by holding the first conference at the City of Halifax on that day, when

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all the Commissioners were present and produced their respective powers. The Honourable Dwight Foster and Mr. Ford were also present as Agents of their respective Governments.

M. Delfosse was then, upon the proposal of the United States' Commissioner, elected President of the Commission, and a Secretary having been appointed by him, the three Commissioners proceeded, in accordance with the XXIIIrd Article of the Treaty, to make and sign a solemn declaration that they would impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity.

The Commission then, after a meeting on the next day for the purpose of approving and signing the Protocol of the previous day's proceedings, adjourned until the 28th day of July, 1877.

The Commission having met pursuant to adjournment on the 28th day of July, the United States Agent named the Counsel retained on behalf of the United States, and at the next Conference, held on the 30th day of July, the Case of Her Majesty's Government was opened, and was concluded on the 18th day of September; that of the United States of America was opened on the 19th of the same month, and closed on the 24th day of October.

It is unnecessary that I should here recite each step in these lengthened proceedings: it will be sufficient to note that eighty-four witnesses in all were examined on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and seventy-eight on the part of the United States of America. These witnesses were subjected to the most searching cross-examination by Counsel of the greatest ability; and amongst those examined were to be found the names of many persons who, from their special knowledge of the subject, both practically and generally, were qualified to express an opinion, and whose

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evidence was entitled to the greatest weight in the investigation of the matter.

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Three hundred and nineteen affidavits were produced in support of the Case of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and two hundred and eighty in support of that of the United States; the deponents comprising those who were also in a position to give valuable and convincing testimony with regard to the Fisheries, but who from various causes were unable to give oral evidence before the Commission.

A voluminous mass of documentary and statistical matter was produced and submitted to the Commission on either side, and about fourteen entire days were devoted to the arguments of Counsel upon the whole case.

The Commission held in all seventy-eight sittings, of about four hours' duration each, and the proceedings terminated on the 23rd day of November, 1877, by the announcement of the following Award:

"The undersigned Commissioners appointed under Articles XXII and XXIII of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th May, 1871, to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX and XXI of said Treaty, the amount of any compensation which in their opinion ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States, under Article XVIII of the said Treaty;

"Having carefully and impartially examined the matters referred to them according to justice and equity, in conformity with the solemn declaration made and subscribed by them on the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven;

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“Award the sum of five millions five hundred thousand dollars, in gold, to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the provisions of the said Treaty.

“Signed at Halifax, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

(Signed)

“MAURICE DELFOSSE.

“A. T. GALT.”

“The United States Commissioner is of opinion that the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington are greater than the advantages conferred on the United States by the said Treaty, and he cannot, therefore, concur in the conclusions announced by his colleagues.

“And the American Commissioner deems it his duty to state further, that it is questionable whether it is competent for the Board to make an Award under the Treaty, except with the unanimous consent of its members.

(Signed)

“E. H. KELLOGG,

“*Commissioner.*”

It was thus assuredly not without the most thorough and laborious investigation of the question submitted to their appreciation that a majority of the Commissioners arrived at the decision above quoted; and it must be observed that the whole of the proceedings were held in strict conformity with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, whilst the Award was given by a majority of the Commissioners in the very terms contained in Article XXII of the Treaty.

In the despatch which has been communicated to Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Evarts seeks to invalidate the

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Award, which is the result of this exhaustive investigation, upon the ground that, in estimating the claims of Great Britain, the Commissioners must be assumed to have taken into consideration circumstances which the Treaty of Washington had not referred to them. There is nothing upon the face of the Award which gives any countenance to the supposition that the Commissioners travelled beyond the limits assigned to them by the Treaty. Mr. Evarts' argument in favour of this contention is entirely deduced from what he considers to be the magnitude of the sum awarded. It is, he contends, so far in excess of what the United States' Government believe to be the true solution of the problem submitted by the Treaty, that some factor which the Treaty has not recognized must necessarily, in his opinion, have been imported into the calculation.

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Mr. Evarts proceeds to give in detail the considerations by which, in his judgment, the result arrived at should be tested. He gives his reasons for believing that mackerel is the only fish to whose capture in the waters opened by Great Britain any value should be assigned, and that no account is to be taken of herring, halibut, cod, hake, pollack or bait fishes. He computes the number of mackerel which the United States' fishermen have caught within a three-mile line from the shore during the years of the Treaty period which have expired; and infers from it the number which they are likely to catch within the same area during the interval that remains; and he concludes this branch of his argument by estimating, on various hypothesis, the profit which the United States' fisherman is likely to have made from the mackerel which he has probably caught. On the other side, he estimates at a high value the profit which the British fishermen have derived from the opening of the markets of the United States; and concludes that the sum fixed by the Award is so much larger than these considerations would have justified, that the United States' Government can only explain its magnitude on the assumption that the Commission has mistaken the question that was referred to it.

That Mr. Evarts' reasoning is powerful it is not necessary

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for me to say ; nor, on the other hand, will he be surprised to hear that Her Majesty's Government still retain the belief that it is capable of refutation. But in their opinion, they would not be justified in following him into the details of his argument. These very matters were examined at great length and with conscientious minuteness by the Commission whose Award is under discussion. The decision of the majority was given after full hearing of all the considerations that either side was able to advance ; and that decision, within the limits of the matter submitted to them, is, under the Treaty, without appeal. The argument of Mr. Evarts amounts to a review of their Award upon the questions of fact and of pecuniary computation referred to them. He contends that the sum awarded is excessive ; and that therefore the Award must have been arrived at by some illegitimate process. But to argue against the validity of an Award, solely on the ground that the conclusion arrived at by the Arbitrators on the very point referred to them is erroneous, is in effect the same thing as to dispute the judgment which they have formed upon the evidence.

Her Majesty's Government do not feel that it is their duty to put forward any opinion, adverse or favourable, to the decision which the majority of the Commissioners have passed upon the affidavits and depositions which they had to consider. Her Majesty's Government could not do so without undertaking the same laborious investigation as that which was performed by the Commission, a task for which the interval which has been left between October 10, the day on which Mr. Evarts' despatch was delivered to me, and November 23, the day on which the payment awarded is to be made, would certainly not suffice.

But they are precluded from passing in review the judgment of the Commission by a far more serious disqualification. They cannot be judges of appeal in this cause, because they have been litigants. As litigants they have expressed the view upon the facts which they felt bound in that capacity to maintain. Their computations have been totally different

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in method and result from those which the American Counsel sustained, and which, in part, Mr. Evarts reiterates in his despatch. The interpretation which they have given to the data laid before the Tribunal has been in complete antagonism to his. They have been of opinion, and have insisted with all the force of argument that their Agents could command, that 15,000,000 dollars was the legitimate compensation which, under the Treaty, was their due. The majority of the Commissioners has decided to reduce that claim nearly by two-thirds. Having formally engaged to submit the matter to this arbitration, they do not think that it is open to them to inquire how it was that the Commission came to form an opinion upon their claims so widely different from their own. Still less can they admit that either side is entitled to treat this difference as ground for assuming that the Arbitrators have imported into their judgment considerations which the Treaty did not authorize them to entertain. Her Majesty's Government can only accept now, as on similar occasions they have accepted before, the decision of the Tribunal to which they have solemnly and voluntarily submitted.

The Marquis of
Salisbury to Mr.
Welsh.

At the close of his despatch Mr. Evarts refers to a consideration, which I ought not to pass over without observation, though he does not place it in the first rank among the objections which he raises against the Award. He calls attention to the fact that the Award of the Commission was not unanimous, and that in the Treaty of Washington no stipulation is, in this case, made that the decision of the majority is to be binding.

The opinion that, according to the Treaty of Washington, the Fishery Commission was incapable of pronouncing any decision unless its members were unanimous, is one in which Her Majesty's Government are unable to concur.

It is not difficult to produce from text-books, even of very recent date, authority for the doctrine that in Inter-

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national Arbitrations the majority of the Arbitrators binds the minority unless the contrary is expressed.

“Halleck’s International Law,” edited by Sir Sherstone Baker, 1878, says (Chap. xiv, Sec. 6):—

“The following Rules, mostly derived from the Civil Law, have been applied to International Arbitrations where not otherwise provided in the Articles of Reference. If there be an uneven number the decision of a majority is conclusive.”

Bluntschli (Sec. 493) says:—

“La décision est prise à la majorité des voix.”

Calvo, (i, p. 791), lays down:—

“A défaut d’obligations nettement tracées dans l’acte de compromis, les arbitres, pour s’acquitter de leur mandat, se guident d’après les règles tracées par le droit civil: ainsi ils doivent procéder conjointement, discuter et délibérer en commun, décider à la majorité.”

I am not aware of any authorities who, in respect to International Arbitrations, could be quoted in the contrary sense; and it would not be difficult to show, by a reference to cases in the American as well as in the English Courts, that the same rule has always been judicially applied in the case of Arbitrations of a public nature.

The language and stipulations of the Treaty itself, so far as they are explicit upon the subject, point to a similar conclusion. Mr. Evarts, indeed, argues that the requirement of unanimity was intended, because, while it is not disclaimed in the case of the Fishery rights, it is disclaimed in the case

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of three other Arbitrating Tribunals set up by the Treaty. It is evident that, at most, this omission would have left the matter in uncertainty. The suggestion that the framers of the Treaty meant by their silence to prescribe a mode of proceeding which, before a Tribunal thus constituted, is unexampled, can only be accepted on the hypothesis that they were deliberately preparing an insoluble controversy for those by whom the Treaty was to be executed.

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It appears to me that if the language employed in the case of the other Tribunals set up by the Treaty be examined carefully a more probable solution of the difficulty may be found. The words used in each case are somewhat peculiar, and lend themselves to the supposition that what the draftsman was thinking of when he employed them was not the question whether unanimity should or should not be required, but under what circumstances the Tribunal should be held to be fully constituted for the purpose of giving a decision. It was obvious that in the course of a protracted and manifold inquiry, in which questions would constantly come up for decision, it was a matter of great practical importance to lay down whether for each decision the presence of the whole Tribunal was required, or whether any condition might be prescribed under which, in spite of the absence of any one member from illness or other cause, a valid decision might yet be given.

The difficulty of conducting, on the more rigid rule, a lengthened inquiry, involving frequent decisions, is a matter of ordinary experience. A common mode of escape from it is to fix some number, short of the entire compliment, as the quorum or minimum number which must be present to give validity to a decision. The framers of the Washington Treaty adopted an arrangement somewhat different in form, but similar in effect. They laid down that the decisions should be valid so long as they were adopted by a number not less than the majority of the whole body. That this is the meaning of the three passages in which the word majority appears may be gathered both from the expressions them-

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selves and from the connection in which they are found. The following is a portion of the first paragraph of Article XIII on the Commission of Civil War Claims:—

“They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments in support of, or in answer to, any claims; and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each Government, as Counsel or Agent for such Government, *on each and every separate claim*. A majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for an Award in each case.”

Here it is evident that the multiplicity of the claims was the matter specially under consideration; and that “the sufficiency of a majority of the Commission for an Award” was stipulated with a view to the possible delay which the requirement of a full Tribunal in each case might cause. That the majority should be sufficient for an Award in the case of one member being absent was a rule which it was necessary to lay down; for where frequent decisions are not required, provisions of the kind are not customary. On the other hand, it is a universal practice that upon public Arbitrations thus constituted, in case of difference of opinion, the majority shall prevail. It is, therefore, consistent with sound principles of interpretation, to assume that the phrase was meant to apply to the point on which a provision was necessary, and not to the point on which a provision was superfluous.

The same reasoning is applicable to the case of the Geneva Tribunal, which had to decide on the alleged failure of neutral duty in Great Britain as to seventeen different ships, beside questions arising in respect to damages. The Board of Assessors which was provided in case the Geneva Tribunal had not awarded a gross sum was a Commission of Claims which would have had to adjudicate upon a very large number of individual losses. In these cases, therefore, as in that which has been just adverted to, the Joint High Com-

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mission took a natural and a judicious course in providing that a decision should not be invalid by reason of the absence of a member of the Tribunal, so long as a majority concurred in the Award.

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On the other hand, no such provision was necessary in the case of the Halifax Commission, which, beyond questions of procedure, had but one issue before it, and but one decision to pronounce. In this case it was not necessary to lay down, as in the other cases, that "a majority of the Commissioners should be sufficient for an Award," or that "all questions should be decided by a majority of *all* the Arbitrators."

This construction of the Treaty appears to Her Majesty's Government more natural and more respectful to the Joint High Commission than the assumption that, having resolved to leave one particular case to a mode of Arbitration which was entirely novel, and wholly unlikely to issue in a decision, they carefully abstained from the use of any words to indicate the unusual resolution they had formed.

It further appears to Her Majesty's Government that a distinct intimation of the true meaning of the Joint High Commission in respect to the Fishery Award is to be found in the composition of the Tribunal which they adopted. This constitution is consistent with the intention that the majority should decide; it is not consistent with the supposed intention that the dissent of one Commissioner should prevent any decision from being pronounced. The XXIIIrd Article of the Treaty makes the following provision for the constitution of the Tribunal:—

"The Commissioners referred to in the preceding Article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say:—

"One Commissioner shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, and a

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Marquis of
Salisbury to Mr.
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third by Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this Article shall take effect, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the Representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

“The Commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

“Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Commission as its Agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission.”

This is the ordinary form of Arbitration in which each side chooses an Arbitrator, and an umpire is chosen by an indifferent party to decide between the two. The appointment of the umpire is of no utility, the precautions for securing his impartiality are unmeaning, if the adverse vote of one of the Arbitrators may deprive his decision of all force and effect.

In ordinary phraseology the decision of a body of mem-

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

bers means a decision come to by a majority of voices. In the common use and understanding of language, this is the interpretation which suggests itself to every reader, when it is stated that a number of men have expressed an opinion or have arrived at a determination. The requirement of unanimity is the exception, and therefore can only be conveyed by an explicit statement. There are, of course, well-known exceptions, as in the case of trial by jury. But in such cases the constitution of the deciding body is diametrically opposed to that adopted in the case of the Fishery Commission. Instead of a provision that two-thirds shall be named by the parties to the suit, the most elaborate precautions are taken that the whole body shall be unbiassed. It is obvious that when unanimity is to be required, when any one member of the deciding body is to have the power of nullifying all the proceedings and preventing a decision, such an arrangement will only be endurable on the condition that each member shall be so chosen as to be as far as possible free from any inclination to exercise that power on one side rather than on the other. If a jury were constituted on the principle that the Plaintiff should choose one-third of it and the Defendant another third, very few persons would be found to expose themselves to the cost of an action at law. Had it been known five years ago that an Award would be prevented by the dissent of one of the members of an arbitration constituted on the same principle, though I do not venture to conjecture what the course of the United States' Government would have been, I feel confident that England would have declined to enter upon so unfruitful a litigation.

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Her Majesty's Government may appeal to a cogent proof that in accepting this Arbitration they did not contemplate that the Award was liable to be prevented by the requirement of unanimity. Believing, in agreement with the majority of the Commission, that they were heavy losers by the exchange of concessions contained in Articles XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Treaty, they nevertheless have for five years allowed those concessions to come into force, trusts to the compensation which the Commission would give to them. That they have done so is a sufficient proof that

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

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they did not anticipate a construction of the Treaty which would make the delivery of an Award almost impossible. A valuable property has actually passed into the enjoyment of others, and cannot be recalled. The price to be paid for it was to be determined later by a Tribunal agreed upon between the parties. Is it conceivable that they should have deliberately constituted a Tribunal for this purpose, in which a decision could be wholly prevented by the dissent of a member nominated by the party to whom the property had passed?

Reciprocating cordially the courteous and friendly sentiments by which Mr. Evarts' language is inspired, Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the United States' Government will not, upon reflection, see in the considerations which have been advanced any sufficient reason for treating as a nullity the decision to which the majority of the Commission have arrived.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

REPORT OF HONOURABLE W. V. WHITEWAY,
Q. C., IN RE HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION,
UNDER WASHINGTON TREATY, 1871.

*In the matter of the Halifax Fishery Commission under the
Washington Treaty of the 8th of May, A.D., 1871.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

December 3, 1877.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that, pursuant to the instructions received by me from your Excellency, I left St. John's on the 9th day of June last for Halifax, Nova Scotia. Upon my arrival there, I immediately placed myself in communication with Francis C. Ford, Esq., the Agent of Her Majesty's Government.

Report of Hon.
W. V. Whiteway
Q. C.

The Commissioners met on the 15th day of June, and having made and subscribed the prescribed declaration, general rules of proceeding, to the preparation of which our attention had been devoted, were adopted, and Counsel were nominated by the Agents, respectively, of Great Britain and the United States. I then returned to St. John's for the purpose of collecting the necessary testimony and securing the attendance at Halifax of the witnesses requisite to sustain the case for Newfoundland. Proceeding forthwith again to Halifax, I have been constantly engaged in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon me until my return to St. John's on the 29th ultimo. On the 23rd ultimo, an award was made by the majority of the Commissioners, awarding to Great Britain

HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Report of Hon.
W. V. Whiteway
Q. C.

the sum of 5,500,000 dollars in gold. I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Commission, so far as the same have been printed and handed to me. I have requested that fifty copies of the proceedings shall be forwarded to your Excellency as soon as the same are printed.

In making this report, I desire to record my appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Ford as well to Her Majesty's Government as to the Dominion of Canada and this Island. His thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the subject combined with a well-directed indefatigable energy has been brought to bear with great judgment. To the ability with which he has discharged the important and delicate duties devolving upon him in the management of this case are attributable to a great degree, in my judgment, not only the successful result but the harmony which has peculiarly characterized this important and complicated investigation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY.

His Excellency

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER,

Governor, Commander in Chief, &c.,

Newfoundland.

DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO
THE WOUNDING OF A FRENCH SUBJECT NAMED JEAN
BAPTISTE BRUTON AT HELLIERS HARBOR.

Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 51.

DOWNING STREET,
10th October, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter which has been received at the Admiralty from the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. *Contest*, reporting the result of an enquiry which he had made into the circumstances attending the wounding of a French subject named Jean Baptiste Bruton at Helliars Harbor, by a fisherman of the name of James Dempsey, who appears to have been handed over to the civil authorities at St. John's to deal with, and I should be glad to be informed of the action which may be taken by your Government in the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

 DESPATCHES.

Commander Snowden to Captain Sullivan.

[COPY.]

H. M. S. "CONTEST,"

At St. John's, 21st August, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that whilst laying at Conch Harbour, I received the accompanying letter respecting a case of shooting by a British subject.

2.—On the morning of the 13th I arrived at Bontelad at Helliers Harbour, and learnt as follows, viz.: On the night of the ninth instant the French captain, Rebours, of the brig *Union*, of Banie, who is the only Frenchman fishing from Helliers Harbour, directed two of his boys to watch Dempsey's movements. They followed him about in a boat until he landed and went up to his room, when they proceeded to his stage. Shortly after a shot was fired from the direction of Dempsey's room, and one of the boys was wounded.

3.—I directed the Surgeon of H. M. ship under my command to examine the wound, and he reported that the boy was in no danger, and had received a flesh-wound in the thigh apparently from a buck-shot.

4.—I enclose the sworn depositions of the captain and boy.

5.—Dempsey left the harbour to fish on the 11th instant, but as I was returning to the ship he arrived and I interrogated him. He voluntarily stated as follows, viz.: "On the 9th instant, I had been trading on board a schooner in the harbour and left her in the morning and had been drinking. I went to my stage and got my net and laid it out at the mouth of the harbour. As I was doing so I saw a boat pulling about which I hailed but got no reply. I returned to my stage, and on reaching my room saw the boat alongside the stage. I again hailed the

 DESPATCHES.

“boat, but received no reply. I then took the gun from the rack and emptied out the shot and fired it to frighten the persons in the boat, but one of the shot must have stuck in the tow wadding and struck the boy. I had no intention of hurting any one.”

6. As I am of opinion that it is not a case that I could have disposed of summarily, I have brought Dempsey to this port with a view to his being handed over to the Civil Power.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the French captain only desired that Dempsey should remove his room to another harbor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. F. SNOWDEN.

Captain G. L. SULLIVAN,
Or Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

DESPATCHES.

[COPY.]

No. 24.

H. M. S. "ROVER,"

At St. John's,

27th August, 1878.

Submitted for the information of the Commander in Chief. The man Dempsey has been handed over to the Civil Authorities at St. John's to await trial.

(Signed)

J. BARNARDISTON,

Captain and Senior Officer.

Vice Admiral

Sir E. A. INGLEFIELD, K.C.B.

 DESPATCHES.

Captain of Brig "Union" to Commander at the Station.

[COPY.]

Translation.

BONLITAD,

11th August, 1878.

TO THE COMMANDER OF THE STATION:

I have the honor to inform you that the man James Dempsey, an inhabitant of Bonlitad has fired on two of my men whereby one was wounded in the leg on the night of the 9th or 10th instant.

These two men were in a boat keeping watch, as I am obliged to keep watch on my habitations both afloat and ashore, being always encumbered with salmon, and finding oftentimes that my provisions and utensils are often taken in the night.

The man James Dempsey always uses threatening words when I make any remarks to him. On the 7th September, 1877, at 8 P.M., I placed a herring net at the head of my vessel. There were no English craft in the harbour but those belonging to the inhabitants. About 11 P.M. my watch saw the aforesaid go out in his punt and return in half an hour. On the 8th at 3 A.M., I sent my men to look at the net, but they could see nothing of it; it was taken. Having no positive proof, I did not accuse him of this theft. On the 15th of the same month I weighed and left for France.

The next day my net was spread to dry near the room of James Dempsey. The man Matthews, guardian of my premises for forty years,

DESPATCHES.

has assured me that he recognized my net in the one being dried. I also found, on my arrival this year, many of my flakes stripped of the twine that they were covered with, and I can accuse no one but the aforesaid of the theft.

I beg of your Commander to inquire into these complaints, &c.,

I am, &c.,

The Captain of the Brig *Union* of Binie.

(Signed)

RABOUS ANGE,

Shipowner A. Besuelow.

DESPATCHES.

[COPY.]

The complaint of Jean Baptiste Bruton, a native of France, taken upon oath, and who saith on the 9th August, 1878—"I was ordered by my captain, together with Francois Thomovan, another boy, to watch James Dempsey; we followed him about the harbour, and about 11.30 he landed at his stage. A shot was fired from the direction of James Dempsey's room a few minutes after, and I received a wound in my thigh."

(Signed) JEAN BAPTISTE BRUTON.

Sworn before me at Helliers Harbour, 14th August, 1878.

(Signed) W. F. SNOWDEN.

 DESPATCHES.

[Copy.]

The complaint of Francois Ange Rebours, Captain of the French brig *Union*, of Binie, taken upon oath, and who saith—"On the night of the ninth day of August, 1878, about 9.30, I sent two of my boys, viz., Jean Baptiste Bruton and Francois Thomovan, in a boat to watch James Dempsey who I suspected of going to rob my nets. The boys followed him as ordered. About 11.30 p.m. a shot was fired from the door of James Dempsey's room (nobody actually saw who fired) and Jean Baptiste Bruton was wounded in the right thigh by one shot.

"The said James Dempsey left here in his boat on the 11th August, 1878, about noon. I do not know his whereabouts.

(Signed) CAPTAIN REBOURS.

Sworn before me at Helliers Harbour, 13th August, 1878.

(Signed) W. F. SNOWDEN,
Lieutenant and Commander of *Contest*.

DESPATCHES.

Governor Sir John Glover to Sir M. Hicks Beach.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 80.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
24th October, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 51 of the 16th instant, relative to the wounding of a French subject named Bruton at Helliers Harbour, and requesting further information as to the steps taken by the Government of this Colony in the matter.

I now enclose copies of the letter of the Attorney General of Newfoundland to the complainant and of my own letter to the Commander of H. M. S. *Contest*, which will, I trust, supply the information desired.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

The Right Honorable
Sir M. E. HICKS BEACH, Bt.,
&c., &c., &c.

 DESPATCHES.

The Attorney General to the Private Secretary.

[COPY.]

24th October, 1878.

SIR,—

I beg to enclose copy of a communication addressed by me to Francois Ange Rebours, relative to the charge made against James Dempsey for shooting at Jean Baptiste Bruton, and I beg also to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that Rebours did not appear to prosecute, nor did either of the witnesses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. V. WHITEWAY.

H.M. Attorney General.

H. JACKSON, Esq., R.A.,
Private Secretary.

DESPATCHES.

Attorney General to Francois Rebours.

[COPY.]

30th August, 1878.

SIR,—

I beg to inform you that James Dempsey, charged with feloniously shooting at Jean Baptiste Bruton, has been committed for trial, and in order to meet your convenience he will be tried at Twillingate, the nearest port and town in which the Supreme Court sits to the locality where you are carrying on the fishery. The Court will commence its session at Twillingate on the 13th day of September, and as the witnesses Jean Baptiste Bruton and Francois Thomovan are in your employ and under your control, I therefore rely upon you to have them at Twillingate on the 13th day of September, without fail.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. V. WHITEWAY.

H.M. Attorney General for Newfoundland.

FRANCOIS ANGE REBOURS,

Master of the French Brig *Union*,
Helliars Harbor.

DESPATCHES.

Sir J. Glover to Lieutenant Commander Snowden, R.N.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 84.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
23rd August, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with enclosures, and to thank you on behalf of my Government for the measures you have taken in your magisterial capacity for bringing to St. John's the British subject reported to have fired upon and wounded a Frenchman at Helliers Harbour.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

Lieutenant Commander

W. F. SNOWDEN, R.N.,

H. M. S. *Contest*.

DESPATCHES.

**DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO
MINING GRANTS AND LICENSES.**

The Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 67.

DOWNING STREET,
20th December, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of the Executive Council of Newfoundland for the half-year ended the 30th of June last.

2.—In the record of proceedings which took place in the Council on the 6th of February, I observe references to orders made in regard to the non-forfeiture in certain conditions of mining grants issued on that part of the coast where the French have fishery privileges, and being within the half-mile limit on the said coast, and also to an order made to the effect that all persons holding licenses of search inside the half-mile limit on the same part of the coast are to make selections and take up their grants by the end of the year.

3.—I should be glad to receive some explanation in regard to these passages as to what has given rise to the orders in question.

4.—I trust that the instructions contained in the despatch from the Secretary of State of the 7th of December, 1866, No. 19, as modified by

DESPATCHES.

the later despatch from Earl Granville of the 15th March, 1869, No. 3, in regard to the grant of land or interest in lands or of other rights within the half mile limit referred to, are strictly and duly observed.

5.—You will be so good as to inform me whether this is the case, and I should be glad also to receive from you a form of the grant of mining licenses which are referred to in some instances in the Minutes of Council, as granted on the West Coast “with the usual half mile reservation,” and further to be informed whether any such licenses to search have been granted on the West or North East Coasts without such reservation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of the Executive Council of Newfoundland for the half-year ended the 30th of June last.

In the record of proceedings which took place in the Council on the 6th of February, I observe references in orders made in regard to the non-observance in certain conditions of mining grants issued on that part of the coast where the French have lately discovered and being within the half-mile limit on the said coast, and also in an order made to the effect that all persons holding licenses of search inside the half-mile limit on the same part of the coast are to make excavations and take up their grants by the end of the year.

I should be glad to receive some explanation in regard to these passages as to what has given rise to the orders in question.

I trust that the instructions contained in the despatch from the Secretary of State of the 7th of December, 1868, No. 12, as modified by

 DESPATCHES.

Governor Sir John Glover to Sir M. Hicks Beach.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 7.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

6th January, 1879.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 67, of the 25th ultimo, requesting an explanation in regard to a minute of my Executive Council of the 6th of February, 1878, referring to the non-forfeiture of mining Grants on that part of the coast where the French have fishery privileges, and directing the holders of such grants to make selection and take up their grants accordingly.

2.—The 2nd paragraph of the accompanying Minute of Council explains the reason why these grants were made not subject to the usual condition of forfeiture in case of not being worked within a certain time.

3.—The 3rd paragraph also explains the Minute of the 6th of February, 1878, which was issued because the previous minute of the 6th of December, 1877, would otherwise have given the holders of search licenses a continuous right to three square miles of land, and as there were other applicants for mineral grants in that part of the Island, the holders of these search licenses were ordered to select the one mile they wished to occupy, so as to leave the remaining land available to be granted to other applicants.

4.—Neither of these orders applies to any land within the half mile limit, and no grant or license has been issued by the present Government conferring any right to, or interest in, land within that limit.

DESPATCHES.

5.—Certain search licenses were issued by the preceding Government, but the working of those has been forbidden as you are aware, from the correspondence regarding Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s lead mine at Port-au-Port. With the exception of these licenses the orders conveyed in Earl Granville's Despatch, No. 3, of the 10th of March, 1869, have been strictly carried out, nor has the present Government ever infringed them.

6.—I enclose a form of the Mineral Search License issued, as requested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

The Right Honorable

Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bt..

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

Extract from Minutes of the Executive Council of Newfoundland.

[COPY.]

January 4th, 1879.

His Excellency laid before the Council a despatch from the Right Honorable the Colonial Minister in reference to Minutes of Council of February last, and requesting information as to orders therein made, relating to mining grants and licenses of search on that part of the coast where the French have fishery privileges.

A Minute of Council, dated 6th December, 1877, had shewn that licenses of search on these parts of the coast, having been withheld by the direction of the Secretary of State, it was considered unfair that the applicants who had paid the prescribed fees should be required to renew their applications at renewed costs. It was therefore ordered that their applications should be held to be of continuous validity. A similar exemption from forfeiture was also considered fair for similar reasons in the cases of holders of grants who were restrained from working, pending a settlement of questions in dispute between the British and French Governments.

The order requiring holders of licenses of search inside the half mile (where no prohibition applied) to make selection and take up their grants by the end of the year was issued because it was important to avoid further delay in the occupation of the mineral lands.

No licenses have been issued without the half mile reservation or provision subjecting them to treaty rights.

(Signed,)

E. D. SHEA,

Clerk Executive Council.

 DESPATCHES.

 DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO THE
 TRAFFIC IN BAIT AND ICE.

Governor Sir John Glover to Sir M. Hicks Beach.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 56.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 26th June, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose for your consideration, a copy of an address from the House of Assembly, accompanied by the report of a Select Committee of the House, and evidence taken on the subject of the traffic in bait and ice, and its effect on the codfishery of the country.

2.—I would observe that this address and report represent a very strong opinion prevailing generally throughout the colony on the matters in question, and it is hoped that Her Majesty's Government may find themselves able to comply with the wishes expressed in the address, and to enforce the provisions of the convention and Act therein mentioned.

DESPATCHES.

3.—It was at first proposed in the Legislature that a special Act should be passed to prohibit the traffic, and the alternative of the present address was adopted at the suggestion of the Government, who thought it the most expedient course of action.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

The Right Honorable

Sir M. E. HICKS BEACH, Bt.,

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

The Colonial Office to Governor Sir J. H. Glover.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 68.

DOWNING STREET,
25th December, 1878.

SIR,—

I duly received your Despatch, No. 56, of the 25th of June, in which you forwarded a report (with evidence) of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, relating to the traffic in bait and ice which is carried on in the colony with fishermen of the United States to an extent which is represented as having a very injurious effect upon the fishery.

2.—I have also considered the address of the House of Assembly, founded on that report, respecting the opinion that this traffic should be prohibited, and urging that directions may be given for causing the provisions contained in the Convention with the United States of America of 1818, and the Imperial Act, 59 Geo. 3, cap. 38, to be put in operation, with the object of carrying such prohibition into effect.

3.—This matter was previously brought to the notice of my predecessor in your Despatch, No. 104, of the 31st of October, 1877, to which he replied on the 7th of January of this year.

4.—I thought it advisable on the receipt of your despatch, now under acknowledgment, to take the opinion, in the first instance, of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries in this country, as to whether the reported deterioration of the bait fisheries might not be met by some general regulations for their prevention.

DESPATCHES.

5.—I enclose a copy of the report which I have received in reply.

6.—It will be perceived that the general conclusion of the Inspectors, who are gentlemen of large experience in such matters, is to the effect that *the operations of man have but a very slight effect on the supply of herring*, and that with the experience of this country before them, they doubt the necessity of any legislation for the protection of herring ; that they doubt the propriety of interfering, under any circumstances, with the capture of bait, as well as the possibility of making any regulation which would be effectual, applicable to the territorial waters of a single country, and that reasoning from analogy, they would hesitate to advise the adoption of any regulations for the preservation of caplin or squid.

7.—You will notice, in addition to these general conclusions, the observations of the Inspectors as to the regulations which were established on the north-west coast of Scotland, which operated with considerable hardship to the fishermen, without there being, apparently, any increase in the number of fish, and which gradually fell into disuse and were subsequently repealed.

8.—With this report before them, Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel uncertain whether any failure in the bait fishery of Newfoundland would be remedied by the adoption of the measures proposed by the House of Assembly, and whether the practice which is complained of, and which it is sought to prohibit, has been sufficiently proved to have diminished the actual quantity of bait visiting the coast ; although the increased competition of the Americans may have made it less easy for the local fishermen to secure the bait they require for their own fishing.

9.—But apart from this view of the question, Her Majesty's Government deem the present moment inopportune to effect any such change in practice, as that which it is desired should be established, they are giving their most careful consideration to the whole question of the fisheries, both as regards United States subjects and the subjects of France, and they feel that a satisfactory solution of the several important

DESPATCHES.

points at issue might be considerably hindered by action in the direction suggested by the Assembly.

10.—You will be so good as to communicate this despatch to your Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

Sir JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries to Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

HOME OFFICE,

September 30th, 1878.

SIR,—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing, by direction of Secretary Sir Michael Hicks Beach, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, with an address from the House of Assembly "relating to the deterioration of the bait fisheries of Newfoundland, and the measures proposed to be taken to remedy this evil."

Sir Michael Hicks Beach is so good as to ask us whether, without entering into a consideration of the course recommended by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, we could suggest any general regulations, applicable to fishermen of whatsoever nationality, for the preservation of the bait.

The term "bait," as it is used in the papers which have been sent to us, appears to comprise three distinct things,—herring, caplin and squid.

Herring appear to be used as bait for cod in the early part of the season; squid during the summer and autumn; and caplin during the other portions of the year.

The caplin (*mallotus villosus*) is nearly allied to the smelt, but it is not met with in British waters; we have, therefore, no personal information respecting this fish.

DESPATCHES.

Squid are, we believe, occasionally used as bait in this country, but their use is only occasional, and we have no personal experience regarding them.

As therefore, Sir M. Micks Beach has asked us to furnish him with such suggestions as our experience may enable us to make in regard to bait, and as our experience does not extend either to caplin or to squid, we conceive that we shall be complying strictly with his wish by confining our observations to herring.

Herrings, usually immature or "spring" herrings, are largely used by line fishermen as bait, both in England and Scotland.

During a portion of the year the line fishermen are mainly dependent on the herrings as bait.

A few years ago Parliament imposed a close season for herrings on the West coast of Scotland. The close season extended to herrings taken both for food and for bait; it is admitted to have occasioned considerable hardship to the fishermen; it does not appear to have been attended with any increase in the number of herring, it gradually fell into disuse; and so far as the North-west of Scotland is concerned, it was repealed; so far as the South-west of Scotland is concerned it ceased to be observed.

A great many persons locally interested in the Scotch herring fisheries, are desirous of reenacting this close season, or for taking some other means for the increase of the herrings; but they are unanimous or almost unanimous in saying that this close season or these regulations must not apply to herrings taken for bait. With the experience of previous legislation before them, they are satisfied that no restrictions whatever must be imposed on the capture of herrings for bait.

We may say that similar conclusions were expressed to us during our enquiry into the crab and lobster fisheries of Great Britain, many of the most experienced fishermen we found desired that some well-considered regulations should be made for the development of these fisheries.

DESPATCHES.

But nearly every fisherman considered that these regulations should not in any case apply to the crabs taken for bait.

Their argument seemed to us, we may add, perfectly sound. Bait is of such importance to the fishermen, and in certain seasons and in certain places so difficult to be got, that we should in this country, at any rate, strongly dissent from any regulations which might interfere with its capture. So far, then, as the mere question of bait is concerned, we doubt the propriety of any regulations interfering with its capture. But we also doubt the necessity, we doubt the possibility of any operations of man interfering with the stock of herrings in the sea.

The allegation that the stock of herrings is materially reduced by the operations of the net-fishermen, has been constantly made in various parts of the kingdom. But notwithstanding the constant increase of netting, the annual number of herrings taken by man has been continually and regularly increasing. Though the quantity of herrings taken off the Scotch coasts is now ten times greater than it was fifty years ago, there are no indications that this prodigious increase in their capture has made any impression on the stock of herring in the sea.

It is true that there are some reasons for thinking that the increase of netting has prevented the herrings from entering some of the inland locks which used to be frequented by them ; there is at any rate no doubt that herrings have deserted, or partially deserted, certain portions of the coast which were previously frequented by them. But in the first place it is not absolutely clear that their desertion of such portions of the coast has been due to the operations of man ; and in the second place it is not clear that if it be so due, any regulations which could easily be made would obviate the evil.

It is not clear that the desertion of certain portions of the coast by the herrings is due to the operations of man, (1) because it is a well known and ascertained fact that the fish do desert certain places for long series of years, whether they are netted or not ; and (2) because it has also been ascertained that they have not been driven from other portions of the coast by unrestricted netting.

DESPATCHES.

Even if the herring desert certain portions of the coast in consequence of the excess of netting, it is not easy to see how any regulations which man could make would obviate the evil.

The regulations which man could make, or at any rate which any single nation could make, must necessarily apply to the territorial waters of that country. But herrings are just as easily taken ten miles from the shore, or even fifty miles, as within three miles of it. The greater number of herrings are in fact taken more than ten miles from the land; and it is the almost universal opinion of fishermen, that the operations of man have a greater effect in breaking up the shoals out at sea a long distance from land than close to the shore.

Regulations, therefore, applicable to the territorial waters would have the effect of driving the fishery further from the shore. They would have no other effect whatever.

Writing, then, simply with the experience of this country before us, we doubt the necessity of any legislation for the preservation of herring; we doubt the propriety of interfering under any circumstance with the capture of bait; and we doubt the possibility of making any regulations, which would be effectual, applicable to the territorial waters only of a single country.

Reasoning only from analogy we should also hesitate to adopt any regulations for the preservation either of caplin or of squid. But as on these points we have no experience we do not venture to pronounce a positive opinion on them.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach will observe that we have confined the preceding observations strictly to the point on which he has asked our opinion, viz., the possibility of making any regulations applicable to all fishermen of whatsoever nationality for the preservation of bait.

There are other points connected with these papers such as the relative values of the cod and bait fisheries to the Newfoundland fishermen

DESPATCHES.

or the difficulty of allowing the sale of a fish three miles from the shore—the sale of which was illegal within three miles from the shore—on which we forbear from making any observations whatever.

We venture in forwarding this reply, to transmit with it copies of our report (1) on the Herring Fisheries of Scotland, (2) on the Crab and Lobster Fisheries of Great Britain, in which many of the arguments which we have summarised in this letter are stated more fully; and we have only to add that if there is any other point on which Sir Michael Hicks Beach desires information, and in which it may be in our power to assist him, it will afford us much pleasure to do so.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

FRANK BUCKLAND.

S. WALPOLE.

Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries.

The Honorable

R. H. MEADE,

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

ORDER IN COUNCIL LEAVING CERTAIN ACTS TO THEIR OPERATION.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 48.

DOWNING STREET,
21st September, 1878.

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. 50, of the 26th of June, viz.:

41 Vic., Cap. 2, An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing roads, bridges, and other public works within this colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same.

Cap. 7.—An Act to confirm the Consolidated Statutes.

Cap. 8.—An Act to amend the Criminal Law.

Cap. 9.—An Act to amend the course of procedure on the Equity side of the Supreme Court.

Cap. 10.—An Act relating to the duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.

DESPATCHES.

Cap. 11.—An Act to regulate the office of Clerk of the General Assembly.

Cap. 12.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company.”

Cap. 13.—An Act to extend the provisions of the law relating to the rebuilding of St. John's to the South-side of the harbour of St. John's, and for other purposes.

Cap. 14.—An Act respecting Passenger Steamers.

Cap. 15.—An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals.

Cap. 16.—An Act respecting the Fishery of Lobsters.

Cap. 17.—An Act for preventing the introduction and spreading of Insects destructive to crops.

Cap. 18.—An Act to authorize the raising by loan of a sum of money for the Public Service of this colony.

Cap. 19.—An Act to indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the colony.

Cap. 20.—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-eight, and for other purposes.

Cap. 21.—An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

DESPATCHES.

With regard to the "Trustees Act, 1878," cap. 10, I beg to point out that section 9 prevents any investment of trust funds on landed securities without the approval of a judge, unless the operation of the Act is expressly excluded by the trust instrument under section 13. I should be glad to be informed whether this was intended by the Legislature.

I should further wish your Government to consider whether too much responsibility is not imposed upon the Magistrate under the Act, Cap. XIV, "Respecting Passenger Steamers," by its being left to his discretion to decide how far the time, occasion and circumstances of the case affect the number of passengers which ought to be carried. An amendment in this respect appears to me to be desirable.

I have, &c,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

 DESPATCHES.

 ORDER IN COUNCIL LEAVING CERTAIN ACTS TO THEIR
 OPERATION.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 50.

 DOWNING STREET,
 10th October, 1878.

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, entitled No. 5, of 1878, "An Act to amend Chapter forty-nine, Title fourteen of the Consolidated Statutes, respecting the Customs," a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 50, of the 26th of June, last.

I have, &c,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

**DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO THE
LOSS OF THE *MARIAN* AND *RESOLUDA*,**

The Board of Trade to the Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

M. 10,545.

BOARD OF TRADE,

(MARINE DEPARTMENT,)

WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.,

14th August, 1878.

WRECK INQUIRIES.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo., reporting the further steps taken by the Government of Newfoundland with regard to the cases of the *Marian* and *Resoluda*, and to offer the following observations for the consideration of Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

As regards the case of the *Marian*, wrecked in Norman Cove on the 30th August, 1877, although it was stated in the Attorney General's letter of the 12th December last, that the evidence of the light-keeper at Cape Norman was essential to the success of any prosecution of the wreckers, and the reason then given for its absence was that such evidence could not be obtained before the spring, it would appear from Sir J. Glover's despatch of the 26th ultimo, that that evidence has not yet been obtained, and that the Attorney General doubts the success of any further proceedings in the matter, in the absence from the colony of the late master and crew of the vessel.

DESPATCHES.

Thus nearly a whole year has elapsed, and the evidence of a most important witness, who was also the purchaser of the wrecked property, has not been obtained.

As regards the case of the *Resoluda*, although there are good grounds for believing that the master of that vessel was in collusion with the wreckers, and that he wilfully stranded his vessel in Coneyne Gulch, Fogo Island, in order to place her in the hands of these marauders, neither the wreckers nor the master have been brought to justice, and the failure is again attributed to the departure of the master and crew, although no reason is given why they were not detained, or why a complete and full enquiry was not made on the spot before the captain left.

In connection with this subject, the Board of Trade would, also, again draw attention to the cases of the *Acadia* and *Adonis*.

As regards the *Acadia*, the exact circumstances under which she was wrecked in St. Lawrence harbour, or on whom blame and punishment should fall, have never been satisfactorily explained.

With regard to the case of the *Adonis*, wrecked in Wild Cove, Bay of Islands, in December, 1874, under unknown circumstances, the Board of Trade have received (enclosed in your letter of the 6th instant) the report of an investigation as to the fate of the crew, made by the Inspector General of Police in October of last year, which goes far to prove the innocence of the brothers Benoit, who were suspected of murder. It does not, however, throw any light upon the facts of the case, and the Board of Trade cannot but regret that this investigation should not have taken place till after the lapse of nearly three years—a delay which might afford ample time to conceal any traces of crime, if such was committed, and could not fail to make the collection of facts very difficult, if not impossible.

From these instances it would appear that cases of wrecking in Newfoundland of the most unscrupulous character are not unfrequently occurring, with absolute impunity to those concerned in them.

DESPATCHES.

Such steps as have been commenced by the Government, with a view to criminal proceedings against the wreckers, have altogether failed, nor have any formal inquiries into the circumstances connected with the wreck been instituted.

For this purpose it would seem that the Colonial Government have ample powers under the "Acts respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates," of Newfoundland, and the Board of Trade have no hesitation in saying that, whether or not the obstacle in the way of criminal prosecution could be surmounted, such inquiries ought to have been held, as they are not criminal in their nature, they would form no bar to criminal proceedings, and though they might not have resulted in any adequate punishment to the offender, they might at least, by dealing with the certificates of any officers in fault, have done something in the direction of putting a stop to collusion. They might also, by the publicity which would have been given by their reports to these evil practices, have done much to prevent the continuance of them.

I am at the same time to state that it appears to this Board that wrecking in Newfoundland has become not only a Colonial but an Imperial scandal, and they would urge upon Sir Michael Hicks Beach the importance of instituting a very searching inquiry into these practices and the best means of stopping them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. H. FARRER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

DESPATCHES.

The Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 46.

DOWNING STREET,
6th September, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 66, of the 8th of August, forwarding a further report from the Stipendiary Magistrate at Fogo, respecting the loss of the *Resoluda* near Fogo in November last, and I have caused a copy of your despatch and its enclosures to be communicated to the Board of Trade.

2.—I now enclose a copy of a letter of the 14th of August from the Board of Trade upon the same subject, directing attention to the cases of the *Acadia* and of the *Adonis*, as well as to those of the *Marion* and *Resoluda*.

3.—I entirely agree with the opinions expressed by the Board of Trade in this letter, and would again refer you to my predecessor's despatches, No. 74 of 12th October, and No. 86 of 1st December, 1877, as well as to my own No. 25 of 22nd May, and to No. 26 of the 24th of the same month of the current year. I request that you will bring these papers to the notice of your Government, and I trust that efficient measures will be adopted by them to prevent the recurrence of proceedings such as have taken place in more than one instance lately, in connection with the wreck of vessels off the coast of the Colony, and that more energetic and prompt steps may be taken in future for holding

 DESPATCHES.

enquiries into cases of this description, and for bringing to trial any persons who may be suspected of being guilty of such illegal acts.

4.—I am sure that your Ministers will concur with me in thinking that it is absolutely necessary for the good name of the Colony that the practices commented on by the Board of Trade should be promptly suppressed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

Sir JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c.

 DESPATCHES.

 DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO THE
 DUTY ON COD LIVER OIL IN AMERICA.

The Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 45.

DOWNING STREET,
 23rd August, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 4, of the 20th of February last, relating to the imposition by the Customs' authorities of New York of a duty on pure cod liver oil imported from Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, the correspondence noted in the margin, shewing the result of communications which have passed upon this subject between Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c.

 DESPATCHES.

Sir E. Thornton to the Hon. W. M. Evarts.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON,

February 14th, 1878.

Sir,—

I have the honor to inform you that I received a telegram from the Earl of Derby yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the Government of Newfoundland had telegraphed that a duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* had been imposed by the Custom House at New York upon pure cod liver oil from that colony, which had been hitherto free of duty under the XXI and XXXII Articles of the Treaty of May 8th, 1871.

Lord Derby has also instructed me to invite your attention to this infraction of the Treaty, and to request that the proper orders may be issued to the United States Customs' authorities not to levy the above mentioned duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THORNTON.

The Honorable W. M. EVARTS,
&c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

Mr. W. M. Evarts to Sir E. Thornton.

[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON,

11th March, 1878.

SIR,—

Referring to your note of the 14th ultimo, in relation to the action of the Customs' Authorities at New York in imposing a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, upon pure Cod Liver Oil from the Colony of Newfoundland, which had hitherto been free of duty under the 21st and 32nd Articles of the Treaty of 8th May, 1871, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter of the 7th instant, and of its accompaniment upon the subject from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose consideration the matter was submitted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WM. M. EVARTS.

The Right Honorable

SIR F. THORNTON, K.C.B.

DESPATCHES.

Treasury Department to Hon. W. M. Evarts.

[COPY.]

TEASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 7th, 1878.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th and 29th ultimo, in the former of which you state that in a note dated the 14th February, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at this capital, states that the Government of Newfoundland complains, through Lord Derby, that a duty of 40 per cent. has been imposed by the Custom House authorities at New York on pure Cod Liver Oil from that Colony, which has been hitherto free of duty under the 21st and 32nd Articles of the Treaty of May 8th, 1871.

It is possible that by the term "pure cod liver oil," Sir E. Thornton refers to cod liver oil which has been refined and thus removed from the condition of the ordinary cod liver oil of commerce. If this be the fact, the article would not be entitled to free entry under the Treaty as interpreted by this Department.

A ruling to this effect was made under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain of 1854. The later decision of this Department upon the subject will be found in the printed copy of the letter herewith enclosed, dated the 7th of December last, to the Collector of Customs at Plattsburgh, N.Y., in which the principle is set forth that cod liver oil in purified and refined condition is not entitled to entry under the Treaty free of duty, whether in casks, barrels or otherwise. The ordinary cod liver oil, not referred to, is considered entitled to free entry under the Treaty.

 DESPACHES.

Should Sir. E. Thornton be able to furnish this Department with any data showing that the oil upon which duty is assessed is not refined oil, this Department will take pleasure in further investigating the matter, and securing such action as may be entirely consistent with the privileges guaranteed to persons by the Treaty.

In regard to the rate of duty alleged to have been charged, viz., 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, I have to state that the collector at New York admits the collection of that rate of duty on refined cod liver oil.

This Department is not at present prepared to decide what rate of duty should be exacted thereon, but will decide the question at an early day, and communicate further with you upon the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

DESPATCHES.

Treasury Department to Collector of Customs, Plattsburgh.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 7th, 1877.

SIR,—

The department is in receipt of a telegram from F. W. Myers & Co., stating that a "lot of cod liver oil" in barrels, the product of Canadian fisheries, is held by you at Rouse's Point, to await a decision by this department of the question whether it is dutiable.

You are informed that the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, formerly in force, stipulated for the free admission into the United States of fish oil from Canada, and that in constructing the Treaty this department decided, January 10th, 1866, (see printed decision*) that cod liver oil, in a purified and refined condition, suitable for and intended to be used as a medicine, was not the fish oil referred to in said Treaty, whether imported in casks, barrels or otherwise, and that it was therefore subject to duty.

The stipulation in the Treaty of Washington for the free admission of fish oil (being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward Island, &c.,) should not be construed more liberally; and if it be ascertained in any case that cod liver oil has been refined or purified, as aforesaid, for use as a medicine, it will be treated as dutiable, whether imported in bottles or in casks or barrels.

The decision of the department of March 19th, 1872, (synopsis, 1065), made subsequently to the date of the abrogation of the Recipro-

* Not included.

DESPATCHES.

city Treaty, and relating to a provision in the Tariff Laws, whereby collectors were authorized to treat all cod liver oil imported in barrels as dutiable as fish oil, will be construed in accordance with these instructions.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

The Collector of Customs,
Plattsburgh, N. Y.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant and of its contents, and in reply to inform you that the Treasury Department considers with great regret that I learn that the Treasury Department considers that the article in question is not comprised in the term "fish oil," the admission of which into the United States is stipulated by the Treaty of May 20th, 1857, and that cod liver oil, in a purified and refined condition, suitable for and intended to be used as a medicine, is not the fish oil referred to in that Treaty.

It would appear to me, on the contrary, that the oil in question being refined from all extraneous matter, is solely fish oil, and indeed more so than any impure article of the same nature. The circumstances of its being used or intended to be used for medicinal purposes, cannot deprive it of its quality of being nothing more than fish oil, and it could never have entered the minds of the negotiators of the above mentioned Treaty, that it could have been excluded from the exemption from duty to be enjoyed by fish oil.

There are two classes of cod liver oil; the ordinary cod oil is prepared by allowing the livers to decompose in a cask, and the oil to run from them, while the pure oil is prepared from fresh cod livers by heat and compression; but nothing is mixed with it, and it is fish oil pure and unadulterated. The latter is the oil upon which the Customs

DESPATCHES.

Sir E. Thornton to Hon. W. M. Evarts.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON,

March 13th, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday evening of your note of the 11th instant, and of its enclosure, relative to the duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed by the Customs' authorities at New York upon pure cod liver oil from the colony of Newfoundland. It is with great regret that I learn that the Treasury Department considers that the article in question is not comprised in the term "fish oil," the free admission of which into the United States is stipulated by the Treaty of May 8th, 1871, and that cod liver oil, in a purified and refined condition, suitable for and intended to be used as a medicine, is not the fish oil referred to in that Treaty.

It would appear to me, on the contrary, that the oil in question being relieved from all extraneous matter, is solely fish oil, and indeed more so than any impure article of the same nature. The circumstance of its being used or intended to be used for medicinal purposes, cannot deprive it of its quality of being nothing more than fish oil, and it could never have entered the minds of the negotiators of the above mentioned Treaty, that it could have been excluded from the exemption from duty to be enjoyed by fish oil.

There are two classes of cod liver oil; the ordinary cod oil is procured by allowing the livers to decompose in a cask, and the oil to run from them, while the pure oil is prepared from fresh cod livers by heat and compression; but nothing is mixed with it, and it is fish oil pure and unadulterated. The latter is the oil upon which the Customs'

DESPATCHES.

authorities at New York have imposed a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, on the ground that it is a medicinal preparation; but I cannot but feel confident that the Secretary of the Treasury will decide that though, like many other oils, it may be used as medicine it is *bona fide* fish oil, and is exempted by the Treaty from the payment of duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. THORNTON

The Hon. W. M. EVARTS.

Very respectfully,
J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary

 DESPATCHES.

Treasury Department to Collector of Customs, Boston.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 10th, 1866.

HON. H. HAMLIN,
Collector of Customs,
Boston, Mass.

SIR,—

Your letter of the 8th instant is received, in relation to the practice at your port of admitting to entry free of duty, under the Reciprocity Treaty, oil obtained from the cod fish, and imported from the adjacent British provinces *in casks*.

You are respectfully informed that, under the decisions of the department, cod liver oil in a purified and refined condition, suitable for and intended to be used as a medicine, is not the *fish oil* referred to in the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, but should be classified as a medicinal preparation, not otherwise provided for (whether imported in barrels, casks or otherwise,) and duty assessed thereon, at the rate of 40 per cent., as decided October 30th, 1863, and confirmed on the 30th November, 1865.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

DESPATCHES.

Department of State, Washington, to Sir E. Thornton.

[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON,

July 18th, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence relating to the complaint made by the Government of Newfoundland, that a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* had been imposed by the Customs authorities at New York on pure cod liver oil imported from that colony, I have now the honor to enclose for your information, a copy of a communication of the 11th instant upon the subject, from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. W. SEWARD.

Right Honorable

Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.

&c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

Treasury Department to Hon. W. M. Evarts.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, July 11th, 1878.

HON. W. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR,—

Under date of the 7th of March last, this department had the honor of addressing you a letter in regard to the correspondence with Sir E. Thornton the British Minister at this capital, relating to the complaints made by the Government of Newfoundland that a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* had been imposed by the Customs' authorities at New York on pure cod liver oil from that colony, which the British Minister considered was free of duty under the 21st and 32nd Articles of Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871.

In letter of March 7th, it was stated that the position taken by this department on the question was that if the oil had not been refined so as to remove it from the ordinary cod liver oil of commerce it would be regarded as entitled to free entry under the Treaty before mentioned. Before investigating the matter, it was considered desirable to present certain questions involved to the Attorney General, and a reply was received from him dated the 5th ultimo, upon which instructions were issued by the department dated the 12th ultimo, a copy of which instructions is herewith enclosed.

For the purpose of determining more precisely whether, as a question of fact, any of the cod liver oil usually imported from the Dominion of Canada would be regarded by the Custom's officers as refined, and there-

DESPATCHES.

fore excluded from the Treaty, the question was again referred to the collector at New York, who has forwarded a report from the appraiser.

The appraiser states that applying the views laid down by the department's letter as interpreting the opinion of the Attorney General, "That all cod liver oil which has not undergone a manipulation or "process of refinement after the process of original manufacture was "completed," is to be considered and taken as the fish oil of commerce, it is his opinion that all cod liver oil ordinarily imported from Canada and being the product of that Dominion, would be exempt from duty, as the evidence satisfies him that such oil has undergone no process of refinement after the original process of manufacture.

Customs' officers, generally, have been instructed to conform their action to the instructions contained in the letter of June 12th. The delay which has occurred in the settlement of the question has been occasioned in part by a desire to secure such a full understanding of the law and facts as would make the decision when it should be reached a final one.

Various appeals from the decision of Collectors of Customs against duty exacted on oil, in contravention of the views herein expressed, will be disposed of upon the * * * * basis of the present construction. Similar action will be taken in regard to the twenty-five barrels of oil referred to in the despatch of Sir E. Thornton of April 25th, 1878.

Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN B. HAWLEY,

Acting Secretary.

 DESPATCHES.

Treasury Department to Collector of Customs, New York.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

June 21st, 1878.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

New York.

SIR,—

The department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, submitting the appeal of Messrs. W. H. Schielfelin & Co. from your decision assessing a duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* on certain cod liver oil imported by them per *Othello*, April 2nd, 1878, from Hull, England.

You report that the appraiser classified the article as medicinal cod liver oil, and you refer to Treasury decision of December 7th, 1877, in justification of your assessment of duty. It is understood that the provision of law under which that rate of duty was charged was that clause in Schedule M of the Revised Statutes, providing for medical preparations not otherwise provided for. Decision No. 3433 was one relating to cod liver oil in barrels, the product of the Canadian fisheries, which oil, it was claimed, was free of duty under the Treaty of Washington, and it was therein held that cod liver oil in a purified or refined condition, suitable for and intended for use as medicine, was not free of duty under the Treaty, whether imported in casks, barrels or otherwise.

Decision No. 1065, of March 19th, 1872, provided that cod liver oil imported in barrels was liable to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, as fish oil, and that cod liver oil could not be classified as medicinal preparation, unless put up in bottles labelled so.

DESPATCHES.

Decision No. 3433 did not define in terms the rate of duty which should be charged on cod liver oil imported in barrels from countries other than Canada, but it referred to decision of January 10th, 1866, which held that refined cod liver oil was liable to a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* as a medicinal preparation.

The general question of the right to free entry of cod liver oil under the Treaty of Washington, which, so far as the decisions of the department relate, involves incidentally the rate of duty on cod liver oil imported from countries other than Canada, has been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion.

In his reply, dated the 5th instant, he states in substance, that the various descriptions of oil which are commercially known as fish oil, the product of Canadian fisheries, and which are entitled to the privileges conferred by the Treaty, are entitled to exemption from duty. He further states, that in order to be considered as refined oil, and therefore excluded from the Treaty, the oil must have undergone some manipulation or process of refinement after the process of original manufacture was completed, and that whether the oil is produced by allowing the livers to be decomposed in casks, and the oil to run from them, or by taking fresh cod livers and producing the oil by heat and compression, or by other new and improved process, it is equally to be regarded as fish oil, and entitled to free entry under the Treaty, and that such exemption would apply irrespective of the character of the package in which such oil was contained.

Applying the views thus laid down to the case presented by Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., it follows that under the tariff laws cod liver oil would be liable to a duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* as a medicinal preparation only in cases where, after the first process of manufacture, it has been subjected to some process of refinement, so as to fit it for exceptional uses as medicine. If, however, it has not undergone any such process of refinement, but has been merely manufactured in the modes above described, it would be liable to duty as fish oil at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The same rule is to be adopted in determining whether cod liver oil, the product of Canadian fisheries, is exempt from duty, and if not, the

DESPATCHES.

rate of duty attaching thereto. A full copy of the opinion of the Attorney General is enclosed for your further information.

You will furnish the appraiser with a copy of this letter and its enclosure, and request a further report from him as to whether, under the views thus set forth, the oil covered by this appeal is entitled to be regarded as fish oil, dutiable at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, or as a medicinal preparation dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Very faithfully, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN SHERMAN.

In his copy dated the 5th instant, he states in substance that the various descriptions of oil which are commercially known as fish oil, product of Canadian fisheries and which are entitled to the privileges conferred by the Treaty, are entitled to exemption from duty. He further states that in order to be considered as fish oil, and therefore excluded from the Treaty, the oil must have undergone some manipulation or process of refinement after the process of original manufacture was completed, and that whether the oil is produced by allowing the fish to be decomposed in casks, and the oil to run from them, or by taking fresh cod livers and producing the oil by heat and compression, or by other new and improved process, it is equally to be regarded as fish oil, and entitled to free entry under the Treaty, and that such exemption will apply irrespective of the character of the package in which the oil was contained.

Further, he states that the law in the case presented by Messrs. Richardson & Co. is, in his opinion, that the duty of 10 per cent. on medicinal preparations is applicable to a duty of 10 per cent. on medicinal preparations only in cases where, after the first process of refinement, it has been subjected to some process of refinement as set out in the exceptions to the medicinal preparations. It, however, it has not undergone any such process of refinement, but has been merely manufactured in the rough shape described, it would be liable to duty as fish oil at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The same rule is to be applied in determining whether cod liver oil, the product of Canadian fisheries, is exempt from duty, and if not, the

DESPATCHES.

DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN EXAMINATIONS FOR MASTERS AND MATES. :

The Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 33.

DOWNING STREET,

26th June, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to your Despatch, No. 37, of the 1st May, and to mine, No. 31, of the 5th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, respecting the alterations proposed by Staff-Commander Robinson, R.N., in the rules and regulations for the examinations for masters and mates certificates.

I have, &c.,

.(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c.

 DESPATCHES.

The Board of Trade to the Colonial Office.

[Copr.]

M. 8616.

BOARD OF TRADE,
 (MARINE DEPARTMENT,)
 WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.,
 13th June, 1878.

CERTIFICATES.

Sir,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, transmitting a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, enclosing a communication from the Examiner-in-Chief of that colony, proposing certain alterations in the rules and regulations for the examinations of candidates for masters' and mates' certificates in the colony.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, that the Board of Trade have no objection to make to the alterations proposed in the regulations, but I am to suggest that the wording of the proposed amended rule, No. 3, should be slightly altered, as shewn in the accompanying enclosure.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,
 Colonial Office.

DESPATCHES.

[Copy.]

M. 8023.

* * * * *

Services of seamen that are not verified by the production of a certificate of discharge, Dis. I., or a certificate from the Shipping Master at St. John's, or the Assistant Collector at Harbor Grace, stating that such seaman did serve in the vessels specified, and in the capacity and for the period claimed, will not be accepted, unless the applicant produce satisfactory documentary evidence either from the master he sailed with, or from the owners of the vessel he sailed in, stating the time he served in the vessel and the capacity in which he served. Service as second mate in Newfoundland registered vessels will on no account be allowed to count as mate's service, unless the rating be conclusively shown to be applicable to the class of vessel.

Whenever a man has been regularly promoted on a vacancy in the course of the voyage to the rank of master or mate, such promotion and its date must be verified by a certificate either from the master or the owner of the vessel, to enable him to receive credit for his services in a higher grade.

M. E. HIGGS BRACE

(Signed)

Sir John H. Garvie, G.C.M.G.

 DESPATCHES.

 DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO
 SWISS POSTAL UNION.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

GENERAL,

DOWNING STREET,

20th June, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to my predecessor's Despatch "General," of the 25th of October, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has now been received from the Post Office, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Swiss Post Office, enquiring whether the Government of Newfoundland adheres to its desire that the colony should become a member of the Postal Union, and stating that, if such be the case, the necessary steps shall be at once taken, and I have to request that you will furnish me with a reply to this enquiry in order that I may communicate it to the Postmaster General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACHE.

Governor

SIR JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

The Post Office to the Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

No. 82,642.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
LONDON, 12th June, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 8th instant, No. 239, D., on the subject of the admission of Canada into the Postal Union, I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter from the Swiss Post Office, enquiring whether the Government of Newfoundland adheres to its desire that that colony should become member of the Postal Union, and stating that, if such be the case, the necessary steps shall be at once taken.

I am to request that Sir Michael Hicks Beach will be good enough to communicate with the officer administering the Government of Newfoundland, and to inform his lordship what answer should be made to the Swiss Post Office.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. N. JAS. PAGE.

R. G. W. HUBERT, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.
Colonial Office.

DESPATCHES.

[COPY.]

No. 180.

105.

BERNE, 8 Juin, 1878.

DEPARTEMENT DES POSTES ET DES TELEGRAPHES, SUISSES.

TERRE NEUVE.

DEMANDE D'ENTREE

DANS L'UNION.

MONSIEUR,—

Faisant suite à nos circulaires des 20 Mai dernier et 1 Juin courant, Nos. 180, 84 et 96, nous avons l'honneur de vous informer, dans le but d'éviter tout malentendu, que c'est par intention que la *Terre Neuve* n'est mentionnée ni dans ces pièces ni dans l'acte diplomatique du 28 Mai, 1878, comme entrant dans l'Union à partir du 1 Juillet prochain.

L'Administration Suisse ignore si ce pays maintient sa demande d'entrer dans l'Union, et si les Administrations intéressées ne s'y opposeraient pas. Elle s'empresserait toutefois de donner à une nouvelle demande ou à une confirmation de la demande formulée en 1876 la suite voulue, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 17 du Traité de Berne.

Agréez, Monsieur,

&c., &c.

Le Department des Postes.

(Signed) WELTI.

 DESPATCHES.

 DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE
 LATE DR. STREWITZ.

The Colonial Office to Governor Glover.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 13.

DOWNING STREET,

3rd April, 1878.

SIR,—

My predecessor communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, your Despatch, No. 6, of the 10th of January last, requesting that certain papers by Dr. Strewitz, relating to the natural history of Newfoundland, might be obtained from the Government of Sweden and Norway, together with any other information relating to the practical working of the Norwegian fisheries; and I enclose, for your information and for that of your Government, a copy of the reply which has been received from the Foreign Office, accompanied by a despatch with enclosures from her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania.

I also forward to you, herewith, copies of the Commercial Reports, referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Consul-General's despatch.

I have, &c,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor

Sir JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
March 20th, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to your despatch of the 24th of January last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for this Department, to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, a despatch with its enclosure, from her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, reporting the result of his enquiries, on behalf of the Newfoundland Government, respecting the writings of Dr. Strewitz and the working of the Norwegian fisheries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I also forward to you herewith copies of the Commercial Reports referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Consul-General's despatch.

(Signed) M. HICKS BEACH

Governor
Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.

 DESPATCHES.

Consul-General Jones to the Earl of Derby.

[COPY.]

Commercial.

No. 1.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
CHRISTIANA,

11th March, 1878.

MY LORD,—

In reply to your Lordship's Despatch, Commercial, No. 1, of the 31st of January last, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, expressing the wish of that Government to obtain copies of any publications on the subject of that colony by the late Dr. Strewitz of Christiana, I beg to inform your Lordship that I made application to the University of this city, as well as to the Home Department, to obtain copies of that gentleman's writings and investigations, but the Minister informs me that nothing has ever been published by Dr. Strewitz, and that the papers forwarded from Newfoundland after his death, were mere memoranda and illustrations written in pencil on scraps of paper and note books,—these were at the time found to be so incomplete that they have never even been revised or worked out by any one. Mr. Strewitz was not a professor at the University of Christiana, merely a theological student, who received a royal stipendium to visit Newfoundland.

The Minister of the Home Department is making a search for Strewitz's papers amongst the archives, in order to see if they be worth forwarding to your Lordship, and has promised to communicate further with me on the subject.

I forward, per book post, a work published by Loberg, giving

DESPATCHES.

a complete statement of the practical working of all the Norwegian fisheries. Further details on this subject will be found in the Commercial Reports for the years 1866, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876, forwarded from this Consulate-General, and printed for presentation to Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HENRY M. JONES.

Consul-General.

The Right Honorable EARL OF DERBY,

&c., &c., &c.

Foreign Office.

DESPATCHES.

**STAFF COMMANDER ROBINSON ON ROCKY GROUND
REPORTED ABOUT THE VIRGIN ROCKS.**

December 12th, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward you the following statement for the information of the hydrographer.

John Ryan, sailing out of St. John's in the capacity of master of a banking schooner, reports that he has sounded on a rock with fourteen fathoms on it E.S.E. twelve miles from the Virgin rocks. It is generally covered with vessels at anchor, fishing. The fishermen informed him that another rock with only seven fathoms lay S.S.W. three-quarters of a mile from this rock. He also reports that rocky patches with from five to ten fathoms on them lie S.S.W. and S.S.E. twenty miles from the Virgin rocks.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

GEO. ROBINSON,
*Staff Commander R.N.***LIEUT. JACKSON, R.A.,**
Private Secretary.

DESPATCHES.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING OCCURRENCES AT FORTUNE BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND, IN JANUARY 1878.

No. 1.

Mr. Malcolm to Lord Tenterden. (—Received March 12.)

DOWNING STREET,
March 12, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, reporting certain differences which had arisen between British and United States' fishermen in Fortune Bay in that island, resulting in the destruction of a seine belonging to an American subject.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. R. MALCOLM.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 1 IN No. 1.

Governor Sir J. Glover to the Earl of Carnarvon.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
February 11, 1878.

MY LORD,—

I regret to have to report the destruction of an American seine by our fishermen in Fortune Bay on the 6th ultimo, the news of which only reached me through a cable telegram from London on the 4th instant.

2.—On receipt of this intelligence I at once caused an inquiry to be instituted to ascertain the truth of the report, but the result of the inquiry yet has not reached me from Fortune Bay. I have the honor to inclose the only information I have as yet been able to obtain, viz., the deposition of the master of a vessel who was present at the time.

3.—It would appear that the Americans were guilty of three illegal acts, viz.:—

1st.—As regards the time in which a seine may be used.

(See Acts 1876, cap. 6, in Amendment of Consolidated Statutes, 1872, cap. 102).

2nd.—In barring (same Act).

3rd.—By putting out nets or seines between 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

Acts 1876, cap. 6, sec. 4.)

DESPATCHES.

4.—As two out of the five seines were removed by our people without injury or damage, and two by the Americans themselves, I conclude that opposition was raised on the part of the American owner to the removal of the fifth.

5.—I inclose the opinion of the Attorney General, which that gentleman has placed in my hands, and I hope to be enabled to sent full information by the next mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 2 IN No. 1.

DEPOSITION OF ALFRED NOEL.

Newfoundland, Central District, St. John's to wit.

The examination of Alfred Noel, of St. John's aforesaid, master mariner, taken upon oath, and who saith:—I am master of the schooner *Nautilus* of this port, and on the 19th day of December last I was at Long Harbour, in Fortune Bay, in the *Nautilus*, which was anchored off Woody Island. I had a crew of seven men, and I was there engaged in the herring fishery. There were several American schooners; seven of them were lying off Woody Island, and two French vessels. This island forms the harbour within half a mile of the narrows of Long Harbour; and other American schooners and Newfoundland fishing craft were inside Woody Island, which is the inside part of Long Harbour. All the craft there, English and American, were hauling herrings in seines and nets, and the Americans were purchasing herring from the English. Everything went off quietly, and the greatest harmony prevailed until Sunday, the 6th day of January, when about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon five seines, belonging to the American schooners, were put into the water by their crews at the beach on the north-east side of Long Harbour. I know two of the captains by name, Dago and Jacobs, belonging to Gloucester, United States, but do not know the names of their schooners. The whole five seines were barred full of herrings, when the English crews of the crafts belonging to Fortune Bay ordered them to take their seines up or they would take them up for them; and the Fortune Bay men, finding they would not do as they were requested, then hauled up two of the American seines, but without any damage or injury, and two were at the same time taken up by the Americans; and at the same time a seine belonging to Captain Dago was taken up by the Fortune Bay men, the herrings thrown out, and the seine was torn up and destroyed. Before this occurrence on the said Sunday, one of the American schooners had a seine barred with herrings on the beach at Long Harbour for seven days, and it was not at any time meddled with by the Fortune Bay men or any one. Some of the Fortune Bay men had nets out in the water on that Sunday, and the same had been there during the week, but none of the Newfoundland fishermen attempted to haul herring on Sunday at any time while I was at Long Harbour.

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The Americans' practice had been until lately to purchase herring from the Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay, but this year and last year the Americans have brought their own seines to haul herring for themselves. The American seines are 30 fathoms deep and 200 fathoms long, whilst those used by our fishermen are 12 or 13 fathoms deep and 120 fathoms long. These American seines are used for barring herring in deep water, such as the Fortune Bay Harbours, viz., Long Harbour, Bay de Nord and Rencontre. Our fishermen never bar herrings, and herring have never been barred in Fortune Bay, to my knowledge, until the Americans brought the large seines I have alluded to into Fortune Bay and used them there to the disadvantage of our fishermen. This mode of barring herrings in such harbours as I have mentioned is most destructive and ruinous to the herring fishery in those localities. I do not know the names of the persons who destroyed the seine; there were about eighty vessels from different harbours of Fortune Bay at Long Harbor at the time, and the seine was destroyed by a great lot of people. I left Long Harbor for St. John's on the 31st day of January and arrived here on the 4th instant.

(Signed) ALFRED NOEL.

Sworn before me at St. John's aforesaid, this 8th day of February, A.D., 1878.

(Signed) D. H. PROWSE,
J. P. for Newfoundland.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 3 IN No. 1.

MEMORANDUM BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

By the Treaty of Washington the United States' citizens have the right to take, &c., fish on our coasts, irrespective of distance from the shore, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (Article XVIII).

By Act, cap. 6, 1876, in amendment of the Consolidated Statutes (1872), cap. 102, "No person shall haul, catch, or take herrings in a seine "or such contrivance between the 20th October and 25th April in any "year, or at any time use a seine or such contrivance for catching herrings, "except by way of shooting and forthwith hauling. Proviso: nets may "be used, set as usual, and not used for barring or inclosing herrings in a "cove, inlet, or other place."

By this same Act, 1876, sec. 4, "No person shall between 12 o'clock "Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night haul, &c., herring, &c., "with nets, seines, bunts, or any such contrivance, or set or put out the "same for the purpose of such hauling, &c."

This deposition discloses, and others may be had in corroboration, that the United States citizens have been guilty of illegal acts.

1st.—As regards the time in which a seine may be use (see above).

2nd.—In barring (see above).

3rd.—Hauling on a Sunday (see above).

The United States' citizens have made no complaint to any official in the Colony of having been improperly obstructed in rights under the Treaty, and the first that I heard of any disturbance was in a cable message from London a day or two since.

(Signed)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Attorney General.

February 8, 1878.

DESPATCHES.

No. 2.

The Earl of Derby to Sir E. Thornton.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

March 13, 1878.

SIR,—

I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, respecting the differences which have arisen between British and United States' fishermen in Fortune Bay.*

I am, &c.,

(Signed) DERBY.

* No. 1:

The United States' citizens have made no complaint to any official in the Colony of having been improperly obstructed in rights under the Treaty, and the first that I heard of any disturbance was in a cable message from London a day or two since.

Y. B. T. CARTER (Signed)
Attorney General.

February 2, 1878.

DESPATCHES.

No. 3.

Sir E. Thornton to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 18.)

WASHINGTON,

March 4, 1878.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have received from Mr. Evarts, informing me of complaints which have been recently made to his Department of interference with American fishermen engaged in the herring fishery on the coast of Newfoundland. Mr. Evarts states that the United States' Consuls at St. John's and other ports have been instructed to collect and forward more detailed and specific information upon the subject to the State Department, which he promises to transmit to me as soon as he shall receive it.

In the meantime I have to-day forwarded a copy of Mr. Evarts' note to the Governor of that Colony, for his Excellency's information, and for any observations which he may think proper to make.

Your Lordship will perceive that Mr. Evarts states that the President has deemed it proper to bring the subject directly to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, through the Minister of the United States at London.

I also inclose two copies of an article upon the same subject published in the *New York Herald* of the 26th ultimo, as well as of a long extract from the same paper, purporting to be a communication from Gloucester, a fishing town on the coast of Massachusetts. The latter contains several affidavits of American fishermen, which are probably some of those alluded to by Mr. Evarts in his note.

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It is not improbable that the American fishermen had committed some infraction of the fishery laws of Newfoundland, of which they are not always strict observers. If that be the case, however, it is to be regretted that the authorities should not have prevented such proceedings rather than that the native fishermen should have taken the law into their own hands. But it is doubtful whether it would not be in accordance with the custom of the United States' Government to refer the complaints to the Courts of Justice of Newfoundland for redress.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

I have the pleasure to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have received from Mr. Barts, informing me of complaints which have been recently made to his Department of interference with American fishermen engaged in the herring fishery on the coast of Newfoundland. Mr. Barts states that the United States' Consuls at St. John's and other ports have been instructed to collect and forward more detailed and specific information upon the subject to the State Department, which in future to transmit to me as soon as he shall receive it.

In the meantime I have to-day forwarded a copy of Mr. Barts' note to the Governor of that Colony, for his Excellency's information, and for any operations which he may think proper to make.

Your Lordship will perceive that Mr. Barts states that the Government has deemed it proper to bring the subject directly to the attention of Her Majesty's Government through the Minister of the United States at London.

I also inclose two copies of an article upon the same subject published in the New York World of the 26th ultimo, as well as of a long extract from the same paper, purporting to be a communication from Gloucester, a fishing town on the coast of Massachusetts. The latter contains several allusions to American fishermen, which are probably some of those alluded to by Mr. Barts in his note.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 1 IN No. 3.

Mr. Evarts to Sir E. Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, March, 2, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to bring to your notice the fact that complaints have been recently made to this Department of interference with American fishermen engaged in the herring fishery on the coast of Newfoundland. In some instances these complaints have been forwarded to the Department through the United States' Consuls at St. John's and other ports of that Colony. The representations made by the Consuls are, however, of a general nature based upon statements made to them by the fishermen immediately interested, and consequently the officers in question have been instructed to collect and forward more detailed and specific information, and such further information I will do myself the honour to transmit to you so soon as the reports from the Consuls shall have been received.

Still more recently similar complaints have been received through the collector of the port of Gloucester, Massachusetts, supported by the sworn statements of the masters of eight fishing schooners of that port, and from the statements thus forwarded it appears that in January of the present year those vessels had reached the neighbourhood of Long Harbour, and were actively engaged in the herring fishery, and that most of the seines were full of fish and ready for landing, when, in one instance, two seines belonging to the schooners *Ontario* and *New England* respectively were cut by an enraged crowd of over 200 men, and the whole catch, estimated at not less than 5,000 barrels of herring suffered to run out to sea. Other instances are given, only less in quantity and value, the proceedings resulting in the vessels—eight in number—being obliged to abandon the fishing grounds on that coast and return to their home port in ballast. When it is remarked at what considerable expense the

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preparations are made for a season's fishing in these waters, many of the men-mariners, as well as the masters, embarking their all in the enterprise, the serious character of their losses may be partially understood.

The President has deemed it proper, in view of the possible complications to which a continuance of these lawless proceedings might give rise, to bring the subject directly to the attention of Her Majesty's Government with a view to an early investigation of the facts and the adoption of such measures on its part as may be deemed advisable to prevent a recurrence of the acts complained of; and the Minister of the United States at London has been accordingly instructed to take the necessary steps in that direction. Meantime, I have deemed it right to transmit the facts, so far as they are already known, for your information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WM. M. EVARTS.

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INCLOSURE 2 IN No. 3.

Extract from the "New York Herald" of February 26, 1878.

INCLOSURE 3 IN No. 3.

Extract from the "New York Herald" of February 26, 1878.

TESTIMONY ON THE OUTRAGE.

The following are the depositions of masters of schooners who were present during the trouble at Long Harbour. Others will be taken as fast as they come in, and a deputation will wait on Secretary Evarts and present formal claims:—

CHARLES DAGLE.

"GLOUCESTER,

"February 19, 1878.

"I, Charles Dagle, master of the American schooner *Lizzie and Namari*, of Rockport, do on oath depose and say:—

"That I sailed from Gloucester on the 6th December, 1877, for Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, for a load of herring. The last year (1877) I had sold a seine and boat to parties in Newfoundland, and they

DESPATCHES.

were to supply me with herring in payment for the seine and boat. I arrived at Fortune Bay about the 19th December. I was at Long Harbour, Newfoundland, with my vessel on the 6th January. Saw the seines of the American schooners *New England* and *Ontario* destroyed by the fishermen of Newfoundland. There is a decided objection to using netted or gill-net herring for freezing purposes, as these herring die in a short time after being taken in gill-nets. When they are seined they can be kept alive on the radius of the seine and taken out alive when the weather is suitable for freezing, while the netted herring, being dead, must be salted or spoil; consequently the seined herring are the best for our purposes and are what the American vessels want for our market. Knowing this fact, the Newfoundland fishermen had endeavoured to obstruct in every way the taking of herring with seines, as they use principally gill-nets; they placed their nets, which are set permanently, so as to hinder the using of seines. On the 6th January, 1878, the herring had come inshore, so that they were inside the gill-nets, thus giving our people an opportunity to seine them without interfering with the gill-nets. On the Americans attempting to put their seines in the water the Newfoundland fishermen threatened to destroy them, and when our fishermen had taken their seines full of herring, the Newfoundlanders came down to the number of 200, seized and destroyed the seines, letting out the fish, and afterwards stole and carried off the remnants of the seines. On account of this violence and the obstructions placed in the way of my men operating the seine, I was unable to procure a cargo, and have returned without a herring. If I had been allowed the privilege guaranteed by the Washington Treaty, I could have loaded my vessel and all the American vessels could have loaded. The Newfoundland people are determined that the American fishermen shall not take herring on their shores. The American seines being very large and superior in every respect to the nets of the Newfoundlanders, they cannot compete with them. These seines are the mackerel seines which are used in summer for mackerel and are setting for herring. When they are plentiful we can take from 2,000 to 5,000 barrels. The seines and boats we use cost 1,200 dollars when new, and are too expensive for the generality of Newfoundland fishermen, and they would have no use for seines only during the herring season, while we can use them both summer and winter, and thus make them pay for their great cost.

“ My loss by these acts of violence, and being deprived of my rights under the Washington Treaty, is fully 5,000 dollars, which I claim as

DESPATCHES.

indemnity. The netted herring are strangled while caught by the head in the net, and the eyes turn red from suffocation. They will not keep so long as seined herring, which are free to swim inside the seine and are dipped out alive. The netted herring will not sell in the New York market, while the seined herring preserve their bright appearance and sell readily.

(Signed) "CHARLES DAGLE,
"Master of Schooner *Lizzie and Namari*.

"Essex, ss.

"Personally appeared Charles Dagle, master of schooner *Lizzie and Namari*, who subscribed and made oath to the foregoing statement.

"Before me,

(Signed) "ADDISON CENTER,
"Justice of the Peace."

 DESPATCHES.

WILLIAM H. McDONALD.

“GLOUCESTER,

“February 19, 1878.

“I, William H. McDonald, master of the American schooner *William E. McDonald*, of Gloucester, do on oath depose and say:—

“That I have just returned from Newfoundland, where I have been for a load of herring. I was at Long Harbour, Newfoundland, when the seines of schooners *New England* and *Ontario* were destroyed. I had gone on shore and was on the beach at the time. The Newfoundlanders were much excited because of our use of the large seines, which for the first time were used last winter there. The Newfoundland fishermen had sunk large rocks off the beach in order to catch the seines and tear them, and had put their ‘gill-nets’ where they would obstruct the use of the seines. These means failing, as the herring were close in shore, they took to personal violence and destroyed one seine completely, and made the others take them up and release the fish. I had a seine, but was not allowed to use it. The nets they placed in the way and kept there only for the purpose of obstructing our operations with seines, as they took no herring there, but let the nets remain till they rotted. I can fully endorse the statement of Captain Dagle in all particulars. My vessel is a first-class vessel, and with the time and expense, and with the loss of herring, I have sustained a loss of fully 5,000 dollars to myself and owners, and I claim that, under the Treaty of Washington, I have a right to the herring fisheries and claim indemnity for this severe loss.

(Signed) “WILLIAM H. McDONALD.

“Essex, ss.

“Personally appeared William H. McDonald and subscribed and made oath to the above statement.

“Before me,

(Signed,)

“AARON PARSONS,

“Justice of the Peace.”

DESPATCHES.

JAMES McDONALD.

"GLOUCESTER,

February 19, 1878.

"I, James McDonald, master of the American schooner *F. A. Smith*, of Gloucester, do on oath depose and say:—

"That the said schooner was chartered by George W. Plumer and others, of Gloucester, for a voyage to Newfoundland for herring. I sailed from Gloucester on the 29th November, 1877, and arrived at Long Harbour, Newfoundland, on or about the 15th December, 1877. I carried a large purse seine, such as is used to take mackerel. The seine will take 4,000 barrels of fish. I employed Newfoundland fishermen to operate the seine. I set my seine twice, but without catching anything, as my seine was torn by rocks that had been left off the beach. On the 6th January the herring made their appearance in great numbers, and the opportunity to take a large haul was improved by my men, and we took at least 1,000 barrels, enough to load my vessel and one other. The Newfoundland fishermen came off in their boats and told me to take my seine up, or they would take it up for me, and that they would cut it up. There were about 200 men engaged in this violence, and my own crew consisting of six men I could not resist, but was obliged to take up my seine. I saw the seines of the schooners *New England* and *Ontario* destroyed, and knew that mine also would be destroyed if I did not take it up. My seine was not attached to the shore when they came off, and the attack on me was made in boats. After destroying the other seines they all made for me, and my only safety was to gather up my seine. I lost all my fish, and the Newfoundland fishermen put all the obstructions they could in the way, to prevent the use of our seines after that. From my knowledge of the facts I do say that the Newfoundland fishermen are determined to prevent American fishermen from using the shore fisheries. I consider that the loss to the vessel and the charter party at not less than 5,000 dollars, and under the Treaty of Washington I have been deprived of my rights as an American citizen, and full indemnity should be allowed for the outrage. I have read the statement of Captain Dagle, and know it to be true in all its particulars. The effect of this treatment will be to

DESPATCHES.

destroy the American fishing for herring at Newfoundland. There are annually about 100 voyages by American vessels made for herring to Newfoundland. The Newfoundland fishermen were taking herring on the same day the outrages before stated occurred.

(Signed) "JAMES McDONALD.

"GLOUCESTER,

"February 20, 1878.

"Essex, ss.

"Personally appeared the above-named James McDonald, master of the schooner *F. A. Smith*, who subscribed and made oath that the foregoing statement is true.

"Before me,

(Signed) "ADDISON CENTER,

"Justice of the Peace."

DESPATCHES.

CHARLES H. NUTE.

" GLOUCESTER,

" February 19, 1878.

" I, Charles H. Nute, master of the American schooner *Edward E. Webster*, of Gloucester, do on oath depose and say:—

" That I have just returned from Newfoundland, where I have been for a load of herring. I went for the purpose of co-operating with other American vessels in the use of their seines in taking herring. I was at Long Harbour and saw the destruction of the seines of the American schooners *New England* and *Ontario*. I have seen the statement of Captain Dagle, of the American schooner *Lizzie and Namari*, and substantiate all he has stated. I have returned without a herring for the same reasons. My actual loss in time of vessel and crew, with herring I should have bought had I not been prevented by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, is fully 5,000 dollars; and, owing to being deprived of my rights under the Washington Treaty, I hereby claim that amount as indemnity for the wrong done me and the owners of the vessel.

(Signed) " CHARES H. NUTE,
Master schooner "*Edward E. Webster*.

" GLOUCESTER,

February 20, 1878.

" Essex, ss.

" Personally appeared Charles H. Nute, master of schooner *Edward E. Webster*, who subscribed and made oath that the foregoing statement is true.

" Before me,

(Signed) " ADDISON CENTER,

" Justice of the Peace."

 DESPATCHES.

DAVID MALANSON.

" GLOUCESTER,

" February 20, 1878.

" I, David Malanson, master of the American schooner *Crest of the Wave*, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, do on oath depose and say:—

" That I sailed from Gloucester on the 8th December, 1877, on a voyage to Newfoundland for herring. I arrived at Long Harbour, Newfoundland, on the 23rd December, 1877. I was interested in a seine carried by the schooners *New England* and *Ontario*. I was at Long Harbour on the 6th January, 1878, and was on the beach when the Newfoundland fishermen destroyed the seine belonging to these vessels. The herring did not strike inshore until that day, and as it is very uncertain how long they will remain, it is imperative, for successful prosecution of the business, to take them when they are inshore. By means of our large purse seines we can inclose the herring and keep them alive a month, if necessary, as we need to have freezing weather when we take them out, to freeze them, to keep them fresh until we get them to market. On this occasion the herring were entirely inshore of the Newfoundland gill-nets, and, as the sequel proved, if we did not take them then and there we should lose the season catch. The seines were set in no way interfering or injuring the gill-net fishing, and inclose and held certainly 2,000 barrels of herring, enough to load four vessels. Over 200 men came down to the beach, seized the seine, let out the fish, pulled the seine on shore, tearing and cutting it to pieces with knives. The crews operating the seines were powerless against so many; and after they had destroyed this seine they went for the other American seines, shouting and gesticulating, saying: 'Tear up the damned American seines.' All of the vessels would have been loaded with herring if the Americans could have used their seines.

" My loss by this outrage is not less than 5,000 dollars, which has been taken from me despite the provisions of the Washington Treaty, and which I claim as indemnity.

" The Newfoundland fishermen have for years been in the habit of selling all the herring to American vessels. I have been there eight

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years, and I have always bought my herring, or engaged the Newfoundlanders to take them for me, paying them in cash. This has been the universal practice of American vessels. This year we carried the large mackerel seines, which we use in summer for taking mackerel. These seines will take from 2,000 to 5,000 barrels at a haul, and the herring are better taken in this way. As most of the Newfoundlanders fish with gill-nets, our manner of seining would take away from them the monopoly of the herring trade, and hence the feeling which produced the outrage on our vessels. It is apparent that they will obstruct any American fishery on their shores, and are not men who would know much about rights or privileges under a Treaty. I should say that there are at least 100 cargoes of herring taken from Newfoundland yearly by American vessels, and as things are now it would be useless for American vessels to go there for herring unless they bought the herring from the inhabitants at whatever price they may see fit to ask. This American trade has been a great benefit to Newfoundland, and the change in the manner of taking herring will greatly reduce the amount of money paid them for herring. Only three vessels of eighteen that were there got any herring whatever. Captain Jacobs, of the *Moses Adams*, held his seine with revolvers, and being a native of Newfoundland was allowed to take in the herring he had taken. The feeling was very intense and bitter against the Americans. The Newfoundland fishermen were catching and taking herring with their nets and boats on the same day.

(Signed) "DAVID MALANSON.

"*Master schooner Crest of the Wave.*

"Essex, ss.

"Personally appeared before me David Malanson, and subscribed and made oath to the above statement.

(Signed,) "AARON PARSONS,

"*Justice of the Peace.*"

 DESPATCHES.

EDWARD STAPLETON.

" GLOUCESTER,

" February 21, 1871.

" I, Edward Stapleton, master of the American schooner *Hereward*, of Gloucester, do on oath depose and say:—

" That I have just arrived from Newfoundland, where I have been for a load of herring. I was at Long Harbour, Newfoundland, when the Newfoundland fishermen destroyed the seines of the American schooners *New England* and *Ontario*, and saw the whole transaction. I carried a seine with me, and employed Newfoundland fishermen to operate it for me. The first time they set it for me they put it out in a strong tide-way, and utterly destroyed it, and after that I had to depend on the other American seines. This was the understanding among the American captains, that they were to work together and load all our vessels. The setting of the seines on the 6th January did not interfere in any way with their nets or fishing. I think there is a local regulation that does not allow the Newfoundland fishermen to fish on Sundays; but the first seine (a small one) set on that day was one owned and operated by the natives, and they were picking their nets and boating their herring ashore all day. On the arrival of the American fleet the Newfoundlanders put their nets where they would obstruct our seining, but on this day the herring were away inside of their nets, giving us the first chance and only opportunity we had to seine or get herring. Enough were taken, and could have been taken, that day to have loaded the fleet. After that day there was no opportunity to take any. Newfoundland nets were placed where they never took a fish, and placed only for the purpose of preventing our seining. My loss to vessel and owners is not less than 5,000 dollars, and I claim indemnity to that amount. This loss is owing entirely to the hostile acts of the Newfoundland fishermen.

(Signed) " E. STAPLETON."

 DESPATCHES.

No. 4.

Mr. Welsh to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 21.)

 LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON, March 19, 1878.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that complaints have reached the Department of State at Washington of serious interference with American fishermen engaged during the present season in the herring fishery on the coast of Newfoundland, especially in the neighborhood of Long Harbour. The complaints come through various sources—first from the United States' Consuls in that Province—the Consuls confining themselves, however, to general statements based on representations made to them by fishermen immediately affected at the time of the occurrences, which form the grounds of complaints. Still more recently, however, these complaints have been preferred in a more specific manner, supported by affidavits of the masters of several fishing vessels, owned and fitted out at Gloucester, Massachusetts. From these statements it appears that about the 6th January last no less than eight schooners from the above-named port, while engaged in the herring fishery, at and in the neighborhood of Long Harbour, were attacked by the inhabitants to the number, in one instance, of 60 men, and in another 200 or more, and their seines, which were set, and in most cases full of fish, cut and destroyed, and the fish in one case, to the amount of 5,000 barrels, and in others, only less in quantity and value, run out to sea—resulting, beside the great loss of property, in the vessels being obliged to return to their home port in ballast, and also to abandon their fishing enterprise for the season. When it is remembered at what considerable expense the preparations are made for a season's fishing in these northern latitudes, and that very many of the men, both masters and mariners, embark their all in the enterprise, the serious character of these losses may be partially understood.

Instructions have been sent to the Consuls to transmit fuller informa-

DESPATCHES.

tion on the subject, and I am advised that this will be furnished to me so soon as it shall have been received by the Department of State.

In the meantime I am instructed to bring the matter to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and to request that it will cause an investigation to be made into the alleged facts of the case, and adopt such measures as may be found necessary, not only to put an end to the evil, but also to prevent a recurrence of acts which, in addition to the injuries and losses to individuals, may have a tendency to complicate the good relations which so happily subsist between the Government of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty.

I have, &c,

(Signed) JOHN WELSH.

Instructions have been sent to the Consuls to transmit fuller information

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No. 5.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Herbert.*FOREIGN OFFICE,
March 23, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before Sir Michael Hicks Beach; the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, together with its inclosures, relative to the differences which have arisen between British and United States' fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland.* A copy of your above-mentioned letter has been communicated to Sir E. Thornton.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

* No. 3.

DESPATCHES.

No. 6.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Welsh.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

March 25, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., stating that you have been instructed by your Government to make a representation to Her Majesty's Government relative to the differences which have arisen between British and United States' fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland, and I have to inform you in reply that the matter shall receive due consideration.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

DERBY.

DESPATCHES.

No. 7.

*Sir John Pauncefote to Mr. Herbert.*FOREIGN OFFICE,
March 25, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the accompanying copy of a letter from the United States' Minister at this Court,* stating that he has been instructed by his Government to make a representation to Her Majesty's Government relative to the differences which have arisen between British and United States' fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland, and I am to request that in laying this letter before Sir M. Hicks Beach you will move him to inform Lord Derby what answer should be returned to Mr. Welsh's communication.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

* No. 14.

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No. 8.

Mr. Herbert to Lord Tenterden.—(Received March 28.)

DOWNING STREET,
March 28, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 12th instant, inclosing a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, relating to the destruction in Fortune Bay of a seine belonging to an American subject, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, a copy of a further despatch from Sir John Glover on the same subject.

I am to state that the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty have been requested to give instructions to the Senior Naval Officer who may be sent to the Newfoundland coast for the protection of the fisheries during the coming season, to make inquiries into the exact circumstances of the case, and to furnish a report upon the subject for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 1 IN No. 8.

Sir J. Glover to Sir M. Hicks Beach.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

February 25, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that, since writing my despatch of the 11th instant, I have obtained the inclosed sworn statement of the master of a Newfoundland schooner, who was in the harbour when the destruction of the American nets, at Long Harbour, in Fortune Bay, took place. It would appear that he witnessed the destruction of the net, and may have assisted thereat, but does not commit himself, for he states, "I was informed" of what took place, and "I saw the seine next day, Monday."

2.—I also inclose copy of a deposition on oath, copied from the *Toronto Globe* of the 14th February, made by "Naus," master of the schooner *Moro Castle*, who, it would appear, was one of those who took up his seine, but states he witnessed the destruction of two American seines, and not that of one seine, as stated in the accompanying deposition.

3.—That, in some measure, confirms the opinion contained in paragraph four of my previous despatch, viz., that two seines were taken up by their American owners, two without opposition from the American owners by the Newfoundland fishermen, and that the lifting of the fifth being refused or opposed by the American owner, it was taken up and destroyed. There is some discrepancy between the English and American depositions as to whether the destruction of the net or nets took place on Sunday, the 6th January, or Sunday, the 13th January.

4.—I consider it very doubtful that I shall be enabled to obtain any further corroborative evidence as to the destruction of one or more seines,

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until the arrival of the ships-of-war in the spring, when I would suggest that orders should be issued by the Admiral for full particulars to be obtained for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

5.—I shall not fail to impress upon my Government the necessity of obtaining, without loss of time, the fullest possible information on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 2 IN No. 8.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN RUMSEY.

Central District, St. John's, to wit.

The examination of John Rumsey, of St. John's, master mariner, taken upon oath, who saith:—

“On or about the 14th November last I sailed from St. John's to Fortune Bay for a cargo of herring. I arrived in Long Harbour, Fortune Bay, about Christmas last. I found about 200 schooners there looking for herring; twelve of the schooners were Americans; my schooner was called the *Briton*, six hands all told. I got most of my herring between Christmas and the 8th January. Most all the schooners in Long Harbour lay inside of Woody Island. Woody Island is about three miles from the entrance of Long Harbour. On the northern side, rather above the island, there is a fine beach about a mile long. This is the best hauling place in Long Harbour, and most all the herrings were taken there. It is only this year and last year that the American schooners have brought down very large seines for catching herring. I have been informed that some of these seines were 250 fathoms long and 35 fathoms deep. The seines which our Newfoundland fishermen use are about 120 fathoms long and from 8 to 13 fathoms deep. In the first week in January there were four or five American schooners who had the beach above mentioned barred for herring. The mode of inbarring for herring is as follows: when a place is selected, generally a smooth beach with deep water outside free from rocks, a party is sent ashore with a long line from one end of the seine; the seine-boat then goes off with the seine, makes a long sweep, and the other end of the seine is then brought into the beach also; then the crew begin to haul together on both ends of the seine with long seine lines running fore and aft up and down the beach, four or five seines thus barring herring would cover all the hauling ground on this long beach I have spoken of, and would occupy all the best ground for hauling herring in Long Harbour. On the first Sunday in January the beach was barred by four or five large American seines. On that day, after dinner, a large number of people belonging to the crews of the Fortune Bay schooners then in Long

 DESPATCHES.

Harbour went over to the beach, and I was informed there were 600 or 700 Newfoundland fishermen there. The Americans had barred the herring, and were hauling on their seines on the Sunday morning. The Newfoundland fishermen told the American captains to take up their seines or they would take them up for them. All the American seines were then taken up which were set on a Sunday except one; this one the American captain, who owned it, refused to take up. The Newfoundland fishermen then hauled it ashore, took the herrings out of the seine, and according as they hauled the seine out of the water they tore it up. I saw the seine the next day, Monday, on the beach, and it was completely destroyed; it was an old second-hand seine and very rotten. I have been for thirteen or fourteen years carrying on the herring fishery in Fortune Bay, and during that time I have never known our Newfoundland fishermen to haul herring on Sunday. If the American fishermen were permitted to bar herrings in the way that they were doing at Long Harbour beach, all the rest of the craft would be deprived of the best place in the harbour to haul herrings; and such a mode of fishing for herrings is most injurious to the fishery, and must in time ruin the herring fishery there. The Americans in hauling their long seines often removed the Newfoundland fishermen's nets when they came in their way. I have known the Americans last year to have herrings barred in for a fortnight. Barring kills a great many herring, and makes those who are barred in very poor. I have seen the bottom covered with dead herring after the seine had been barred for a week. The American schooners heave out their ballast in the Channel between Woody Island and the shore, and if not prevented, will soon destroy the anchorage there.

(Signed) "JOHN RUMSEY, his \times mark.

"Sworn before me at St. John's, this 9th day of February, A. D., 1878, having first been read over and explained.

(Signed) "D. W. PROWSE,
"J. P. for Newfoundland."

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 3 IN No. 8.

Extract from the "Toronto Daily Globe" of February 14, 1878.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND HERRING CASE.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE GLOUCESTER CAPTAIN.

The Gloucester, Massachusetts, fisherman who alleges that he was recently attacked by Newfoundland fishermen and compelled to abandon the herring fishery, has transmitted the affidavit printed below to the United States Government at Washington.

A telegram printed in yesterday's *Globe*, from Fortune Bay, at the head of which is situated Long Harbour, where the outrage is said to have been committed, denies that the trouble occurred. Pending the arrival of details from Newfoundland, it would be well to withhold judgment. The Gloucester skipper says:—

"I, Loring B. Naus, on oath, depose and say, that I am master of the schooner *Moro Castle*, of Gloucester, and was with my vessel at Long Harbour, Newfoundland, the whole of last month, January 1878, having gone there for a cargo of herring; I saw the destruction of the seines of the schooners *Ontario* and *New England* at that place by the inhabitants of Newfoundland. This occurred on the 13th ultimo. The facts are as follows:—I went, in company with Captain Jacobs, of the schooner *Moses Adams*, Captain Poole, of the schooner *Maud and Effie*, Captain German, of the schooner *Fred. P. Faye*, Captain Dago of the schooner *New England* and others, together with our several crews in our seine-boats for the purpose of setting our seines to haul herring. Some 150 and upwards of the inhabitants had collected on the beach, but did not molest us in any way until they found our seines were full of herring, when I heard some of the crowd on shore exclaim, 'Let's tear up the Yankee seines,' and immediately set to work destroying our seines, which they did most effectually by cutting and tearing them up. There were at the same time two other American seines set which we estimated had

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in them at least 1,500 barrels of herring. In each case the owners were obliged to let the herring out and take the seines up, as the crowd threatened their destruction if they were not immediately taken up. The setting of our seines did not interfere in any way with their fishing, and they (the inhabitants) were engaged in tending and picking the stationary nets on this day, and landing the herring in the boats. The antipathy of the inhabitants towards us seemed to be occasioned by the fact of our having larger seines and being more successful than themselves. In years past we have always bought our herrings of the inhabitants paying from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per barrel for them, and the catching of herring is the principal business of the inhabitants, and they depend upon the American vessels for their trade. If we take our herring with our own crews and our own seines, the cost to us is merely nominal, and they are deprived of one of the principal means of support. Under the Treaty of Washington I regard that I have a right to take herring in the manner which we did, and the interference of the inhabitants was a gross violation of the Treaty stipulations and privileges of that Treaty on the coast of Newfoundland. The inhabitants effectually prevented me from securing my cargo of herring, after I had actually caught them, and I was obliged to return in ballast, at a loss of at least 5,000 dollars to the owners and crew of my vessel. I therefore claim the protection of the Government of the United States, and indemnity for the loss I have sustained.

(Signed) "LORING B. NAUS.

"*Captain of schooner Moro Castle.*"

DESPATCHES.

No. 9.

The Earl of Derby to Sir E. Thornton.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
March 30, 1878.

SIR,—

I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, respecting the alleged destruction in Fortune Bay, of a seine belonging to an American subject.*

I am, &c.,

(Signed) DERBY.

* No. 8.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has forwarded copies of these papers to the Admiralty, with a suggestion that they should be communicated to the naval officer who may be instructed to inquire into this matter, in pursuance of the request made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of which you were apprised by my letter of the 25th March.

His Majesty's Government regret extremely that, under any circumstances, reasons should have been had to violence, or to any measure which could impair the good relations existing between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States of America; but, pending the result of the inquiries which are being made in the Colony, and which are also to be made by the British Naval Officer of the station, it is not possible to return a definite answer to the representations of the United States Government.

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No. 10.

Mr. Malcolm to Lord Tenterden.—(Received April 26.)

DOWNING STREET,
April 26, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23rd and 25th March, inclosing among other papers representations addressed respectively to Her Majesty's Ministers at Washington by Mr. Everts, and to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the United States' Minister at this Court, together with depositions of American fishermen relating to the alleged destruction of seines belonging to United States' subjects in Fortune Bay, on the coast of Newfoundland.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has forwarded copies of these papers to the Admiralty, with a suggestion that they should be communicated to the naval officer who may be instructed to inquire into this matter, in pursuance of the request made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of which you were apprised by my letter of the 28th March.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach regrets extremely that, under any circumstances, recourse should have been had to violence, or to any measures which could impair the good relations existing between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States of America; but, pending the result of the inquiries which are being made in the Colony, and which are also to be made by the Senior Naval Officer of the station, it is not possible to return a definite answer to the representations of the United States' Government.

DESPATCHES.

The Marquis of Salisbury will, no doubt, direct Sir E. Thornton to apprise Mr. Evarts of the inquiries which are being made, and will inform the United States' Minister to the same effect.

I am desired to take this opportunity to transmit to you copy of a despatch addressed by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to the Governor of Newfoundland on the 4th March, together with the reply returned to Sir E. E. Thornton by Sir John Glover,

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

EDWARD THORNTON (Signed)

 DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 1 IN No. 10.

Sir E. Thornton to Sir J. Glover.

 WASHINGTON,
 March 4, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, and for any observations which you may deem it expedient to make on the subject, copy of a note which I have received from Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, relative to an alleged interference with American fishermen engaged in the herring fishery on the coast of Newfoundland.*

Your Excellency will perceive that Mr. Evarts has directed the United States' Consuls at St. John's and other ports to furnish him with further information upon the subject, which he promises to forward to me, and which I shall have the honor to transmit to your Excellency.

Mr. Evarts also states that the President has considered it advisable to bring the subject directly to the attention of Her Majesty's Government through the United States' Minister in London.

As it may be useful that your Excellency should know what sort of evidence has probably been submitted to Mr. Evarts, I enclose a copy of the *New York Herald* of the 26th ultimo, containing affidavits purporting to have been signed and sworn to by American fishermen, as well as a leading article upon the subject.†

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

 * Inclosure 1 in No. 3. † Inclosures 2 and 3 in No. 3.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 2 IN No. 10.

Governor Sir J. Glover to Sir E. Thornton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
March 23, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th instant, with inclosures, relative to the alleged interference with the American fishermen engaged in the herring fishery in Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, in January last.

2.—Before receiving your Excellency's despatch I had caused inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and had forwarded a Report, accompanied by copies of the depositions taken, to Her Majesty's Colonial Minister.

3.—The American Consul at St. John's having applied to the Government for information, I have permitted him to be furnished with copies of the evidence above alluded to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

DESPATCHES.

No. 11.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Thornton.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
May 3, 1878.

SIR,—

I referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies your despatch of the 4th March, together with its inclosures, as well as a letter from the United States' Minister at this Court,* upon the subject of the disputes which had taken place between British and United States' fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland; and I have to state to you that I am informed that inquiries are being instituted into the matter, both by the authorities of Newfoundland and by the Senior Naval Officer on the station.

I have addressed a communication to the United States' Chargé d'Affaires at this Court in the above sense, and I have to request you to take an opportunity of doing the same to the United States' Secretary of State, pending the receipt of fuller information upon the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

* No. 4.

DESPATCHES.

No. 12.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Hoppin.*FOREIGN OFFICE,
May 3, 1878.

SIR,—

I referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Welsh's letter of the 19th March, upon the subject of the disputes which had taken place between British and United States' fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland, and I have the honor to acquaint you that I am informed that inquiries are being instituted into the matter, both by the authorities of Newfoundland and by the Senior Naval Officer on the station, on learning the result of which I shall have the honor of addressing a further communication to you.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

DESPATCHES.

No. 13.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Lord Tenterden.—(Received July 13.)

ADMIRALTY,
July 11, 1878.

MY LORD,—

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of two letters from Captain Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship *Sirius*, reporting the results of his inquiries into the circumstances connected with the quarrel between the English and American fishermen in Fortune Bay, in January last.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. WOLLEY.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 1 IN No. 13.

Captain Sullivan to Vice-Admiral Sir E. Inglefield.

“SIRIUS,” ST. JOHN’S, NFLD.,

June 19, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honour to inform you that, in obedience to your orders, I left Halifax on Saturday the 8th instant, and proceeded to Fortune Bay, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the quarrel between the English and American fishermen in Long Harbour in January last, arriving off Brunet Island on the evening of Monday the 10th. I anchored there for the night, the weather being thick with fogs gathering; and on the evening of the 11th weighed and proceeded to Long Harbour, at the entrance of which the same afternoon I learnt that the *Pert* was at the head of the harbour (about 9 miles off.) I therefore proceeded through the narrows and anchored in 6 fathoms about 7 miles from the entrance, and observed the *Pert* anchored about 3 miles further in, when I recalled her, and on the following day anchored in company with her 4 miles further down off Tickle Beach, where we found the disturbance of January last had taken place.

2.—On this beach are two huts occupied by fishermen who witnessed the affair, and having taken their evidence, which, with other evidence subsequently taken, will be forwarded with my report hereafter, we proceeded to Metter’s Cove, where a fisherman named Tharnell and another were examined on the same subject.

3.—From information given by them I proceeded to St. Jacques the same afternoon where, from Mr. Snellgrove, Sub-Collector of Customs, who was present at Tickle Beach shortly after the disturbance, and others who had witnessed the whole transaction, I obtained further important evidence, which, with my Report, will be forwarded at the earliest opportunity when complete.

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4.—There have been at these places several complaints made to me on various subjects by some of the witnesses, disputes relative to land property and reports of barring herring, one being that a seine had been laid for this illegal purpose, and had been so for some days, in consequence of which I directed Captain Aitchison to proceed to the spot said to be barred and ascertain the truth of the information.

5.—The *Pert* rejoined at St. Jacques, and reported having found the seine as described, and taken possession of it. In other cases of complaint I was only able to take the evidence of those witnesses present at the time; but in the absence of others away fishing, I had to postpone the cases until my return from St. John's.

6.—On Monday the 17th I directed the *Pert* to proceed to St. John's to coal, prior to her leaving for the East Coast, and the same afternoon I left St. Jacques in this ship for St. John's, where I arrived yesterday at 7 p.m., the mail from England for Halifax arriving a few hours afterwards, and leaving early this morning.

7.—I am unable to forward more than this letter, as the Report on the subject of the American outrage is not complete; but the evidence is most complete, the witnesses corroborating each other, and goes completely to prove the Americans were entirely in the wrong, and brought the quarrel on themselves, first by illegally fishing and then by threatening them with a revolver.

8.—I found on arrival the *Contest* at anchor, and the *Pert* arrived this morning to await further orders.

I have, &c,

(Signed) GEO. L. SULIVAN.

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 INCLOSURE 2 IN No. 13.

Captain Sulivan to Rear-Admiral Sir E. Inglefield.

“SIRIUS,” ST. JOHN’S,
June 21, 1878.

SIR,—

In obedience to your orders dated the 8th instant, in which I am directed to inquire into the differences which arose between British and United States fishermen in Fortune Bay in January last, I have the honor herewith to inclose the evidence obtained from several witnesses, together with my report on the subject; and in further remarking thereon desire to call your attention to those points in the evidence which have led me to the conclusions contained in that Report.

It will be seen therein that there are four Statutes which bear on the subject, and which have been infringed by the American fishermen, viz., Act cap. 6, 1876, in amendment of Consolidated Statutes (1872), cap. 102, the proviso of the same as regards barring.

By the same Act, 1876, Sec. 4 and Art. 18 of the Treaty of Washington—

1.—With respect to the first of these, the witness Silas Fudge, says:

“I witnessed the disturbance at Long Harbour on Sunday the 6th January last; I am certain it was the 6th; I saw the seines in the water, two of them Americans, again. He (*i.e.*, Jacobs, an American) had his in the boat; he had shot once and discharged his seine into Farrel’s, who was working for him.”

John Cluett stated that he was in Long Harbour on Sunday in January last. “They (the Americans) commenced hauling herring on

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Sunday about mid-day ; the first American seine shot was that of Jacobs ; there were two more American seines shot. He (Jacobs) had just hauled herring and shot them into Farrel's seine, who was working for him ; we remonstrated about breaking the law and fishing Sundays."

All the evidence of the other witnesses is corroborative of the above ; and the fact is even acknowledged by the Americans in their own evidence, as appears by the statements inclosed in the correspondence on this subject. It is therefore evident that they were illegally fishing, using seines, and hauling herring in January last contrary to the above quoted statute, which prohibits the same between the 20th October and 25th April in any year.

2.—That the American captains were setting and putting out seines and hauling and taking herring on Sunday the 6th January, in direct violation of Sec. 4, cap. 6. This is proved by the evidence of all the witnesses.

John Saunders says :—

"In January last—one Sunday, I don't know the date—the Americans laid out their seines, assisted by the English employed by them ; the Newfoundlanders told them to take them up, as it was not legal their fishing on Sundays ; there was no other reason for destroying nets but for fishing on Sundays. They went to McCauley, who had laid his seine out for barring herring ; the Newfoundlanders said it should not be done on a Sabbath-day."

3.—That the Americans were barring herring, that is, confining them in the seines for a considerable time, instead of forthwith hauling them. By the evidence of Silas Fudge—"He (Captain Jacobs) had shot once, and discharged his seine into Tom Farrel's, who was working for him."

John Saunders says:—

"Jacobs upset his seine into Farrel's seine, who was employed by him. Farrel was barring for the Americans, and was not allowed by Jacobs to haul his seine."

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Mark Bolt says :—

“The Americans to not bar fish ; this was the first time I ever knew them to do so.”

Richard Hendriken says :—

“Samuel Jacobs would persist in hauling, and hauled once and barred them in Farrel’s net. Farrel was working for them, and had been barring herring for several days, perhaps about a fortnight, by the Americans’ orders. I believe it is illegal barring herring, but we have no power to stop it ; it is no good telling a magistrate ; they take no notice of him.”

4.—That they were interfering with the rights of British fishermen in their peaceable use of that part of the coast occupied by them, &c. By all the evidence given, it occurred on Tackle Beach, Long Harbour, on which, as was seen by us, was a Newfoundland fishing settlement, the land being granted by Government, as stated by Mark Bolt, who says :—

“I have been in the neighbourhood fourteen or fifteen years. The ground I occupy, 150 feet, was granted me for life by Government, and for which I now pay a fee ; there are two families on the beach ; there were three in the winter ; our living is dependent on our fishing off this settlement.”

The above are the main points in the evidence on which my Report is founded.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I have forwarded a copy of the Report to his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, and the duplicate direct to their Lordships, in order to insure their receiving it at the same time as the Colonial Office will.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. L. SULIVAN.

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INCLOSURE 3 IN No. 13.

Report on Differences that arose between British and United States Fishermen in January 1878, by Captain Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship "Sirius."

Having carefully weighed the evidence given on oath before me by Newfoundland fishermen present at the time, together with that inclosed in the correspondence forwarded for my present perusal, I am of opinion—

1.—That the Americans were using seines for catching herring on the 6th January, 1878, in direct violation of Title XXVII, chap. 102, sec. 1, of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, viz.: "No person shall haul or take herring by or in a seine or other such contrivance on or near any part of the coast of this Colony or its dependencies, or in any of the bays, harbours, or other places therein, at any time between the 20th day of October and the 25th day of April."

2.—That the American Captains were setting and putting out seines, hauling and taking herring on Sunday, the 6th January, in direct violation of sec. 4, chap. 7, of the Act passed 26th April, 1876, entitled, "An Act to amend the law relating to the Coast Fisheries," viz.: "No person shall, between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night haul or take any herring, caplin, or squid, with net-seines, bunts, or any such contrivance, or set or put out any such net-seine, bunt, or contrivance, for the purpose of such hauling or taking."

3.—That they were barring fish in direct violation of the continuance of the same Act, Title XXVII, chap. 102, sec. 1, of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, "or at any time use a seine or other contrivance for the catching or taking of herring except by way of shooting and forthwith hauling the same."

4.—That, contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Washington, in which it is expressly provided that they do not interfere with the rights

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of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose (see Article XVIII of the above-named Treaty), they were fishing illegally, interfering with the rights of British fishermen, and their peaceable use of that part of the coast then occupied by them, and of which they were actually in possession, their seines and boats, their huts, gardens, and land granted them by the Government being situated thereon (see Mark Bolt's evidence).

5.—It is distinctly shown in the evidence that the cause of the difference commenced with the Americans by their persisting in shooting their seines on the Sunday, as the Englishmen who worked for them would not do it on that day, not only on account of its being illegal, but of their religious regard for the Sabbath, which is always strictly kept by them; and although it must be observed that the result of this illegal fishing would have been that the Americans would have secured the whole of the herring in the bay on that day to the exclusion of the rights and fair chances of all the others during the week, yet there is no evidence to prove that this, or anything else but the fact of its being Sunday, and the law and custom among themselves regarding it, prompted them to demand that the seines should be withdrawn.

6.—It is shown by the evidence of all those witnesses present at the time that the Americans were remonstrated with, and told to take their seines up prior to any serious steps being taken, and it is also distinctly proved that no violence was resorted to until after the exasperating conduct of Captain Jacobs, the American master of a schooner, concerned in this illegal fishing, who threatened them with a revolver if they prevented him or interfered with his seine.

7.—It does not appear that the native fishermen were aware of the illegality of hauling a seine in the month of January; it is, therefore, to be presumed that the Americans were also ignorant of that law, although their ignorance cannot exonerate them from the breach, nor does it exonerate John Hickey, an Englishman, who is charged with the same offence, and whom it is my intention to summons before me to answer to that charge.

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8.—The statement of the Americans, that they were compelled to leave the harbour and leave off fishing is entirely without foundation, which is proved by the evidence of those examined before me, among whom was Mr. Snellgrove, Collector of Customs, who was there a week after the occurrence, and communicated with them, and by the evidence of others to the effect that they remained for about a fortnight or more, "until the herring slacked," and with respect to their loss of the haul of herring by the seine being emptied, the fish were not their lawful property, having been illegally caught.

In support of this view of the conduct of the Americans, I am not only borne out by the evidence of the Fortune Bay fishermen, who made their statements in a remarkably frank and straightforward manner, but by the self-convicting evidence of those very Americans themselves, whose depositions, given on oath, show them to have been illegally fishing, and who were liable thereby to the forfeiture of their seines, nets, &c., by chap. 102, sec. 12, of the Consolidated Statutes.

(Signed) GEO. L. SULIVAN,
Captain and Senior Officer.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 4 IN No. 13.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN SAUNDERS.

The examination of John Saunders, of Tickle Beach, Long Harbour, taken upon oath, and who saith:—

In January last, there were a great number, close on 100, schooners and boats fishing for herring, both American and Newfoundlanders. The Americans were employing the English to haul their seines for them. There were some English schooners who had seines also. One Sunday, I do not know the date, John Hickey laid out a seine and was told by the English or Newfoundlanders to take it up, as it was Sunday, which he did. The Americans laid out their seines, assisted by the English employed by them. The Newfoundlanders told them to take them up, as it was not legal their fishing on that day being Sunday; J. McDonald took his up. Jacobs upset his net into Farrel's seine, who was employed by him. Farrel was barring for the Americans, and was not allowed by Jacobs to haul his seine until the hard weather came. After Jacobs had upset his seine into Farrel's he took it up to shoot again, and threatened with the revolver anyone who interfered. Then they told McCauley to take his up, but he didn't, so the people hauled it in and tore it up.

I don't know any man concerned in the destruction of the net that I could swear to but one, John Pitman, a servant to Samuel Pardy, who was at "Jack Fountain."

There was no other reason that I know of destroying nets but for fishing on Sunday, and because they would not take them up when they were told. The Americans never hauled a seine before that day; they always employed the English to use their seines and bought fish from the English. The only reason that the Americans laid their seines out that day was because there were plenty of herrings, and no Englishman would haul them, being Sunday, excepting Hickey, who had been compelled to take his seine up.

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Q. Where does Philip Farrel live?—*A.* In Bay-de-North, and so does Thomas Farrel.

Q. Was any obstruction or hindrance placed in the way of the Americans before or after that Sunday?—*A.* No.

Q. Did they remain in the harbour until the close of the season; until the herrings slacked away were any American compelled to leave the coast after this circumstance?—*A.* No; there was nothing to prevent their remaining, and they remained for some days, until the weather become soft, and there were no more herring in the bay. Most of them left, but one American schooner remained about three weeks after that, when another lot of herrings came into the bay, and he filled up and went away the next fair wind. Jim Boy was the Captain's name.

Q. Do you know any American of the name of Dago?—*A.* Yes; he has part in this seine. The Americans hauled their seine on the beach immediately in front of my property.

Q. Do you know the names of the schooners?—*A.* No.

Q. Do you know the names of the owners of the seine?—*A.* Yes; Captain Dago and McCauley.

Q. Do you know anything the Americans did by way of revenge?—*A.* The Americans, in revenge for the destruction of the net, afterwards drifted their vessels all about the bay or river with their anchors hanging, and so hooked and destroyed many nets, about fifty or sixty I should think. The name of one of these Captains was Smith—but I don't know the name of his vessel—and the other was Pool. We all believe that this was done in revenge. They were pretending to be at anchor, where there was about fifty fathoms of water, but were drifting all over the bay and hooking the nets; there was no weather to cause them to drift.

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Our small boats were anchored off the beach. We had never any difficulty with the Americans before this, but were always on good terms with them.

(Signed) JOHN SAUNDERS, his \bowtie mark.

Sworn before me at Tickle Beach, Long Harbour, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1878.

(Signed) GEO. L. SULIVAN,

Captain and Senior Officer on the Coast of Newfoundland.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 5 IN No. 13.

DEPOSITION OF MARK BOLT.

The examination of Mark Bolt, of Tickle Beach, Long Harbour, taken upon oath, and who saith :—I am a native of Dorsetshire, England. I have been in this country twenty-one years, and have been fishing all that time. I have lived in this neighbourhood fourteen or fifteen years, and at Tickle Beach since last fall. The ground I occupy (150 feet) was granted me for life by Government, and for which I have to pay a fee. There are two families on the beach; there were three in the winter. Our living is dependent on our fishing off this settlement. If these large American seines are allowed to be hauled, it forces me away from the place.

One Sunday in January last, John Hickey, Newfoundlander, came first, and hove his seine out. Five Newfoundlanders came and told him to take it up, and he did not; then others came and insisted upon it; then he took it up. If he had then refused to take it up it would have been torn up.

Then Jacobs, an American, came and laid his seine out and hauled about 100 barrels of herring in the big American seine, and capsized into Tom Farrel's seine—a Newfoundland fisherman employed by Jacobs and fishing for him.

Philip Farrel was also fishing for the Americans, being master of McCauley's seine. The Newfoundlanders then capsized Tom Farrel's seine of fish, who was only fishing for the Americans. After this Jim Macdonald, another American, threw out his seine. Then the people went and told Macdonald that he was not allowed to fish on Sundays, and he must take his seine up, and he took up his seine and carried it on board his vessel. Jacobs would not allow his seine to be touched, but drew a revolver. They then went to McCauley, an American, who had laid his seine out for barring herring; this American also employed a Newfoundlander to lay his seine out. The Newfoundlanders said it should not be

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done on a Sabbath-day, and they resolved to tear up all the seines they could get hold of. They managed to seize McCauley's and tore it up. They would have torn up any they could have got at if laid out, whether English or American, because it was Sunday. The Americans do not bar fish. This was the first time I ever knew them to do so; they usually buy the fish from the Newfoundlanders, and also barter flour and pork for them, and I have never known anything to complain of against them previous to this.

Q. Did the American schooners continue to fish after the destruction to McCauley's seine?—*A.* Yes.

They (the Americans) continued to fish, and left about the usual time, the 10th March. I do not know any reason for the conduct towards the Americans except that they were fishing on Sunday. I do not know what become of the net that was torn up; it was left on the beach for some days and then taken away. I do not know who took it away; the Americans, perhaps, but I don't know.

The Americans were often set afterwards, but not on Sundays; the American did not leave off catching herring after this on other days. The English did not prevent the Americans hauling their seines, but the Americans usually employed the English to haul them, as their crews were not sufficient in number and are not acquainted with the work. The American crews are employed salting and freezing the fish, while the English employed by them with the American seines are catching them. The seine torn up was being worked by an Englishman for McCauley, the American, namely, Philip Farrel.

Jacobs' seine was in the water a night and a day. I was not aware that it was illegal to haul or catch herring by or in a seine at that time of the year, nor that barring is prohibited at all seasons, nor that the seine must be shot and forthwith hauled, but have heard some reports to that effect.

The nearest magistrate is at St. Jacques, about 25 or 30 miles from

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this, and there is no means of communicating with him excepting by a sailing boat.

The seine that was destroyed belonged to men called Dago and McCauley, who I believe were each of them Captains of schooners, but the names of the vessels I do not know.

(Signed) MARK BOLT.

Sworn before me at Tickle Beach, Long Harbour: this 13th day of June, A.D. 1878.

(Signed) GEO. L. SULLIVAN,
Captain and Senior Officer on the coast of Newfoundland.

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INCLOSURE 6 IN No 13.

DEPOSITION OF RICHARD HENDRIKEN.

The examination of Richard Hendriken, of Hope Cove, Long Harbour, taken upon oath and who saith:—

I have been nine years in Long Harbour. I was here in January last, when the American seine was destroyed. It was destroyed on account of barring herring on Sunday. I was watching their proceedings from the point opposite; they laid their seine out and went to haul it in because the English would not haul it in on Sunday, and the bay was full of fish. The fish would have remained. The Americans generally employ some Englishmen to work with their own crew; they don't generally lay out their own seines. Captain Dago and Samuel Jacobs would persist in hauling, and hauled once and barred them in Farrel's net. Farrel was working for him, and had been barring herrings for several days, perhaps about a fortnight, by the Americans' orders. I believe it is illegal to bar herrings; it destroys the fish, but we have no power to stop it; it is no good telling a magistrate; the Americans take no notice of them. The nearest magistrate to this place is at Harbor Briton, twenty-five or thirty miles off. The only thing to let people know what is right and what is wrong is to have a notice board in each harbor, and some heavy fine imposed on law-breakers.

James Tamel is harbour-master.

I don't know if he is a special constable or not; but Mr. Enburn told me he was to see the Yankees did not heave their ballast over, and that their measures were correct, but they would not listen to him. They hove their ballast overboard, and had tubs 22 inches in depth instead of 16 inches; in these tubs they measured the fish they bought from the Newfoundlanders, and they would not alter them. The fish are sold to the Americans by the barrel; for 100 barrels it is usual to pay for 90, which is considered fair, but a flour barrel cut down to 16 inches in depth is the proper measure; they only cut them to 22 inches or more, and insist on having them filled. The vessels from St. John's and Halifax always take the proper size tubs, but the Americans constantly overreach

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us, and chose the most ignorant to deal with, or those who are not so sharp as themselves. They generally otherwise behave well, and we have never had any quarrel with them before, but have always been on good terms. If the natives did not see the laws carried out themselves they might as well be no laws, for there is often no one else to enforce it. It is the only way I know, and is pretty well understood by both foreigners and natives.

(Signed) **RICHARD HENDRIKEN**, his \times mark.

Sworn before me at Tickle Beach, Long Harbour, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1878.

(Signed) **GEO. L. SULIVAN**,
Captain and Senior Officer on the Coast of Newfoundland.

DESPATCHES.

INCLOSURE 7 IN No. 13.

DEPOSITION OF AMBROSE POPE.

The examination of Ambrose Pope, of Stone Cove, Long Harbour, taken upon oath, and who saith :—I was at Tickle Beach on a Sunday in January last. I don't know the date. I saw the Newfoundlanders hauling a seine and leave it on the beach ; it was torn in hauling it on shore. It was evening when I saw the seine hauled on the beach, and it was laying there when I left the beach.

I don't know if any was carried away. I don't know anything more about it. The Americans we thought had no right to haul their seines on Sunday.

(Signed) AMBROSE POPE, his ✕ mark.

Sworn before me at Anderson's Cove, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1878.

(Signed) GEO. L. SULLIVAN,

Captain and Senior Officer on the coast of Newfoundland.

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INCLOSURE 8 IN No. 13.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES THARNELL.

The examination of James Tharnell, of Anderson's Cove, Long Harbour, taken upon oath, and who saith:—I am a special constable for this neighbourhood. I did not see anything of the alleged outrage last January, but I heard something about it. I believe some of the men named Pope were on the beach, but which I do not know.

Q. Have you formed any opinion, as constable, as to the cause of the dispute?—*A.* Mr. Snellgrove, of the Customs, and myself, from what we were informed of the circumstances, were of opinion that the Americans were acting illegally in shooting their seines, but notwithstanding that nothing would have been said to them for that had it not been on the Sabbath day. The men forbid them hauling seines on the Sabbath day, and told them to take them up or they would take them up for them, and what annoyed them so much was that the Americans drew their revolvers; probably if it had not been for the threat of the revolvers, the seines would only have been taken up and not torn. They asked him three times to take them up before they did so themselves.

The people were not aware that it was illegal to set the seines that time of the year, and were only prompted to their act by the fact that it was Sunday. We all consider it to be the greatest loss to us for the Americans to bring those large seines to catch herring. The seines will hold 2,000 or 3,000 barrels of herring, and, if the soft weather continues, they are obliged to keep them in the seines for, sometimes, two or three weeks, until the frost comes, and by this means they deprive the poor fishermen of the bay of their chance of catching any with their small nets, and then, when they have secured a sufficient quantity of their own, they refuse to buy of the natives.

If the Americans had been allowed to secure all the herrings in the bay for themselves, which they could have done that day, they would have filled all their vessels, and the neighbouring fishermen would have lost all chance on the following week-days. The people believed that they

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(the Americans) were acting illegally in thus robbing them of their fish. If the natives had not defended themselves by enforcing the law, there was no one else to do it. I was sworn in as a special constable by Mr. Herbert, the magistrate of Harbour Briton, last October.

On the arrival of the Americans I showed my authority, signed by Mr. Herbert, and they laughed at it, and said it had no stamp, and they didn't, therefore, recognize it.

I told them the lawful size of a tub—sixteen gallons—and they said they required a brand on it. I have no means of branding tubs; there is no means to brand on the coast, and it is not the custom. I don't know if it is the custom at St. John's to brand them. I have cautioned the Americans about throwing ballast out inside Hoodey's Island, where it is very shallow; but they have continually done so notwithstanding up to this. There are now several shallow places there and in the cove, where the Americans have been in the habit of throwing out their ballast, and small vessels now, of twenty-eight to thirty tons, repeatedly ground on this ballast there thrown out by the Americans. I believe there was less thrown out last winter after I spoke to them about it; but I have no power, moral or otherwise, to enforce any rules, and they don't seem to care much about me.

(Signed) JAMES THARNELL, his X mark.

Sworn before me at Tickle Beach, Long Harbour, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1878.

(Signed) GEO. L. SULIVAN,
Captain and Senior Officer on the Coast of Newfoundland.

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INCLOSURE 9 IN No. 13.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE SNELLGROVE.

The examination of George Snellgrove of St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, taken upon oath, and who saith:—I am sub-collector of Customs for the district of Fortune Bay. I went to Long Harbour on the 8th January, two days after the dispute between the Americans and Newfoundland fishermen had taken place.

Captains Jacobs and Dago informed me that an American seine had been taken up by the Newfoundland fishermen on the Sunday previous and destroyed; that the seine belonged to Dago and McCauley, and that they had other seines out, but they had taken them up when they found that the other was destroyed. One of these captains said that the fishermen had threatened to take up the seine if they didn't themselves. Captain Jacobs showed me a revolver, and said that he had threatened them with it. I remonstrated with him for so doing, when he replied that I couldn't suppose that he was really going to use it; that he only did it to frighten them; he had taken care there were no charges in it. I said to him, "Do you suppose that you would have got off that beach alive if you had used it;" and he said he never intended to use it.

Captain Warren told me that on the fishermen coming to haul in the seine that Captain Dago hailed them to say that they would take the seine in themselves if they waited; and that he (Warren) said to Dago, "It is too late now; you ought to have done it when they told you first; they are two excited now."

I then communicated with the natives of the place, who related the circumstances, and gave their reasons that the Americans were fishing illegally, and would have secured the whole of the fish which they considered part of their property; and that they would have been distressed

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for the winter. They told me that they had at first told them to take up their seines, and they refused ; that Captain Jacobs had threatened them with a revolver, but, notwithstanding this, they had taken up one and destroyed it.

I saw Captain Jacobs several times afterwards, and in the course of conversation with him I said, if I had been there you would not have been allowed to shoot your seine. "What?" he said, "could you prevent me?" I said "Yes;" I should have seen the law carried out and taken your seine and boat, which you forfeited for breaking the law, and I told him I would take the fine as well of 200 dollars, at which he said, "Do you think I care about paying the fine ; I could pay the fine," by which I understood him to mean that the fine was not worth considering, as the quantity of fish would have more than paid for it.

Q. Was there anyone in Long Harbour on the Sunday referred to who could have enforced the law, and protected the interests of the fishermen ?—*A.* No.

Q. Is it not illegal shooting seines at all at that time of the year ?—*A.* There is an Act to that effect, but it has never been carried out in Fortune Bay, nor are the natives aware of its illegality at the time of the year, nor would they have molested the Americans had it not been Sunday, and which they knew it to be not only the law but the infallible custom to desist from fishing on that day.

Q. Has there ever been, to your knowledge before, quarrelsome disputes or illfeeling between the Americans and native fishermen ?—*A.* No, never ; always on the best terms.

Q. How long did you remain in Long Harbour ?—*A.* I remained till the 12th January.

Q. Did you observe during your stay in Long Harbour whether the three American captains remained and continued to fish or not ?—*A.* I did, and I know that they continued to fish ; they were not molested as far as I know.

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Q. Was there anything to cause them to leave the harbour, or to cease fishing?—A. No, and they had not left it when I left; there were no further disputes to my knowledge afterwards.

(Signed) GEO. THOS. SNELLGROVE,
Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.

Sworn before me at St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, the 17th day of June, A.D. 1878.

(Signed) GEO. L. SULIVAN,
Captain and Senior Officer on the coast of Newfoundland.

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INCLOSURE 10 IN No. 13.

DEPOSITION OF SILAS FUDGE.

The examination of Silas Fudge, of Belloram, Fortune Bay, taken upon oath, and who saith:—

I am mate of my father's schooner. I witnessed the disturbance at Long Harbour on Sunday the 6th January last. I am certain that it was on the 6th January it happened:

I saw the seines in the water; two of them American and one English. We told them to take them up.

John Hickey, the Englishman, took his up; McCauley, the American, who owned the other, refused to take his up. There was another seine, which I did not see, in the water, belonging to Captain Jacobs. He had his in the boat at the time. He had shot once and discharged his seine into Thomas Farrel's, who was working for him, and was going to shoot his seine out again. I saw it in the boat ready for shooting when the crowd came over. They first spoke to McDonald, and asked him if he would take his seine up, and he said, "Yes, if I am forced;" and they then went to Hickey, and told him to take his up, and he took it up; then they went to McCauley and asked him to take his up, and he said he would not. They then told him that if he didn't they would take it up for him. They then went to Jacobs, and told him they would let go the herring out of the seine of Tom Farrel, who was an Englishman. Jacobs then drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot any man who touched his property. The crowd were very excited. I saw them haul McCauley's seine in, and tear it up. That was the end of the row that day. Farrel had, during the previous week, secured herring in the American seine, and then had placed his own round them, and taken up the American's. This was done before Sunday. It was in this seine of Farrel's that Jacobs emptied his own seine.

Q. You knew that the American fish were in the Englishman's seine; why was Farrel's seine allowed to remain?—A. Because he had not shot it on the Sunday, but on the week-day.

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Q. Are you aware that it was illegal to use seines to catch herring that time of the year?—**A.** No; I don't know.

Q. Did you believe it to be lawful to use seines for herring that time of the year?—**A.** Yes, I thought so, as far as I could understand. I suppose the Americans thought, with reference to the destruction of the seine, that we did it in envy of them, but it wasn't; but it was from regard to the Sabbath, on which day we never fish.

Q. How far 'from the beach were the American seines shot?—**A.** Close to the beach; the hauling lines were on the beach.

The Americans remained in the bay after the occurrence for several days; they were never molested or interfered with afterwards; they continued to fish until they left the harbour; they were not compelled to leave the harbour, but I believe they were unsuccessful on account of the bad weather and for want of frost.

(Signed) **SILAS FUDGE.**

Sworn before me at St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1878.

(Signed) **GEO. L. SULLIVAN,**

Captain and Senior Officer on the coast of Newfoundland.

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INCLOSURE 11 IN No. 13.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN CLUETT.

The examination of John Cluett, of Belloram, Fortune Bay, taken upon oath, and who saith:—

I was in Long Harbour one Sunday in January last.

Q. Did you see anything of the quarrel between the Americans and other fishermen?—*A.* I did.

Q. Tell me what you know of it.—*A.* They commenced hauling herrings on Sunday, about mid-day. The first American seine shot was Captain Jacob's; there were two more American seines shot. There was an Englishman working for the Americans who had a seine moored there for several days, but it was not shot or attempted to be hauled on the Sunday.

The first seine we came to was Captain McDonald's; they asked him if he was going to take his seine up. He said, "If we are forced to take it up we will;" and we told him if he didn't taken it up we would take it up for him.

The next we came to was a man belonging to Fortune Bay, called John Hickey, and Englishman, and we told him to take up the seine, and he said he would take it up and he did. The next we came to was Peter McCauley, and we told him the same as the others, and he refused to take it up. Then we went on to Captain Jacobs, and when we got to him he was in his skiff, a little off the shore; he had just hauled herring and shot them into Farrel's seine, who was working for him; they remonstrated about breaking the law and fishing on Sunday; there was an altercation between us; he said he would defend his seine if they touched it in a threatening way. I don't know what he said; there was a great crowd, and he was in an awful range, and I heard that he drew a revolver, but I didn't see it; he then took his seine on board; then all the seines were taken up but Farrel's and McCauley's. Farrel's seine was not

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touched because it was not laid on that day, and they therefore let it alone, although Jacob's fish were in it; but McCauley's seine was taken up and destroyed, and that is all I know.

Q. Did the American Captains remain in the harbour after?—*A.* Yes; I think about a fortnight, but perhaps more. They continued to fish and haul herring on week-days but not on Sunday again.

Q. Were they ever molested or interfered with in any way subsequently or not?—*A.* Not to my knowledge; they remained there as long as they chose, and there was never any more dispute. I don't know that it is illegal to haul seines that time of the year. I have heard of the law, but I have never seen it carried out; it had nothing to do with this dispute. The only cause of it was on account of its being Sabbath. I never saw herrings hauled on a Sunday before, either by American or Englishman.

The Americans, by hauling herring that day when the Englishmen could not, were robbing them of their lawful and just chance of securing their share in them, and, further, had they secured all they had barred they could have, I believe, filled every vessel of theirs in the bay. They would have probably frightened the rest away, and it would have been useless for the English to stay, for the little left for them to take they could not have sold.

The Americans would have a better chance than the English any day on account of the size of their nets, but the English would have had their fair chance the next day, and they thought they were justified, in the absence of any proper authority or power to enforce the law, to defend their rights themselves. There is no power or authority to enforce the law on all parts of the coast, and none nearer to Long Harbour than about thirty or forty miles.

If there was not a good feeling and mutual understanding between all fishermen whether foreigners or Englishmen, there would be no law carried out or upheld at all, but there was always prior to this a very good feeling and a mutual understanding between the Americans and

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ourselves, and I don't know anything to prevent the same in future. After the destruction of McCauley's seine some of the American schooners, one of which was Peter Smith's, drifted about the harbour among the fishermen's nets when blowing hard, with their anchors hanging to their bows, and destroyed several nets. I don't know if this was done out of revenge or not. I don't think it was done purposely.

(Signed) JOHN CLUETT.

Sworn before me at St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, the 17th day of June, A.D. 1878.

(Signed) GEO. L. SULLIVAN,

Captain and Senior Officer on the coast of Newfoundland.

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No. 14.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Malcolm.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

July 29, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 26th April last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying letter, together with its inclosures, which has been received from the Admiralty, addressed to Vice-Admiral Inglefield by Captain Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship *Sirius*, who had been directed to hold an inquiry on the spot into the circumstances connected with the quarrel which took place in January last between English and American fishermen in Fortune Bay;* and I am to request that, in laying these papers before Sir M. Hicks Beach, you will move him to favour Lord Salisbury with his opinion as to what instructions should now be addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington upon the subject.

I am to request that the inclosures to this letter, which are sent in original, may be returned to this Office with your reply.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE

* Inclosures 2 to 11 in No. 13.

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No. 15.

Mr. Herbert to Sir J. Pauscefote.—(Received August 5.)

DOWNING STREET,
August 3, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 26th April, and to previous correspondence, respecting the interference with United States fishermen by fishermen of Newfoundland, which took place in January last at Long Harbour, Fortune Bay, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a further despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland on the subject, inclosing a Report from Captain Sullivan, R.N., the Senior Naval Officer on that station, of the result of his inquiry into the matter, together with copies of the depositions on which the Report is founded.

I am also to inclose copies of two letters from Captain Sullivan to the Commander-in-Chief on the North American station in explanation of the Report, which have been communicated to this Department by the Admiralty. Sir Michael Hicks Beach desires me to suggest, for the consideration of the Marquis of Salisbury, that such of the papers in the case as his Lordship may think proper should now be communicated to the United States Minister, in answer to the representation which he has made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and that it should be pointed out to him that on the occasion referred to the United States fishermen would appear to have been committing three distinct breaches of the laws of the colony, but that, nevertheless, no violence was used by the fishermen of Newfoundland, except in the case of one vessel, whose

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master refused to comply with the request which was made to him that he would act in accordance with the law of the colony, which prohibits fishing on Sunday.

(I am, &c.,)

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

P.S.—Since the above was written, your letter of the 29th July has been received, the inclosures to which are herewith returned.

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INCLOSURE IN No. 15.

Governor Sir J. Glover to Sir M. Hicks Beach.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
June 26, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to my despatches of the 11th and 25th February, 1878, reporting the destruction of an American seine at Long Harbour, in Fortune Bay, in January last, I have the honor to inclose copies of a Report from Captain G. L. Sullivan, R.N., Her Majesty's ship *Sirius*, Senior Naval Officer, together with the depositions on which the Report is based.

2.—I have nothing to add to my former despatches, but would observe that the full Report now forwarded only confirms the opinion expressed in my despatch of the 11th February, that the Americans were acting illegally in using their seines as they were when the above-named occurrence took place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

[For Inclosures, see Inclosures 2 to 11 in No. 13.]

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No. 16.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August 23, 1878.

SIR,—

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your letter of the 19th March, making representations relative to certain disturbances which occurred in January last between British and United States fishermen at Fortune Bay on the coast of Newfoundland, and requesting, in accordance with the instructions of your Government, that an investigation might be made into the alleged facts of the case; and I have now the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for communication to your Government, the accompanying copy of a Report drawn up by Captain Sullivan, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship *Sirius*, the officer entrusted with the duty of instituting an inquiry into the matter on the spot.*

You will perceive that the Report in question appears to demonstrate conclusively that the United States fishermen on this occasion had committed three distinct breaches of the law, and that no violence was used by the Newfoundland fishermen except in the case of one vessel, whose master refused to comply with the request which was made to him, that he should desist from fishing on Sunday in violation of the law of the colony and of the local custom, and who threatened the Newfoundland fishermen with a revolver, as detailed in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Captain Sullivan's Report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

* Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

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No. 17.

Mr. Welsh to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 24.)

 LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON,

August 24, 1878

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23rd instant, inclosing the Report of Captain Sullivan, R.N., in relation to the fishery disturbances at Newfoundland; and I beg to inform your Lordship that I shall take an early opportunity of forwarding copies of the note and of the Report to the Department of State.

I have, &c.,

 (Signed) JOHN WELSH

 W. H. WELSH

 (Signed)

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No. 18.

Mr. Meade to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received September 4.)

DOWNING STREET,
September 4, 1878.

SIR,—

With reference to a letter from this Department of the 3rd August, and to previous correspondence respecting the interference with United States' fishermen by fishermen of Newfoundland, which took place in January last at Long Harbour, Fortune Bay, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, written in reply to one in which Mr. Michael Hicks Beach suggested whether it might not be desirable that some steps should be taken for making the fishermen at Long Harbour better acquainted with the law which prohibits the using of seine for taking herring on or near the coasts of the colony at any time between the 20th day of October and the 25th day of April in each year.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

R. H. MEADE.

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INCLOSURE IN No. 18.

Governor Sir J. Glover to Sir M. Hicks Beach.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
August 22, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 30th July, 1878, which I have communicated to my Government, who will cause the necessary steps to be taken in order that the fishermen of Long Harbour may become better acquainted with the fishery laws of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

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No. 19.

Mr. Evarts to Mr. Welsh.—(Communicated to the Marquis of Salisbury by Mr. Welsh, October 12.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON,
September 28, 1878.

SIR,—

I received in due course your despatch of the 24th August ultimo, inclosing Lord Salisbury's reply of the British Government to the representations that had been made to it as early as March last by you, under instructions from the Department.

I must understand Lord Salisbury's note accompanying the copy of Captain Sullivan's Report, which he communicates to this Government, as adopting that naval officer's conclusions of fact respecting the violent injuries which our fishing fleet suffered at the hands of the Newfoundland fishing population at Fortune Bay in January of this year, as the answer which Her Majesty's Government makes to the representations laid before it on our part, verified by the sworn statements of numerous and respectable witnesses.

His Lordship has not placed in our possession the proofs or depositions which form the basis of Captain Sullivan's conclusions of fact, and I am unable, therefore, to say whether, upon their consideration, the view which this Government takes of these transactions, upon the sworn statements of our own respectable citizens, would be at all modified. In the absence of these means of correcting any mistakes or false impressions which our informants may have fallen into in their narrative of the facts, it is impossible to accept Captain Sullivan's judgment upon undisclosed evidence as possessing judicial weight.

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You will, therefore, lay before Her Majesty's Government the desire which this Government feels to be able to give due weight to this opposing evidence, before insisting upon the very grave view of these injuries which, at present, its unquestionable duty to the interests which have suffered them, and its confidence in the competency and sobriety of the proofs in our possession, compels this Government to take. Should Her Majesty's Government place a copy of the evidence upon which Captain Sullivan bases his Report in your hands, you will lose no time in transmitting it for consideration. I regret that any further delay should thus intervene to prevent an immediate consideration of the facts in the matter by the two Governments in the presence of the same evidence of those facts for their scrutiny and judgment.

But a careful attention to Lord Salisbury's note discovers what must be regarded as an expression of his views, at least of the authority of Provincial legislation and administrative jurisdiction over our fishermen within the three-mile line, and of the restrictive limitations upon their rights in these fishing grounds under the Treaty of Washington. Upon any aspect of the evidence, on one side and the other, as qualifying the violent acts from which our fishing fleet has suffered at the hands of the Newfoundland coast fishermen, the views thus intimated seem to this Government wholly inadmissible, and do not permit the least delay, on our part, in frankly stating the grounds of our exception to them.

The Report of Captain Sullivan presents, as a justificatory support of the action of the Newfoundland shore fishermen in breaking up the operations of our fishing fleet inside the three-mile line, at the times covered by these transactions, the violation of certain municipal legislation of the Newfoundland Government which, it is alleged, our fishermen were in the act of committing when the violent interruption of their industry occurred.

I do not stop to point out the serious distinction between the official and judicial execution of any such laws and the orderly enforcement of their penalties after the solemn trial of the right, and the rage and predominant force of a volunteer multitude driving off our peaceful occupants of these fishing grounds pursuing their industry under a claim of right secured to them by Treaty. I reserve this matter for a complete ex-

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amination when the conflicting proofs are in my possession. I shall assume, for my present purpose, that the manner of exerting this supposed provincial authority was official, judicial and unexceptionable.

I will state these justifications for the disturbance of our fishing fleet in Captain Sullivan's own language, that I may not even inadvertently impute to Lord Salisbury's apparent adoption of them any greater significance than their very language fairly imports.

Captain Sullivan assigns the following violations of law by our fishermen as the grounds of rightful interference with them on the occasion in question:—

“ 1.—That the Americans were using seines for catching herring on the 6th January, 1878, in direct violation of Title XXVII, chap. 102, sec. 1, of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, viz.: ‘No person shall haul or take herring by or in a seine or other such contrivance on or near any part of the coast of this Colony or of its dependencies, or in any of the bays, harbours, or other places therein, at any time between the 20th day of October and the 25th day of April.’

“ 2.—That the American Captains were setting and putting out seines, hauling and taking herring on Sunday, the 6th January, in direct violation of sec. 4, chap. 7, of the Act passed 26th April, 1876, entitled, ‘An Act to amend the law relating to the Coast Fisheries,’ viz.: ‘No person shall, between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night haul or take any herring, caplin, or squid, with net-seines, bunts, or any such contrivances, for the purpose of such hauling or taking.’

“ 3.—That they were barríng fish in direct violation of the continuance of the same Act, Title XXVII, chap. 102, sec. 1, of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, ‘or at any time use a seine or other contrivance for the catching or taking of herring except by way of shooting and forthwith hauling the same.’

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“4.—That, contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Washington, in which it is expressly provided that they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose (see Article XVIII of the above-named Treaty), they were fishing illegally, interfering with the rights of British fishermen, and their peaceable use of that part of the coast then occupied by them, and of which they were actually in possession, their seines and boats, their huts, gardens, and land granted by Government being situated thereon.”

The facts which enter into the offences imputed under the first second and third heads of Captain Sullivan's statement, and such offences thus made out, would seem to be the only warrant for his conclusion under his fourth head, that the United States' fishermen have exceeded their Treaty right, and, in their actual prosecution of their fishing, were, when interrupted by the force complained of, interfering with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen in the peaceable use of that part of the coast then being in their occupancy for the same purpose, contrary to the proviso of Article XVIII of the Treaty of Washington.

It is no part of my present purpose to point out that this alleged infraction of the reserved rights of the local fishermen does not justify the methods of correction or redress used to drive off our fishermen and break up their prosecution of the fishing. This may be reserved also for discussion when both Governments have a fuller knowledge of the actual circumstances of the transaction.

In transmitting to you a copy of Captain Sullivan's Report, Lord Salisbury says: “You will perceive that the Report in question appears to demonstrate conclusively that the United States fishermen on this occasion had committed three distinct breaches of the law, &c.”

In this observation of Lord Salisbury this Government cannot fail to see a necessary implication that Her Majesty's Government concedes that in the prosecution of the right of fishing accorded to the United States by Article XVIII of the Treaty, our fishermen are subject to the local regulations which govern the coast population of Newfoundland in

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their prosecution of their fishing industry, whatever those regulations may be, and whether enacted before or since the Treaty of Washington.

The three particulars in which our fishermen are supposed to be constrained by actual legislation of the province cover in principle every degree of regulation of our fishing industry within the three-mile line which can well be conceived. But they are in themselves so important and so serious a limitation of the right secured by the Treaty as practically to exclude our fishermen from any profitable pursuit of the right, which I need not add, is equivalent to annulling or cancelling, by the Provincial Government, of the privilege accorded by the Treaty with the British Government.

If our fishing fleet is subject to the Sunday laws of Newfoundland, made for the coast population; if it is excluded from the fishing-grounds for half the year, from October to April; if our "seines and other contrivances" for catching fish are subject to the regulation of the Legislature of Newfoundland, it is not easy to see what firm or valuable measures for the privilege of Articles XVIII as conceded to the United States, this Government can promise to its citizens under the guarantee of the Treaty.

It would not, under any circumstances, be admissible for one Government to subject the persons, the property, and the interests of its fishermen to the unregulated regulations of another Government, upon the suggestion that such authority will not be oppressively or capriciously exercised, nor would any Government accept as an adequate guarantee of the proper exercise of such authority over its citizens by a foreign Government, that presumptively regulations would be uniform in their operation upon the subjects of both Governments in similar case. If there are to be regulations of a common enjoyment, they must be authenticated by a common or a joint authority.

But, most manifestly, the subject of the regulation of the enjoyment of the shore fishery by the resident Provincial population, and of the in-shore fishery by our fleet of fishing-cruizers, does not tolerate the control

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of so divergent and competing interests by the domestic legislation of the Province. Protecting and nursing the domestic interest at the expense of the foreign interest, on the ordinary motives of human conduct, necessarily shape and animate the local legislation. The evidence before the Halifax Commission makes it obvious that, to exclude our fishermen from catching bait, and thus compel them to go without bait, or buy bait at the will and price of the Provincial fishermen, is the interest of the local fishermen, and will be the guide and motive of such domestic legislation as is now brought to the notice of this Government.

You will, therefore, say to Lord Salisbury that this Government cannot but express its entire dissent from the view of the subject that his Lordship's note seems to indicate. This Government conceives that the fishery rights of the United States, conceded by the Treaty of Washington, are to be exercised wholly free from the restraints and regulations of the Statutes of Newfoundland, now set up as authority over our fishermen, and from any other regulations of fishing now in force or that may hereafter be enacted by that Government.

It may be said that a just participation in this common fishery by the two parties entitled thereto, may, in the common interest of preserving the fishery and preventing conflicts between the fishermen, require regulation by some competent authority. This may be conceded. But should such occasion present itself to the common appreciation of the two Governments, it need not be said that such competent authority can only be found in a Joint Convention, that shall receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government and our own. Until this arrangement shall be consummated, this Government must regard the pretension that the legislation of Newfoundland can regulate our fishermen's enjoyment of the Treaty right as striking at the Treaty itself. It asserts an authority on one side, and a submission on the other, which has not been proposed to us by Her Majesty's Government, and has not been accepted by this Government. I cannot doubt that Lord Salisbury will agree that the insertion of any such element in the Treaty of Washington would never have been accepted by this Government, if it could reasonably be thought possible that it could have been proposed by Her Majesty's Government. The insertion of any such proposition by construction now is equally at variance with the views of the Government.

DESPATCHES.

No. 20.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh.*FOREIGN OFFICE,
November 7, 1878.

SIR,—

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the despatch from Mr. Evarts, dated the 28th September, and communicated to me on the 12th ultimo, respecting the complaints made by the Government of the United States of the injuries sustained by American fishermen in Fortune Bay in January last.

This despatch is in reply to my letter of the 23rd August, in which I forwarded a copy of the Report furnished by Captain Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship *Sirius* on the occurrences in question. Mr. Evarts now remarks that the United States' Government have not been put in possession of the depositions which form the basis of that Report, and are unable, therefore, to say whether, upon their consideration, the view which the Government of the United States takes of these transactions upon the sworn statements of their own citizens would be at all modified.

Her Majesty's Government have not had the opportunity of considering the statements in question; but the depositions which accompanied Captain Sullivan's Report, and which I now have the honor to forward,* appeared to them, in the absence of other testimony, to be conclusive as regards the facts of the case.

Apart, however, from the facts, in respect to which there appears to be a material divergence between the evidence collected by the United

* Inclosures 2 to 11 in No. 13.

DESPATCHES.

States Government and that collected by the Colonial authorities, Mr. Evarts takes exception to my letter of the 23rd on the ground of my statement that the United States fishermen concerned have been guilty of breaches of the law. From this he infers an opinion on my part that it is competent for a British authority to pass laws, in supersession of the Treaty, binding American fishermen within the three-mile limit. In pointing out that the American fishermen had broken the law within the territorial limits of Her Majesty's dominions, I had no intention of inferentially laying down any principles of international law; and no advantage would, I think, be gained by doing so to a greater extent than the facts in question absolutely require.

I hardly believe, however, that Mr. Evarts would in discussion adhere to the broad doctrine which some portions of his language would appear to convey, that no British authority has a right to pass any kind of laws binding Americans who are fishing in British waters; for if that contention be just, the same disability applies *à fortiori* to any other Power, and the waters must be delivered over to anarchy. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government will readily admit—what is, indeed, self-evident—that British sovereignty, as regards those waters, is limited in its scope by the engagements of the Treaty of Washington, which cannot be modified or affected by any municipal legislation. I cannot anticipate that with regard to these principles any difference will be found to exist between the views of the two Governments.

If, however, it be admitted that the Newfoundland Legislature have the right of binding Americans who fish within their waters by any laws which do not contravene existing Treaties, it must further be conceded that the duty of determining the existence of any such contravention must be undertaken by the Governments, and cannot be remitted to the discretion of each individual fisherman. For such a discretion, if exercised on one side can hardly be refused on the other. If any American fisherman may violently break a law which he believes to be contrary to Treaty, a Newfoundland fisherman may violently maintain it if he believes it to be in accordance with Treaty. As the points in issue are frequently subtle, and require considerable legal knowledge, nothing but confusion and disorder could result from such a mode of deciding the interpretation of the Treaty.

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DESPATCHES.

Her Majesty's Government prefer the view that the law enacted by the Legislature of the country, whatever it may be, ought to be obeyed by natives and foreigners alike who are sojourning within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction; but that if a law has inadvertently been passed which is in any degree or respect at variance with rights conferred on a foreign Power by Treaty, the correction of the mistake so committed, at the earliest period after its existence shall have been ascertained and recognized, is a matter of international obligation.

It is not explicitly stated in Mr. Ewart's despatch that he considers any recent Acts of the Colonial Legislature to be inconsistent with the rights acquired by the United States under the Treaty of Washington. But if that is the case, Her Majesty's Government will, in a friendly spirit, consider any representations he may think it right to make upon the subject, with the hope of coming to a satisfactory understanding.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

DESPATCHES.

No. 21.

Mr. Welsh to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 11.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON,

November 9, 1878.

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 7th instant, in reply to Mr. Evarts' despatch of the 28th September, in relation to injuries sustained by American fishermen in Fortune Bay in January last. I shall transmit to Mr. Evarts, by the mail to-day, the printed copy of your Lordship's communication, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN WELSH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT UPON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEWFOUND-
LAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.**

*To His Excellency Sir JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G., Governor of New-
foundland, &c., St. John's.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,

St. John's, January 27th, 1879.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In my report upon the proceedings of the Geological Survey, for the year 1877, I had the honour to inform your Excellency that the duties of the department had been diverted from the usual course of investigation, and were almost exclusively directed towards making a coast survey of Notre Dame Bay. During the year 1877 the survey included all the details of the northern shore of the great bay from Bever Cove Head to the entrance of the southwest arm of Green Bay; also of the western, middle, and southern arms of Notre Dame Bay, terminating at Little Bay Head, the northern point of Little Bay. In the fall of the same year Mr. Howley surveyed the entire coast of Sunday Cove Island.

The year just passed (1878) has also been chiefly devoted to a continuance of the same service, by desire of the Government, and the survey has now been extended with all the details of the coast, and a large proportion of the numerous islands as far as Badger Bay.

During the early part of the season (1878) the middle and southwest arms of Green Bay, which hitherto had been omitted, or only partially sketched in, were surveyed with every detail; and while in that

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locality our time was largely occupied in laying off mineral and agricultural lands, by special request of the Government; some descriptions of which will be found further on.

The term Green Bay is frequently, indeed always locally, applied to the whole of the great bay of Notre Dame; but more properly, and to avoid confusion in geographical description, is, or ought to be, limited to the great inlet which leaves the great body of the bay, between Rogues Harbor and Green Bay Island, and penetrates for many miles into the mainland. This great inlet may be described as consisting of Green Bay proper, the northwest, middle, and southwest arms; the latter of which is but an extension of the former of minor width, while the two former cut into the land at right angles or obliquely to the northern shore. All these arms have been surveyed, and are now laid down upon the general MS. map; but it was to the southwest arm that our attention was more particularly called, in consequence of the mineral indications presented there, which have since begun to be developed, with every prospect of forming a nucleus for a great mining industry.

DESCRIPTION OF SOUTHWEST ARM.

A line drawn from the eastern head of Rogues Harbor to the channel of Green Bay Island will nearly represent a true meridian. From about mid-channel on this line, which is about three and a half miles long, a bearing from the meridian of S. 62° W., seven and a quarter miles, will reach the western head of Middle Arm. The western point of Northwest Arm is a little under three miles northeast from this point, whence the inlet falls back into the land northerly for about two miles, where a fine stream falls in from the north. Safe and land-locked harbors can be made on either side of the Northwest Arm; and Jackson's Cove, immediately opposite on the south shore, is a good anchorage, especially for small vessels. Eastward from the Northwest Arm, and between it and Rogues Harbor, is Stocking Harbor, which affords excellent shelter, but is chiefly adapted for the smaller class of vessels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Middle Arm is a wedge-shaped inlet, lying nearly due east and west, about three miles long ; which being open to easterly gales is not favorably situated for harbors ; but a good anchorage in ordinary weather can be found on the north side near the head. At the extreme head a wide but very shallow lagoon is enclosed within low sandy points, the bar between which is nearly dry at low water. A fine stream falls into this lagoon at its extreme western end.

Between the meridional line from Rogues Harbor to Green Bay Island Channel, and another meridional line from the western head of Middle Arm to Birchy Head, about a mile and a half westward from Jackson's Cove, contains Green Bay proper. The latter line, which also forms the entrance to Southwest Arm, is under a mile in length, whence the inlet stretches in a very straight course for about seven miles southwesterly, with a breadth varying from a mile to a mile and a half, where it bends to the southward round Mansfield Point. The Rattling Brook falls in at the northwest angle of the arm, and is distant from Mansfield Point about a mile and a half. The bearing from Mansfield Point to King's Point, near the extreme head of the Arm, is S. 32° W., a little over two and a half miles ; but the main body of the arm lies nearly due north and south. Immediately south of the Rattling Brook the coast line bends round and forms an open cove, at the southern angle of which another fine stream falls in from the westward. The coast then on the west side of the arm, runs with a few gentle sweeps nearly due south to King's Point. The eastern coast of the arm from Mansfield Point curves gently inwards to Conglomerate Point, where the width from shore to shore is little over three quarters of a mile, and thence sweeping easterly about half a mile, meets the outlet of the so-called South Brook, where the width to King's Point is one mile and twenty-three chains. From the mouth of South Brook the coast runs southwesterly in nearly a straight line for about a mile and twenty-eight chains ; beyond which it bears off westerly for nearly half a mile ; then

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northerly for about the same distance, and thence with a few bends easterly to King's Point, forming a fine cove.

In common with most of the great fiords, the country is densely wooded on both sides of the Southwest Arm, and affords a pleasing contrast in its landscape scenery to the bleak and desolate shores of the Great Bay. The northern shore rises in bold rocky precipices, sometimes of great height, over which the sides of the hills are clothed with a dense green foliage nearly to the extreme summit, which are bare, or only scantily covered by gray moss. On the south side the shore usually presents a cliff, less high and more broken than on the north side, while the land beyond swells into a series of rounded hills and ridges, densely covered with forest, except where here and there a landslip, at some of the steeper parts, has laid the rock bare. Further up the Arm above Mansfield Point, the scenery changes from the hitherto abrupt and mountainous character to that of a gently undulating plain, densely covered by a stout growth of mixed timber on both sides; and finally, after rounding King's Point, a land-locked cove is entered, surrounded by an extensive area of level land supporting a splendid growth of the ordinary forest trees.

To anyone in search of the picturesque, this great inlet has many rare attractions, in the ever-varying outline, and diversified scenery it presents on all sides. Bounded on the north side by a succession of lofty and nearly vertical cliffs of variegated rock, standing out in bold contrast from the bright green of the woods above; through which and above all the hoary peaks and extreme summits of the hills are occasionally seen to peer;—on the south side the gently swelling hills and valleys richly carpeted by a luxurious growth of mixed forest timber; and finally at the upper arm, the extensive soft green plain suggestive of cornfields and farm lands, with the sharply-cut outline of the distant mountains which form the back ground, all combine to give a succession of landscapes an artist might revel in, and scenes to charm the tourists or traveller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cove inside of King's Point (which for convenience we shall call King's Cove), although limited in extent, is nearly perfect as a harbor in every respect. The northern half, which includes an area of about four acres and a half, is perfectly sheltered from all winds, and the soundings and holding ground are all that could be desired. In the little vessel that I was on board of there, we dropped our anchor in six fathoms within twenty fathoms of the beach, which is of sand. The southern half, although exposed to the northerly strip of the upper arm, is nevertheless a secure anchorage, as the heavy seas that roll into the outer arm with easterly gales are effectually broken at Mansfield Point.

Copper mining being now newly established as a settled industry in the Southwest Arm, the importance and value of King's Cove cannot be overrated; and that, not only as the best and securest of harbours for vessels bound to or from the mines, but as the very best terminus for a road or railroad, which will connect the eastern and western shores of the island. Although anchorage can be obtained at Yellowfox Cove, and at several parts near the south shore of the lower arm, in moderate weather, these in no case are worthy of being recognized as harbours, being all more or less insecure in stormy weather, particularly with easterly winds. The depth of the water in the middle of the arm below Mansfield Point is enormous, and soundings have been had at many parts within a hundred yards of the south shore of upwards of ninety fathoms. Above Mansfield Point the water gradually shallows; the lead carrying from twelve to ten, and finally to six fathoms, approaching and entering King's Cove. During the season, Mr. Charles Harvey, guided by instructions from me as to the route to be followed, surveyed a line for a road from King's Cove to Bay of Islands, which passes over a level, and in many cases, a fertile country, nearly the whole distance; crossing the central carboniferous trough about its widest part, the whole measured distance being about one hundred miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In my report for the year 1865 I attempted to draw attention to the facilities that exist for communication between the eastern and western shores, by the natural depressions which intersect the island *between Hall's Bay* and the Bay of Islands; and at the same time pointed out the *probable existence of workable coal in the region surrounding the northern end of the Grand Pond*. I have also repeatedly represented that, in consequence of the surface of the ground being thickly covered by drift and dense vegetation, out-crops of the rock were rarely to be seen, or where seen at all, only to a very limited extent, it would therefore be advisable to have the area known to be spread over by rocks of carboniferous age, tested for coal with the boring rod. This experimental operation is now imperatively called for, as much of the future progress of the country will depend upon the result. That the rocks which occupy the region in question are, as represented in my geological map, of carboniferous age, there is no doubt whatever; and that there is *Coal* associated with these rocks is also perfectly well known; but as the mineral, so far as my experience goes, only shows itself in very thin irregular seams, varying from three to seventeen inches in thickness, or in broken fragments among the *debris* along the shores, its importance as an economic product cannot be proved without actual experiment.

No one who has seen the country through which Mr. Harvey's survey passes can hesitate to pronounce much of it as admirably adapted for settlement, while the forest around is still capable of yielding abundance of good timber, notwithstanding the reckless destruction to which a large proportion of it has been exposed; and in addition to these advantages, should coal seams of workable thickness be met with in the central carboniferous trough, with copper and lead mines in operation on each side of the island, *the construction of a railroad* to connect all the varied industries that will be called into existence becomes a paramount necessity.

In consideration of these views, I feel constrained to urge upon the Executive Government the necessity of extreme caution as to the dis-

MISCELLANEOUS.

posal of these lands, either as grants or licenses, as the acquisition of such property by persons interested only in making profitable speculation will assuredly retard the general development so much to be desired. In accordance with instructions I received at St. John's, I laid off three settlement lots, intended to contain an area of one hundred acres each, but which, in consequence of broken frontage, only contained two hundred and seventy-two acres altogether. These were laid off from a base line across King's Cove, bearing from King's Point S. 45° W., (true), forty-eight chains. This base was divided into three equal parts of sixteen chains, whence divisional lines were drawn at right angles for the required distance inland. Excluding the portions which lie in the waters of the cove, undrained by the irregularity of frontage, the lots which are marked and picketed on the ground contain respectively eighty-nine, eighty-three and one hundred acres, nearly all of which is level, heavily timbered, excellent agricultural land, with beautiful streams of water intersecting, and numerous apparently perennial springs. As there is an extensive back country capable of being reclaimed between King's Cove and Indian Brook, and much of the land on both sides of the arm above Rattling Brook and Mansfield Point might be profitably brought into cultivation, I should recommend that these latter tracts be laid off for settlement purposes, while the whole of the two hundred and seventy-two acres laid off by me should be reserved as a *town plot* and subdivided into building lots of not more than one square acre each.

Under such circumstances, and with the prospect of a large mining population to supply with produce, the settlement of this country, especially along the line of road, may be considered as assured, and from what has been stated it will be obvious that King's Cove is probably destined to become an important terminus, particularly should a railroad be resolved upon, for which it is in all respects admirably situated. Should seams of coal be discovered by the boring-rod in the Grand Pond region, of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked, I conceive that a railroad

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will be found the best, and in the long run the most economical, means of bringing the various industries into connected operation ; and even should the central coal basin prove unproductive, there is still the field of St. George's Bay to be tested, where I have reason to believe a few seams exist well worthy of a trial ; whence the mineral could easily be transported to the terminus at the Bay of Islands by steamers ; while at the same time the agricultural and horticultural produce of that fertile region would be conveyed by the same means.

In the meantime the large and rapidly increasing mining population, which in Notre Dame Bay at the present time amounts to about five thousand, and probably by the year 1884 will be twenty thousand, are entirely supplied with all the necessaries of life, as well as a large amount of lumber for building, from abroad, all of which might be produced in the country close by, and particularly along the line of road across the island, so that it must clearly be of the first importance to the enterprising capitalists so largely interested in mining adventure to forward the readiest and best means of communication without delay ; and it is to them rather than any other body that we must look to carry out a scheme which eventually must result in enormous benefit to the colony at large. I believe that data could be obtained to show that the cost of freight alone to the mining proprietors, under the present system, would in a few years be nearly sufficient to cover the expense of building a railway on the line already indicated, without taking into consideration the inconvenience and risk that would be avoided by its means when once established and in working order.

MINERAL LANDS.

In order to lay down the boundary lines of certain mineral grants, I re-surveyed the reach of Southwest Arm between Birchy Head and Mansfield Point, marking and picketing the dividing lines of each lot from the coast, as nearly as possible to accord with the descriptions fur-

MISCELLANEOUS.

nished by the Surveyor General's office. Of these lots there are three, of which two are adjacent, the divisional line running from the Naked Man rock due south magnetic, or S. $33^{\circ} 30'$ E. from the true meridian one mile. The eastern boundary of the third location comes to the shore a little way inside or west of Birchy Head, and was marked by posts and pickets so as to embrace an equal area with the others of one square mile of surface. A plan with descriptions of those locations was furnished to the Executive in September last.

While I was thus engaged, Mr. Howley proceeded with the coast survey south of Little Bay Head. An account of his labors will be found appended, by which it will be seen that, during the last two seasons, the geological survey has furnished data for a reliable map of the whole coast of Notre Dame Bay from Shoe Cove, near Cape St. John, to Badger Bay on its southern side, including many of the islands; which work has since been protracted on a scale of two inches and a half to one mile. With such a map, I can see no reason why the system I recommended eleven years ago for subdividing the land for licenses and grants should not now be adopted: the want of which has already occasioned so much confusion and litigation. It is true that the evil has extended so far that discrepancies and irregularities exist which can never hereafter be remedied; but it is still possible to block off unoccupied or unclaimed lands, in such a fashion as to prevent confusion hereafter. For instance:—suppose the region between Notre Dame Bay and the Exploits River to be all unoccupied ground; let the whole area be blocked off upon the map in single square miles; the lots ranging from north to south to be marked by letters A, B, C, etc., while from east to west they will be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. An applicant for a licence of search upon such a plan would then indicate the ground he desired to examine, by applying for lot A 1, A 2, A 3, and so on, instead of producing a scrap of paper with some unintelligible strokes scrawled over it, which professed to be, and have hitherto been received, as descriptions of localities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The lessee would then have the privilege, as before, of selecting one out of the three square miles as a grant ; while the Government on one hand, and the lessee on the other, would have no difficulty in determining the exact position of the respective lots on the natural surface.

For the present, I consider it advisable to abstain from going into details of structure, distribution, mineral and lithological characters, as regards the metamorphic rocks of the region until more thoroughly investigated. The subject is one of much interest, but is surrounded by many difficulties, some of which are so formidable that it would be hazardous to express very confident opinions before all the circumstances of the case are fully studied out. The *general* structure and distribution of the formations as given in former reports, and illustrated on my small-scale geological map, I have hitherto found no occasion to materially alter, although as every year produces some new facts relating to one or other of these formations, a certain modification of former views may eventually be required.

As there will probably be a great demand for information regarding the mining regions hereafter, I beg to suggest that the map of Notre Dame Bay, as laid down by the geological survey on a scale of one inch to one mile, should be lithographed and published without delay.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT OF TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF NOTRE DAME
BAY IN 1877-'78.**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
St. John's, February 28th, 1879.**

SIR,—

Early last spring and previous to setting out on our usual field labours, the Government requested that I should proceed to Conception Bay to examine the north shore thereof, the reported existence of copper at some parts of which having given rise to the supposition that deposits of this and other mineral economic substances might be found in available quantities. On my return from this expedition I furnished you with the following report for the information of the Government :—

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
St. John's, May 20th, 1878.**

SIR,—

In compliance with the desire of the Government, I proceeded across Conception Bay on the 4th instant, to make an examination of that part of its north shore included in the district of Bay-de-Verde. After a short detention at Carbonear, I started on Monday the 6th for Northern Bay, which was reached early the same morning. This being the most central settlement on the shore, and conveniently situated for investigating the facts regarding the rumoured existence of copper ore, was selected as my place of residence for the time being.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Northern Bay the examination of the country up and down the shore, as well as inland, was conducted as far as was deemed necessary. Bay-de-Verde proper was not visited, my investigation in that direction terminating at Caplin Cove, situated within nine miles of the former locality. The aspect of the country generally towards the extremity of the peninsula did not warrant my proceeding further, more especially as you had long previously made a special examination of that portion of the coast. The general character of the rocks met with throughout the region bears so striking a lithological resemblance to those in the neighbourhood of St. John's, that there can be little hesitation in classing them as Huronian. At Carbonear, and eastward along the road, slates of a bluish-gray colour, fine and even in texture, and cleaving into irregular oblong fragments, are met with. These slates at first occupy a considerable strip of country, spreading out in a series of synclinal and anticlinal folds, lower measures being occasionally brought to the surface on the axis of the latter. The outer points of the coast eastward are occupied chiefly by these slates as far as Flambro Head. At Western and Northern Bays in particular there is a considerable thickness displayed. They would appear to be the equivalents of division *d* of your Huronian section (*see report of 1868*). Resting upon these slates in regular sequence, and forming a series of elevated ridges inland, are seen the greenish-gray Signal Hill sandstones, division *e*, of section, which come out to the shore in great force at the head of Northern Bay, where they form perpendicular cliffs on either side of the harbor. Thence they strike along shore and seem to run out between Flambro Head and Caplin Cove. At the latter place the red sandstones, division *f*, come in, occupying the coast towards Bay-de-Verde and beyond, forming also the island of Baccalieu in their eastern extension. From Flambro Head they strike inland, sweeping across the peninsula, and exhibit themselves along the southern shore of Trinity Bay for a considerable distance. They crop out along the roadside in several places, and are seen to form a high bluff raised considerably above the general level, at about a mile

MISCELLANEOUS.

back from the head of Northern Bay. From hence they trend north-westerly across the country, receding rapidly from the shore. I have been informed that the red conglomerates, division *g*, of section, are met with about halfway across the peninsula, probably in the axis of one of the many synclinal depressions. The general dip of the strata all along the coast varies from N. 65° W., to N. 5° W. magnetic, the average angle of inclination being about 32°. This inclination invariably increases inland and ranges from \sphericalangle 20° to \sphericalangle 50°.

It will be seen, by reference to your Huronian section in the report for 1868, that with the exception of the lower divisions (*a b* and *c*), all or nearly all the formation as there described is represented here. No strata newer than Huronian were anywhere met with, and should such have at anytime existed, they have long since been denuded. Were any portion left by an older denudation, the abrading action of ice in more modern times, which is everywhere apparent, would readily account for their total disappearance. This ice action is well displayed along the entire coast, not only in the rounded and grooved outline of the hill ranges, but also in several of the more extensive valleys, many of which contain glacial moraines. The till and boulder clays form deep deposits in all those lower levels, and *roche moutonne* is exhibited in the valley extending inland from Salmon Cove. The surface of the rocks wherever exposed are smoothly worn and grooved, the general direction of the grooves corresponding with that of the valleys bearing about east and west magnetic.

The occurrence of copper pyrites at Northern Bay having recently drawn much attention to the place, a great part of my time was spent in the examination of that locality. The ore was found to be confined principally to the slates of division *d*, and did not seem to penetrate to any extent into the sandstones of division *e*, which come immediately in front of the slates, and form the cliff at the head of the harbor.

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Numerous small fissures or irregular cracks are seen to intersect the face of the cliffs, probably chiefly due to shrinkage, or some slight displacement ; but the comparatively undisturbed condition of the strata does not point to any great removal from its normal position. At one place four of these cracks were observed to contain thin strings of copper pyrites, most of which had become decomposed, and occasioned coatings of the green and blue carbonates of copper along the edges of the cracks. Much of the cliff has fallen from time to time, and usually having given way along the lines of these fissures, large surfaces are now exposed so stained. This circumstance has led inexperienced persons to imagine that such indicate valuable deposits of the mineral. A little further out on the north side of the harbor similar indications were observed, and at one place a thin wedge-shaped layer of soft killas slate was seen to contain little nests and bunches of ore, while a quartz vein intersecting the same also contained little nests and strings of copper pyrites. On the south side of the harbor one small gash vein occurs in which a small quantity of copper and iron pyrites were also observed. Excepting in the above mentioned instances, I have nowhere seen, nor heard of, any metallic indications worthy of notice along the whole coast, further than the occasional presence of oxide of manganese. This latter mineral is frequently indicated by the roadside, and on some of the more slaty portions of the cliffs, by films or coatings of the black oxide formed on the exterior surfaces of the slates, and many of the superficial boulders scattered over the country. In the vicinity of Carbonear small quantities of wad or bog manganese were observed in some of the drier peaty portions of the surface soil.

Among the slates of division *d*, more especially in the immediate vicinity of Carbonear, tolerably good slates are sometimes found, which answer the purpose of covering drains, sewers, &c., and are admirable adapted for the construction of stone walls and bridge abutments. The finer grained portions of these slates (which are all more or less arenace-

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ous and have a tendency to cleave into oblong fragments), when not too hard, make very good whetstones. Specimens of the latter may be had in abundance on the beach at Carbonear amongst the loose shingle.

The green and red sandstones of divisions *e* and *f*, which spread over so large an area of the country, will be found here as elsewhere to furnish an unlimited supply of building material, such as that now so much used in St. John's for house foundations, &c. ; but unless a local demand should spring up, I fear it can never become of much importance as an element of wealth.

Agriculture worthy of the name can be said to have no real existence. The soil, which is for the most part thin and poor, is encumbered with such an enormous accumulation of boulders, that the labour of rendering it at all fit for cultivation is almost incredible. Nevertheless the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants, which is worthy of the highest commendation, has succeeded in accomplishing this, and in each settlement there is a sufficient amount cleared to furnish a supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the wants of the people, and in some places sufficient hay is raised for the maintenance of a few head of cattle. It is however to be regretted that so much toil and genuine hard labour could not be directed to localities where the land might be expected to yield a more remunerative return.

Sheep raising might be made a source of profit and independence to many of the inhabitants, but it would be of course necessary in the first place to exterminate the useless half-starved wolfish curs which abound throughout the district, and then to introduce a much improved breed of sheep.

Timber of all kinds is now becoming very scarce, the greater portion of what had formerly existed having been destroyed by fires. In many

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localities the inhabitants are obliged to go long distances to procure a supply of firewood, and still further for timber suitable for house and boat building. This latter will in a few years be exhausted; even now those who have craft large enough find it more convenient to go to Random Sound in Trinity Bay for such timber.

The want of good harbors on this shore is severely felt. Nowhere is there a creek or cove in which a craft of fifty tons burthen can moor in safety, and it is only when the winds are off shore that any attempt at landing can be made in most places. In Northern Bay, which is one of the deepest indentations, every fishing stage was swept away during the past winter. Instances not unfrequently occur in the fall of the year, when boats returning from St. John's with supplies, are compelled from stress of weather to run for Carbonear or Harbor Grace, where weeks sometimes elapse before they can again approach the shore to land their cargoes.

In conclusion I would add that as the cultivation of the land (such as it is) appears to be the only auxiliary to the fisheries, its encouragement is very desirable in order to enable the inhabitants to maintain themselves in some degree of comfort and independence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

To ALEX. MURRAY, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S.

Director Geological Survey.

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INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL REPORT.

In the month of June last I left St. John's in company with yourself and party for Notre Dame Bay, to continue the trigonometrical survey of the coast line commenced last year. But before entering upon the principal portion of the work it was necessary to revisit Green Bay, in order to complete the surveys of the Middle Arm, and the upper portion of the southwest arm of that bay, which unavoidably were left unaccomplished last year. This work concluded, we next proceeded to Little Bay, to resume the survey at the headland of that name. After establishing a true meridian line at Wild Bight, Little Bay, and fixing the position of Little Bay Head by a series of triangles, the survey was thence continued along the coast without intermission to the eastern head of Badger Bay. This extensive portion of the bay, which, besides many minor arms and creeks, includes the following important inlets, viz.:— Little Bay, Hall's Bay, Rabbits Arm, Sop's Arm and Badger Bay; all of which were instrumentally surveyed in detail, by continuous measured lines from point to point of the shore, and a regular connected system of triangulation. Sunday Cove Island, partly surveyed last year, Pilley's Island, and a great portion of Triton Island were also included. The latter part of the work, especially in the neighbourhood of these great islands, was of a very intricate character, owing to the many narrow crooked channels studded with islands on every side, which involved a considerably increased amount of instrumental work. I took occasion while in this neighbourhood of sounding the depths of water in several of these channels, with a view to ascertaining whether navigation was practicable for large craft between the inlands and the mainland. To the southward of Pilley's Island it proved to be perfectly feasible though

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rather intricate ; but in Sunday Cove Tickle there is a shallow bar extending across its narrowest part, which would not admit of craft drawing over six feet of water passing through at any time.

The discrepancies of the old coast chart, so frequently alluded to, were at some parts more palpable than any hitherto met with. The defects in the general outline of the coast, and in the positions of the principal headlands, were less obvious than in the details of the arms and bays. These latter were invariably exaggerated both in length and breadth, while some important localities were placed several miles out of their true positions. In other cases deep indentations were merely represented by a slight curve in the shore, while several islands and rocks were entirely omitted. Grave errors were also detected in the soundings, which have heretofore deterred vessels from approaching the narrow tickles south of Pilley's Island. Depths of sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two fathoms were found where the chart represents but two, and from five to eleven fathoms in places barred off as inaccessible. In one case a dangerous rock is placed upon the chart, where careful soundings, which were borne out by the testimony of the settlers in the vicinity, failed in finding any such obstruction.

The inutility of such a map, either for the purposes of navigation, for the representation of geological structure, or as a base for laying off mineral and agricultural lands, must be quite obvious. Its adoption hitherto for the latter purpose has led to much confusion and been the cause of great annoyance and inconvenience to the Government, by giving rise to disputes in reference to boundaries of mineral locations. Already the map of last season's work has been found serviceable in several instances to rectify some of these errors. Should our mining development continue to increase at its present rate, the value and importance of a correct map cannot, I think, fail to be generally recognized.

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The principal purpose for which this survey of Notre Dame Bay was undertaken, having for its object the correct delineation of the coast line, whereon the numerous mining licenses and grants could be properly laid down, it became absolutely necessary to devote all my time and attention to the topographical portion of the work. It was consequently out of my power, especially in such a complicated region, to bestow on the details of geological structure, that degree of careful study which the subject at all times demands. Many valuable facts were, however, observed and noted, which may be the means of throwing some light upon the problem not yet satisfactorily determined regarding the exact horizon of the cuprififerous formation.

The discovery of fossils (*graptolites*) during the season, in strata of black shale, so intimately connected with the series, is a matter of considerable interest, and may lead upon further investigation to very important structural determination of facts. As regards the metalliferous deposits, the opening of several new mines will afford opportunities of more minute investigation into their various characteristics. Although having much in common, there are nevertheless in many instances certain peculiarities not only in the manner of deposition, but also in the character of the ores, which must not be overlooked. To those who are interested in mineral development, a thorough knowledge of these facts may prove of essential service as a guide to future exploration and successful mining; while to a great extent the expenditure of much capital upon unprofitable locations may be avoided.

Before venturing to speculate upon what may or may not be the precise geological structure of the rocks of the region in question, or giving an account of their mineral character as displayed at various parts of their distribution, much more minute and extended investigation will be required; and carefully measured sections must be drawn to illustrate the relative details and manifold disturbances by which they have been effected.

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I shall therefore confine myself for the present to a general description of the geographical features so far as the work has progressed, adding any information of an interesting character as I proceed, especially in relation to the various mining localities.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The north shore of Notre Dame Bay extends in a pretty straight line and on a general bearing from the true meridian about S. 54^o W., taking the South Bill of Cape St. John as the starting point. The course indicated above, after crossing over the projecting points of land in the first half of the distance, runs out into the water at Betts Cove Head, and again strikes the land at the southern point of the middle arm of Green Bay, where it terminates in a total distance of thirty miles and a half. Proceeding westward from Cape St. John, Shoe Cove, a wide open bight, is the first indentation met with. It has no harbor, affords but little shelter to craft of any size, and is only resorted to in the summer months by the fishing boats from various parts of the bay, whose crews are engaged in prosecuting their calling on the banks and shoals lying off the Cape. There is little or no soil about Shoe Cove, the character of the surrounding country being elevated and barren in the extreme; consequently the few permanent residents live almost exclusively by fishing during summer, and seal hunting in the winter months. Lofty mural cliffs bound the coast between Shoe Cove and Cape St. John, presenting a bold front to the ocean, which at times beats against them with such terrific violence that there is no venturing within miles of the land. Beaver Cove, a small insignificant fishing station, is situated two miles and a half west of Shoe Cove. A little over a mile further west, or just eight miles in a direct line from the South Bill, Tilt Cove is reached, the locality of the well-known Union mine. It is a narrow nook walled in by high vertical cliffs, which on its eastern side, rise abruptly to a height of nearly five hundred feet. A pretty sheet of freshwater, Windsor Lake,

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surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, lies just behind the narrow beach at the head of the cove, which less than three chains in width separates it from the salt water. The mine bluff, a low-rounded, bare-topped hill, whose exceedingly ferruginous brown-coloured surface, at once betokens the presence of mineral matter, is situated on the western side near the foot of the lake. Honeycombed by numerous drifts and stopes, and open cuttings on the top in the process of mining the ores, the bluff has undergone considerable alteration since the opening up of the mine. Directly in rear of this bluff, and attaining a height of five hundred and sixteen feet above H.W.M., is Murray's Lookout, one of the most prominent summits in the immediate neighbourhood of Tilt Cove. Bennett's Lookout rises on the opposite or eastern side of the pond, to a height of four hundred and ninety-six feet, while the ridge known as McKay's Hill, at the head of the lake, is scarcely under five hundred feet. There is a narrow fringe of level land close to the margin of the lake, around which a good road has been constructed. The neat-looking cottages of the miners situated along the upper side of the road, with the manager's house and gardens, add much to the natural picturesqueness of the place.

For a full description of the mine and the various operations connected with its earlier development, a reference to your report for 1867 will be found sufficient.

The country surrounding Tilt Cove is rugged and broken in outline, affording varied and often picturesque scenery. Long Pond, situated about half a mile west from the mine, together with its immediate surroundings, presents in the latter respect a most delightful picture. The hill ranges are for the most part bare of vegetation, while a scanty growth of timber is met with only in the ravines, forming the lower levels.

Wild Bight, a little over two miles west of Tilt Cove, is, as the name implies, merely an open Bay; which facing eastward, and exposed

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to the full force of the Atlantic, affords no shelter to vessels or craft of any kind. At the extremity of the point of land extending eastward on the southside of the Bight, Round Harbor is situated ; a small but very snug nook, having a narrow entrance to the oval-shaped basin inside, which renders it a secure resort for all ordinary sized coasting vessels.

Snook's Arm is the next indentation, extending inland from Round Harbor about two and a half miles in a northwesterly direction. It is one of the deepest inlets on the north shore of the bay ; but owing to the straightness of its shore line, does not offer a very safe retreat in bad weather. At its extreme head, close to the eastern side, shelter can be obtained under most circumstances, but the water is very deep close inshore, and there is little room for a vessel to swing. Vertical cliffs present themselves on either side of the Arm, those on the western side being very abrupt, attaining at Snook's Head a height of nearly six hundred feet. This conspicuous promontory, standing out from the general trend of the coast, is distinctly visible from most parts of the bay. Snook's Arm and Red Cliff ponds, very picturesque sheets of water, are distant, the former about one, and the latter a little over two miles northwesterly from the head of the Arm. The country in their vicinity partakes pretty much of the same character as that in the neighbourhood of Tilt Cove, being perhaps somewhat more wooded. Red Cliff Hills, whose bare rocky summits rise immediately north of the lake of the same name, form the central ridge and watershed of this part of the peninsula.

Between Snook's Head and Betts Cove, a distance of four and a half miles in a direct line, no place of any importance occurs ; the coast is very rugged and precipitous. Wild Bight, the second of the name, another exposed bay, lays on the western side of Snook's Head. Indian Burying Ground, having a settlement consisting of three or four families, is situated about midway between Snook's Head and Bett's Cove ; Bobies Cove and Buttonhole Cove are merely insignificant creeks.

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Betts Cove, the celebrated locality of the Betts Cove mine, demands special notice. The cove itself is about thirty chains wide at its entrance, but narrows quickly towards its extreme head, which only attains a breadth of three chains. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and has a slight curve towards the west. Perpendicular, sometimes overhanging, cliffs rise from the water's edge on either side; those on the eastern side being particularly grand and imposing. The *debris* derived from the disintegration of their summits frequently forms a sloping talus towards their base, hiding the lower portions from view. This is constantly being added to by fresh material falling from above, which renders them dangerous to approach. A few chains back from the head of the cove, another towering mass of rock stretches obliquely across, and trending westward, leaves a narrow ravine in which the busy little town is situated. A small stream rising from some ponds in the rear meanders through this ravine, which supplies the town with fresh water. Another little brook or rather torrent pours down a ravine on the eastern side of the cove, which, being provided with a wooden chute, affords great facilities to the shipping collected here during the summer for obtaining an abundance of pure, wholesome freshwater.

Two substantial wharves are ranged along either side of the cove where several large vessels can lay at a time, ample means for securely mooring them being provided; such as piers, chains, and stout iron ring-bolts fastened into the solid rock. These and other necessary appliances render the naturally exposed and otherwise poor harbor quite secure in all ordinary weather. A large iron buoy, anchored in the centre, adds greatly to the facilities for securing and warping in the shipping. The principal buildings, including a large shop and store, in which is the business and post-office, the neat cottage of the manager, and a number of other houses and stores, constitute the first row around the head of the cove. Immediately behind these are situated the barracks, the residence of the unmarried officials, a long low building, in which is also located

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the surgery and dispensary. Various other buildings, including miners' houses, boarding houses, and a number of outhouses, occupy the back ground. The large new smelting works, with its six cupello blast furnaces, was erected last year close to the water's edge on the western side, at the outer extremity of the principal wharf. On the same side, higher up on the hill, and enclosed in large wooden buildings, are the two old reverberatory smelting works. Attached to one of these is a laboratory, fitted up for the assaying of all ordinary minerals. The tramway leading from the mine passes close by these latter buildings, where for the last three hundred yards it is inclined to an angle of twenty degrees.

There is also a hoisting apparatus here attached to the smelting works, consisting of a stout iron wire rope, securely fastened to a bolt in the wharf and again at the top of the cliff. A large iron-bound oak tub is made to travel along this wire rope, by means of a pulley or sheeve, being hoisted from above by a small steam engine. Coal, brick and other materials for the use of the furnaces are thus easily and rapidly conveyed from the wharf below.

The mine is situated just three quarters of a mile west from the cove in a direct line. There is a good road leading to it, which, after winding up the ravine for a quarter of a mile, is turned suddenly back at a very sharp angle by a projecting spur from the hills, and after various bends and curves reaches the works in a distance of some eighty-six chains. A handsome wooden church and commodious hospital stand close to the roadside near the first turn. Other buildings are met with further along, and on approaching the mine itself there is quite a large collection. Lofty peaks rise above the general level on the north side of the road, and the whole surrounding country is bare of vegetation and rugged in the extreme; but in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine the hills are less elevated and more rounded in outline, the average height above

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H.W.M. being between four hundred and five hundred feet. The main shaft, over which an engine house is erected, with powerful machinery for hoisting the ore, is sunk at the base of an escarpment known locally as Betts Head. Close to the mouth of the shaft there a large copper floor, roofed over, upon which the ore received from the mine is spread out and sorted, the larger masses being broken up to a convenient size for handling, and freed to a great extent from useless rock and mundic (iron pyrites). These latter, together with all the loose *debris*, are carried out to an artificial island in a little pond close by, where they are well washed by hose and again carefully picked over. The better quality, under the name of fines, is afterwards shipped with the ordinary ore, while the poorer material finds its way to the smelting works to be converted into regulus. A second large steam engine, erected during my visit in 1877, was employed at that time in driving two powerful steam drills, which were used in sinking a shaft on the eastern side of Betts Head Bluff. It was intended, after sinking some four hundred feet, to excavate a tunnel from the underground workings to the loading wharf at the cove, through which a tramway having an easy down grade was to convey the ore; but I believe this undertaking has since been abandoned. At present the entire produce of the mine finds its way to the waterside by the tramway over the surface, being conveyed in strongly constructed wooden cars, furnished with four cast iron wheels, and capable of containing two tons each. This tramway, which leads directly from the copper floor, consists of two stout iron rails laid along on wooden sleepers, either resting upon the ground or raised on piles according to the character of the surface. For the first six or seven hundred yards there is a slight upward grade, and horses are required to draw the cars along; then follows an incline of about one hundred and fifty yards; another quarter of a mile of level, and finally the last incline of some three hundred and thirty yards to the wharf. At each of these inclines there is a double track of four rails, over which two cars ply at a time, one up and one down. A building called a breakhouse is erected at the top, which has a large wooden drum

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inside, whose motion is regulated by certain cranks and levers. A strong iron wire rope wound around this drum has either end attached to the cars, and is eased and guided along the centre of each track by wooden rollers, over which it glides smoothly while the cars are in motion. The impetus derived by the angle of inclination, and the weight of the full car descending, is sufficient to draw up the other even when half loaded. The cars themselves are of a peculiar construction, being somewhat longer than their breadth, wide at top and tapering downwards. The lower part is quite narrow, while the bottom, which is hinged on one side and bolted on the other, admits of being let down at pleasure, so that the contents can be readily emptied with ease and despatch.

Having no official authority to demand access to the books or to the register of underground operations, I am unable to give details either as regards the expenses and profits of the mines, or the manner and amount of excavation performed, which would no doubt be of much general interest; and I beg to suggest for the sake of such information being disseminated, that printed forms, such as are used by the geological survey of Canada, should be sent periodically to each mining locality, to be filled up by the respective proprietors or agents.

The annual yield of ore to the end of last year has been stated as follows:—

	Tons.
In 1874-5, when shipping commenced.....	8,000
In 1876 “ “	18,000
In 1877 “ “	44,000
In 1878 “ “	25,000
	<hr/>
Making a grand total of.....	95,000 tons.
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Proceeding still westward from Betts Cove, the coast line maintains its rugged and precipitous character throughout its whole extent. About a mile from the cove rises Betts Head proper, that overlooking the mine being but the western extremity of the ridge, extending inland from the coast. A straight strip of shore immediately west of Betts Head is known as the lowlands—not that it is in reality very low, except as compared with the country on either side. Burton's Pond, where the property of the Notre Dame mining company is located, adjoining that of the Betts Cove company, lies just two miles west of Betts Head. The pond is a long narrow freshwater lake hemmed in by lofty hills, and presenting rather a pretty scene. Its outlet is scarcely a hundred yards from the saltwater, and its surface level about three feet above H.W.M. There is no harbor here, but if the mine at any time prove sufficiently remunerative, I am of opinion that it would be quite feasible to make one of the pond, by means of a good wide canal cut through the narrow intervening strip of land at its outlet.

A considerable amount of work in the way of excavation has been done upon this location from time to time, but in such a desultory manner as hardly to entitle it to be regarded as mining. A large store and a few dwelling houses stand on the bank near the foot of the lake, and some fifty or sixty tons of copper ore are piled near the entrance to the principal drift, just above H.W.M. The work here has, however, been suspended for some years past, and I believe the property is now held under lease by the Betts Cove company.

Nipper's Harbor, well known by the little group of islands lying in front, and also as being the first naturally secure harbor inside Cape, St. John, lies just a mile in a direct line west of Burton's Pond. There is an open cove between the two called Pitman's Bight, which is however a place of no consequence. Nipper's Harbor is not commodious, but there is a second or inner harbor entered by a narrow channel, perfectly land-

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locked, and much resorted to by small craft. There is a large but straggling settlement at Nipper's Harbor, comprising, besides various dwelling houses, some large stores and the mercantile establishment of Messrs. Hodge & Co., a branch of the firm at Twillingate. Besides being the terminus of the northern mail steamer's route, the harbor is much resorted to by the large copper vessel while waiting their turn to load at the mines of Betts and Tilt Cove. I have seen as many as six such moored here at a time.

There are two or three wild uninhabited coves between Nipper's Harbor and Rogue's Harbor, the latter being situated two and a half miles further west. Rogue's Harbor (properly Rouge Harbor) consists of two arms, one of which, the western, long and narrow. Small craft only can make use of this, but the Northwest Arm is well adapted for large vessels. There is a shallow reef nearly in the centre of the entrance to his harbor, which has however plenty of water on either side of it. A remarkable cone rises on the point of land separating the two arms to a height of five hundred and thirty-nine feet, called Hammer Head, from the peculiar shape of its summit. Three or four families reside in the Western Arm, who appear in rather poor circumstances, having no land worth speaking of to cultivate, and therefore being entirely dependent upon the precarious shore fishery.

The eastern boundary line of the Rogue's Harbor mining grant cuts across this arm, including about fifteen chains of its western end. Two shafts have been sunk in the low ground near the head of the arm, from which several tons of fine yellow sulphide of copper were raised; while about a quarter of a mile back a drift has been made in the hill side, towards the southwest, bounding the narrow depression extending westward from the arm on its southside; but at present the work is suspended.

The outer shore line for over two miles further to the entrance to

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Stocking Harbor is pretty straight and regular, with low cliffs facing the sea. Stocking Harbor has a wide open entrance, with three or four small islands stretching across. The safest anchorage is in a cove on the eastern side. There is a long narrow inlet on the western side of the harbor, with a salt water lagoon extending half a mile or more still further inland ; but this arm is almost completely barred off by sunken rocks lying in the centre of the narrow entrance. There are a few inhabitants residing here, but the place has a very uninviting appearance.

This harbour is fairly within Green Bay proper, the extreme eastern point of which, on the southside, bears from the entrance to Stocking Harbor S. 48° E., true ; distant two miles and a half. From this latter point, Green Bay, which includes three large arms, viz.: Northwest Arm, Middle Arm, and Southwest Arm, stretches first westerly nearly seven miles, then southwesterly eleven miles to its extreme head. The two first named arms are situated on the north side of the bay, about two miles apart, Northwest Arm being about an equal distance to the west of Stocking Harbor. It has a comparatively narrow entrance, but expanding inside into a wide picturesque basin forms an excellent harbor in all weathers. The soil being pretty good in some parts of the Arm, and an abundance of timber in the neighbourhood, a number of persons have been attracted hither ; most of whom have nice clearings and appear to be comfortably settled. Nicky's Nose, a remarkable headland, is situated on the south side nearly opposite to the entrance of this arm.

Middle Arm, facing exactly eastward, is a very straight indentation, tapering gradually towards its head, from whence a narrow gut leads into a wide shallow lagoon ; which is again separated from a freshwater pond inside, by a very small space. The Arm is much exposed, affords but little shelter, and is rendered bleak and uninviting in appearance by the bare-topped and rugged outline of the hills, which rise to considerable elevations, and the abruptness of the shores on either side of it.

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Jackson's Cove, the only harbor on the southside of the Bay, is nearly opposite Middle Arm. The land around the cove is low and the soil of good quality. There are several settlers who live principally by the produce of their small farms, and appear to succeed, and to be in comfortable circumstances. Jackson's Cove is probably destined to become a thriving place from its proximity to the new mines recently opened up in Southwest Arm. Between Jackson's Cove and the eastern point of Green Bay, there are five other exposed coves, three of which are inhabited, viz.:—Taylor's Cove, Jerry's Cove, and King's Cove. There is excellent soil in each of these, but they afford no shelter as harbors.

Southwest Arm, the most important and extensive of the three arms of Green Bay, is simply the prolongation of that Bay after it begins to contract in width. Middle Arm Point on the north side, and Birchy Head on the south, may be said to form the entrance to this Arm. Starting from a point midway between these, the following courses and distances would lead up the centre of the Arm: S. 47° W., true, seven miles and twenty chains to Mansfield Point; thence S. 10° W., true, two miles and thirty chains, thence S. 55° W., true, one mile to the head of the arm. It averages only sixty chains in width between Birchy Head and Mansfield Point, but widens out beyond to about a mile and a half, contracting again towards the extreme head. The shores of the Arm to Mansfield Point are tolerably straight, and no indentations of any importance occur on either side, those on the north being for the most part precipitous, and rising into bare-topped bleak hills of considerable elevation. On the south side, on the contrary, they are low and densely wooded, except at Naked Man, situated nearly midway between Birchy Head and Mansfield Point, where they rise pretty steeply to heights of three and four hundred feet, but are still wooded to their summits. Naked Man is a solitary outlying pillar of rock, standing upright at a distance of several yards from the cliff, and so situated at the northern

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bend of the shore as to render it a conspicuous object, visible for long distances up and down the Arm. This has lately become a place of note, from the fact that two very promising mining locations, both being actively worked at present, are situated on either side of a line running south magnetic from the Naked Man rock. Operations were commenced on both during the past summer, and so far with apparent success. A new English company have taken up the easternmost location, and were engaged during our visit in driving a tunnel into the hill side from near the water's edge, so as to tap the mineral bearing band, which strikes down a ravine running obliquely to the trend of the shore. The object of this tunnel was twofold ; first, to prove the band at a low level, and secondly, to save tramming over the steep and uneven surface. Three shafts had been previously sunk on the band from above by the owners of the property, Messrs. White and Browning, from which much good ore was extracted.

The western location is now in the hands of the Betts Cove company, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward. Already several houses and stores have been erected, and a tramway having a very steep grade was in course of construction during my last visit in October, 1878.

Much of the ore found here is of a superior quality to that usually met with in other parts of the bay, yielding, as I was informed, twenty-six per cent. of pure copper. Recent accounts from this quarter, which may be relied upon, are of a most favorable character.

There are three other mining grants on the southside of the bay ; one at Nicky's Nose Head ; one between Birchy Head and Naked Man ; and the third between Naked Man and Mansfield Point. On only one of these, that between Birchy Head and Naked Man, has any attempt at mining been made. A large store, several houses, &c., have been erected

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on this property, and a good road constructed from the waterside to the mine, about a quarter of a mile in length. Two or more shafts have been sunk in a vertical stratum of chloritic slate to depths of thirty or forty fathoms, from which several tons of ore were extracted; but the work has been suspended since the spring of 1877.

At the extreme head of Southwest Arm there is an excellent harbor, formed by a low projecting point on the north side, known as King's Point where the water is deep close to the beach, which is admirably situated for the construction of wharves and piers. The soil on this point is of excellent quality, and the same character applies to that of the country surrounding the head of the Arm, and for several miles westward. A few settlers have recently established themselves at King's Point who are commencing small clearings.

There can be little doubt that the mineral developments, abundant timber, and good agricultural lands of Green Bay, and more particularly those of the Southwest Arm, are destined to create it an important locality at no remote period.

A narrow and shallow strait separates Green Bay Island from the eastern point of the bay. This island has an area of about one thousand square chains, but being for the most part barren and exposed, is not inhabited.

The Three Arms, properly so-called,* viz. : Western Arm, Middle Arm, and Southern, are three long inlets, situated between Green Bay Point and Little Bay Head. Western Arm is seven miles long, but very irregular in breadth, varying from twenty to sixty chains. Harry's Har-

* Much confusion frequently arises by confounding these with the Three Arms of Green Bay, just described. Properly speaking, they are the Three Arms of Notre Dame Bay, or simply the "The Three Arms."

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bor, on the north side, is the only inhabited place in the Arm, and is separated by a very narrow neck of land from Jerry's Cove in Green Bay. Bear Cove, near the head of the Arm, is a very picturesque place, and the soil around its shores is of good quality. A road leads hence across to Jackson's Cove, three quarters of a mile distant, along which route the land is low, and covered for the most part with excellent soil.

From the bottom of Walsh's Cove, on the south side of the Arm, a path a quarter of a mile in length crosses to the head of Middle Arm. This arm is only about two and a half mile deep, and quite narrow. A large island lies partly in the entrance, having a navigable channel on either side, with a safe and commodious harbor at the upper part of the Arm above it. There are several inhabitants in this Arm who chiefly reside upon the island, and appear in good circumstances. Another large island, Innis Island, and some smaller ones, lie just in front, which help very materially to break the force of the sea as it heaves in from the open bay outside. The mining grant owned by Mr. James Norris of this place, occupies nearly the whole of the little peninsula on the north side of Middle Arm. A Mr. Brown, of Nova Scotia, having leased the property, was employed while we were there in sinking a shaft just above H.W.M., with the intention of drifting under water, after reaching a depth of about forty-five fathoms, to intercept a band containing copper which was observed at low tide; but I understand the place has since been abandoned.

The Southern Arm, which is pretty straight and narrow, and about six miles in length, is separated from Middle Arm by a long, tapering, spear-shaped point of land. It has for its southern boundary the north shore of the Little Bay Head peninsula, which is for the greater part extremely precipitous. There is an island in the centre of the Arm, and immediately opposite on the south side is the narrow entrance to Shoal Arm, a round lake-like basin, but owing to its shallow entrance not available as a harbor except for craft of very small draught. Southern Arm

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is destitute of inhabitants; the barrenness of its soil not offering any inducement to settlers, while it has too long an indraft for the purposes of fishing establishments. Two good-sized brooks flow in at its extreme head, between which at about a mile and a half inland, a very conspicuous mountain, known as the Blowmedown, raises its bare-peaked summit high above the surrounding country. There is a good deal of fair timber covering the surface of the country in and about these Arms, and westward towards the Southwest Arm of Green Bay.

The most conspicuous feature in all the upper part of the bay is Little Bay Head, the eastern extremity of the peninsula aboved named. Its beetling cliffs, whose jagged ledges form a nestling place for the cormorant and various other sea-birds, rising vertically from the water's edge, are crowned on their summits by several elevated ridges, of which Hare Hill is the most prominent. The latter is visible for long distances, and was of essential service as an object for the triangulation from all the points on the north shore of the bay.

Little Bay is a deep inlet, situated between Little Bay and Hall's Bay Heads. It has a wide open mouth measuring over four miles across, but about halfway up the bay it suddenly contracts to less than half a mile. Otter Island, nearly a mile and a half long, by half a mile wide, lies just in front of the narrows; its tapering wedge-like western end projecting so far inwards as to leave but a narrow space on either side between the island and the main. These are known as the Northern and Southern Otter Ticks. Inside the island the bay continues very contracted but irregular in width. Shell Bird and Woody Islands occupy respectively large portions of two of the more expansive parts of the Arm, which again at its extreme head expands slightly; the total length of the bay being nearly nine miles.

Four miles inside of Little Bay Head, on the north side of the Bay,

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is the first indentation, called Wild Bight. It is merely an open cove facing the east, with a long projecting point on the south side, off which lie a couple of rocky islands. The inner part of the cove, owing to its long indraft, affords some shelter to small craft, and is a fairly good harbor in summer time. There is some nice land, and the half dozen families residing in the cove appear pretty well to do. Four miles further, on the same side of the bay, is another open cove called Indian Bight, which has recently become known as the locality of the "Little Bay mine." The mine is situated on the point of land between the Bight and the Northern Otter Island Tickle. The extraordinary development displayed at this place in a short time is worthy of more than a passing notice. On the 27th day of July last I arrived at Indian Bight while prosecuting my survey of Little Bay, and camped on the unoccupied beach. The place had never been inhabited, and presented at the time as wild and forlorn an appearance as any in the Bay of Notre Dame. The mine had just been discovered, and I had the pleasure of accompanying the first exploring party who visited it. A tramp of a quarter of a mile through the woods and marshes brought us to a depression, in which a low swampy morass and a string of small tarns occupied the lower ground, with a bare ridge of rock on either side. Close by one of these tarns, on the south side of the depression, an exceedingly ferruginous mass of chloritic slate rock, frequently stained with the green carbonate of copper, was seen to butt up against the rock wall. An inspection of the place soon proved that the copper stains were indicative of something more than the mere presence of the ore, especially when several pieces of slate, well charged with bright yellow copper sulphide, were quarried out. The character of the ore-bearing stratum, and the manner in which the ore was distributed, together with its position in the formation, gave fair promise of its becoming eventually a valuable mineral property. Shortly after leaving, to proceed southward, a few miners arrived, and immediately commenced operations on the mineral band. My next visit to the same place was on the 6th October, after

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terminating the survey for the season, and I was not a little astonished to observe the changes that had taken place during the short interval between these visits. The level space in rear of my former camping ground was now occupied by a pretty little town, which already boasted three regularly laid out streets, cut through the woods parallel with the shore, along each of which a range of comfortable houses were rapidly being constructed for the accommodation of the miners, now numbering over five hundred individuals. At the waterside stood a large well-built store with a fine wharf in front, close by which was the shop and office; and in rear of these again the managers and officials temporary residence. A fine new house, prettily situated amongst the trees on the north side of the cove, and destined for the permanent residence of the manager, was in course of construction; besides two others for the principal officials. A wide track cut through the woods lead to the mine, from whence a well-constructed tramway, three quarters of a mile in length, conveyed the ore to the shipping wharf on the opposite side of the peninsula in Otter Tickle. Here a large iron steamer was rapidly loading, this being the second cargo shipped up to date. Near the wharf stood one or two more buildings, and the foundation of a large new smelting establishment was already laid.

The mine itself partook more of the character of an open quarry than otherwise. So far, all the ore had been taken out from near the surface, by blasting and quarrying down the sides of the bluff in huge masses; long drills, making holes of eight and ten feet, being used for the purpose. The greater part of the ferruginous cliffs had disappeared, and a wide level space now occupied the place where it stood. The morass and one of the small tarns had been drained and partly filled up with the refuse material from the mine, which was fast converting them into dry land. Into the vertical wall, which now formed the southern boundary of the depression, some half a dozen drifs had just been commenced; while in front, along the strike of the mineral band, and again

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on the top of the ridge, men were busily engaged sinking shafts ; these being the preliminary operations for obtaining sufficient space underground previous to the setting in of the winter.

Some three thousand tons of ore had been produced from the mine up to this time, and since my return home I have learnt that the total amount shipped up to the end of the year reached no less than ten thousand tons ; or, an average of two thousand tons per month, since the inception of the mine, just five months previously.

Such extraordinary activity on the part of the Betts Cove company, who have leased the property, is mainly due to the skill and energy displayed by their indefatigable manager, Mr. Francis Ellershausen, whose dashing enterprise and admirable administration has given the mining interests of Newfoundland an impetus which may produce results rivaling any known in the greatest mining regions of the globe.

Operations were also commenced during the year upon another mining location, at a place called Shoal Arm in the inner part of Little Bay, by Captain Brown, of Nova Scotia ; but, as the place did not prove very promising, it was abandoned before I left the Bay.

Directly opposite Otter Island, on the southside of Little Bay, a deep bight, wide and open at first, but gradually contracting, and finally turning sharply to the westward, affords a safe retreat for small vessels, and is known as Little Ward's Harbor. It is uninhabited at present, but upon a former visit in 1871 there were then two resident families. A narrow isthmus, less than a quarter of a mile in width, separates this place from a long shallow and irregular saltwater lagoon, which has its entrance on the north side of Hall's Bay. From this isthmus the land widens out eastward, forming the peninsula of which Hall's Bay Head proper is the elevated northeastern extremity. Immediately in front of

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the open mouth of Little Bay, and scarcely a mile and a half distant from Hall's Bay Head, lies Little Bay Island, which in point of business, number of inhabitants, &c., has the largest settlement in this portion of Notre Dame Bay; and is well known as a port of call for the mail steamer. The island is very rugged, but possesses an excellent land-locked harbor. It was not surveyed this season, but several points were fixed on the triangulation.

The fine inlet of Hall's Bay, over nineteen miles in length, and with an average width of fully a mile and a half, is nearly equal to Green Bay in size and importance. It is so straight that a course of S. 55° W., from the true meridian, may be steered up its centre, from a point six miles outside, which would clear all obstructions till it strikes Dock Point, within two and a half miles of the extreme head. The shore on the north side is at first bold and precipitous, rising at Indian Head, the first headland inside Hall's Bay, to a height of four hundred and fifty-five feet; but beyond, westward, the lofty precipices give place to low cliffs, with occasional intervening gravel beaches. Three miles west of Indian Head is the entrance to Saltwater Pond, already mentioned, the outer part of which being wide and deep, and containing several small islands, offers abundance of room and good shelter, being in fact the only safe harbor in Hall's Bay. The shore, hence to the mouth of Indian Brook, a distance of nearly nine miles, presents an almost unbroken front. Bob's Head is a bluff on the coast about two miles west of Saltwater Pond, opposite which, on the south side, is a place called Boot Harbor, where a man named Thistle has recently established a shingle mill, and is doing a thriving trade. Mansfield Head, a very prominent point on the southside of the Bay, lies two and three-quarter miles west of Boot Harbor. The shores for some distance on either side of Mansfield Head are very bold and jagged, but, like those of the north side, they tone down to low sloping banks towards the head of the Bay. At the mouth of Indian Brook, which is wide and shallow, fairly

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secure harbors are obtainable inside the western ends of two small islands lying across the open entrance. On the easternmost of these islands a large steam saw-mill, the property of Mr. Udell of Harbor Grace, is erected; but was not in operation during the summer.

The beautiful stream of Indian Brook, taking its rise some forty miles in the interior, and flowing through a narrow fertile valley, is the largest river in this section of Notre Dame Bay, and has long since attracted attention. In your report of 1876 a description of the valley will be found, and particulars related regarding its capabilities as a lumbering and agricultural district. Two other considerable streams flow in near the head of the bay; West Brook at the extreme western end, and South Brook about two miles from the head on the south west side. Between these two streams a bold projecting point of land, called Wolf Head, divides the upper part of the Bay into two open coves. Several very fine tracts of land occur along the shores of this portion of Hall's Bay, but especially at the mouths of the three above named rivers, that of West Brook in particular, where for several miles back it is quite level, and the soil of excellent quality. Not long since the whole country on either side, and for many miles into the interior, was covered with a dense growth of the usual forest trees down to the water's edge; but recent fires have swept over and destroyed a very great portion of this valuable timber ruining, moreover, in no small degree, the picturesque effect an evergreen forest usually presents.

Only some half dozen families at present reside in Hall's Bay, most of whom are Micmac Indians, who live chiefly by hunting and furring in the interior.

The Hall's Bay mining location, the only one on which any attempt at mining has been made, is situated on the north side, about two miles be-

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low Indian Brook. It commences at a little cove called Island Rock Cove, but the mine itself is nearly a mile back from the shore. Several shafts have been sunk upon the ore-bearing rock by the Betts Cove company; but the result, so far, though giving fair promise, has not hitherto proved altogether satisfactory.

Sunday Cove Island is situated in the entrance or mouth of Hall's Bay. Its form is long and wedge-shaped, bearing somewhat of a rude resemblance to a human leg and foot. Its greatest length is six and a half miles, lying east and west, true; and the widest part across, which is on the eastern coast, lies north and south four miles and fifty chains. The main entrance to Hall's Bay, usually called the Ship's Run, is on the northern side of Sunday Cove Island, while a smaller but very picturesque channel, called Sunday Cove Tickle, is accessible for boats and small craft, where there is perfect shelter at all times, although it is unfortunately too shallow at its narrowest part to permit the passage of vessels drawing over five feet of water. The island shore of the Tickle is tolerably regular and merely indented with a few small coves, but on the opposite or mainland side two large arms, viz.: Shoal Arm and Woodford's Arm occur, besides Nipper's and Stag Coves, all of which are good harbors.

Sunday Cove Island is for the most part rugged but densely wooded. Chaney or Chinese Head, on the north side of the island, is a very prominent headland, its lofty, vertical or overhanging cliffs displaying to an unusual extent the remarkable concretionary or semi-columnar aspect so often met with in the cliffs throughout the region. There are some nice patches of land on the island, and two considerable settlements are situated, one on either side of the northern projecting point, which are connected by a fair road across the island three quarters of a mile long.

Many indications of copper have been met with in the numerous bands of chloritic slate which occur on the island. The whole island is

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at present held under lease by Captain Cleary, of St. John's, who has been diligently engaged in mining adventure for some years on the locality; but though many promising ore-bearing bands were discovered, no well defined deposit has as yet rewarded his persevering efforts.

An archipelago, or great group of islands, lies in front of Hall's Bay, comprising, besides the numerous smaller isles and islets, three large islands, viz. : Pilley's, Long, (sometimes called Ward's Harbor Island), and Great Triton Islands; while the smaller group, called the Stag Islands, lies well out in the bay to the northeast of Long Island. The positions of many points within the group have been fixed on the triangulation, and portions of Pilley's and Great Triton Islands were surveyed, but the details are still incomplete, as my time was fully occupied in minutely surveying the mainland.

Long Island Tickle or Reach, is that fine navigable passage lying between Long Island, Pilley's and Great Triton Islands. It is usually adopted by the northern mail boat coming up and going down the Bay, between Exploits and Little Bay Islands. Pilley's Tickle, which separates Pilley's and Great Triton Islands, is a narrow, tortuous channel, and only navigable with difficulty towards the southern end, owing to a number of shoals and rocks.

South from Hall's Bay, or rather Sunday Cove Tickle, the shore of the mainland is much indented by small coves and creeks. Hayward's Head, a bluff round-topped jutting point, connected by a narrow isthmus, lies on the south side of the entrance to the Tickle, and has Hayward's Bight, a wild exposed cove, on its western side, and Devil's Cove on the eastern. South of the latter two other small coves occur, Hayward's Cove and Bear Cove. Opposite the point which separates these two coves and about midway between it and the western shore of Pilley's Island, there is a large island called Hayward's Gull Island.

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The beautiful inlet of Rabbit's Arm, which is the most important in this neighborhood, lies just south of Bear Cove. It is entered by a narrow channel, in the centre of which stands a small island; but the arm expands within, producing a wide and picturesque basin, with a great diversity of shore line, presenting alternate steep rocky cliffs and bluff points with low flats of good land, especially on the southern and western sides. Three or four families occupy these intervals, and have commenced clearing the ground, the soil being apparently of excellent quality. Within three quarters of a mile of the head of the Arm, and connected by a path cut through the woods, there is a charming sheet of freshwater, locally known as Rabbit's Arm Pond, but which I have re-named Crescent Lake, from its crescent-like form. I took occasion, while at Rabbit's Arm, to survey this lake, as it probably may shortly become a place of importance, owing to the recent discovery of copper near its north shore. The property is held by Captain Cleary, who, at the time of my visit was engaged costeening the surface, which is covered not only with dense forest, but also with a considerable deposit of drift soil. Although the general character of the rocks in the vicinity, as well as that of the ore itself, differed materially from other deposits in the bay, the indications were nevertheless so promising that I felt quite warranted in expressing a favorable opinion of the prospects of the place, and am happy to learn that recent accounts fully justify that opinion. Mr. Ellershausen, who has leased the property, has now between thirty and forty men employed sinking trial shafts, and otherwise preparing for more extended operations in the spring. A telegram from him, a few days since, addressed to Captain Cleary, to whom I am indebted for its publicity, is to the following effect:—

“Rabbit's Arm turning out well, No. 1 ore yields 27.7, expect to have five hundred tons out by she spring.”

The north shore of Crescent Lake is for the most part low, sloping gently upwards from the waters edge into a hilly background, while the

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southern shore, on the contrary, presents a bold mural front for the greater part of its extent. A large stream enters the lake on the south side, about a mile and three quarters from its western end, which is navigable for canoes for a distance of ten or twelve miles. Another smaller stream also flows in at the western end, while the lake discharges itself in a fine river only some three quarters of a mile long at its extreme southeastern angle. This river, which might easily be made available for lumbering purposes, with very little expense, and can be navigated at any time by canoes or flat-bottomed boats, does not, as might be inferred, debouche into Rabbit's Arm, but into Sop's Arm, further south.

The entire country for many miles back is densely wooded ; pine spruce, fir, birch, and aspen, being abundant, and frequently of excellent quality. The character of the country, in several places along the shores of the lake, together with that of the indigenous produce of the forests, give promise of a soil of good quality. Altogether the place is most favourable in every respect for the successful development of mining, lumbering, agricultural, and kindred enterprises.

A long, jagged peninsula extends eastward from Rabbit's Arm about three miles, which, passing south of Pilley's Island, leaves a channel averaging about a quarter of a mile in width. Three small coves, known as Hammer Cove, Measles Cove, and Tilley's Cove, occur on the north side of this peninsula before reaching Pilley's Island. The narrowest part of the channel, between Pilley's Island and the mainland, which has a low rocky islet in its centre, is called Flap Rock Tickle ; while at the eastern extremity of the peninsula another wider channel, leading out into Sop's Arm, occurs, known as Raft Tickle. This latter is bounded on its eastern side by a high wooded island named Pretty Island, which also gives its name to the narrow strait that separates it from the southwest end of Great Triton Island. The space enclosed within these tickles,

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and between these great islands and the main, is studded with several small islands and islets, while rocks and shoals are also of frequent occurrence; there is, nevertheless, a navigable channel through which those acquainted with the intricacies of the locality are in the habit of passing with their boats and schooners. I have ascertained by sounding that it is quite feasible for, and might be availed of at times, our coastal steamers, especially in the spring, when the outer part of the bay is liable to be jamed with ice, cutting off, or at all events rendering hazardous, all approach to the ports of call within.

When entering from the open Bay of Notre Dame outside, the southern shore of Great Triton Island may be kept close aboard, and followed at a distance of two or three hundred yards. This side of the island is very straight, trending about W. by N. magnetic, and is for the most part bold, being free from outlying rocks and shoals. On approaching the western end of the island, Pretty Tickle is brought open, bearing N. W. by N.; when the following table of courses and sailing directions, if strictly adhered to, would bring a vessel through in safety:—

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SAILING DIRECTIONS.

No.	COURSE.	Distance.	REMARKS.
		M. C.	
1	N. W. by N.	.46	Steer carefully through the centre of Pretty Tickle, directly for a low island rock which seems to bar it across inside, till within a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards of the rock, or till the extreme western end of Great Triton Island is brought well open.
2	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	.20	A very narrow passage is now perceived between the island rock and the north side of Pretty Island. By keeping the bold shore of the latter close aboard, and steering very carefully, or in the case of a steamer going at dead slow speed, this most intricate and shallow part of the whole route (having but five fathoms at half tide)* may be easily cleared.
3	W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	.68	Once past this difficulty, Fox Island, now open to the westward, can be run for without hesitation. Nearing Fox Island, the course should be shaped so as to pass a little to the south of it, or between it and another small island close by. There is no danger here, the narrowest part of the channel having ten fathoms of water.
4	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.		When the western end of Fox Island is brought fairly open amidships, and

* NOTE.—On no account should any attempt to pass the rock on the north side be made.

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SAILING DIRECTIONS.—(Continued.)

No.	COURSE.	Distance.	REMARKS.
		M. C.	
5	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	.30	<p>Flat Rock Tickle clearly exposed to view, a straight course must then be steered directly for the most southerly point of Pilley's Island, which will just clear the northern end of the Flap Rock at about sixty yards distant.*</p> <p>Once Flap Rock is past, off which there are ten fathoms of water, the course must be quickly altered, and the vessel's head hauled off to the westward so as to clear the Point of Pilley's Island, which being passed, no further danger need be apprehended from rocks or other obstructions. A wide, open waterway now leads around the southwest end of Pilley's Island, and when its western side is brought well open, and the wide passage between it and Hayward's Gull Island fully exposed, the vessel is headed to the north.</p>
6	N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	3.20	<p>This course passes Hayward's Gull Island to the east, giving it a good berth, and leads on towards Sunday Cove Island. It will also clear a dangerous rock lying off the most westerly Point of Pilley's Island.</p>

* NOTE.—The southern side of Flap Rock must by all means be avoided.

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If it should be preferable, as it most probably would be, to take the Raft Tickle instead of the Pretty Tickle when approaching from outside, and thus avoid the narrow and shallow passage referred to in No. 2 course, it would be only necessary to pass south of Pretty Island until the wide channel of Raft Tickle is brought open at its western end. Then Fox Island and the smaller islands near it (*see map*) are seen distinctly ahead through the open Tickle. By steering for the centre of this small island, bearing north by east magnetic, a clear passage will be found till the island is close aboard, which may then be passed on either side in perfect safety; and the course, No. 4, from Fox Island, resumed as before.

The bearings given in the above courses are all magnetic, the average variation of the needle here being about 32° west. But I would not recommend trusting entirely to the compass, as it could hardly be depended upon to act sufficiently quickly in the short turns. Close attention to the directions and landmarks given, will be found to carry a vessel through, and no danger need ever be apprehended from the action of heavy seas.

The south shore of Pilley's Island, which bounds the northern side of Flap Rock Tickle, and extends eastward in line with Pretty Island, has two or three deep indentations. Of these Salt Pond is a remarkably picturesque place. It has a very narrow entrance, but expands within, opening out into a wide basin, from whence extend on all sides deep coves and intricate creeks; while a number of small islets, distributed about the inlet, lend a charming effect to the scene. The largest of these groups I have named Linfield's Islands, after a young man who built a schooner here last winter. An isthmus of a couple of hundred yards only in breadth separates Salt Pond from the head of Bumblebee Cove, a deep bight extending westward from Pilley's Tickle. A mining grant, owned by Mr. Goodfellow and others of St. John's, is situated on

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the north side of this latter bight ; and there is a second grant held by the same parties in Pilley's Cove, near the northeast angle of the island, just at the entrance to Pilley's Tickle. No work has as yet been done on the former of these, but a trial drift into the face of a cliff, stained with green carbonate of copper, on the south side of Pilley's Cove in the latter, failed in striking a supposed lode or mineral bearing band.

Sop's Arm, a deep and important indentation of the general shore line, lies immediately south of the tickles and islands above described. It may be said to commence at the western point of Badger Bay, from whence it extends southwesterly nearly six miles, and is divided at its upper end into three separate smaller arms. viz.:—Western Arm, Middle or Tommy's Arm, and Northern Arm. It is bounded on the north side by Great Triton Island, Pretty Island, and the peninsula projecting eastward from Rabbit's Arm. Western Arm, the largest of the three minor arms, is separated by a long tapering point from Middle Arm. Its shores are tolerably straight on either side, for the most part bare and rocky, with little or no soil ; and there is an island of nearly half a mile in length, almost in the centre. A nice stream flows in at the western end, coming from a number of small ponds in the rear. Middle Arm is about the same length as Western Arm, but very much more contracted in width. The shores, especially on the southern side, are frequently abrupt and precipitous, vertical cliffs bounding the latter for a considerable distance, but give place to low sloping banks towards the head of the Arm. In the middle there is a long low island, and some island rocks. This is the Arm which, at its western end, receives the waters of the large river flowing from Crescent Lake. Northern Arm cuts into the land opposite the southern point of Middle Arm. It is about a mile long, has several small inlets near its entrance, and is only separated by a strip of land some six chains in width from Tilley's Cove on the north side of the peninsula. There are no inhabitants in any of these Arms ; the character of the soil, except in a few isolated spots, being very in-

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terior, while extensive fires have swept over the country to the south and west, destroying the entire dense forest which at one time flourished.

Towards the eastern extremity of the land, on the south side of Sop's Arm, there is an indentation of nearly a mile in depth, forming a capital harbor, and known as Burton's Cove. The Sugarloaf, a remarkable cone-shaped island, is situated about half a mile to the eastward, opposite the entrance to this cove.

The Duck Islands are a large group lying close inshore abreast of the western point of Badger Bay. The largest of the group is a high, wooded island, nearly a mile long, and is only separated by a very narrow passage from the mainland of the point.

The mouth of Badger Bay, facing the northeast, measures three miles and a quarter across from the northern end of the larger Duck Island, to the extreme eastern point of the Bay. From the latter point the Bay stretches away to the southwest a little over nine miles, and is indented towards its head by three arms and several small coves. The western shore runs nearly straight for the first three miles, terminating in Julie's Harbor, a small but very safe little nook. A wild exposed cove, east of Julie's Harbor, forms the head of the Western Arm, which is separated by a long tapering point from Shoal Arm, being the fourth of the same name, mentioned in this report. Shoal Arm stretches southwesterly something over three miles, contracting about midway to a width of only six chains. Inside this narrow strait it expands again into a wide shallow lagoon, which is generally about half dry at low tide. Good shelter for small craft can however be obtained close by a little island just inside the narrows. A nice stream flows in at the head of the Arm, and there is a small extent of level land near its mouth where the soil is of fair quality. The southern shore, outside the Narrows, trends away

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eastward for a mile and a half, then sweeping round to the southward, produces another open bight called Beaver Cove. Several small islands, and one large one named Gull Island, a mile and a half long, by three quarters of a mile wide, are situated close by the shore off the most northerly bend between Shoal Arm and Beaver Cove. An extremely bold headland, three quarters of a mile wide, forms the projection between Beaver Cove and Wild Bight, this being also the fourth of that name in the upper portion of the Bay alone. Wild Bight is the deepest indentation, as well as the most expansive of the three arm, and is in reality the extreme head of Badger Bay. Its shore line is more or less abrupt, and the country in the vicinity partakes almost of a mountainous character. The entire eastern shore of the Bay, which is very straight, presents a similarly abrupt and frequently precipitous outline. There is but one small break in the cliff, a mile and a half from the eastern point, called Locke's Harbor. Small schooners can ride here in safety during ordinary summer weather. Three good-sized brooks flow into the head of Wild Bight, of which Pinney's Brook on the western side is the largest. The brook on the eastern side of the Bight, tumbles over a high cliff, and produces a pretty cataract, which is split into three distinct channels by projecting points of rock.

There are no inhabitants in any part of Badger Bay. Its naturally rugged and uninviting appearance is rendered all the more desolate from the forest having been entirely demolished by fire. Although Great Triton Island, which stretches across Badger Bay, would appear, from its position, to afford shelter within the breadth of the strait, which is over two miles and a half, together with the wide and open entrance of the Bay itself, reduce the apparent advantage to be derived to a minimum; hence the effects of northeast gales are severely felt, even at the extreme head of Wild Bight.

With Badger Bay the season's survey terminated. By reference to the map, accompanying this report, I apprehend that no difficulty will

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be experienced in following out the descriptions given. If I should appear to have been unnecessarily minute in this description, I beg to remind you, that in a mineralized region such as this, the metalliferous ores may be discovered in many remote and hitherto unknown localities, raising them at once into places of importance. The merest islet or rock, the most wild and uninhabited creek or cove, or the shores of the most lonely and unfrequented lake in the district, may contain their mineral deposits. As an example, I need only cite the case of the Little Bay Indian Bight mine. The name of this locality was unknown, except to some ten or twelve persons, previous to the discovery of the mine seven months ago, while at the present time it is nearly as well known and as celebrated at Betts Cove or Tilt Cove.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the work of the two last seasons, of which the foregoing is a description, has been plotted on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch, which was subsequently reduced to a scale of one mile to an inch, to correspond with the other manuscript maps of the Geological Survey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

To ALEX. MURRAY, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S.,
Director Geological Survey, St. John's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT OF MR. INSPECTOR NEVILL ON LIGHT HOUSES
AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FOR THE YEAR 1878.**

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF LIGHT HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
January 1, 1879.

SIR,—

Attached hereto I have the honor to lay before you my reports upon the Light Houses and Public Buildings in my charge, together with estimates of the expenditure required for the current year.

The steamer *Hercules* was employed for the inspection of the northern Light Houses, reaching and landing at every station by daylight, and during the voyage every light was seen at night (with one exception), and both fog alarms were heard.

The lamps, lenses and reflectors at all the stations were in effective conditions, but I regret to have to report a very considerable failure in the brick towers and the cut free stone cornices and drums. The light keepers and their assistants were attentive to their duties, the work in all cases being well, and in some cases exceptionally well done.

The alarm at Cape Spear has been completed and put in operation. It seems to answer every purpose that could reasonably be expected of a machine of the type selected, and is a very important aid to navigators approaching St. John's. To illustrate this, I may mention that, since the

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alarm has been in operation, when a fog lifts, no waiting vessels will be seen in the bay, while formerly there would frequently be quite a number collected.

During the past year designs have been prepared for light houses on Cabot Island, Point Verde, Placentia, and Pass Island at the entrance to Hermitage Bay. Contracts have been let for the whole of them, and the buildings at the two latter places completed in such good time that the lanterns might have been erected, and the lamps and lenses put in place ready for lighting last year had the necessary material arrived from Scotland in time. The order was given sufficiently early.

At Cabot Island it is proposed to have an iron light tower, with attached keeper's dwellings. No light house has yet been erected in Newfoundland on so exposed a place, therefore I recommend the adoption of iron for the tower, experience of existing ones having shewn that material to answer its purpose better than any other, and at a minimum of expenditure for repairs. The brick towers at existing stations require continual outlay to maintain them, notwithstanding the use of hard American brick and cement in their construction. There is not any danger of the direct action of the sea having any injurious effects on the proposed buildings on Cabot Island.

It will be noticed that the expenditure on light houses, in maintenance proper, has exceeded the amount estimated by about \$2,000. But for the unexpected outlay caused by the defective condition of the light towers at Wadhams and Baccalieu Islands, and for a supply of water by manual labor to the alarm at Cape St. Francis, the amount would have been considerably less than the estimate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In my report of last year I stated that "the estimated expenditure for repairs of public buildings has been reduced to an amount that will not in most cases more than cover the cost of incidental repairs." Certain repairs have had to be performed which were mentioned in the report, but for which funds were not provided. These repairs have had to be made, thereby considerably increasing the outlay. A less sum than from ten to twelve thousand dollars per annum will not maintain the public buildings on the estimate in a creditable condition. At first sight the amount may seem large, but a moment's reflection will show that buildings used by large numbers of persons must suffer from wear and tear of that kind, while wear and tear from the elements in our severe climate is very considerable. Personal experience makes most people but too well acquainted with the outlay necessary about an ordinary dwelling house, and if this is extended to places more used and of larger size, the expenditure named will not seem excessive.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the fact that this department at the commencement of this year has exactly double the number of light stations there were when I took charge in 1871, and that at that time the colony did not possess a single steam fog alarm, and that two are now in successful operation. Three other light stations will be in early operation this year, and it is hoped also to have the one on Cabot Island ready in the fall.

During the time I have occupied the position of Inspector of Public Buildings, a very considerable increase has taken place, particularly in the Hospitals for physical and mental sicknesses, not to mention many others.

These increases have added largely to the care, responsibility and

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labours of my office, and I beg to submit that the amount of my salary is an inadequate remuneration for my services, and to express a hope for favorable consideration during the approaching session of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. NEVILL,

Inspector of Light Houses and Public Buildings.

To J. O. FRASER, Esq., M.H.A.,

Acting Chairman Board of Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIGHT HOUSES—1878.**LONG POINT, TWILLINGATE.**

It may be fairly reported that this is the best and most completely equipped station in the island.

CAPE BONAVISTA.

Some broken panes in the lantern have been replaced by sound ones. One half of the lamps are worn out, and new ones are required.

WADHAM ISLAND.

On scaffolding being erected to repair the brickwork of the light tower, it was found in an extremely defective condition, and the stone cornice, though fair to the eye externally, was so rotten within that when touched by the hand large portions fell to the ground. This condition of things rendered necessary a larger expenditure than was provided for in the estimate, and the tower has been cased with brickwork in cement, the outside face being also cemented. The free stone was cut away and a cast iron gallery substituted. The opportunity was also used to put in cast iron floor beams to the light room floor, to take the place of wood ones which exhibited signs of decay.

CANN ISLAND.

I regret to report that the keeper has lost two children by diphtheria. Others of the family suffered from that frightful disorder, but are now convalescent. The house is roomy and necessarily in an open locality, and there are no apparent local reasons for such an outbreak of disease.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN ISLAND, CATALINA.

A new water cistern has been built and the old one repaired. The stairs to the light room are inconveniently arranged, and the opening to the outer gallery very difficult of access. It is desirable to alter the staircase and make an opening in the drum of the lantern from whence to reach the gallery.

FORT POINT, TRINITY.

When making my inspection, this station was approached at night, and the light was first seen at a distance of fifteen miles, or four miles further than it is supposed to be seen. The new lens that has been supplied to take the place of one broken by an accident with the lamp is effective.

BACCALIEU ISLAND.

The close examination incident on the erection of a scaffold shewed that the brickwork of the tower was in a condition which rendered it necessary to cut out many decayed bricks. The iron ladder for landing was injured by the ice. A new one has been put up.

It is right to mention that there is a very marked improvement in the way in which the keepers do the work of the station; it is consequently much improved and placed in excellent condition.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND.

The report of last year may be repeated this, viz.: that "the rock of the Island continues to founder, the useful area getting smaller year

MISCELLANEOUS.

by year," and consequently the position of the light house less and less safe.

HARBOR GRACE BEACON.

This building has been thoroughly repaired and painted. The irregular performance of the gas renders the substitution of kerosene oil lamps necessary occasionally, thereby considerably affecting the uniformity of appearance so desirable in signal lights. A new lens is necessary.

CARBONEAR ISLAND.

This, the only light put in operation last year, answers its proposed purpose thoroughly.

CAPE ST. FRANCIS.

The earthen pipes recommended last year have been laid from the service box at the end of the iron pipes to the brook whence the supply of water is taken. The efficiency is much increased by this work, and I believe there is no danger of the water being stopped in future by rubbish from the water course. Such a stoppage occurred last winter during severe frost, and many pipes were injured. They have been repaired, and a thicker covering of earth put upon them.

LEADING LIGHTS ST. JOHN'S.

The changes heretofore recommended have been carried out with great advantage to the efficiency of these lights.

I trust I shall be excused in again calling attention to the necessity of such legislation as may prevent the erection of buildings that would interfere with the upper light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE SPEAR.

The water service for the alarm, which was partly constructed after the frosts of the fall of 1877 set in, was found defective in the spring. It is now made effective, but it is probably desirable it should be supplemented by a large brick sistrn under the whistle house. By so doing it would be made thoroughly reliable.

The non-arrival of the alarm machinery until there was ice on the coast rendered necessary its conveyance from St. John's to the Cape by land, adding thereby considerably to the cost of transit.

FERRYLAND HEAD.

The brickwork of the tower has been coated experimentally with the strongly recommended silicate paint. If it answers the purpose of preserving the bricks it will meet a much felt want, other coatings having failed.

At this light house there has also been an outbreak of diptheria, the assistant keeper having lost several children. Had its occurrence here been the only one, I should have concluded that the extremely small rooms and limited accommodation at this station had been a predisposing cause of disease; but the other cases in the larger rooms and better accommodation at Cann Island, prevent this conclusion. At my next visit a searching examination will be made with the hope of finding the cause in each case.

GARNISH.

A new lantern, lamp and reflector have been placed at this station, thereby greatly increasing its efficiency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAMALINE.

A harbor light is in course of erection on Allan Island, at the entrance of this place.

The usual monthly reports have been received with tolerable regularity, and all the stations have been supplied with the necessary oil, stores and fuel.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. NEVILL,
Inspector of Light Houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ST. JOHN'S COURT HOUSE.

The roofs will continue to require repairs. Further portions of the external walls will need pointing with cement. The repairs incidental to wear and tear will have to be made.

The steps in the firebreak by the side of the pound need resetting and many new steps will be required.

PENITENTIARY.

The extensive repairs made to the outside fences have put them in good condition, and may reasonably be expected to last for many years.

The slating of the main roof is in bad condition and portions will have to be stripped and re-slatted to make a weather tight covering.

A staircase in the governor's quarters for the use of his family would be of great advantage to the discipline of the institution, one stairway at present having to be used for all the purposes of the prison and dwelling.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Some repairs were effected to the fences last year, and further are needed.

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The lead eave shoots are in bad condition, their leakiness being a source of injury to the walls and foundations.

A new steam pump is required.

For this institution frequent internal repairs are needed, the peculiar class and large number of the inmates (something like one hundred and seventy all told) being necessarily destructive to the building.

The wash house accommodation is very insufficient for the requirements. Soap stone washing troughs and boilers were provided last year and are ready for fitting a really good and suitable washing department when it is erected.

POOR ASYLUM.

The lead of the flat roof has been removed. It was always a source of annoyance and expense, repairs however carefully made being ineffective in keeping it tight for more than a short time. It has been replaced with felt and gravel.

A concrete retaining wall is need to keep up the bank on the road side.

The remainder of the chimneys require earthenware tops.
Much of the flooring needs replacing with new, the old being very much worn.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, QUIDIVIDI.

The outside of these buildings has been painted with anti-corrosive paint.

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A scullery connected with the kitchen has been built; also a dead house and a store for kerosene oil. The out-buildings have been repaired and the old dead house added to the wash house.

But little expenditure further than what may be caused by the wear and tear incidental to continued use. An improvement is required to the water service of the upper floor of the new wing. At present it is robbed by the lower flat. An independent cistern would remove the trouble.

ST. JOHN'S CUSTOM HOUSE.

The outside wall needs pointing, and parts of the free stone base are decaying. These defective parts should be repaired, and the whole exterior coated with silicate paint.

The chimneys above the roof are in bad condition and need repairing.

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The cement pointing of the exterior needs repairs. The porches and water closets require repairs, as do many of the sash panes. The lantern light over the entrance hall is leaky; it will have to be renewed in parts.

CUSTOM HOUSE, HARBOR GRACE.

The outside walls have had two coats of silicate paint. The necessary material is provided for a third coat. The interior much needs papering and painting, it being as bare as it came from the contractor's hands several years since.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S WHARF.

The Hon. Receiver General desires me to report that the eastern wharf should be repaired. Though the work does not properly belong to my department, I have roughly estimated the necessary outlay at from \$3,200 to \$4,000.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. NEVILL,

Inspector of Public Buildings.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHTS.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Long Point, Twillingate.....	\$1,500 00
Cann Island, Seldom-come-by.....	650 00
Offer Wadham Island.....	1,600 00
Puffin Island, Greenspond.....	800 00
Cape Bonavista	1,800 00
Green Island, Catalina.....	2,000 00
Fort Point, Trinity.....	150 00
Baccalieu Island.....	1,600 00
Carbonear Island	700 00
Harbor Grace Island.....	1,400 00
" Beacon	450 00
Cape St. Francis Light and Alarm.....	3,000 00
Fort Amherst.....	1,400 00
St. John's Leading Lights.....	400 00
Cape Spear, including Alarm.....	2,000 00
Ferryland Head	1,700 00
Cape Pine.....	2,000 00
Cape St. Mary's	1,700 00
Point Verde, Placentia.....	650 00
Dodding Head.....	1,600 00
Lamaline.....	150 00
Brunette Island.....	1,600 00
Garnish	150 00
Belloram.....	150 00

 Forwarded.....\$29,150 00

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Brought forward.....	\$29,150 00
Rocky Point, Harbor Breton	300 00
Pass Island.....	800 00
Boar Island, Burgeo.....	650 00
Rose Blanche.....	800 00
Channel Head.....	650 00
Inspector's Salary.....	800 00
Contingencies	1,000 00
	<u>\$34,150 00</u>

J. T. NEVILL,
Inspector of Light Houses.

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REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—1879.

ESTIMATE.

St. John's Court House.....	\$1,080 00
“ Penitentiary.....	800 00
Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	1,200 00
Lunatic Asylum.....	1,260 00
“ Wash-house improvement.....	1,000 00
Poor Asylum.....	1,600 00
St. John's Hospital, Quidividi.....	500 00
“ Custom House.....	780 00
Colonial Building.....	920 00
Block House.....	200 00
Imperial Buildings.....	400 00
Drill Shed.....	200 00
Kerosene Oil Store.....	40 00
Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	150 00
	<u>\$10,130 00</u>
Rebuilding Queen's Wharf.....	\$3,200 to \$4,000

J. T. NEVILL,

Inspector of Public Buildings.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 REPORT OF DR. STABB, PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTEN-
 DENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, 1878.

 LUNATIC ASYLUM,
 31st December, 1878.

Two hundred patients have been under treatment in 1878. Thirty-one males and twenty-three females were admitted, thirty-seven patients were dismissed, twelve deceased, and one hundred and fifty one persons remained in the Institution at the close of the year.

The daily average number of patients resident throughout the year was one hundred and fifty and one-twelfth. In relation to these numbers, it will be observed in the annexed Tables that there is a steady annual increase of resident patients, notwithstanding the large average numbers of dismissals. This increase, from whatever causes, is merely one of similar facts concerning the insane in all countries, and has to be met; serious as it is and unwelcome, it cannot be ignored; least of all, also, in Newfoundland, where the number of insane persons to population is only one-half what it is elsewhere. And we may hope that it will never reach to the high averages of other countries, although to a minor extent it will undoubtedly increase beyond what it is at present.

In connection with this subject, I would draw attention to the increasing number of idiots and simpletons sent to this "Asylum for the Insane," as a grave matter for consideration. If this class of persons be not provided for elsewhere, in a special home or in private houses, the great expense of building additional wards to this Institution will very soon have to be increased, as it is already with difficulty that the *bona fide* insane can themselves be admitted, in consequence of the increased

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number of inmates. In my opinion, idiots should be excluded, as in other countries, from so costly an Institution, as is imperatively required for insane persons. At present certificates of insanity cover all cases of slight imbecility and idiocy, as well as insanity proper; and the Medical Superintendent has no discretion to discriminate when an order for admission is once issued, neither is it advisable that such an unenviable responsibility should rest upon him. It is, however, certain idiots can be well provided for outside of the Lunatic Asylum, and thus at half the expense of insane persons.

We have received patients this year from all quarters of the island, several even from Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, thus shewing that the Asylum confers benefits upon the insane of the whole population, widely scattered as it is, and is increasingly appreciated.

With the means of locomotion presented by the coastal steamers, insane persons are now commonly sent to St. John's with the least possible delay, and the advantages thus enjoyed by the patients and their families need scarcely be enlarged upon. To keep vacancies, however, for the accommodation of sudden unforeseen arrivals, is at present impracticable, and will only be made possible by removing the idiots, as above recommended.

A welcome addition has been made to the women's airing ground, and the fences thereof repaired and raised higher; but a considerably increased amount of general board fencing will be required in 1879, on the lines of road, the present fences being rotten from age.

The general health of the patients has been very good during the year, in contrast to the prevalence of sickness in the town of St. John's. For which, whilst thankful to Providence, we must also acknowledge the

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use of means placed in our hands, viz., good ventilating and heating arrangements, protecting the low vitality of the insane from the invasions of epidemic disease, so much promoted by foul air, cold and wet.

I beg to acknowledge once more, the faithful and gratuitous attendance of the Clergymen of all denominations, afforded to the insane in periodical services and death-bed ministrations.

From his Excellency the Governor we continue to receive illustrated and other newspapers, kindly sent to the patients. I have also to acknowledge illustrated papers from the Hon. the Attorney General, and the regular forwarding of newspapers from Mrs. Hayward and the Editor of the *Times*, from Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. Edward Smith, the American Consul, and others ; both papers and serials have been thankfully received also from time to time.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. STABB, M.D.,
Physician Superintendent.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1878.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, 1st January	76	70	146
Admitted during the year.....	31	23	54
Dismissed	20	17	37
Died.....	1	11	12
Under treatment.....	107	93	200
Average resident.....			150 1-12
Remaining December 31st.....	86	65	151

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCREASE OF RESIDENT PATIENTS DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS REMAINING ON 31st DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR.

Year	Patients	Admitted during year	Discharged	Remaining December 31st
1875.....	125	125	0	125 Patients.
1876.....	128	128	0	128 " " " " " "
1877*.....	146	146	0	146 " " " " " "
1878.....	151	151	0	151 " " " " " "
* Poor House patients transferred in this year.				
Average resident.....				
Remaining December 31st.....				

HENRY J. STARR, M.D.
 Physician in Charge

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	
Mania.....	21	12	33
Melancholia.....	4	3	7
Amentia and Dementia.....	3	4	7
Amentia and Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Paresis	1	.....	1
Puerperal Mania.....	.....	3	3
Under observation.....	1	.....	1
	31	23	54

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 12 CASES, 1878.

			Male.	Female.
Chronic Mania.....			1	
Mania and Pthisis.....				3
Mania and Convulsions.....				2
Mania and Exhaustion.....				3
Acute Melancholia.....				1
Mania and Old age.....				1
Acute Mania.....				1
			1	11

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING MADE UP.

ARTICLES		Yards.
Trowsers, homespun	37 prs.	
Jackets.....	16	
Vests.....	19	
Caps	27	
Full suit	1	197 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.
Jackets, canvas.....	42	
Trowsers	45 prs.	
Braces	26 prs.	269 yds.
Bed-Bottoms	10	
Mattress cases	4	
Sack cases.....	3	115 yds.
Drawers, blanketing.....	46 prs.	
Ditto.....	83 prs.	265 yds.
Cuffs	11 prs.	
Buskins	3 prs.	9 yds.
Petticoats, flannel.....	6	
Chemises	3	

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING MADE UP.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.		Yards.
Shirts.....	2	
Neck-tie.....	1	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.
Nightgowns, calico.....	61	
Chemises	93	
Pillowslips and Covers	46	
Dresses add Linings		660 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.
Bedsacks, bedticking	12	
Bags.....	3	
Pillowslip.....	1	
Linings.....		78 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.
Bedsacks, bedsacking	20	
Matrass coverings.....	40	
Clothes bags.....	3	312 yds.
Towels, twilling and diaper.....	28	
Rollers.....	13	
Table cloths.....	2	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING MADE UP:—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.		Yards.
Shirts, regatta.....	162	
Dress	1	684½ yds.
Sheets, sheeting	66	
Shirts.....	2	165½ yds.
Dresses, winsey.....	42	
Linings.....		314 yds.
Women's caps, muslin.....	24	10 yds.
Repairs		2 yds.
Petticoats, serge.....	56	164 yds.
Repairs.....		2½ yds.
Dresses, dinnam.....	14	97 yds.
Dresses, cotton print.....	25	278 yds.
Sun bonnets.....	18	9 yds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
FOR THE YEAR 1878.**

St. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
January, 1879.

SIR,—

The past year has unfortunately been marked by the death of my late colleague Dr. Renouf, after an illness which had for some time incapacitated him from taking an active part in the work connected with the Hospital.

I should not be doing justice to his memory, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the zeal which he always exhibited in the discharge of his duties, and to the uniform cordiality that existed between him and myself during our ten years joint attendance on the institution of which we had charge.

The number of cases admitted into the Hospital during 1878, has been somewhat smaller than in the previous year ; but there has been an unusual number of severe surgical cases and casualties, which are exactly those which need such an institution for their reception.

It speaks well for the sanitary condition of the Hospital, that out of a considerable number of operations (some of them of a very serious character) performed during the year, not one has terminated fatally.

This success has been, without doubt, due in a great measure to the exclusion of cases of erysipelas, which are the bane of Surgical Hospitals,

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and such exclusion must be continued till some detached accommodation is provided for them, if the Institution is to keep up its sanitary reputation.

The number of cases in the Hospital on January 1st, 1878, was 29, since which there have been admitted 231; 167 males and 64 females, making altogether 260 under treatment during the year.

Of these 210 have been discharged, cured or relieved; 26 have died, and 24 remained under treatment on January 1st of the present year.

In addition to the above, there have been 51 cases admitted into the Fever Hospital at Riverhead; 2 being cases of diptheria, 1 of erysipelas, and 48 cases of fever. Out of these these, there have been 4 deaths, all from fever.

The chief improvements to be recorded are the convenience of a building at the back of the sitchen into a scullery, which is a great convenience, and the painting of the women's wards, the labor connected with this latter work having been (as in the case of the male ward) performed by our own staff.

Whilst I gratefully acknowledge the general readiness of the Government to accede to any proper request connected with the Institution, there are two things about which I have expressed an opinion almost every year without success.

The first is the building of a small ice house, for which there is a capital site already prepared, and the interest on the outlay for which, would certainly be much less than the sum we now pay for a limited supply.

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The second is the planting of the Hospital grounds, a work much needed for the sake both of appearance and shelter.

A small sum judiciously expended every year, would soon make a wonderful alteration in the present bleak appearance of the building and its surroundings.

I have so often expressed my opinion that no hospital can be considered complete without some resident Superintendent, that it is hardly necessary for me again to advert to it: I cannot but hope, however, that the want will soon be supplied:

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. CROWDY,
Surgeon and Superintendent,
St. Johns Hospital.

To THE CHIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1878.

FEBRUARY 24th, 1879.

TO THE CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS.

SIR,—

I beg to submit for your information the annexed detailed report of the Poor Asylum of St. John's, for the year ending 31st of December, 1878.

I would suggest to the Board of Works the necessity of completing the dry wall begun, but of which only a small section is finished, around the northwest side of the building. It will prevent the constant crumbling away of the high earth bank that runs along in that direction, and also offer a considerable impediment to snow and rain that sweep down on the rear of the building with the natural result of damaging the base or foundation.

In order to preserve the wood and keep the building in a state of integrity, I would humbly suggest that the Board of Works should cause a complete inspection of the Poor Asylum, with a view to prevent in time any decay that may have just begun to show itself. The windows require to be all re-puttied, the buttresses on the southeast side of the building require partial repair, and the painting of the exterior of the house, and the coating of the roof, appear to me to be an instant necessity. Other matters of minor importance I will leave for another time, or for the consideration of the Inspector of Public Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Full particulars of the inmates of this Institution, with regard to admission, age, name, &c., will be found in the tabular statements annexed.

With these few necessary remarks, I now respectfully submit my report of the Poor Asylum for the past year, for your inspection and consideration.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Keeper.

I beg to submit for your information the annexed detailed report of the Poor Asylum for the year ending 31st of December, 1818.

I would suggest to the Board of Works the necessity of completing the dry well begun, but of which only a small section is finished, around the northwest side of the building. It will prevent the constant running away of the high earth bank that runs along in that direction, and also offer a considerable impediment to snow and rain that sweep down on the roof of the building with the natural result of damaging the base or foundation.

In order to preserve the wood and keep the building in a state of integrity, I would humbly suggest that the Board of Works should cause a complete inspection of the Poor Asylum, with a view to prevent in time any decay that may have just begun to show itself. The windows require to be all re-painted, the battens on the east side of the building require partial repair, and the painting of the exterior of the house, and the coating of the roof, appear to me to be an instant necessity. Other matters of minor importance I will leave for another time, or for the consideration of the Inspector of Public Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, 1878.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 1st March, 1879.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor in Council and both branches of the Legislature, my Nineteenth Annual Report of the Post Office Department, with accompanying returns, Nos. 1 to 10, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

This year, 1879, commences a new era in our postal system, by the admission of Newfoundland into the Universal Postal Union on the first day of January, and I cannot do better than give the following extract from report of Postmaster General, United States, which says:—

“The Universal Postal Convention (a copy of which is appended) was duly ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President, on 13th August, 1878, and will be carried into operation on 1st April, 1879, replacing from that date the Postal Union Treaty concluded at Berne on the 9th October, 1874. Its general provisions are similar to those of the Treaty of Berne; but many improvements are adopted in reduction of sea transit charges and postage rates, and in otherwise simplifying and extending the Postal Union system, the foundation of which was laid by the Berne Congress in 1874, and contemplated the formation of a single postal territory, whose boundary should embrace the whole world. In its origin the Postal Union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of 350,000,000 of people. On the 1st

MISCELLANEOUS.

April it will comprise forty-three countries and colonies, with a population of more than 650,000,000 of people, and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute in fact as its title indicates, a Universal Union, regulating, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations."

LETTERS.

There has been a falling off in the number of letters received and despatched during the past year, from that of 1877, amounting to 18,108 letters, principally on the correspondence between this country and the United States.

The number received and despatched by this Office for the past year amounted to..... 597,252
 Of these were Registered..... 4,244
 The number of Unclaimed Letters was..... 3,640

received at the Dead Letter Office and disposed of.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The value of postage stamps sold during the year was \$12,783.97, being but \$17.15 over that of the preceding year

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

By reference to the comparative statement of the business of this office, it will be seen there has been a rapid increase in this branch of the Post Office department during the past five years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

The number of newspapers, circulars, books, pamphlets and parcels passing through this office during the year is so great, that there is not sufficient space for their proper assorting and distribution. The bulk of these articles are received from other countries; the Post Office derives no revenue from them, but on the contrary is at a heavy expense for their assorting and transmission to the outports, more particularly in the winter season. There have been over two million articles received and distributed during the past twelve months.

LABRADOR.

The Mail service on the coast of Labrador was carried out by the steamer *Kite* from Battle Harbor north, and by steamer *Plover* from same place through the Straits of Belleisle to Salmon River. Both vessels performed their work regularly and with satisfaction to the public.

The correspondence continues increasing, 25,658 letters were conveyed by the mail steamers in 1878, being 4,134 over the number in 1877.

DIRECT STEAM.

The ships of the Allan line have been very regular in performing mail service between the United Kingdom and St. John's, and also to and from Halifax. Before arrival of steamer *Newfoundland* last month, I availed of the calling at this port of the steamer *Naples*, to forward to United Kingdom the correspondence from outports, which reached its destination nearly a fortnight earlier than it could *via* Halifax. I also sent per steamer *Cassina* a mail for the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL STEAM.

The northern mail steamer *Plover* performed the service until late in the season with regularity. The contractors having employed the steamer as a freight-ship between the mail trips, the vessel was unable to perform the work, and mails were consequently despatched on the last four trips two to three days after the regular date for leaving.

The steamer *Curlew* has generally left on the regular day of sailing, but has omitted in several instances calling at all the ports on the return trips.

The steamer *Lady Glover*, employed on the route in Conception Bay, has been regular in the performance of contract, and is a most efficient boat for the service.

SAILING PACKETS.

It has been considered advisable again to place a sailing packet between Trinity and New Perlican, running weekly. This gives the large number of residents on north side of Trinity and south side of Bonavista Bays a regular communication with St. John's weekly instead of fortnightly, as was the rule last year, and is a great accommodation to those populous districts.

The Placentia Bay packets have performed the service as well as can be expected from boats of their class. I am sending mails during the present winter for the western side of Placentia Bay per steamer to Burin on alternate trips; they are despatched thence by a sailing boat to Flat Islands, Oderin, Paradise, and Isle Valen, thus giving those places the advantage of fortnightly communication during the winter months, the Placentia packet only making monthly trips that season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sailing packets from Harbor Briton in Fortune Bay, continue to visit those places at which the coastal steamer does not call. I have not received any complaint of neglect or inefficiency, and therefore expect the service has been satisfactory.

NORTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

Mails have been despatched fortnightly since the 20th January, and two have reached the mining settlements at Betts and Tilt Coves, but no mail yet received by land route from those places. Exploits and Twillingate are the only offices mails have been received from in the district of Twillingate and Fogo. Mails for the mining district were despatched by the steamer *Hercules*, giving them their correspondence nearly a month earlier than they would otherwise have received it.

OVERLAND COURIERS.

Several applications have been made for couriers on new routes, some of which could not be entertained from the fact of the distance not being more than four miles from a Post or Way Office.

It was, however, found necessary to establish a post messenger between Burin and Beaubois, and one between Channel and Codroy. The latter was necessitated by the change made in the conveyance of mails from Channel to Bay of St. George, Bay of Islands, and Bonne Bay, through the telegraph line *via* Garia.

WAY OFFICES.

Owing to pressing applications, it was deemed necessary to establish Way Offices at the following places, viz.:—Colchester and Little Bay mines (Green Bay), Change Islands, Pass Island, Grand River, Cod Roy, and Witless Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE.

Again I have to complain of the want of Post Office accommodation, although I have repeatedly represented this matter to the Government.

The increase of mail matter by last steamer was such as necessitated keeping several mail bags outside the office until room was made by the distribution of part of the mail. It is altogether impossible with the present limits of the Post Office to discharge the duties, without most serious inconvenience both to the clerks and public.

Before closing this report, it is but just that some reference be made to the zeal and interest that have been shewn in the discharge of the duties of all employed throughout the department; but more particularly by the Chief Clerk and Accountant, and the Superintendent of the Money Order Office, both of whom are indefatigable in the discharge of their laborious and responsible duties.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

The Hon. EDWARD DALTON SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimate of Expenditure Postal Department for the year 1879, exclusive of Subsidies to Steam Ships and conveyance of Mails on Northwest Coast.

General Post Office salaries	\$6,400 00	
Outport Post Offices.....	3,150 00	
Way Offices	1,550 00	
		<u>\$11,100 00</u>
Contractors and others for the conveyance of mails	9,000 00	
Winter route, St. John's to Carbonear.....	600 00	
Winter route, Northern Mail, viz.:		
Harbor Grace to Random.....	\$600 00	
Random to Freshwater.....	600 00	
Freshwater to Twillingate.....	640 00	
Freshwater to Fogo.....	240 00	
Twillingate to Exploits.....	80 00	
Exploits to Little Bay Islands.....	160 00	
Bloody Bay and Salvage.....	40 00	
Salvage and Greenspond.....	20 00	
Fogo and Tilton Harbor, &c.....	40 00	
Random and other Offices.....	48 00	
Little Bay Islands and Tilt Cove	160 00	
	<u>2,628 00</u>	
		<u>12,228 00</u>
Incidental expenses.....		2,200 00
		<u>\$25,528 00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimate of Revenue Postal Department from all sources, year ending 31st December, 1879.

Probable amount sale of Stamps	\$13,000 00
Postage on unpaid Letters, local.....	500 00
Postage on unpaid Letters from other countries.....	400 00
Commission on Money Order business	700 00
Sea Postage from United Kingdom.....	400 00
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>

13,000 00
 500 00
 400 00
 700 00
 400 00

 15,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORT OF MR. INSPECTOR CARTY, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,**St. John's, 1st January, 1879.****SIR,—**

I have the honor to submit for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the Annual Constabulary Returns for the year 1878 ; and in doing so have much pleasure in bringing under notice the uniform steadiness, good conduct and zeal of the different members of the Force throughout the colony under my command for said period.

During the year fourteen men were appointed to the Force. One Head Constable and one Constable resigned ; the former on appointment as Governor of the Penitentiary. One Constable was dismissed for breaches of discipline. One non-commissioned officer was disgraced, and four men were promoted.

Twelve outstations have been established and nineteen non-commissioned officers and men were transferred to the several places named in Return, No. I, including six stations and twelve men on the West Coast, viz. :—

Bay of Islands, one Head Constable and two Constables.

Bay St. George, one Sergeant, one Constable.

Bonne Bay, one Acting Sergeant, one Constable.

Flower's Cove, one Acting Sergeant, one Constable.

Codroy, one Constable.

Gravels, two Constables.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latter place has since been discontinued, and the constables were transferred to St. John's.

In April last, acting under the instructions of Government, in company with Commander Howarth, Stipendiary Magistrate, I embarked on board steamer *Hercules* with a party of twenty-five men for the West Coast, to enforce law and order, and to station Constables at the several places already named. Everything passed off quietly; the people were easily advised, and before leaving that coast I had the satisfaction of knowing that several parties had complied with the law in the taking out of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, and the paying of Customs' duties, &c.

It affords me much pleasure in being able to state that little or no crime of a serious nature has occurred, either at St. John's or the out-ports since my last annual report. The number of prisoners confined in the Police Station, St. John's, for the year was ten less than in 1877.

The License Act, 1875, is being efficiently carried into effect by the Police throughout the colony, as shewn by the returns attached. The licensed publicans as a rule comply with the law. The unlicensed houses commonly called "shebeens," are not so easily dealt with. During the past few years, however, through the great zeal and efficiency of the Force, the numbers are considerably decreased. I may here add that on my taking charge of the Constabulary of this colony in 1873, I was astonished to find the number of unlicensed public houses that existed; and on making enquiry why the police allowed such an illegal traffic to exist, the only explanation I could get was that there had been no prosecutions or convictions for years previous and the police appeared to have no idea of the suppression of such offences.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In concluding this report, I would again respectfully suggest the advisability of passing a Pension Bill for the Force, in accordance with my former recommendations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. CARTY,

*Inspector and General Superintendent,
Newfoundland Constabulary.*

The Hon. W. V. WHITEWAY,
H. M. Attorney General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1. *Return shewing the number of men appointed, resigned, dismissed, established, and discontinued,*

Strength of Force on 1st January 1878.	No. of Men appointed.	No. of Men dismissed.	No. of Men promoted.	No. of Men discharged.	No. of Men resigned.	Deaths.	Present strength.
85	14	1	4	1	2	None.	96

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's, 2nd January, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

disrated and promoted, and the number of Stations established, re-
during the year 1878.

Stations established, re-established and discontinued.						No. of Men Pen- sioned.	Remarks.
Established.	No. of Men.	Re-established.	No. of Men.	Discontinued.	No. of Men.		
Bay of Islands ...	3	Channel	1	Gravels ...	2	None	
Bay St. George...	2	Heart's Content..	1				
Bonne Bay.....	2						
Betts Cove.....	2						
Codroy	1						
Flowers Cove	2						
Grand Bank.....	1						
Gravels	2						
Greenspond	1						
Holyrood.....	1						
Trinity	1						

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 2.

Return shewing the number of Prisoners confined in the Police Station

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Assault or injury to persons.....	4	11	6	9
Aiding Seamen to desert.....				
Arson.....				
Burglary, Larceny, &c.....	8	1	10	2
Bastardy.....	2	1	2	3
Bigamy.....				
Concealment of child birth.....				
Drunk.....	4	4	13	18
Disorderly.....	22	12	17	30
Desertion or absent from service.....	2	2	6	7
Deserting family.....				
Forgery or obtaining money by false pretences.....				
Furious or careless driving.....				
Homicide.....				
Injury to property, cutting down trees, &c.....	1	1	4	1
Prostitution.....				
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1		
Setting fire to the woods.....				
Threatening language.....			1	1
Vagrancy.....			1	
Total.....				

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,

St. John's, 2nd January, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

at St. John's, for various classes of offences, during the year 1878.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
12	11	5	11	13	11	10	14	117
.....	5	1	10	9	26	16	2	90
4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
38	20	18	14	27	46	38	34	274
60	21	35	35	27	56	33	31	379
11	6	2	10	7	1	4	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	5
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	6	.....	.....	2	3	.....	19
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	6
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	988

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 3.

CENTRAL.

Number of Parties who have been prosecuted during the year of St.

12	1	1	16	7	20
Selling Spirits without License.	House open for sale of spirits, &c., on Sunday.	Obstructing the Police.	Licensed houses open for sale of liquors before hour of opening or after hour of closing, &c.	Selling spirits to a person in a state of intoxication, or persons under 18 years.	Convicted.

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,

St. John's, 2nd January, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRICT.

1878 for breaches of the License Act, 1875, by the Constabulary John's.

Acquitted.	Total.	Remarks.
17	37	In 1876 there were 57 prosecutions.
		1877 " 44 "
		1878 " 37 "
		Total.....

St. John's, January 1878.
 CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 4.

*Return shewing the number of Prosecutions or Persons arrested by
during the*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Assault or injury to person	1			3
Arson.....				
Burglary				
Bastardy.....		1		1
Concealment of child birth.....			1	
Drunk and disorderly	10	10	4	10
Desertion from ships or service.....			5	2
Deserting or neglecting to support family.....				
Furious or careless driving				
Forgery or obtaining money under false pretences				
Larceny or suspicion of larceny.....		5		3
License Act, 1875, breaches of.....				1
Prostitution				
Rape.....				
Threatening language	1			
Malicious injury to property, cutting down woods, &c.		1		
Other offences, setting fire to the woods, &c.				
Total.....				

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's, January 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

the Constabulary at Harbor Grace, for various classes of offences, year 1878.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
								4
2	1					2		7
								1
13	7	2	5	3	2	19	8	93
1		4	10					22
	1							1
1								1
	1		2			1		12
					1	1		3
						1		2
								1
	4		1			1		6
								153

Constabulary Office,
St. John's, January, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 5.

Return shewing the number of Prosecutions or Persons arrested during the

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Assault or injury to person.....	5	1	2	4
Arson.....				
Burglary.....				
Bastardy.....	1	1		
Concealment of child birth.....			1	
Drunk.....	2			2
Disorderly.....				
Desertion from ship or service.....				
Deserting or neglecting to support family.....				
Furious or careless driving.....				
Forgery.....				
Larceny or suspicion of Larceny.....				
License Act, 1875, Breaches of.....				
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.....				
Prostitution.....				
Rape.....				
Threatening language.....				
Malicious injury to property, cutting down woods, &c.....	1			
Other offences.....	2			
Total.....				

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's, January, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

by the Constabulary at Carbonear for various classes of offences, year 1878.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
3	2			2		3	9	31
1	1				1		1	6
2	1	1	1	1	2	13		23
2								2
				1		1		2
						2		2
				1		1		2
						1		1
	1				4			6
								2
								78

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 6.

*Return shewing the number of Prosecutions or Persons arrested by
Grace, Carbonear and West Coast,) where trained men*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Assault or injury to person	3			1
Assaulting the Police.....				1
Arson.....				1
Burglary				
Bigamy.....				
Bastardy.....		1	1	2
Concealment of child birth.....				
Drunk.....	2			
Disorderly	5	1		
Desertion from ship or service.....				
Deserting or neglecting to support family.....				
Forgery or obtaining money by false pretences.....				
Furious or careless driving.....				
Game Law, breaches of.....				
Injury to property, cutting trees, &c.				
Larceny or suspicion of larceny.....	1	1		1
Receiving stolen property.....				
Setting fire to the woods, &c.				
Threatening language	1			
License Act, 1875, breaches of.....			1	3
Other offences	1			
Total.....				

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's, January 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

the Constabulary at all Outports in the Colony (excluding Harbor are stationed, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1	1	1	1	5	7	6	2	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	10
6	.....	4	1	6	9	2	2	32
3	.....	.....	.....	11	9	3	1	33
.....	5	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	7
.....	2	.....	4	2	2	1	4	18
.....
2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7
2	1	.....	2	5	1	.....	3	18
.....	3	3	3	.....	1	1	1	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 7.

*Return shewing the number of Prosecutions or Persons arrested by
from the 1st of May*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	May.	June.
Assault or injury to person.....		2
Arson.....		
Burglary.....		
Bastardy.....		
Concealment of child birth.....		
Conspiracy to defraud.....		1
Drunk and Disorderly.....		
Desertion from ship.....		1
Fishery Laws, breach of.....		1
Larceny or suspicion of Larceny.....		
License Act, 1875, breaches of.....		
Obtaining money by false pretences.....		
Prostitution.....		
Rape.....		
Threatening language.....		
Setting fire to the woods.....	2	
Wrecks, stealing from.....		
Total.....		

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,

St. John's, January, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

the Constabulary on the West Coast for various classes of offences, till 31st December, 1878.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
		1				3
		1				1
		2		1		3
		1			3	4
	2					2
					2	2
						20

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 8.

*Comparative Statement of the Number of Prisoners confined in the
Lock-up of St. John's, for the past seven years.*

Year.	No. of Prisoners.
1872	1,224
1873	979
1874	1,043
1875	958
1876	878
1877	998
1878	988

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's, January 1879.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 9.

*Comparative Statement of the Number of Prisoners confined in the
Lock-up of Harbor Grace for the past seven years.*

Year.	No. of Prisoners.
1872	356
1873	159
1874	251
1875	162
1876	198
1877	227
1878	153

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's, January 1879.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 10.

*Comparative Statement of the Number of Prisoners confined in the
Lock-up at Carbonear, during the past seven years.*

Year.	No. of Prisoners.
1872	71
1873	41
1874	67
1875	49
1876	75
1877	91
1878	78

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's, January 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 11.

Return shewing the Number of Dogs destroyed by the members of the Constabulary, during the year 1878

Town or Settlement.	No. of Dogs.	Remarks.
St. John's.....	104	
Bay Bulls.....	25	
Bay Roberts.....	120	
Bay St. George	4	
Bay of Islands.....		
Bonavista.....	32	
Bonne Bay.....	59	
Brigus.....	27	
Carbonear.....	254	
Catalina.....	17	
Codroy	10	
Ferryland	55	
Fogo.....	7	
Harbor Grace.....	152	
Holyrood.....	3	
Greenspond	14	
Old Perlican	2	
Placentia.....	2	
Twillingate.....	23	
Renews.....	33	
Total	943	

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,

St. John's, January, 1879.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 REPORT OF AUDITOR OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, 1878.

 ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
 March 7th, 1879.

The Honorable COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—

I respectfully submit the following report for the information of his Excellency the Governor and Council.

In carrying out my investigation of the Public Accounts, I examined, once a week, the account current of the Commissioner of the Poor, and compared all payments made by him for that service with the vouchers; and when I found the cash he had received from the Treasury was correctly accounted for, I signed the weekly account current of the Commissioner of the Poor.

The daily payments that are made by this department, in cash, to the poor of St. John's are carried out, to the best of my belief, correctly and faithfully.

Amount of poor relief expended in the year 1878.....	£24,500 0 0
Paid by the Commissioner of the Poor on account of Shipwrecked Crews.....	£2,523 18 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

I compared the accounts of this department with their office books and found the amount of bonds and cash paid into the Treasury by the Customs' department, Post Office department, Surveyor General's department, and fees of office received from the various public establishments were all correctly entered in the Treasury books.

The gross amount of fees of office do not all reach the Treasury ; some of the officers of our public departments pay, on their own authority, out of the fees they collect, certain sums to constables and others, and merely remit to the Treasury any balance they may have remaining.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

I examined the accounts of this department and also the Consolidated Statement that shows the financial operations of the colony of Newfoundland, as per warrants issued by the Financial Secretary, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, and found that the accounts and statement referred to were carefully and correctly made out by the Accountant.

I may mention that the banking operations of the Board of Works are examined once a week by a member of the Executive, and when he finds their monetary transactions all right, he signs a book kept in the office for that purpose.

THE CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

I compared all the warrants that had been entered for import duties at the St. John's and Outport Custom Houses during the year 1878

MISCELLANEOUS.

with their books, and found them correctly entered. The Assistant Collector handed me vouchers, signed by the Receiver General, for all bonds and cash paid into the Treasury, and being correctly entered, I signed the Customs' accounts.

Amount of Customs' Revenue.....	£197,128	8	0
Amount of Postal Revenue.....	3,900	0	0
Amount, Miscellaneous Sources.....	6,338	2	0

Total Revenue of the Colony for 1878, £207,366 10 0

I examined the accounts of this department and also the Comptroller's statement that shows the financial operations of the colony of New South Wales for warrants issued by the Treasurer, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, and found that the accounts and statements referred to were carefully and correctly made out by the Accountant.

I may mention that the banking operations of the Board of Works were examined once a week by the Chief of the Treasury, and when he finds their monetary transactions all right he signs a check in the office for that purpose.

I compared all the warrants that had been entered for import duties at the St. John's and Outport Custom Houses during the year 1878

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comparative statement of the Income of the Colony, Six Years.

	Years.	Customs' Revenue.	Miscellaneous Sources.
	1873	\$767,647 24	\$24,143 66
	1874	811,303 96	22,202 97
	1875	784,553 79	23,890 58
	1876	807,791 72	34,344 35
	1877	833,068 35	39,845 64
	1878	788,513 59	40,952 22
		\$4,792,878 65	\$185,379 42
Average of 6 years.....		\$798,813 11	\$30,896 57

In Currency :

Average amount of Customs' Revenue, 6 years..... £199,703 5 6
 Do. do. Miscellaneous Sources..... 7,724 2 4

Total average Revenue of the Colony, £207,427 7 10

The following statement has reference to the annual Income and Liabilities of the Colony.

The Revenues of the Colony under ordinary average fisheries will, I believe, go on increasing, and our mineral operations, now employing

 MISCELLANEOUS.

thousands of laborers, will (by the increased consumption of dutiable articles) add something to the revenue; but if we look for a surplus of income over expenditure *under the existing tariff of duties*, we will be disappointed, as the liabilities of the Colony, owing to the requirements of an increasing population, will no doubt have a tendency to expand in as great a ratio as our revenues may increase.

THE ANNUAL LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY.

Amount of Warrants issued by the Financial Secretary in the following years in round numbers :

1873.....	£216,000
1874.....	209,000
1875.....	215,000
1876.....	211,000
1877.....	214,000
	<hr/>
	£1,065,000
	<hr/>
Average of 5 years.....	£213,000
Average of 5 years' Interest on our Public Debt paid direct by the Receiver General.....	17,000
Average of 5 years, charge collecting Customs' Revenue paid direct by the Assistant Collector	13,000
	<hr/>
Total liabilities of the Colony, average 5 years.....	£243,000 cy.
	<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual liabilities of the colony, on an average of five years, are £243,000 cy., and our annual income, on an average of six years, is £207,000 cy.

The expenditure incurred on General Light Houses, Cape Race Light and Fog Alarm being charged in the warrants issued by the Financial Secretary, the dues collected from those sources, about £10,000, have to be added to the revenue, making our total average income £217,000 cy., which will leave *under the existing tariff of duties*, an annual deficiency in the monetary affairs of the colony of £26,000.

The true and legitimate mode of arranging for this annual deficiency in the financial affairs of the colony (after the floating debt has been provided for,) is by increasing the tariff of duties to enable the Government to meet our largely increased liabilities within the year, and pay our way as we go ; provided that the liabilities of the colony cannot be reduced ; and I am of opinion they could not be reduced by any appreciable extent, having due regard to the general interests of the country.

I wish to state here that borrowing money on loan to pay off liabilities incurred on permanent improvements, say, for the erection of Light Houses, or other permanent works, cannot reasonably be found fault with, as public works of the kind mentioned are not only of great benefit to ourselves, but will at least be of equal benefit to the next generation. If that be so, those coming after us have, in strict justice, a right to bear a portion of the burden incurred on those permanent and useful public works I have alluded to.

With reference to the reduction of the public expenditure of the colony, I may state that any reduction that could possibly be made would

MISCELLANEOUS.

make but little impression on our largely increased liabilities, and I would further remark that all classes in the community, clergymen, merchants, shopkeepers, and others, by numerous signed petitions, urged on Government the absolute necessity of providing more steam communication with the old country, the northern and western parts of the island, and with Labrador.

The petitioners stated that additional steam accommodation was required for the increasing trade of Newfoundland, and more speedy conveyance, and greater comfort of passengers; they also considered that an increase of the Constabulary Force was essential for more efficient protection of life and property, and larger grants of money were deemed necessary for educational purposes and for the road service.

Would the petitioners be willing that any one of the services I have just alluded to should be interfered with, and their present state of acknowledged efficiency impaired, in order that our public liabilities might be reduced? I may assume the petitioners alluded to would not, and I believe the country would not look favorably on a reduction being made in any of the services I have mentioned, fearing their efficiency might be destroyed.

We should never lose sight of the fact that the largely increased liabilities of the colony were incurred on account of the various services alluded to, that were so strongly urged on Government by all classes in the community, and are now so highly prized, and I may say acquiesced in very contentedly by the whole country.

We must, therefore, be prepared to meet *the charges cast upon the country in obedience to its own demand*, by increasing the tariff of duties, so as the Government may have the means of providing for the increased liabilities of the colony within the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When the financial affairs of the colony are put on a more satisfactory footing than they are in at present, Government would not only be in a position to meet our increased liabilities, but would also have the means of appropriating a larger sum of money for the road service. New roads would then be opened up throughout the country, enabling our fishermen to obtain more readily than heretofore grants of land for farming purposes, so essential to their comfort, as an auxiliary to their fishery pursuits, and opening up new roads and extending our main lines; the country would not only be greatly improved, but the poorer class of fishermen, and our daily laborers, by obtaining an increase of employment on the roads, would be enabled to provide more of the necessaries of life for themselves and families than have hitherto fallen to their lot; and clergymen, traders, and others, living in the outports, would also feel the benefit of a larger grant of money for the road service. In this way, more employment would then be given to the poorer class of outharbor fishermen in the fall of the year, enabling them by useful labor on the roads to provide for themselves and families more food and clothing during the winter than they have heretofore been able to secure, and those clergymen, traders, and others just mentioned, would be relieved from what has always been considered by them as a *heavy tax on their means*, that of assisting, *out of their own hard earnings*, the poorer class of outharbor fishermen and their families, with food and clothing during our long winter.

Government can only legitimately assist the poorer class of fishermen and our daily laborers in their hard and honest struggle for a living, by appropriating a liberal sum of money for the road service; and that desirable object can only be effected by an increase in the tariff of duties.

The poorer classes of our country require a helping hand from the Legislature; the richer classes can take care of themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT, SUPREME COURT.

I examined the general statement of this department, compared it with their office books, and found the fees correctly accounted for. Vouchers were handed me, signed by the Receiver General, showing the amount of fees of office paid into the Treasury; and, being correctly entered, I signed the Registrar's general statement.

Amount of fees paid the Treasury in 1878..... £257 12 6

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

I compared the accounts of this department with the statement of fees collected, and found them correctly entered. Vouchers were handed me signed by the Receiver General for all fees of office paid into the Treasury by this department; and, having found them correctly entered, I signed the general statement of the Surveyor General.

Amount of fees paid the Treasury in 1878..... £1,000 0 0

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I compared the accounts of this department with their various books, and found that the receipts and disbursements of the office were correctly entered by the Accountant, who handed me vouchers signed by the Receiver General, showing the amount of revenue paid by this department into the Treasury, which, being correctly entered, I signed the general statement of the Postmaster General.

Amount of revenue paid the Treasury in 1878.....£3,900 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ST. JOHN'S WATER COMPANY.

I examined the accounts of this department, compared them with the general statement of the Company's affairs, and found that the amount expended on the various services of this department under their control were, by vouchers produced, correctly accounted for. The Accountant having carefully entered the receipts and disbursements in the office books, I signed the consolidated statement of the St. John's Water Company.

THE BOARD OF WORKS.

I compared the accounts of this department and found them correctly made out.

I may mention again, that the Accountant reads off from the fly-leaf of the cheque book the amount of all cheques drawn during the day by the Chairman on the Commercial Bank, and when the cheques are found to agree with the vouchers, I signed the cheque book.

When all the cheques are read off, and the vouchers compared with them, a requisition is made out by the Accountant, specifying the various services for which payment have been made, as I have just stated, by the cheques of the Chairman on the Commercial Bank. The requisition is then sent to the Finance Office, from whence a warrant is issued on the Treasury for the sum required, the Receiver General signs a cheque for the amount, which is taken to the Commercial Bank, and there passed to the credit of the Board of Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This closes my investigation of the transactions of this department, so far as the cheques of the Chairman on the Commercial Bank are issued for the daily payments that are made on account of the various services under the control of the Board of Works.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT OF MR. THOMAS LONG ON SURVEY OF ROAD
FROM FRESHWATER BAY TO GANDER LAKE.**

**SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 31st, 1878.**

SIR,—

Having been directed to survey a line of road from the Middle Brook of Freshwater Bay, Bonavista Bay, to Gander Lake, in connection with the Northern Mail Route, I now beg to hand you a plan of the same, together with my report thereon.

I am, Sir,

Yours very obediently,

THOMAS LONG,
*Topographical Surveyor,
Surveyor General's Department.*

JOHN H. WARREN, ESQ.,
Surveyor General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT ON SURVEY OF ROAD FROM FRESHWATER BAY
TO GANDER LAKE.**

The total distance between the Middle Brook of Freshwater Bay, Bonavista Bay, and the Southeast cove of Gander Lake by the line surveyed, is eight miles seventy-eight chains and twenty-nine links, or very nearly nine miles.

DESCRIPTION OF PLAN.

The plan is drawn on a scale of eight chains to the inch, or ten inches to the mile. The route surveyed is shown by a red line commencing at the landing place in Middle Brook. The dotted blue line, with yellow, across Middle Brook, shows the proposed site for the bridge to connect the Northern Mail Route with the road to Gander Bay, known as "Knight's line." The double blue line on the west side of Middle Brook shows the Northern Mail route from Bloody Bay round Freshwater Bay. That on the east side of the Brook shows the amended line by which the road should be made in order to avoid a steep ridge at twenty-five chains from the landing place, and a wet marsh extending from stations 10 to 13. It also shows the proposed connection between the landing place and the bridge, and thence to the Gander Bay line, thus avoiding the steep ridge previously referred to.

In commencing the survey I availed myself of the road leading to Gander Bay for a distance of about three quarters of a mile in order to avoid a considerable amount of cutting through a thick fringe of wood on the shore of the brook. The road thence turns northwesterly so as to pass between the Middle and Inner "Black Duck" ponds, and thence to the eastward of Butt's pond, a large pond extending about three miles

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

east and west from which Middle Brook flows; thence to the termination the line runs in a comparatively straight line, with the exception of a few slight bends to avoid some small steep hills or ridges and gulches, and two large very wet marshes.

MAKING OF ROAD.

There would be very little difficulty in constructing this road. There are no steep hills to be surmounted, the highest ridge of the land being scarcely one hundred and forty feet above the level of the banks of Middle Brook, whence it descends in a gentle slope to Gander Lake, which is about seventy-five feet above high water mark. There are, also, very few bridges, and these of very inconsiderable extent, the widest brook being only ten feet from bank to bank.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.

Very little of the land along this route is adapted for cultivation. With the exception of a narrow belt at the mouth of Middle Brook, varying from one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile in width (which appears to be well adapted for grazing land) there is very little good soil until reaching the summit of the ridge at station 42. Much of the ground is very thickly strewn with granite boulders (some of large extent) with sandy soil between, with a few isolated spots of good land, but of small extent. The barrens, marshes and alder beds have for the most part a very thin stratum of soil. From station 42 to 44 is a tract of fine agricultural land extending to a considerable distance up the slopes of the adjoining ridges both easterly and westerly. The whole of this tract, being perfectly denuded of timber by successive fires and no young timber yet sprung up, is quite ready for the plough without any expense or trouble of clearing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The greater part of the wood along the route has been destroyed by fire, and with the exception of a few pines, varying from twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter (not exceeding in all more than forty or fifty in number), there is none left fit for anything but firewood. Judging from the stumps and charred remains very little of the timber seems to have attained to any considerable size, few of the pines more than fifteen inches in diameter, and these much scattered among the fir and spruce.

THOMAS LONG,

Topographical Surveyor,

Surveyor General's Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT OF ROAD SURVEY FROM GREEN BAY TO BAY
OF ISLANDS.**

St. JOHN'S,
January 20th, 1879.

To the Honorable the SURVEYOR GENERAL:

SIR,—

Having had the honor of being entrusted with the Survey of a line of road from South-west Arm, Green Bay, to the Humber Arm, Bay of Islands, in the summer of 1878, and having completed the work and constructed, since my return, a map of the whole route on a scale of two thousand feet to an inch, I now beg to submit a report of the Survey, together with this map.

OBJECT OF THE SURVEY.

The object of the expedition was to survey the country between Green Bay and Bay of Islands, with a view of selecting the best practicable route for a common road, in order to open up the country for settlement.

DESCRIPTION OF LINE RUN.

The survey was made by running a "transit" line by means of a five inch transit theodolite, and the bearings were established by observations on the Pole-star at its elongation. The line was cut only six or eight feet in width.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

MAP REFERENCES.

The *red* line shown on the map indicates the actual line surveyed, measured and cut out.

The *green* line indicates the Telegraph line constructed last summer.

The double *blue* line indicates what is considered the best location for the road bed itself.

It will be seen that the surveyed line and the telegraph line are identical for a distance of about fifty miles. My instructions were to follow the telegraph line as much as possible; but although the two lines are identical for fifty miles our party cut fifteen miles of this distance *previous* to the construction of the telegraph line, leaving thirty-five miles where we found a line already cut for us to follow.

The double blue line in some places is at a considerable distance from the red or surveyed line.

Thus, along Deer Pond the surveyed line ran on the beach, but the located line is shown some distance back, thus saving distance. There was no cutting to be done on the open beach, and we thus surveyed in one week what would otherwise have taken three to accomplish.

Again, in the section between the Humber River and Sandy Pond the surveyed line followed an open country full of marshes till reaching the telegraph line with which it then becomes identical. By so doing, a great saving of time was effected. It is quite apparent that if the road is constructed where the double blue line is shown, that there is a considerable shortening of the distance along the telegraph line and surveyed line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE.

The total length of actual surveyed line was ninety-nine miles exactly. The distance between the South-west Arm and the Humber Arm can be shortened by about five miles. But it must be remembered that very nearly this length of road must be constructed along the north shore of the Humber Arm, in order to reach a part of the arm suitable for a harbour; so that ninety-nine miles may be put down as almost exactly the length of road necessary to be constructed.

The line was commenced at the head of South-west Arm, Green Bay. The course at first was nearly due south-west, along a valley which leads into that of Indian Brook, just near the east end of Indian Ponds. This first mentioned valley contains several streams and ponds, and the land near them is of a good description. There is a watershed about three and a half miles distant from the starting point, dividing the waters which fall into South-west Arm from those which empty into Shoal Pond and thence into Indian Brook.

Shoal Pond, distant about six and a half miles from the starting point, is very shallow. Its length is about two and a half miles, and the greatest breadth half a mile.

The line followed the north shore of this pond, and then turned a little more to the south, and crossed Indian Brook at a distance of eleven and a half miles from the starting point. The line then turned a little more westerly and passing to the south of Indian Ponds, went in a very direct course up the valley of the Indian Brook, which is very fertile. At a distance of twenty-five miles from the starting point the watershed, dividing the waters which flow east to Hall's Bay from those flowing south-westerly to Bay of Islands, is reached. The valley forks here; one branch containing Indian Brook turns sharp in a north-westerly direc-

MISCELLANEOUS.

tion, the other continues in a south-westerly direction for a long way, and contains the Birchy Ponds. The line follows this last-mentioned branch and passes to the south side of the Birchy Ponds. The surveyed line then passes to the south side of Sandy Pond, and then turning north-westerly crosses the Main Brook between Sandy Pond and Eel Pond. Then it turns west and south-west till near the head of Grand Pond, where it turns northerly and north-west till reaching the Humber River. It will be seen the located line for the road follows a very different course from the surveyed line after crossing Kitty's Brook. The road should keep more westerly than the surveyed line, and pass to the south of Little Deer Pond, and thence go almost due west to the Humber River crossing. The line crosses the Humber River a little above Seal Pool, at a distance of sixty-four and a half miles from the starting point. The line then turns south-westerly and follows the north side of the Humber Valley, along the north shore of Deer Pond and along the valley of the Lower Humber till about four miles from its mouth. Here, owing to the extremely difficult and mountainous character of the country close by the river, a divergence was found to be necessary. Consequently the line left the Humber Valley and turned into a short valley leading out to a place in the Humber Arm, called Wild Cove. Thence it will be necessary to build a road down the north side of the Arm to Pettipas' establishment near the Roman Catholic Chapel, in order to secure a good terminus for the road—*i.e.*, a terminus with a good harbor. The water in Wild Cove is too shallow for vessels of deep draught, so that a port must be found elsewhere.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS ROUTE.

The great advantages of this route are, its passing through a tract of fertile land nearly the whole way; its being the shortest distance to connect the east and west coasts; and the excellence of the harbors at the two extremities. A few words may be said here in regard to the

 MISCELLANEOUS.

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 MISCELLANEOUS.

harbors at the termini of the road. Both harbors, viz., South-west Arm and Humber Arm are alike in being completely land-locked, and in having excellent anchorages and ample accommodation for a vast number of ships. The Humber Arm is undoubtedly the most secure harbor on the West Coast.

For the sake of convenience the country between Green Bay and Bay of Islands is divided into three sections, viz. :—

I.—THE EASTERN SECTION.—This includes the country from South-west Arm to the watershed between Indian Brook and Birchy Ponds, Distance by line twenty-five miles.

II.—THE CENTRAL SECTION.—Including the country from the above-mentioned watershed to the crossing of the Humber River. Distance by the surveyed line thirty-nine and a half miles, and by the road as shown by the double blue line thirty-six miles.

III.—THE WESTERN SECTION.—Including the country of the Humber Valley. Distance by line about thirty-four and a half miles.

I.—THE EASTERN SECTION.

I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.—On leaving South-west Arm the country was found to be gradually rising till the watershed between the arm and Shoal Pond was reached, at a distance of three and a half miles from the starting point. The height of this watershed was found to be about eighty-five feet above sea level, or an average of about twenty-seven feet to the mile. At fifty-three feet to the mile is a common grade on railways, it will be easily seen that the work here will be of a very light description indeed. There may be a little rock-cutting to be done, but most of it can be avoided by keeping close to the stream shown on the

MISCELLANEOUS.

map and diverting it in places. From the summit of the watershed to Shoal Pond there is an easy fall. In this distance which is about three miles, there is an average fall of perhaps ten feet to the mile, but there are some gravel ridges and hummocks to go through which make the work of a heavier character than would be expected. Along the north shore of Shoal Pond, for a distance of one and-a-half miles, the country is of a level character, but the last mile of its length the country is broken into steep lumpy hills which descend very precipitously towards the Pond in some places, but a good location can be found for the road by keeping close to the water's edge, and the cuttings in the side-hill will be principally in earth. From Shoal Pond to Indian Brook the surveyed line followed the telegraph line, which was found to be very crooked and crossed some very deep gulches as it approached the brook. An excellent road with easy grades can be obtained by keeping to the north of the telegraph line and some saving in distance effected, as is evident from the map.

There are no large bridges on this section, except that across the Indian Brook. The bridge would require to be one hundred and fifty feet in total length, and it could be easily built in three spans, although two spans would perhaps be better, as less obstruction would be offered to the current and ice, which probably "rafts" here to some extent. From the crossing the line followed up the south side of the valley of the Indian Brook, a distance of fourteen and a-half miles by land, but following the sinuosities of the river it must be twenty miles. The country here is slightly undulating, but the work of constructing a road will be very light indeed. The only remarkable feature is the great number of small water courses from one to three feet wide flowing down the sides of the valley into the main river.

2.—ITS RESOURCES.—There is a very fair extent of land available for farming purposes at the head of South-west Arm and at South Brook

MISCELLANEOUS.

The land in the valley from South-west Arm to Indian Brook in many places is of an excellent character, having a good soil and tolerably large timber. There are several marshes, which are not deep, having a solid bottom at a depth of two or three feet, and these, if drained, would make very good meadow land. On both sides of Shoal Pond the soil is a rich sandy loam. From the west end of Shoal Pond along the line there is a soft wet marsh for a distance of a little over a quarter of a mile. Then good dry soil is reached which extends to Indian Brook. The timber on this part of the Eastern Section, viz., from South-west Arm to Indian Pond is principally such varieties as white and black spruce, Canada balsam, better known here as "var," white birch, juniper or tamarac, and white pine. The pines are rather scattered, but are pretty numerous on the ridge on the north side of Shoal Pond. Although this part of the Eastern Section cannot be called a *good* country for lumbering operations, yet it contains a very large amount of timber, available for coopers, farmers and ship-builders. The size of the timber varies from six inches to two feet in diameter.

The resources of the valley of Indian Brook have already been ably described by the different gentlemen who have had occasion to travel through it, either on business or while engaged in hunting and fishing. I can strongly corroborate the statement made by Alexander Murray, Esq., C.M.G., the director of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, and others, as to the fertility and the excellence of the timber.

The soil of the portion of Indian Brook valley, over which the line passes, is really very rich as far as a point about nineteen miles from South-west Arm. It then changes its character and becomes poor and rocky. As for the portion of the valley from Indian Pond east to Hall's Bay, I only passed through it on my way back to St. John's and cannot

MISCELLANEOUS.

speak so confidently of its character. But I saw enough to convince me that there is a large extent of very fertile land in this section, and that there is still some good lumber left standing, although lumbering operations have been going on here for a long time and fire has devastated the whole length of the valley from the watershed distant forty-four miles from the mouth of the brook. The soil is a rich sandy loam, very easily worked. It is reddish in colour generally, but in some localities grey and black.

Unfortunately the timber in this valley has all been burnt, and although left standing, it gives the country a desolate appearance. But the fire has had the effect of making many trees so loose that they can be easily uprooted, and thus the labor of clearing land is considerably lessened. The area of land available for farming purposes cannot be under fifty square miles or thirty-two thousand acres. This includes land suitable only for meadows and pasture. If each family had an allowance of one hundred and sixty acres, which is a large grant for a farm, then two hundred such grants could be issued. But in many cases eighty acres would be sufficient, so that at least four hundred families could be provided with a good farm.

The area of the timber-bearing land would be probably one hundred square miles. The timber is principally white pine, white and black spruce, white birch, and var. No juniper was seen in any large quantities. The pines vary in size from one foot to three and a half feet in diameter at the butt. The spruce vary from six inches to two feet in diameter.

There is still a considerable quantity of timber available for lumberers, and a very large quantity suitable for farmers and builders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

While speaking of timber, it may here be mentioned that this locality is an excellent one for the purpose of planting forest trees such as spruce, and birch and var. Much of the land is such as is unfit for cultivation but very well adapted for the growth of timber. The supply of lumber in the Island is limited, and it is necessary to look forward to a time when our forests will be exhausted or nearly so, if no means are taken to replace what is destroyed by fire or utilized by man. It is now an established fact that in about thirty years, if the present rate of consumption and exportation of lumber goes on, the United States will no longer be able to ship any lumber to foreign countries and will be short of many kinds of timber for their own use. Canada, with all its vast forests, would hardly be able to supply the United Kingdom and the States and other foreign countries as well. It will then be necessary to provide against a time when it will be difficult to procure timber from other countries, and steps should be taken to make the scarcity of it less felt. This could be done by making it obligatory on the settlers to plant trees every year in such localities as are capable of producing good timber, but otherwise would not be available for arable land or for meadows. Of course it is out of the question to replace such timber as white pine, which takes one hundred and fifty years to come to maturity, but spruce, var, birch and juniper, all very useful varieties, could be planted, and a constant supply could be kept on hand by continually planting. The law relating to forest fires should be very strictly enforced.

The great advantage of the Eastern Section is its proximity to the mining regions of Green Bay. At south-west Arm itself, two mines are in operation, and at Little Bay, Betts Cove and Tilt Cove, a great number of men are engaged in mining. All these localities are only a few hours' sail from where the terminus of the road would be at South-west Arm. Our mining industries already support a large number of people. There are thirteen hundred people now at Betts Cove, and fifteen hun-

MISCELLANEOUS.

dred at Little Bay, and probably six hundred more employed in Tilt Cove and other localities, so that there are now considerably over three thousand persons in Green Bay, who are almost entirely dependent on St. John's for vegetables, fresh beef, and other products of the farm. The mines of Notre Dame Bay are still in their infancy, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that ere long twenty thousand people will be employed or in some way dependent on the mines, and will be living on the shores of this bay. Thus a ready market would be found for any produce which might be raised on the lands in this Eastern Section, and there is not the slightest doubt but that the country would soon be settled if once a road or railroad is constructed into the interior, and thus communication opened between the agricultural lands of the interior and the mining regions on the sea-shore. Nor would the farmers only find a market in Green Bay, for it can hardly be doubted that the surplus produce would find its way to St. John's and other southern districts of the Island. If it pays to bring produce all the way from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island to St. John's, there can be no dispute about its paying to bring it from Green Bay, which is a considerably shorter distance away.

There is a probability that copper may be found in this Eastern Section. The chlorite slates, which are so rich in copper on the sea-coast, are found in several localities on this route, and traces of copper and iron pyrites were observable at a point about two miles in from South-west Arm ; also about four miles in, and at the east and west extremities of the Indian Ponds.

II.—CENTRAL SECTION.

This section extends from the height of land between the waters flowing east and west as far as the crossing of the River Humber, a dis-

MISCELLANEOUS.

tance by the surveyed line of about thirty-nine and-a-half miles, and by the line shown for the road of about thirty-six miles.

I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The watershed between the waters emptying into Hall's Bay and those flowing into the Bay of Islands is quite low, its elevation probably not exceeding one hundred and twenty feet above the sea level. It will thus be seen that there are no elevated hills or ridges to cross in the whole length of the road. The whole of the road is on a side-hill or in a through of a valley, and this feature is a very important one in construction, as the work thereby is rendered very light and the grades easy.

The east ends of Birchy Ponds was reached at a distance of twenty-six miles from the starting point at South-west Arm. From this to Sandy Pond, by the ponds and river, it is about fifteen miles. The valley here is very deep and narrow, the sides rising up very precipitously in places, especially on the north shore of the ponds. There is a very dense growth of timber on the slopes of birch, var and spruce, but especially of the first mentioned, whence the ponds are called Birchy Ponds.

On the south side of the valley where the line goes, there is a narrow level "bottom" close by the water's edge, well adapted for the road bed. Thus all the broken hills and gulches crossed by the telegraph line at a higher elevation would be avoided. The only place where there may be some heavy cutting is at the foot of Mount Steepmore, which juts out into the water quite steeply. Here it may be found cheaper to build crib-work along the edge of the water than to make a deep cut into the side-hill, especially as a good deal of it would be rock. Near the west end of the Lower Birchy Pond the country changes its character and becomes more level, and the steep hills turn more southerly and the valley

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but many of them are young. On Main Brook we did not see many pines close to the bank, but I was told they were numerous further back from the river.

There is a very extensive growth of timber in the country between Main Brook and the Humber. We passed through some very fine groves of birch, var and spruce, with pines scattered here and there; juniper also is plentiful in some places. I may here mention that I saw twelve thousand logs cut by a few men in two winters in the neighborhood of Sandy Pond and Main Brook. These logs were all sound and free from knots and of excellent grain. They varied in length from twenty to thirty feet. They were roughly computed to contain 1,200,000 cubic feet of lumber, or an average of one hundred cubic feet per log.

THE CENTRAL SECTION A COAL-BEARING REGION.

There is another important consideration about this district. In going from the crossings of Main Brook to that of the Humber River, the road would cross the broadest portion of what is shown in Mr. Murray's valuable geological map as the coal-bearing region of our island.

Coal has been seen by many persons in the neighborhood of Grand Pond, particularly at a brook near its eastern end, called Coal Brook. The last time this locality was visited it was by his Excellency the Governor and a small party, who wished themselves to examine and prove if any large workable seams existed there. They discovered a seam of about twelve inches in thickness, and also observed *debris* of coal washed up on the shore of the lake.

The geological evidence of Mr. Jukes and Alex. Murray, Esq., F.G.S., C.M.G., goes to prove the existence of a considerable thickness

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of the coal-bearing rocks in this region. Here is what Mr. Jukes says,—
“It thus appears that the rocks containing beds of coal are those observed to dip towards the wide level tract mentioned before as existing north-east of the Grand Pond, and that as they approach that tract the beds become more horizontal and regular. It is, therefore, highly probably that coal may be found over the whole or greater portion of it.” In another place he says: “What I had seen, however, was sufficient to prove that all these clays and sandstones, extending through the flat country round the head of the pond, belonged to a coal formation containing no doubt good beds of workable coal.” This “flat country” is the very tract which the road, if constructed, would pass through.

Mr. Murray, whose able reports and untiring efforts to make known to the world the valuable mineral and agricultural resources of this Island, cannot be too highly spoken of, in his report for the year 1865, remarks: “From what I have been able to observe, if the workable beds of Cape Breton exist at all in the central trough of Newfoundland, the country where they may be expected to be found will be in the region between the Humber River and Sandy Pond, where there is ample room to bring in a sufficient accumulation of thickness; although the character of the country in that part is sorely against surface examination, it being in a great measure covered over by dense vegetation or marsh.”

In his report of progress for the year 1873 he further states: “I am still of opinion that the region there referred to (that above mentioned) is situated more favourably than any other in this respect; although the recent discovery of a seam seventeen inches in thickness on the Coal Brook, leads me to suppose it by no means improbable that larger and more productive seams may be discovered by trial with the boring-rod, near the banks of the Main Brook or near the northern shores of the Grand Pond.”

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The evidence of these two eminent geologists is thus very strong in favor of this region proving to be a valuable one in that extremely useful mineral, coal. It remains now for some mining capitalists, who are willing to run a little risk, to test by boring-rods if there be any quantity of good workable coal here, capable of being worked with profit. If this should turn out to be the case, then a great future would open out for this portion of the interior. The proximity of this region to the copper mines would then be found a great advantage, as a coal mine in it would be able to supply the mines with fuel for smelting and all other purposes, and supply the other bays to the south of Green Bay as well. Coal could be procured cheaper from the interior than from Pictou or Cape Breton, if only a railway was built to connect it with the sea-board. There will likely be a very large demand for coal in the mining regions as the use of smelting furnaces becomes more general, of which there is no doubt, when it is seen how profitable they are. Thus a market would be readily found for the coal, and a new and important industry developed in the solitudes of the interior. If a railway were only opened, and if coal were found, such a road would be necessary, hundreds of settlers would find their way to these fertile lands spoken of, and the silent wastes would be turned into blooming fields, where now the caribou, the wolf and the fox roam.

III.—WESTERN SECTION.

This section includes that portion of the Humber Valley below Seal Pool and along Deer Pond and the Lower Humber down to the sea-board, at a place called Wild Cove, on the Humber Arm, where the surveyed line terminated, a distance of about thirty-four miles. In immediate connection with this section may be mentioned the valley of the north-east branch of the Humber, above where the surveyed line crosses it, which contains a large level district extending in a north-east direction for at least thirty miles. I had a conversation with two experienced

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lumbermen, who travelled up the Humber to Adie's Pond and Birchy Pond, and up some ponds even to the north of these last summer. They were looking for timber and they saw a very fair amount of good pine and spruce. They considered the valley very fertile and well adapted for raising every kind of crops. A branch road constructed here would open up an excellent farming country. This country, it must be admitted, is not very well known, and wants exploring in order to establish its extent and value as a farming region more definitely.

The Humber Valley from Seal Pool downward is wide and the river flows down slow and majestically till it widens out into that beautiful sheet of water called Deer Pond, at a distance of about six miles below the crossing. It presents very few difficulties in constructing a road, the work being all of a light description. The crossing of the Humber River will require a bridge five hundred and fifty feet long from high-water mark to high-water mark. The current is swift and the bottom is rocky. There appeared to be no signs of ice "rafting" here. The depth at high-water would be probably twelve feet. Excellent timber for the bridge can be found quite close at hand. The country on the north side of Deer Pond is very level and presents no difficulty for a road till near its western extremity. The length of line along by the windings of the shore of Deer Pond is seventeen miles. The south side of the pond, where the telegraph line is built, is not nearly so well adapted for a line of road as the north, and does not contain much good land except in the valley of a brook called South Brook or Sandy Brook. On this brook there may be eight square miles of good farming land. The hills come near the shore as the line approaches the west extremity of Deer Pond, and the road must necessarily cross the spurs which come out to the water's edge. For a distance of three miles there will be some heavy work and some pretty deep cutting, but a road with good grades can be constructed by following the blue line shown on the map. The line then follows near the river

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over level and fertile land with some swamp in places, but these can all be easily drained. But when a distance of about three or four miles from the mouth of the river is reached the character of the valley changes. It becomes very contracted with steep precipitous cliffs towering up on each side, in some places an elevation of one thousand feet being reached. I thought it best to diverge here from the Humber Valley and take a small but deep valley leading out of it into Wild Cove. This valley has a watershed where there will be a heavy rock-cutting, but it will be short, about one hundred feet long and twenty feet deep. The rock is limestone, and can easily be bored and blasted away.

After this short watershed is crossed the line follows a very level country, with very light grades, to the sea coast. This divergence from the Humber Valley, in my opinion, avoids a very difficult and costly route. Many people in the Bay of Islands, I know, would like to see the terminus of the road at Corner Brook or Birchy Cove on the Humber Arm. But in order to reach there the Humber River would have to be bridged again somewhere below Deer Pond, and this would be an expensive item by itself. Again, the road would in many places have to be blasted out of a steep rocky side-hill, in order to reach the mouth of the Humber, and, as land-slides occur frequently, the maintenance of this road would be very costly. As far as a harbor is concerned, there is no difference in favor of Birchy Cove or Corner Brook as compared with the harbor on the north side of the arm, near the Roman Catholic chapel. Nor would it be any cheaper to build a road along the south side of the arm than on the north.

RESOURCES OF THE WESTERN SECTION.

The resources of the Humber Valley have already been fully reported on by Mr. Murray, in his report for 1867, and Mr. C. H. McLeod in his Timber Land Survey for 1875.

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From what I saw myself I am fully convinced that the Humber Valley, and the country in its vicinity, is extremely fertile, and contains a great quantity of valuable timber.

The Humber Valley between Deer Lake and its mouth, contains some very rich land admirably adapted for raising any kind of crops. It is, however, comparatively limited and does not reach any great width. Along Deer Pond, on its north side, the soil is rocky till a place called Seal Cove is passed. After that, going eastward, the mountains recede from the shore, and the good land widens out till, at a river named North or Coal Brook, it reaches a width of three miles. Lumbermen told me they had driven logs five miles down this river, and that the soil was good all the way. It is about one hundred feet wide where the road would cross it. The soil is a rich sandy loam, grey in color and red according to locality.

I met a very intelligent Nova Scotian, named George Nichols, who has been living on the bank of the Humber River for six years. His house is situated about a mile from the east end of Deer Pond. He has a few acres of land cleared near his house, from which he raised all kinds of crops which grew remarkably well. The luxuriant vegetation of his garden I never saw surpassed except in Manitoba. He considered the soil in the Humber Valley superior to any he ever saw in Nova Scotia, and the climate warmer and more free from frosts, which would injure plants. Since he has lived there he had no crops of any kind nipped by frosts. He considered the soil admirably adapted to raise cereals, viz., wheat, barley, oats, and even buckwheat. The fact of his raising this last mentioned cereal speaks well for the climate, as it is one which requires warm weather till late in the season, ripening much later than wheat. He said if a road only were opened, many young Nova Scotians would be induced to settle up there and farm the land, the re-

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sources of this portion of our Island being well known by lumbermen in Nova Scotia and on Bay-de-Chaleur.

I was very much pleased to find an intelligent experienced farmer, who had such an extremely high opinion of the agricultural capabilities of the interior of Newfoundland, for I am aware that there are many who place no faith in it as a farming country. But here was a practical man, who had six years experience in the country, living about thirty miles from the sea-shore, and who had tried what farming would do, and yet he praises this, his adopted country, as being superior to Nova Scotia, and was quite in earnest about it, as is shown by his applying to his Excellency the Governor for a land grant for himself and his son. He was delighted to hear of a road being opened up soon, and said he would not be long without neighbors.

There was another family living close by him, named Watson, and they also spoke very highly of the excellence of the soil and timber. I am thus particular in giving the opinions of these men, because, coming as they do from practical men, they are entitled to great weight. The fertile soil is found on both sides of the Humber for a long way, and it extends right across to the west shore of Sandy Pond, thus including a portion of what I have called the Central Section.

The timber of the Humber Valley is of a great many varieties, viz., yellow birch, called wytch-hazel, white birch, black, white and red spruce, fir or var, juniper, alders, ash-trees and soft maples, and a large quantity of white pine. The yellow birches are very abundant on the Lower Humber below Deer Pond, and between Deer Pond and the crossing. This fine hard wood is remarkably well adapted for ship-building. Frames for large vessels could be easily cut close to the river, and then floated down, and the various parts finished and put together at the sea-shore. My axemen were struck with the great facilities for ship-building

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offered here. Every kind of timber necessary for hull and spars can be procured easily, and the transport is an easy matter when it is floated down the magnificent Humber. As these men had all been engaged in ship-building in other parts of the Island, they were not slow to perceive how much superior the timber in this section was to what most of them had been accustomed to use.

The pines attain a great size. We measured many stumps four feet in diameter, and hardly any were less than three feet. The pines, however, are rapidly being thinned by the industrious lumberers, who cut the logs for Mr. Tupper's mill at Corner Brook. Every year they are going further and further back into the interior for their lumber. The sound pines are very nearly cut out on the Lower Humber, and now the lumbermen are going to Grand Pond, Hind's Pond, Sandy Pond and Birchy Ponds. There is a magnificent water-highway from Birchy Ponds to the sea at Humber Arm. This is an immense advantage in lumbering operations, as without it the timber of the interior would still be untouched. There is no difficulty in getting water-power to drive all kinds of mills, and this will be a great help to farmers when the country is settled. I may mention that Watson, the settler, already spoken of, has a ten-ton flat-bottomed schooner with centre-boards, which he navigates down and up Deer Pond, and the Humber River to Humber Arm.

Mr. Murray, in his Geological Report for 1867, speaks of this portion of the country as follows:—"Above Deer Lake the flat country is of great breadth, more particularly above the forks; the mountain range which bounds it on the west side pointing in the direction of Adee's Pond at the head of the river on one hand, while on the other it extends to the base of the low wooded range west of Sandy Pond, and this level tract extends upwards on the river's course to the western bend, which is said to be less than ten miles distant from the head of White Bay. By

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a rough measurement of this large tract of country, made upon the plan, there would be an area of about four hundred and twenty-nine square miles, or two hundred and fifty-six thousand square acres, at least one-half of which is probably well adapted for raising almost every kind of agricultural produce.

“Independently of its agricultural capabilities, this fine tract of country seems to present inducements for other branches of industry and enterprise in the quality of its timber, much of which is excellent. Tamarack, or juniper, is not rare; yellow birch of large dimensions is abundant; white pine and spruce grow in the greatest profusion, frequently of a size and quality not greatly inferior, if not equal, to the best that is now largely brought into market in Gaspé, and other parts of the lower province of Canada. The natural facilities this part of the Island presents for communication, also from shore to shore, are very great; the valley is easily accessible by water from the Bay of Islands to the Grand Pond forks, while the country further north is well adapted for laying out roads, and a road of less than ten miles from the northern bend would open up the whole from the head of White Bay.”

Enough has now been said to prove that the area of the Central and Western Sections includes very highly productive land, with excellent timber on it. The total extent in these two together cannot be much less than two hundred and fifty square miles, or one hundred and sixty thousand square acres of good agricultural land. This would make a grand total of three hundred square miles, including the Eastern Section. It is impossible to give anything more than an approximate estimate of the area from such a survey as ours was, viz., a narrow line just run through the country and keeping a tolerably direct course the whole time. It is only when the land is blocked off that the true areas will be arrived at.

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In the meantime, it has been clearly shown that it is highly desirable and necessary to open up this fertile region by laying out a road connecting the East with the West Coast. There can hardly be a doubt, if communication were at once opened, that settlers would pour into the interior and occupy these rich lands. A railway would decidedly be the most advantageous means of opening up the country and inducing people to settle in the interior. But if it is objected to on the score of expense, then the next best thing to be done is to construct a good common road, and develop the resources of the country as well as possible in that way. A narrow-gauge railway could be very cheaply built across the island, and would answer all the requirements very well. Its advantages over a common road need not be mentioned here, as every one knows what they are. One advantage may be spoken of, viz., that a railway can be more easily kept open in winter than a common road, and more traffic carried on. A common road across the island would be very likely to be blocked many times during the winter.

GOVERNMENT RESERVES.

It is very necessary that there should be Government reserves at South-west Arm for public buildings and a public wharf, and also on the Humber Arm. All land-grants issued should have a stipulation that if a public road is required at any time, a right of way must be given for such public road, proper compensation being made if any damage is sustained by the holders of the grants.

COST OF BUILDING A COMMON ROAD.

As no levels were taken it is difficult to form an idea of the quantities of cutting and filling. But, judging from the easy and light work necessary for the greatest part of the length of the road, the average sum of £120 a mile ought to cover the cost of a road sixteen feet wide, or,

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say, a sum total of £12,000. But as there are some heavy bridges to construct, it is possible it might be a little over this amount.

THE CLIMATE.

It has already been shown, by careful comparison of the records of the weather, given in Mr. McLeod's report, that the climate of the West Coast and of the interior is equal to that of any part of Canada, and superior to that of Manitoba. I kept a scanty record of the weather while on the expedition, but not having the proper instruments, and having to be away from camp all day myself, I had not an opportunity of making it as complete as I wished. Through the kindness of John Delaney, Esq., Postmaster General, I have obtained the results of his observations on the weather for the past summer, and I will give merely a general comparison of these with those taken by myself in the interior.

In the month of June, commencing at the eleventh day of the month, the St. John's record gives a prevalence of southerly winds, varying from south-east to south-west, and, between this date and the end of the month, there are eight days on which rain fell. The temperature was tolerably high. My observations at Hall's Bay and South-west Arm for the same time, give a prevalence of westerly and south-westerly winds, with a warm temperature, and five days on which rain fell.

The month of July gives a prevalence of southerly winds, varying from south-west to south-east, and next to these come the winds from north-east to north-west. The month was cloudy, and had thirteen days on which rain fell. The temperature was high. This summary is for St. John's.

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The month of July in the interior was characterized by a great prevalence of winds from north-east and north-west, there being nine days for each of these winds, and four days of north wind. There were sixteen days on which rain fell, but the month was not so cloudy as in St. John's. The heat was intense some days in this month, and the general temperature of the month was high.

The month of August at St. John's was characterized by a prevalence of south-east and east winds, with cloudy weather. There were fourteen days on which rain fell. The temperature was high.

During the month of August our party was in the Humber Valley. The month was a very fine one. The prevailing winds were west and south-west. The sky was much clearer this month than in St. John's, though there were twelve days on which rain fell. The temperature was very high, some days eighty-five degrees in the shade being registered.

The month of September in St. John's shows a prevalence of southerly winds, varying from south-west to south-east. This month, too, was cloudy, and has thirteen days on which rain fell. This month in the interior was very fine. The prevalent winds are westerly, varying from north-west to south-west. The sky was clearer than at St. John's, and there were ten days on which rain fell. The first frost was recorded on the 23rd of this month, but it was not a severe one. Some days in this month were very hot.

The month of October at St. John's was marked by a prevalence of north-east and north-west winds, and fifteen days on which rain fell, up to the 16th of the month. The temperature was moderate. In the interior the month was fine, with prevalent north-west and north-east

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wind, up to the 16th. There were eight days on which rain fell. The sky was cloudy. There were some warm days, although snow fell on the high hills on the 10th of the month.

I may here mention that no fog was seen after we had reached a distance of six or seven miles from the sea-board.

From these scanty observations a general inference can be drawn which will corroborate the statements which have been made by other explorers in the interior, viz., that the climate of the interior is better than that of St. John's, being free from fogs, and that it has more sunshine, and that the cold north-east and easterly winds do not greatly affect the temperature in the heart of the country.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in thus being able publicly to express my thanks to Alexander Murray, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S., for the extremely useful advice and information I received from him, which was of great assistance to me in carrying out the work with which I was entrusted. I also have to thank him for the use of some of his maps, in order to fill in details of ponds and rivers, which I had not an opportunity of completely surveying.

To John Delaney, Esq., Postmaster General, I am indebted for copies of the valuable Meteorological observations which he takes in St. John's, and which I have compared with those taken in the interior. This enterprising gentleman has established a meteorological station at the telegraph office at Sandy Pond, and next year the public will have an opportunity of comparing the weather of this central station with that of St. John's and other localities. Mr. Delaney deserves great credit for the energy he displays in getting accurate records of the weather in our Island, and thus putting us in a way of comparing our climate with that of the neighboring portions of the continent.

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I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the assistants who accompanied me, viz., Messrs. Stares, J. C. Carter, C. G. Carter, W. Stranger and J. Hunter. They, one and all, displayed a zeal and energy about their various duties, which was highly commendable, and they all largely contributed to the successful accomplishment of the survey.

All is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES JAMES HARVEY.

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**APPENDIX TO REPORT ON ROAD SURVEY, GREEN BAY
TO BAY OF ISLANDS.**

Suggestions Regarding the Construction of the Road.

I.—CLEARING.

It is advisable to clear the main line of road to a width of one hundred feet. All the logs, brush, &c., in the limits of this clearance, should be burned, except where it is thought fit to utilize them in any way, either for firewood or for fencing, or any other purpose.

II.—CLOSE CUTTING.

This is cutting down all standing timber and stumps flush with the ground, in such places as form the seat of a proposed embankment, varying from two to four feet in height. The stumps should be burned.

III.—GRUBBING.

This consists in pulling out all stumps, and it must be done wherever excavations do not exceed three feet, or embankments two feet in height.

ROAD-BED.

The road-bed should slope from the centre to the side, at the rate of one inch to the yard, so that, if the road were six yards in total width,

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the edges next the ditch would each be three inches lower than the centre. This is done to prevent water lodging on the road and remaining in pools on its surface. The surface materials should be laid on in courses of not more than four or six inches, and each course should be rammed solid previous to laying on the next.

CUTTINGS AND EMBANKMENTS.

The slopes of cuttings will vary with the material. In all deep cuttings, up to fifteen feet or so, except in rock, the slopes should be two to one—*i.e.*, two feet horizontal to one vertical, in order to allow the sun and wind to get at the banks. The soil of the surface should be kept and laid on the surface of the slopes, and if sods cannot then be procured, three or four inches of mould should be laid on and sown down with hay-seed, the object being to bind the surface of the slopes and prevent its slipping. Where stones are plentiful, the slopes might be supported by a rubble-wall, two or three feet high at the bottom of each slope, the object of such being to prevent the earth of the slopes pouring into the drains at the foot, thereby choking them. The slopes of embankments are better if sodded or sown with hay. Where it can be easily done, it will be less expensive to build retaining walls of rubble stone, and fill the space between them with earth, than to form an embankment altogether of earth. In forming the bed of a road for the reception of the surface materials, except where cutting into the surface is wholly unavoidable to get the proper grades, the bed should be raised at least two feet above the natural surface of the adjoining part. This is to prevent the drainage water running under or soaking into it from the adjoining land, and generally, in all cases, the required grades are better obtained by embankments than by cuttings. In forming the embankments, great care is requisite. The earth should never be allowed to be laid on in layers thicker than four feet. The courses of earth should be laid on in a con-

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cave form, *i.e.*, higher at the sides than at the centre, in order to give greater solidity and strength. But it must not be forgotten that the surface materials will be laid on just the reverse way from this. It is hardly necessary to say the embankments and surface materials should be carefully rammed solid. Embankments on sides-hill should have *benchings* or steps, as it were, cut into the side-hill previous to laying on a course of earth-work. This is to avoid the possibility of slips, and to strengthen the embankment.

DRAINAGE.

Every one knows that the efficiency and stability of the road during its whole existence, depend on the establishment of a perfect system of drainage. This must be done while the road-bed is being constructed, and, if not done well, will entail vast expense in the future maintenance of the road, besides interrupting traffic. As a general rule, the longitudinal open side-drains should be cut three feet below the level of the road-bed, one foot wide at the bottom and five at the top. But in places where the road runs along a side-hill covered drains would be more efficient. They should be strong and substantial, and built of brick or rough stone, two feet high in total height, the sides eighteen inches high and built of rubble. A drain toil is laid on the bottom to increase the efficiency where necessary, and the drain is filled in with gravel. Mitre-drains or drains laid from the centre of the road bed to the side-drains should be built. They are made with a slope of one in one hundred, nine inches wide at the bottom, one foot at the top, and ten inches deep. There should be thirty of these in a mile in ordinary ground, but in very wet soil they might be increased to forty-five or sixty in a mile. They are to be filled in with rubble stones or small gravel. A drain-tile laid on the bottom is an improvement, and the mitre-drain should in all cases have direct communication with the surface materials above. Cross-

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drains are very necessary, especially on side-hills, to carry off the water collecting in the channel of the road on the side next the high ground. According to the steepness they should be placed fifty or one hundred yards apart, at all events so far apart that the water cannot cut the side-drains to damage from its velocity. Inlets of masonry should be built to carry the water from the sides of the road into these cross-drains. Numerous outlets should be made from the side-channels into the natural water courses.

To build a road thirty feet wide would cost at least £200 a mile, or £20,000 for the whole length of road.

CHARLES JAMES HARVEY.

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REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1878.

*To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,
G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of Newfoundland and
its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to furnish you herewith my annual report of the sale and management of "Crown Lands," and of matters connected therewith, under the control of this department, in conformity with the Statutes relating to the same.

MINERAL LANDS.

During the year there have been one hundred and nine applications for the right to search for mineral, as per return marked No. 1.

There were issued fifty-eight licenses to search, as shewn in return No. 1, and there were received five applications for mineral grants, of which only one is yet issued, as also shewn in above return, No. 1.

GRANTS UNDER CHAPTER 45 CONSOLIDATED STATUTES.

There were issued during the year seventy-six grants of Crown Lands for agricultural and fishing purposes, embracing six hundred and seventy-two acres three roods and eleven perches, as shewn in return marked No. 2.

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Under title 13, chapter 46, there were issued eight licenses of occupation, containing one hundred and five acres and thirty-four perches, and ten grants in fee, containing two hundred and fifty-eight acres and nineteen perches, to persons who have complied with the conditions of their licenses previously held under this Statute, as shewn in return hereunto annexed, marked No. 3.

Statement of Account Current is herewith annexed, marked No. 4, which has been examined and found correct by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

In offering this report, I feel it almost unnecessary to repeat the many suggestions made by me in last year's report, particularly with reference to required alterations in both the "Crown Lands' Act," Consolidated Statutes title 13, chapter 46, and the "St. John's Rebuilding Act," Consolidated Statutes title 23, chapter 80.

During the past season a considerable amount of outport surveying has been accomplished, but yet much remains to be done to meet the demands of applicants, and the perfecting of the various plans already commenced.

To meet the many pressing demands or applications for surveys at the western portion of the Island, I had to employ (with the assent of the Executive) John Haddon, Esq., a most efficient surveyor, who, from his attention to the duties assigned to him, gave not only general satisfaction to those requiring his services, but will tend to be remunerative to the office.

Notwithstanding that a considerable portion of the time of our Topographical Surveyor (Thomas Long, Esq.,) was engaged in the survey

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of the proposed line of road from Gambo and Freshwater Bay to Gander Lake, yet a large amount of surveying has been accomplished by him to the northward, work which had been alluded to in my report of last year. The weather during autumn being very mild, the work was continued up to a late period.

Plans of the above named proposed line of road have been prepared, together with Mr. Long's report thereon, which is herewith submitted.

I also transmit, herewith, for your Excellency's information, plans and report of Charles J. Harvey, Esq., C.E., of this line of road from the South-west arm of Green Bay to the Bay of Islands, a work which appears to me to have been very satisfactorily carried out. It is most gratifying to find the said line of road can be easily made at a moderate cost, the country being tolerably level, and it will open up much fine land for agricultural pursuits.

Before closing this brief report, I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the necessity of amending the Harbor Grace and Carbonear Rebuilding Acts, assimilating the sections relating to the appointment of arbitrators to the 13th section of the St. John's Rebuilding Act.

Respectfully submitted by

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN H. WARREN,
H. M. Surveyor General.

MINERS' APPLICATIONS

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Serial Number	Name of Applicant	Date of Application
1	John McKenna	1897
2	John McKenna	1897
3	John McKenna	1897
4	John McKenna	1897
5	John McKenna	1897
6	John McKenna	1897
7	John McKenna	1897
8	John McKenna	1897
9	John McKenna	1897
10	John McKenna	1897
11	John McKenna	1897
12	John McKenna	1897
13	John McKenna	1897
14	John McKenna	1897
15	John McKenna	1897
16	John McKenna	1897
17	John McKenna	1897
18	John McKenna	1897
19	John McKenna	1897
20	John McKenna	1897
21	John McKenna	1897
22	John McKenna	1897
23	John McKenna	1897
24	John McKenna	1897
25	John McKenna	1897
26	John McKenna	1897
27	John McKenna	1897
28	John McKenna	1897
29	John McKenna	1897
30	John McKenna	1897
31	John McKenna	1897
32	John McKenna	1897
33	John McKenna	1897
34	John McKenna	1897
35	John McKenna	1897
36	John McKenna	1897
37	John McKenna	1897
38	John McKenna	1897
39	John McKenna	1897
40	John McKenna	1897
41	John McKenna	1897
42	John McKenna	1897
43	John McKenna	1897
44	John McKenna	1897
45	John McKenna	1897
46	John McKenna	1897
47	John McKenna	1897
48	John McKenna	1897
49	John McKenna	1897
50	John McKenna	1897

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RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
Jan. 9.	John McKenzie	St. John's.....	1	23 07
18.	Adolph Guzman	Betts Cove.....	1	23 07
21.	Edward Doyle and Alex. Smith.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
23.	John McKenzie.....	Ditto.	1	23 07
Feb. 5.	James E. Croucher	Placentia	1	23 07
22.	James Goodfellow	St. John's.....	1	23 07
March 8.	John McKenzie	Ditto	1	23 07
18.	John H. Cathrae.....	Montreal.....	2	46 14
20.	Alexander McBean.....	NewGlasgow,N.S	1	23 07
"	John Wilson.....	Ditto.	4	92 28
"	Stephen H. Knight & A. M. Mackay	St. John's.....	1	23 07
"	Ditto	Ditto.	1	23 07
"	John Steer.....	Ditto.	1	23 07
21.	Philip Cleary	Ditto.	2	46 14
"	Robert Bond.....	Ditto.	1	23 07
"	A. M. Mackay & Stephen H. Knight	Ditto.	2	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Green Bay Island.....	Yes.	Jan. 24.	
Hall's Bay.....	Yes.	" "	
Petty Harbor.....	Yes.	" "	
Green Bay Point	Yes.	" "	
Point Verde.....	Yes.	May 10.	
Upper Black Island, N. D. Bay	Yes.	" 20.	
Inland S. W. Arm, Green Bay	Yes.	June 1.	
Pipestone Pond, Bay d'Espair	Yes.	May 20.	
Hall's Bay	Yes.	" 15.	
Ditto	Yes.	" 24.	
Long Island, N. D. Bay.....	Yes.	" 15.	
Little Bay Island.....	Yes.	" "	
Stocking Harbor	No.	.....	Awaiting Murray's survey.
Sunday Cove Island.....	Yes.	May 10.	
Inland bottom S. W. Arm ...	Yes.	June 20.	
Ditto	No.	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
Mar. 22.	Alexander McBean	NewGlasgow, N.S	1	23 07
“	John McKenzie	St. John's.....	1	23 07
23.	Thomas Peyton.....	Twillingate.....	2	46 14
29.	Hugh Youdall.....	Harbor Grace....	2	46 14
April 3.	Alexander J. W. McNeily.....	St. John's.....	3	69 21
4.	John Steer	Ditto.	4	92 28
“	James Goodfellow	Ditto.	1	23 07
5.	John Steer	Ditto.	1	23 07
6.	James Goodfellow.....	Ditto.	1	23 07
9.	John Wilson.....	NewGlasgow, N.S	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto.	5	115 35
“	James Goodfellow.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	David Baird.....	Ditto.	1	23 07
10.	John Waddell & George Carson....	Ditto.	1	23 07
“	John B. Blandford and Joshia			
“	Colbourne	Twillingate.....	1	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Hall's Bay.....	Yes.	May 15.	
Bottom of S. W. Arm.....	Yes.	July 16.	
Hall's Bay	Yes.	.....	Grant.
Ditto	Yes.	May 20.	
Bay of Islands	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Ditto	No.	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	No.	.....	Withdrawn.
Ditto	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Ditto	No.	.....	Withdrawn.
East side Placentia Bay	Yes.	July 12.	
S. W. Arm, Green Bay.....	Yes.	May 24.	
Goose Cove, Placentia Bay...	No.	.....	Not passed Council.
Brome Point, Placentia Bay..	No.	.....	Ditto.
Verran's Island, Placentia.....	Yes.	July 16.	
Ditto			
Opposite Dunnage I., N.D Bay	Yes.	May 13.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
April 11.	John B. Ayre	St. John's.....	2	46 14
25.	William B. Sclater	Ditto	1	23 07
29.	Cornelius O'Brien.....	Bay Bulls.....	1	23 07
May 9.	Gilbert Browning	St. John's.....	2	46 14
10.	John McKenzie.....	Ditto	1	23 07
13.	Samuel G. Rigby, Q. C.....	Halifax	5	115 35
15.	John Brown.....	Ditto	1	23 07
“	John Steer	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	Samuel G. Rigby	Halifax.....	1	23 07
16.	John Templeton.....	Twillingate.....	1	23 07
“	George Steer.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	John Steer.....	Ditto	1	23 07
17.	Samuel G. Rigby	Halifax.....	1	23 07
18.	Gilbert Browning and others.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
20.	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
21.	Alexander J. W. McNeily.....	Ditto	1	23 07

*MISCELLANEOUS.*FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Serpentine Lake, inland	Yes.	May 20.	
St. Mary's Bay.....	Yes.	" 15.	
Bay Bulls.....	Yes.	" 20.	
W. & S. Arms, N. D. Bay....	Yes.	June 1.	
Southern Arm.....	Yes.	" "	
Notre Dame Bay	Yes.	" 24.	
LaSie	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Hall's Bay.....	Yes.	June 26.	
Badger Bay, N. D. Bay	Yes.	" 24.	
Twillingate, South Island	Yes.	May 30.	
N. W. Arm, Green Bay	Yes.	June 26.	
Confusion Bay.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
New Bay.....	Yes.	Oct. 8.	
Crocque	No.	.....	French Shore question.
St. Julian's.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
St. George's Pond, W. Coast	Yes.	June 20.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
May 27.	C. R. Ayre and John Rendell	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Edwin Steer.....	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Robert Bond.....	Ditto	1	23 07
“	John Browne	Ditto	1	23 07
28.	Patrick Nowlan	Brigus.....	1	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Little Hr. Deep, White Bay	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Great Cat Arm	No.	.....	Ditto
Western Arm	No.	.....	Ditto
Fourchette Bay	No.	.....	Ditto
Sop's Arm	No.	.....	Ditto
Southern Arm	No.	.....	Ditto
Sop's Arm	No.	.....	Ditto
Orange Bay	No.	.....	Ditto
Great Coney Arm	No.	.....	Ditto
Spear Point	No.	.....	Ditto
Middle Arm	No.	.....	Ditto
Lobster Harbor	No.	.....	Ditto
Hare Bay.....	No.	.....	Ditto
St. George's Pond.....	Yes.	June 20.	
Inland S. W. Arm.....	Yes.	July 1.	
Salmon Cove.....	Yes.	" 16.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
May 30.	James R. McNeily.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
28.	Samuel McKean.....	Monctown, N.S...	1	23 07
31.	James R. McNeily.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
June 1.	William Henry Bagg and others...	Bay of Islands...	7	161 49
4.	Donald McDonand.....	Halifax.....	1	23 07
"	Ditto	Ditto.....	1	23 07
7.	Alex. M. McKay.....	St. John's.....	3	69 21
10.	Gilbert Browning.....	Ditto.....	1	23 07
"	John Steer.....	Ditto.....	1	23 07
11.	Ditto and others.....	Ditto.....	1	23 07
"	Ditto	Ditto.....	1	23 07
"	Ditto	Ditto.....	1	23 07
"	Ditto	Ditto.....	1	23 07
12.	John Steer and James Browning...	Ditto.....	1	23 07
"	Ditto	Ditto.....	1	23 07
13.	John Rendell.....	Ditto.....	1	23 07

*MISCELLANEOUS.*FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
St. George's Pond	Yes.	June 20.	
Western Arm, N. D. Bay.....	Yes.	" 26.	
St. George's Pond	Yes.	" 20.	
Ditto	Yes.	July 1.	
Grand Pond.....	Yes.	June 8.	
Ditto	Yes.	" "	
New World Island.....	No.	.....	Before Council.
Croc Harbor.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Five Stag Bay	Yes.	July 16.	
Cape Rouge Harbor	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Haha Bay.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Quirpon	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Griguet	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Haha Bay	No.	.....	French Shore question.
St. Anthony.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Exploits Bay	No.	.....	Before Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
June 14.	James Browning and others.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
15.	James Goodfellow.....	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
27.	James Browning	Ditto	2	46 14
28.	Hon. E. White.....	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
July 4.	Moses Munroe.....	Ditto	1	23 07
6.	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
15.	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
16.	John Browne and others	Ditto	1	23 07
22.	J. O. Fraser and others	Ditto	1	23 07
27.	C. F. Bennett	Ditto	2	46 14
29.	Henry Eales and Adolph Guzman..	Bett's Cove.....	1	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Quirpon	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Goose Cove	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Braha	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Sacred Bay	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Ditto	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Beaver Cove.....	No.	.....	Grant.
Western Arm	No.	.....	Before Council.
Near Quirpon.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Ming's Bight.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Rabbitt's Arm, N. D. Bay.....	Yes.	Oct. 9.	
Little Bay.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Coachman's Cove.....	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Inland S. W. Arm	No.	.....	Before Council.
Cape Island			
Placentia.....			For Grant.
Inland Little Bay.....	No.	.....	Before Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
July 29.	Henry Eales and Adolph Guzman	Bett's Cove.....	1	23 07
“	R. A. Mackim and Charles Barnes	St. John's.....	1	23 07
30.	Josiah Colbourne & Henry Knight	Twillingate.....	2	46 14
“	John LeMessurier	St. John's.....	1	23 07
31.	Smith McKay	Ditto	3	69 21
“	Alexander Smith and others.....	Ditto	1	23 07
“	Joseph Strong.....	Little Bay Island	1	23 07
“	D. J. Henderson.....	Bett's Cove.....	2	46 14
“	Gilbert Browning and others.....	St. John's.....	2	46 14
“	Joseph Pippy and others	Ditto	1	23 07
Aug. 1.	Stephen H. Knight	Ditto	2	46 14
9.	James Browning and others.....	Ditto	2	46 14
14.	Thomas Winter	Burin.....	1	23 07
15.	Samuel G. Rigby	Halifax	1	23 07
“	R. A. Mackim and Charles Barnes	St. John's.....	1	23 07
19.	George Hodder.....	Twillingate	1	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Ming's Bight	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Stag Harbor, N. D. Bay.....	Yes.	Oct. 9.	"
Little Bay	No.	.....	Grant.
Inland S. W. Arm	Yes.	Oct. 9.	"
Hall's Bay.....	Yes.	" 8.	"
Thward Island, N. D. Bay ...	Yes.	" "	"
Sop's Arm.....	Yes.	" 9.	"
Pacquet	No.	.....	French Shore question.
Hall's Bay	Yes.	Oct. 9.	"
Temple Bay, Labrador	Yes.	" "	"
S. W. Arm inland & Hardrix I.	Yes.	" "	"
Seal Bay .....	.....	.....	Grant.
Burin.....	No.	.....	Before Council.
Waldron's Cove	Yes.	Oct. 8.	"
Beaver Cove, head N. D. Bay	Yes.	" 9.	"
Bluff Head	Yes.	" "	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
Aug. 19.	J. B. Blandford and others.....	Twillingate.....	1	23 07
“	Smith McKay.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	Moses Munroe.....	Ditto	1	23 07
20.	Henry LeMessurier.....	Ditto	1	23 07
28.	Henry Eales.....	Bett's Cove	1	23 07
“	Smith McKay.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	John Templeton.....	Twillingate.....	1	23 07
29.	Moses Munroe.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
Sept. 12.	John Steer and hon. E. White.....	Ditto	4	92 28
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07
14.	Esau Pickot and Wm. Cook.....	Ditto	1	23 07
19.	James C. Rogerson.....	Ditto	1	23 07
27.	Robert G. Wellon.....	Ladle Cove.....	2	46 14
“	Henry Eales.....	Bett's Cove.....	1	23 07
Oct. 7.	Captain Cleary.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	Ditto	Ditto	1	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Cuckhold's Head.....	Yes.	Oct. 9.	
An island near Long Island	Yes.	" "	
Sop's Arm.....	Yes.	" "	
Inland, Little Bay.....	Yes.	" "	
Otter Island.....			Before Council.
Nipper's Harbor.....			Ditto
Cape Rouge.....			French Shore question.
Inland near Tilt Cove.....			Not made out.
" S.W. Arm.....			Awaiting Murray's Survey.
Hall's Bay.....			Ditto
White Island, N.D. Bay.....			Ditto
Leading Ticks.....			
N. W. Arm, Rocky Bay.....			Not made out.
Seal Bay.....			Ditto
Rabbitt's Arm.....			Ditto
Linfield's Island, N.D. Bay...			Ditto

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
Oct. 7.	Charles Hutchings and G. Dooley..	St. John's.....	1	23 07
8.	Alexander McDougall.....	Ditto	1	23 07
"	John Steer.....	Ditto	1	23 07
9.	Charles Hutchings.....	Ditto	2	46 14
10.	James Goodfellow	Ditto	1	23 07
14.	Moses Monroe.....	Ditto	1	23 07
15.	Walter McKenzie.....	Glasgow		
"	William L. Dixon and Francis Ellershausen.....	Ditto	1	23 07
17.	Samuel Cooper	Halifax	1	23 07
19.	James Rogerson	St. John's.....	1	23 07
21.	A. F. Shirran	Ditto	1	23 07
23.	Edwin B. McDougall	Ditto	1	23 07
28.	James Fletcher and others	Ditto	1	23 07
31.	J.W. Withers and others.....	Ditto	1	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Indian Pond Inland.....			
Bottom of S. W. Arm.....			
Quirpon			French Shore.
Inland Indian Brook.....			
Inland S. W. Arm.....			
Western Horse Island.....			French Shore.
Inland Southern Arm.....			
St. John's.....			Conditional licenses issued, November 20th, 1876.
Bad Bay, Labrador			
Temple Bay, Labrador.....			
Gander Bay.....			
Hammer Head, Labrador....			
West Indian Island.....			

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
Nov. 6.	Moses Monroe.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
“	John Steer	Ditto.....	1	23 07
11.	Joseph Strong	Little Bay Island	1	23 07
“	Adolph Guzman.....	Little Bay	1	23 07
“	Captain Cleary.....	St. John's.....	2	46 14
13.	George Arnett.....	Fogo.....	1	23 07
16.	Henry W. Eskildson	Halifax.....	2	46 14
19.	Hon. E. White and John Steer.....	St. John's.....	3	69 21
25.	Samuel Baird	Twillingate.....	3	69 21
26.	John Hunt and others	St. John's.....	1	23 07
27.	J. J. Smith	Salvage.....	1	23 07
Dec. 2.	Charles Hutchings	St. John's.....	1	23 07
6.	Ditto	Ditto.....	1	23 07
“	John C. Grant	Hall's Bay	1	23 07
9.	Captain Cleary.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Hall's Bay Head.....			
Harbor Round.....			French Shore.
Sop's Arm.....			
Little Bay			
Rabbitt's Arm, N. D. Bay.....			
Seldom-come-by			
Bed Bay, South Coast			
Inland bottom of S. W. Arm			
Great Triton Island, N.D. Bay			
Pitts' Bay, Labrador			
Broomclose Bay, Bonavista B.			
St. Mary's Bay.....			
Fortune Harbor.....			
Deer Pond.....			
Pilley's Island.....			

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS

Date of application.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	No. of applications.	Amount paid.
Dec. 10.	Captain Cleary.....	St. John's.....	1	23 07
12.	John Steer.....	Ditto	3	69 21
19.	John McDougall.....	Ditto	4	92 28
23.	George Parsons.....	Harbor Grace...	1	23 07

Surveyor General's Office,
St. John's, December 31st, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Locality applied for.	If license issued.	Date of license.	Remarks.
Comfort Head			
Bed Bay, West Coast.....			
Seal Bay Head, N. D. Bay ...			
Dead Island, Labrador			

JOHN H. WARREN,
H. M. Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 31st, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LICENSES OF OCCUPATION ISSUED FROM

Date of issue.	NAME.	Quantity.			Registry.
		A.	R.	P.	
Jan. 17.	John Pomeroy.....	17	1	4	2 83
" 21.	Mary Matchern in trust for her sons Samuel and Alexander.....	9	0	17	2 42
May 31.	James Handcock.....	12	2	37	2 25
July 17.	Elias Ivamy.....	13	1	24	2 85
" "	Samuel Lane.....	10	1	8	2 50
" "	William Ash.....	26	0	24	2 46
" "	Henry Reader.....	16	1	0	2 84
		105	0	34	

Surveyor General's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 31st, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, FOR YEAR 1878.

No. of license.	Date of License.	Locality.	Remarks.
155	Nov. 19, 1877.	Southward Bay, Bonavista Bay....	
114	" 15, "	Musquito Cove, Musgrave Town	" "
158	April 4, 1878.	Power's Cove, Goose Bay.....	
157	" 2, "	Brooklyn, "	" "
122	March 30, "	White Rock Cove, "	
118	April 2, "	Old Dock, "	" "
156	" " "	Brooklyn, "	" "

JOHN H. WARREN,
H. M. Surveyor General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE GRANTS ISSUED FROM

Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	Quantity.			Registry.		No.
		A.	R.	P.	VOL.	FOL.	
April 3.	Charles, Richard & George Read.	148	0	0	1	91	101
May 22.	Matthew Waugh.....	16	2	12	1	93	108
" "	John Hancock, jr.....	8	2	8	1	94	120
June 3.	John Oldford, sr	41	0	32	1	96	92
" 4.	James Oldford and George Wells	5	2	36	1	97	99
Sept. 28.	Philip Hancock.....	6	2	11	1	99	100
" 30.	James Lifferidge.....	10	0	2	1	100	92
Oct. 2.	Charles Hancock.....	6	2	36	1	101	116
" 5.	Thomas Pye.....	12	2	26	1	102	115
" 18.	William Cox	12	0	16	1	95	109
		258	0	19			

Surveyor General's Office,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 December 31st, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1878.

Amount paid.	Date of Grant.	Locality.	Remarks.
\$1 00	Dec. 29, 1877.	Fosters Point, Random Sound.	
1 00	Mar. 30, 1878.	Brooklyn, Goose Bay.	
1 00	April 8, "	" "	
.....	Nov. 22, 1877.	Musgrave Town	Not paid.
1 00	Dec. 29, "	" "	" "
1 00	April 9, 1878.	James' Cove, Goose Bay.	
.....	Dec. 29, 1877.	Musgrave Town	Not paid.
1 00	April 6, 1878.	Brooklyn.	
1 00	" 5, "	Power's Cove, Goose Bay.	
.....	Mar. 30, "	Satten Point, "	Not paid.
<u>\$7 00</u>			

JOHN H. WARREN,
H. M. Surveyor General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF ROAD SURVEY FROM
 SOUTH-WEST ARM OF GREEN BAY TO BAY OF
 ISLANDS, WEST COAST, 1878.

1878.			
June	6.	To Cash paid Charles J. Harvey.....	\$100 00
"	"	Ditto advance notes to William Stranger and Hunter, Chair- men.....	24 00
"	"	Ditto Thos. McConnan, stationery	7 57
"	"	Ditto advances to Hennessy, \$16, Phillips, \$8; Besso, \$8...	52 00
"	"	Ditto William Stares.....	20 00
			183 57
"	"	Ditto Patrick Buckley's account, \$2; J. Chisholm's do. \$3.20,	5 20
"	"	Ditto James Daley's account for leather straps.....	13 20
"	"	Ditto Joseph Cooper for tinware	26 55
"	"	Ditto T. McMurdo & Co. for medicines, salves, &c.....	10 74
"	"	Ditto M. Monroe, for sundries...	24 33
"	"	Ditto Charles Hutchings, for tents, &c.....	106 10
"	"	Ditto James Baird, provisions, groceries, &c.....	66 08
"	"	Ditto Bowring Bros., for passages, freight, &c., per Curlew...	20 77
			272 97

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenditure on account of Road Survey from South-west Arm of Green Bay to Bay of Islands, 1878.—(Continued.)

1878.			
June 19.—	To Cash paid Bowring Bros., for passages, freight, &c., per <i>Plover</i>	\$45 60	
“ “	Ditto J. H. Martin, for earthenware.....	1 80	
			47 40
July 11.—	“ Ditto “Bett’s Cove Mining Company,” for provisions, &c....		99 95
Aug. 8.—	“ Ditto Hennessy and Stranger, monthly advance notes.....		33 50
19.—	“ Ditto monthly advance notes to William Hennessy and Stranger.....	33 50	
“ “	Ditto J. Hawley 10s. 3d. for sundries as per bill parcels.....	2 05	
“ “	Ditto Sharpe, Kelly & Co., order favor John Roach, Bay of Islands.....	35 15	
			70 70
31.—	“ Ditto advances to Chas. J. Carter, \$20; ditto to W. Stares, \$50	70 00	
“ “	Ditto John Udle, account for painting box, &c.....	1 00	
			71 00
Sept. 11.—	“ Ditto monthly advance to Hennessy, \$17.50; ditto to Stranger, \$16.....		33 50

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Expenditure on account of Road Survey from South-west Arm of Green Bay to Bay of Islands, 1878.—(Continued.)

1878.			
Sept. 13.—	To Cash paid	Waterman & Co.'s account, supplies furnished at Nippers Harbor.....	\$129 88
“ “	“	Ditto ditto advance to Thos. Joe, on account of wages.....	24 00
			153 88
26.—	“	Ditto Stabb & Son, Chas. J. Harvey's order, favor John Joe's account, wages.....	80 00
Oct. 8.—	“	Ditto monthly advances to Hennessey, \$17 ; ditto to Stranger, \$16.....	33 00
26.—	“	Ditto C. J. Harvey's order, favor J. Hunter, balance of wages	122 20
“	“	Ditto C. J. Harvey's order favor N. Roach, balance of wages,	94 95
“	“	Ditto C. J. Harvey's order, favor Jas. C. Carter, bal. of wages,	137 70
“	“	Ditto C. J. Harvey's order, favor Wm. Stares, bal. of wages,	127 52
“	“	Ditto C. J. Harvey's order, favor J. Kavanagh, bal. of wages,	53 93
“	“	Ditto C. J. Harvey's order, favor J. Waddleton, bal. of wages,	58 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenditure on account of Road Survey from South-west Arm of Green Bay to Bay of Islands, 1878.—(Continued.)

1878.

Oct. 26.—	To Cash paid C. J. Harvey's order favor Jas. Hennessy, balance of wages.....	\$77 75
"	" Ditto J. C. Harvey's order, favor Wm. Stranger, balance of wages.....	85 05
"	" Ditto J. C. Harvey's order, favor John Phillips, balance of wages.....	167 00
"	" Ditto J. C. Harvey's order, favor Chas. J. H. Carter, balance of wages.....	123 58
		————— \$1,048 18
29.—	" Ditto to Thos. Joe, \$50.40; ditto to John Joe, \$101.53.....	151 93
"	" Ditto Bowring Bros. returning passages per <i>Plover</i>	66 00
"	" Ditto order favor Stephen Walsh, balance of wages.....	76 75
"	" Ditto order favor Louis Joe, \$142.95; ditto to Wm. Mursell, 137.50.....	280 45
"	" Ditto order favor Alonzo Stares,	13 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenditure on account of Road Survey from South-west Arm of Green Bay to Bay of Islands, 1878.—(Concluded.)

1878.			
Dec. 2.—	To Cash paid order favor Garret Besso, balance of wages.....	\$107 47	
“ “	Ditto order favor Andrew Joe, account for service.....	12 00	
			119 47
Oct. 29.—	“ Ditto Chas. Harvey, on account services.....		200 00
Nov. 27.—	“ Ditto Ditto		120 00
			<u>\$3,155 25</u>

Surveyor General's Office,
December 31st, 1878.

JOHN H. WARREN,
H. M. Surveyor General.

Examined and found correct,
THOS. GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT
 OF GAMBO TO GANDER LAKE SURVEY, FOR THE YEAR
 ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

1878.

	Warrant.	
Sept. 26.—To Job, Brothers & Co., Gambo Mills, provisions per T. Long	348	\$25 38
30.—“ D. Smallwood, per J. & W. Stewart, provisions	428	20 00
“ A. & J. Mitchell, per J. & W. Stewart, services rendered.....		53 00
“ Wm. Pritchell, per J. & W. Stewart, services rendered....		34 96
		————— \$133 34
Dec. 31.—“ Owners of steamer <i>Plover</i> , passages as per bill.....	533	42 30
“ Mary A. Carter, Greenspond, board and lodging Surveying Staff.....		16 50
“ George Gear, bill for tinware, hatchets, &c.....		5 63
“ Owners steamer <i>Plover</i> , return passage of Mr. Alsop		5 50
“ Robert Ford, boat hire, from Salvage, Happy Adventure, King's Cove.....		10 00
“ Thos. McMurdo & Co., sundries		9 77

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Gambo to Gander Lake Survey, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.—
(Continued.)

1878.

Warrant.

“ M. Monroe, amount of bill for sundries	533	\$22 50	
“ C. Alsop, for boat hire, board and lodging, expenses to King's Cove		8 20	
“ J. & W. Stewart, one bag bread		5 20	
“ T. Long's [order favor of D. Smallwood, for services		17 60	
“ H. W. Seymour, provisions, groceries, &c.....		74 20	
“ G. Browning, one bag bread....		6 50	
“ Thos. Long's order in favor of William Long.....		52 80	
“ Geo. Dicks, sailmaker, for tent		43 17	
			319 87
Dec. 31.—“ Thos. Long's account for sundry disbursements.....	632	53 20	
“ James Baird, account for provisions and groceries.....		29 14	
“ Surveyor General for sundry advances, viz.:			
Bowring Bros., passages per Plover, self and T. Long ...		16 00	

 MISCELLANEOUS.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Gambo to Gander
Lake Survey, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.—
(Continued.)*

1878.

Dec. 31.—To Cab hire with luggage to steamer	\$00 50
Cheese, biscuits, &c., at Greenspond, going to Gambo.....	1 80
Wm. Kane, board and lodg- ing, self and crew, wind bound.....	3 00
John Osmond, boat and crew from Greenspond to Gambo	16 00
Sundry expenses for self at Greenspond	2 00
Fred. White, four yards book muslin.....	80
Job, Brothers & Co., Gambo, for calico for bags.....	30
Salmon at various times	1 75
Mrs. Pritchell, meals for four persons.....	1 00
Mrs. Saunders, board and lodg- ing five persons one day....	2 50
Saunders and Strong, boat and crew.....	10 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Gambo to Gander Lake Survey, for the year ended 31st December 1878.—
(Concluded.)

1878.		
Dec. 31.—To Expenses of self at King's Cove, waiting for steamer	4 50	
John Pain, for carriage hire per Mr. Long.....	2 20	
	144 69	
		\$597 90

Surveyor General's Office,
 December 31st, 1878.

JOHN H. WARREN,
H. M. Surveyor General.

Examined and found correct,
 THOS. GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 REPORT OF THE CASHIER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND
 SAVINGS' BANK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEM-
 BER, 1878.

Amount of deposits on the 31st December, 1878.....	\$1,092,559 29
Ditto Ditto 31st December, 1877.....	1,039,993 53
Increase of deposits for the year 1878.....	52,565 76
Amount deposited during the year.....	197,484 61
Ditto withdrawn during the year.....	144,918 85
Amount received for interest on investments of all kinds...	50,090 46

Which account was thus closed:—

Interest added to depositors' accounts for the year.....	\$31,046 60
Disbursements account.....	3,857 16
Harbor Grace disbursements.....	400 00
Balance carried to reserve account.....	14,786 70
	<hr/> 50,090 46

The Reserve account as follows:—

	CR.
By balance from 1877.....	64,635 84
“ profit this year.....	14,786 70
	<hr/> 79,422 54

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR.

To paid premiums on purchase of \$25,460 of debentures at 8 per cent.....	2,037 80
“ for safes, gas lamps, &c., for new office	799 27
“ for account books from London.....	104 72
“ for legal expenses, 1875, '77 and '78	173 90
“ for arrears to Cashier as accountant, for 1876.....	600 00
	3,715 69
Balance to 1879.....	\$75,706 85

THE ASSETS.

Cash in Union Bank.....	\$155,328 01
“ in Commercial Bank.....	85,748 66
Colonial debentures.....	593,304 25
General Water Company's stock.....	105,500 00
General Water Company's running account.....	38,874 00
Mortgage and fee-simple property.....	60,585 18
Discounts and loans.....	9,788 74
Harbor Grace Water Company.....	7,139 15
Harbor Grace debentures.....	3,600 00
Advances for Telegraph extension.....	101,790 28
Advances to Board of Works.....	6,607 87
	\$1,168,266 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRA.

The Deposits.....	\$1,092,559 29	
“ Reserve	75,706 85	
		<u>\$1,168,266 14</u>
The statement of the Harbor Grace branch shows 268 accounts of.....		88,078 83
Of which this sum has been remitted to St. John's.....	\$87,680 13	
On hands of P. Devereux, Esq., Harbor Grace.....	398 70	
		<u>\$88,078 83</u>

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by—

P. G. TESSIER,
W. V. WHITEWAY, } Directors.
A. SHEA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS.

1089	Accounts under.....	\$200
683	" from 200 to	500
307	" " 500 "	1,000
150	" " 1000 "	2,000
58	" " 2000 "	3,000
15	" " 3000 "	4,000
11	" " 4000 "	5,000
8	" over.....	5,000.
<hr/>		
2321	Accounts.	

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNION
BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st MAY, 1878.**

LIABILITIES.			
To Proprietor's Capital	£76,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,000	0	0
Contingent Account.....	5,000	0	0
Profit and Loss (undivided Profit).....	1,463	0	10
Bank Notes in circulation	118,460	0	0
Due by the Bank (including deposits at interest payable in January and July only, on receiving 15 days' notice).....	375,595	9	5
Dividend No. 46 of 8 per cent. for the half year ending 30th Nov., 1877	£6,080		
Dividend No. 47 of 8 per cent. for the half year ending 31st May, 1878	6,080		
Bonus No. 20 of £2 per share, for year ending 31st May, 1878.....	3,040		
	£15,200		
Less dividend 30th Nov. last, paid.	6,080		
		9,120	0 0
		£661,638	10 3

ASSETS.			
By Specie in the vault of the Bank.....	£77,169	15	10
Notes of other Banks.....	6,417	0	0
Bills discounted, Loans, &c., including Newfoundland Government Debentures.....	299,749	14	5
Balances due by Agents, and funds available in 15 days.....	270,371	17	1
Leasehold Premises, Water Street.....	3,930	2	11
Bank Premises, Iron Safes and Office Furniture (cost over £8,000).....	4,000	0	0
		£661,638	10 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Average amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand on each month of the year, ending 31st May, 1878.

1877.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June.....	£85,052	£138,896
July.....	74,318	133,253
August.....	77,734	130,805
September.....	85,001	133,835
October.....	78,736	144,412
November.....	72,773	153,770
December.....	86,334	139,287
1878.		
January.....	85,808	125,143
February.....	87,978	120,215
March.....	90,351	115,893
April.....	88,645	117,105
May.....	76,988	120,155
Average for the year.....	82,476	131,064

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

ROBERT THORBURN,
Chairman.

JOHN J. ADAM.

A. W. HARVEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
St. JOHN'S, }
To wit. }

JAMES GOLDIE, 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.

JAMES GOLDIE,
Manager.

Sworn before me at St. John's, this
6th day of March, A.D. 1879.

D. W. PROWSE, J.P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF

To Proprietors for Capital Stock	£50,000	0	0
Notes of this Bank in circulation.....	66,354	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£116,354	0	0
Due to Sundries on current Accounts, deposit re- ceipts, &c., &c.....	145,110	6	3
Unclaimed Dividends.....	267	10	0
Dividend for the year, 10 per cent..... £5,000			
Of which one-half was paid in January. 2,500			
	2,500	0	0
Bonus.....	500	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,000	0	0
Balance.....	967	7	5
	<hr/>		
	£290,699	3	8
	<hr/>		

We the undersigned Directors of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief that the above is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

ROBERT THOMSON,

JOHN H. ADAM,

ALFRED BLAKEY,

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1878. CR.

By Specie in the vault in Gold and Silver Coin	£41,615	7	11
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	955	5	8
	<hr/>		
	£42,570	13	7
Debenture Bonds, Water Stock, and other invest- ments, including interest now due thereon, &c...	63,835	6	11
Local Bills discounted, Bills of Exchange and amounts due from other Banks, &c.....	181,543	3	2
Bank Premises, with Iron Safes, Office Furniture and Fixtures, cost £4,000, valued.....	2,000	0	0
Freehold Property, west Bank Premises	750	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£290,699	3	8
	<hr/> <hr/>		

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 30th June, 1878.

EDWIN BUDER
JOHN WINTER
& RENDALL
J. GOODFELLOW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Average amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand in each month, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

MONTHS.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1877.		
July.....	76,383	58,979
August.....	75,622	50,261
September.....	80,738	35,477
October.....	88,391	30,216
November.....	94,241	29,431
December.....	83,945	33,986
1878.		
January.....	75,502	37,667
February.....	70,266	35,747
March.....	67,895	33,435
April.....	69,037	32,973
May.....	72,825	42,243
June.....	68,181	42,483
Average for the year.....	76,919	38,575

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 30th June, 1878.

EDWIN DUDER.
 JOHN WINTER.
 S. RENDELL.
 J. GOODFELLOW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
St. JOHN'S, }
To wit. }

HENRY COOKE, pro Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfound-
land, maketh oath and saith, that the within statement is just and true
to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY COOKE,
Pro Manager.

Sworn at St. John's, this 10th
day of July, A.D. 1878.

HY. RENOUF,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

10th January, 1878.

HY. RENOUF, J. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND BOOT AND
SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1878, AS REQUIRED BY 36
VIC., CAP. 8, SEC. 2.

Amount of Capital subscribed	\$40,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in	40,000 00
Amount of Debts due by Company	4,904 32
Amount of Debts due to Company	10,259 68

CHARLES R. AYRE, *President.*

J. MURRAY, *Secretary.*

CHAS. BOWRING, *Director.*

JAMES S. PITTS, *Director.*

St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
January 16th, 1879.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

J. MURRAY,
Secretary.

I hereby certify that JAMES MURRAY, Esquire, Secretary of the Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Company, appeared before me this day, and was duly sworn in reference to the above report being correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

POLICE OFFICE,
16th January, 1879.

HY. RENOUF, *J. P.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SCREW TUG COMPANY, DECEMBER 31st, 1878.

Amount Capital subscribed.....	\$50,400 00
Amount Capital paid in	50,400 00
Amount Liabilities	2,560 00
Funds in Bank	7,201 95

LOUIS TESSIER, *President.*

THOS. R. SMITH, } *Directors.*
G. BROWNING, }

JOHN GREEN, *Secretary.*

Sworn before me at St. John's, this
31st day of January, A.D. 1879.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NOTRE DAME
MINING COMPANY, 1878.**

St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
1st February, 1879.

The Directors of the Notre Dame Mining Company submit the following General Abstract of the Company's affairs, made to 31st December, 1878.

DR.

To Capital Stock £15,000, of which there is paid up.....	£13,500	0	0
Estimated amount of debts due by the Company, including claim of Warren and others		55	16 10
		<hr/>	
	£13,555	16	10
	<hr/>		

CR.

By purchase money of Burton's Pond Mine.....	£6,000	0	0
Amount expended in erection of Buildings	850	0	0
Deposit at Union Bank.....	245	0	8
Balance of expenditure in wages of Officers and Miners, &c., with incidentals.....	6,460	16	2
		<hr/>	
	£13,555	16	10
	<hr/>		

 MISCELLANEOUS.

The first amount of Royalty was paid in December by Dr. Eales, on 1,500 tons of ore, at 3s. sterling per ton, £225 sterling, or £270 currency. The Property is still held under lease by Dr. Eales.

CHAS. BOWRING, *President.*

WM. H. WARREN,
WILLIAM KNIGHT,
RICHARD HARVEY, } *Directors.*
C. S. PINSENT,

I, RICHARD HARVEY, 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.

RICHARD HARVEY.

Sworn to before me at St. John's, Nfld.,
this 8th day of February, 1879.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL WATER COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL WATER COMPANY,

February, 1879.

SIR,—

I have the honor of transmitting herewith, the annual statement of the affairs of the General Water Company, for the past year; also statement in detail of expenditure on account of St. John's Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The efficient appearance of the Brigade reflects very creditably on the officers and members of this important branch of the public service, and affords every reason to hope that their services, when required, will be such as to leave no ground for complaint.

The Directors again respectfully impress upon Government the necessity of erecting, without further delay, the contemplated station at the west end of the town, the benefit of which cannot be overestimated in event of a serious fire occurring in that direction, inasmuch as all the appliances for extinguishing the same would be at hand, instead of having to be conveyed from the central depôt as at present. The directors have made the most of the means at their disposal by placing at River-head some lengths of hose and other apparatus for prompt application in case of fire; but they cannot regard this precaution as affording the same security that would be attained by the existence of a station with its necessary equipment of materials, and a detachment of the force to use them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The inefficient fire alarm, hitherto located on the roof of the Court-house, has been replaced by a new and powerful bell with improved striking apparatus, erected near the Phoenix hall, which, there is every reason to believe, will answer all the purposes of an effective fire alarm. The bell with its tower and appurtenances cost \$1,340. The bell formerly in use at the Phoenix hall has been removed to the drill shed as an alarm for the east end of the town, leaving that lately in use at the Court-house for a similar purpose in the west end, where the proposed station in that quarter shall have been erected.

The absence of frost in the early and latter parts of the past season enabled the Company's engineer to perform an unusual amount of work, calculated to benefit the public. Notably may be mentioned the erection of eight new hydrants, four public fountains, the laying of eighty-five new service pipes, together with extensive new mains in King's bridge road, North, South, East and West streets, Victoria and James' streets, and in Brewry and Casey's lanes, at a cost of nearly \$5,000.

The diminished pressure experienced in the higher grades of the town emphatically warns the directors that a limit has been reached, beyond which a further drain cannot be made on the Company's mains without serious consequences in the shape of an inadequate supply of water all round; and it would seem imperative, before further weakening the pressure by increased draughts on the supply, to ascertain how far, by a rigid system of inspection, the present enormous waste of water can be checked, and to what extent such wholesome restriction will enable the Company to furnish the number of new service pipes required by a growing population.

The amount received for water rates on shipping, and duty on coal, exceeds that of the previous year, \$4228, and is some \$5100 in excess of the average receipts, whilst the general revenue of the Company for the year contrasts favorably with that of its predecessor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The directors hope shortly to make the appropriation referred to in their last annual report, towards forming a fund for relief of firemen who may have been hurt in the discharge of their duty as firemen; and they are pleased to be enabled again to state that no case of injury has been reported to them during the past year.

An appraisement of vacant lands was made during the past year, and the necessary revision according to law completed.

A general appraisement takes place during the current year.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,
President General Water Company.

The Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR.	GENERAL WATER COMPANY
To balance as per Statement, 1877.....	£699 0 0
“ amount of expenditure on account of Volunteer Fire Company, as per state- ment herewith.....	1,170 5 1
“ paid labor bills for the year	820 10 9
“ “ Edward Flynn, 12 months wages, watering vessels and cartage of hose, &c.....	140 0 0
“ “ Salaries, including that, of Engineer and all other Officers for the year....	955 0 0
“ “ Contingent expenses, including office rent, fees on Amendment Act, print- ing blank forms, coals, advertising, stationery, lumber, and special ap- praisements, &c.....	257 9 8
“ “ New rubber hose, lead pipes, brass stop cocks, lead, smithwork, iron cast- ings, screws, wire, hardware, &c., and freight on sundry articles from Scot- land.....	951 8 11
“ “ Commercial Bank, balance of interest on current accounts for the year.....	15 3 8
“ “ Newfoundland Savings' Bank, interest on new works loan, £9,300, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	418 10 0
“ “ Hon. Receiver General, 12 months' interest on sewerage debentures.....	865 7 11
Forwarded	<u>£6,292 16 0</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878.

CR.

By amounts received from the Receiver General, being duty on coals and water rates on shipping for the year.....	£4,072 14 6
“ amounts of water rates and assessments collected during the year, including outstanding rates from the year 1877,	6,289 16 5
“ amount of sewerage collected during the year, this sum.....	969 17 9
“ amount received from Government in aid of this account.....	200 0 0
	1,169 17 9
“ amounts received for labor done and hose hire, watering vessel, this sum.....	275 16 5
“ amount received from the Fire Insurance Companies, being their legal proportion of expenses of the Volunteer Fire Company, this sum.....	145 16 7
	145 16 7
Forwarded.....	£11,954 1 8

 MISCELLANEOUS.

DR.

GENERAL WATER COMPANY

To amount brought forward	£6,292	16	0
To paid cost of vacant land appraisalment,—			
Judge Prowse	£20	0	0
Judge Renouf	20	0	0
Thos. G. Morey and W. D. Hally, £40 each	80	0	0
		120	0
“ “ James Goodfellow, Esquire, Secretary of Dredge Boat Company, this sum, by order of the Government.....		217	14
“ “ Interest on Capital Stock, £91,500 cy., at 5 per cent.....	4575	0	0
“ “ Interest on loan issued in 1869	212	17	6
“ “ Interst outstanding from 1877.....	162	3	0
		4,950	0
“ Balance due by Commercial Bank		373	11
		£11,954	1
			8

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 31st, 1878.

Examined and found correct,

THOS. GLEN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Cr.

Brought forward	£11,954 1 8
-----------------------	-------------



<u>£11,954 1 8</u>

E. & O. E.

THEODORE CLIFT,
Secretary General Water Company.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE COMPANY'S STATEMENT, 1878.

To paid yearly allowance	£150	0	0
“ Mary Mulloy, for damages at fire.....	£3	0	0
“ Pierce Foley, account contract making coats	6	16	0
“ Daniel Reardon, 3 months' wages to December 31st, 1877.....	7	15	0
“ Thomas Bearns, for stools for hall.....	5	9	0
“ Cathedral Fire Company, per Charles Gamberg, compensation taking care of hose in 1877	5	0	0
“ Robert Blundon, balance of contract making coats for firemen in 1877...	12	9	0
“ Thomas Graham's account, painting	1	12	9
“ Robert Graham's account, fire belts...	4	4	0
“ Three men, for two nights watching hall, 3s.	0	18	0
“ Regular watchmen on hall, 7 weeks, £1 4s. 6d.....	8	11	6
“ Michael Linegar, keeping and de- livering coats, &c., to the firemen	13	0	0
“ Michael Linegar's account for oil and sundries	12	6	0
“ <i>Morning Chronicle</i> , printing, &c.....	4	5	0
		85	6 3
“ Walter Grieve & Co., amount of in- voice of hose, &c., imported for the South-side Fire Company.....		46	19 7
		£282	5 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Volunteer Fire Brigade Company's Statement, 1878.—(Continued.)

To amount brought forward,.....	£282.	5	10
To paid Robert Blundon, amount of contract making new uniforms for firemen.....	55	6	0
“ Walter Grieve & Co., amount of invoice of alarm bell imported from Boston.....	137	0	4
“ J. & J. J. Southcott, amount contract erecting alarm bell.....	168	0	0
“ Walter Grieve & Co., amount of invoices of lace trimmings, &c., and materials for new uniforms, caps, &c.....	129	16	1
“ Wm. Harris, erecting Watch Tower and sundry repairs to Drill Shed... 31	5	0	
“ P. & L. Tessier, amount of account for lumber..... 10	3	5	
“ E. D. Shea, printing rules, &c..... 9	0	0	
“ M. Day, cartage, repairs to engine.... 3	2	6	
“ J. N. Finlay's account, coals..... 5	0	0	
“ James Gleeson, account hardware..... 4	3	11	
“ Andrew Carroll, blacksmith work..... 8	7	6	
“ John Southcott, plan for erecting bell 2	10	0	
“ Francis Gushue, stove, pipe, &c..... 2	9	9	
“ Francis Winton, printing, &c..... 3	0	0	
“ J. W. McCoubrey, stationery..... 1	5	0	
“ Harvey & Co., ladders..... 10	8	0	
“ George Gear, tinware..... 1	11	0	
“ Washing eastern ward, 10s., Skinner's account, 6s. 7d..... 0	17	7	
Forwarded.....	£93.	3	7
	£772.	8	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Volunteer Fire Brigade Company's Statement, 1878.—(Concluded.)

To amount brought forward.....	£93	3	7	£772	8	3
To paid Myrick & Winsor, amount of account for carpenter work and new cata- maran, &c.....	15	8	3			
“ George White's account, smithwork...	3	16	0			
“ William Tucker, plumber.....	0	5	0			
“ Henry Foster, do.	0	15	0			
“ Iron Foundry Company, sundries.....	1	3	6			
“ J. H. Martin & Co., nails.....	0	10	6			
“ 50 weeks, watchmen on hall (night time) £1 4s. 6d. per week.....	61	5	0			
“ Watchmen, for six days, 5s. per day...	1	10	0			
				177	16	10
“ Daniel Reardon, 12 months wages, repairing and taking care of hose...	30	0	0			
“ Edward Skinner, secretary, 12 months salary	7	10	0			
“ William Harris, secretary, 12 months salary	7	10	0			
“ Francis Boggan, 12 months salary as General Superintendent.....	100	0	0			
				145	0	0
“ Half yearly allowance in advance for 1879						
				75	0	0
				£1,170	5	1

FRANCIS BOGGAN,
General Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HARBOR GRACE WATER
COMPANY.**

HARBOR GRACE, July 1878.

SIR,—

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 financial year, shewing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £219 1s. 3d., after the payment of interest and all liabilities for that period.

The embankment stood in need of some repairs last autumn, which was performed at a cost of £28 8s. 8d.; it will require some further renovating this summer.

Owing to depression of trade and short fisheries, much difficulty is experienced in collecting assessments.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company continue in full and satisfactory operation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. S. MUNN,
Acting President.

The Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. *Mr. John Patterson, Treasurer, in account*

1877.

July 2.—To balance due from last account....				£191	19	2
Dec. 31.—“ Cash paid in assessments.....	423	4	7			
“ “ Ditto fittings, &c.....	13	17	0			
“ “ Ditto watering vessels.....	39	18	2			
					476	19 9
						668 18 11

1878.

June 29.—To Cash paid in assessments.....	406	2	2			
“ “ Ditto fittings, labor, &c... ..	54	11	0			
“ “ Ditto watering vessels.....	13	10	0			
					474	3 2

TOTALS FOR THE YEAR.

Assessments.....	£829	6	9			
Watering vessels.....	53	8	2			
Materials, fitting, &c.....	54	19	3			
Labor.....	13	8	9			
					£951	2 11

Forwarded..... £1,143 2 1

 MISCELLANEOUS.

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1877.				
July 31.—	By paid	James Hutchings for old lead.....	£ 0 14 4	
Oct. 3.—	“	John Lynch for quarter's salary.....	25 0 0	
“	“	C. Watts do.....	25 0 0	
Nov. 14.—	“	John Lynch, account of rent.....	3 0 0	
“	“	Labor, carting, &c., at embankment.....	28 8 8	
Dec. 6.—	“	William Andrews for carpentering.....	0 10 0	
15.—	“	for 5 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. of hay for hydrants, at 3s. and 6d.....	0 18 9	
“	“	Harbor Grace <i>Standard</i> for printing notices.....	0 13 0	
29.—	“	Jillard Brothers, sundries...	0 11 3	
“	“	District Court, account of Mark Walsh.....	6 13 9	
31.—	“	James Hutchings for a ladder.....	0 10 0	
“	“	William Warren, making box for tank.....	0 9 0	
“	“	John Lynch for quarter's salary.....	25 0 0	
“	“	C. Watts, do.....	25 0 0	
			142 8 9	
		Forwarded.....	£142 8 9	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr.

Mr. John Patterson, Treasurer, in account

Brought forward £1,143 2 1

Forwarded..... £1,143 2 1

*MISCELLANEOUS.**with the Harbor Grace Water Company.**Cr.*

	Brought forward.....	£142	8	9
Dec. 31.—	“ John Munn & Co., sundries imported.....	24	18	1
“	“ James Hippisley, sundries,	0	16	3
“	“ Volunteer Fire Company, half amount of annual vote.....	12	10	0
“	“ amount John Patterson's account.....	1	17	4
“	“ Robert Anderson, sundries,	0	12	8
“	“ C. W. Ross & Co. for oil,	0	2	3
“	“ Labor to date, general work.....	41	8	2
“	“ Sundries for six months' interest.....	227	10	0
“	“ Nfld. Saving's Bank for twelve months' interest,	81	16	4
		<hr/>		
		533	19	10
1878.				
Feb. 5.—	By paid estate of Rachael Green, account of interest.....	3	19	8
April 10.—	“ George Barnes' salary, on account Fire Company,	13	0	0
22.—	“ J. C. Withers, notice of meetings, due last year...	0	8	4
		<hr/>		
	Forwarded.....	£13	8	4
		£537	19	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr.

Mr. John Patterson, Treasurer, in account

	Brought forward.....	£1,143 2 1
28 18 1	John Mann & Co. sundries	
0 10 0	Imported.....	
12 10 0	James Hipsley, sundries	
4 17 4	Volante & Co. sundries	
0 10 0	all amount of annual	
0 2 0	amount John Patterson's	
41 8 15	account.....	
0 10 0	Robert Johnson, sundries	
0 2 0	O. W. Lee & Co. for oil	
0 10 0	Labor for date, general	
0 10 0	work.....	
0 10 0	Sundries for six months	
0 10 0	Interest.....	
0 10 0	Wm. Goring's bank for	
0 10 0	twelve months interest	
0 10 0		
		£1,143 2 1
1878.		
July 1.—	To balance due to next account.....	£219 1 3

Examined and found correct,

THOMAS STRAPP, }
DENNIS SHEA, } Directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

with the Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1877.

Brought forward.....	£13 8 4	£537 19 6
June 29.—By paid Account of Literary Institute for use of rooms...	2 0 0	
“ “ Account of Harbor Grace <i>Standard</i> for printing forms.....	6 5 0	
“ “ John Lynch, account of rent.....	3 0 0	
“ “ Volunteer Brigade, half amount of annual vote,	12 10 0	
“ “ John Lynch for 6 months' salary.....	50 0 0	
“ “ C. Watts do.	50 0 0	
“ “ Amount paid for labor for the past six months.....	21 8 0	
		158 11 4
“ “ Sundries for six months' interest.....		227 10 0
		924 0 10
Balance.....		219 1 3
		£1,143 2 1

E. & O. E.

For the Harbor Grace Water Company,

C. WATTS, *Secretary.*

Harbor Grace, 1st July, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS IN REFERENCE TO
PROPOSED RAILWAY ACROSS THE ISLAND OF NEW-
FOUNDLAND.**

INSTRUCTIONS AND MEMORANDUM IN RE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

The Legislature of Newfoundland has had under consideration the project of a Railway system.

It has been projected for the purpose of opening up the interior, for connecting points now difficult of access, as a means of developing the natural resources of the country now largely dormant, and as a link in a great chain of communication passing through Canada and connecting Great Britain with her colonies and dependencies in the Pacific.

It has been urged on behalf of the Newfoundland Railway that, while it would form an essential part of a British line of communication to the northern half of America, to British Columbia, to New Zealand, to the Australian Provinces, and to India, it would, during a portion of the year, undoubtedly establish the shortest possible ocean passage between Europe and America, and in consequence might be assumed to command a very large share of the mail, express and passenger traffic between the two continents.

Impressed with the importance of establishing the Railway, the Newfoundland Government caused an instrumental survey to be made in the year 1875. Plans and profiles of this survey were prepared and are now to be seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The question of the Railway has now for some time been discussed in the Legislature and in the press, and the time appears to be approaching when a practical step in the interests of the public be taken.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Legislature of Newfoundland in its last session, and may be taken as an earnest of the determination of the Parliament and people to secure the establishment of the Railway on fair and reasonable terms:—

Resolved,—Whereas a preliminary survey has been made for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and cost of constructing a Railway from the Eastern to the Western Coast of this Island, and the result of such survey has proved that no serious physical obstacles exist to prevent the completion of such a work, and that it may be accomplished at a comparatively moderate outlay ;

And whereas it is of the highest importance that a system of steam communication by the shortest route should be established between Britain and America ;

And whereas great saving of time may be effected by adopting a route from a port on the West Coast of Ireland to St. John's, thence across Newfoundland by Railway to a port on the West Coast, and from the latter place to a port of the Dominion in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting with the Railway system of North America,

Resolved,—That it is incumbent upon this Colony to aid and enterprise freight with such eminently important advantages as well to Britain as to America, in which this Colony would to a minor extent participate in the opening up of large tracts of agricultural, timber and mineral lands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that there be granted to any Company which shall construct and continue in operation a Railway from St. John's to St. George's Bay, or some other port on West Coast, the annual subsidy of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and that in addition to the foregoing subsidy, liberal grants of Crown Lands should be made to such a Company, subject to such conditions as regards settlement as may be deemed expedient by the Governor in Council.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Governor in Council do adopt such course as may seem necessary to attract the attention of the British and Dominion Governments to this subject in order to secure their co-operation in subsidizing an efficient line on the proposed route.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Survey should be made for a line of road connecting Bay of Islands with Notre Dame Bay, *via* the Humber Valley, and also for a line of road into the Gambo and Grand Lake districts, referred to in the Report of the Select Committee, dated the 18th of April, 1877, with a view to opening up and settling the agricultural lands in those districts.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Survey be made for a line of Railway from Carbonear and Harbor Grace, to join the above-mentioned proposed Railway from St. John's to a port on the West Coast.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

The Government of Newfoundland accordingly invites offers for the construction and subsequent working of a main line of Railway from

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. John's to a port on the West Coast. The length of the line will probably be three hundred and sixty miles, more or less.

Proposals addressed to the undersigned will be received up to the 1st day of December next, extended notice being given in order to afford all parties the fullest opportunity, by personal enquiry or otherwise, of gaining all information obtainable.

It is requested that parties proposing submit their own terms and specifications, all of which will meet with due consideration by the Governor in Council. It is, however, suggested as a guide to parties who may tender, that the railway gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches is favored, that without involving too heavy cost in construction, the curves and gradients should be such as will admit of rapid transit, in view of the objects to be served by the Railway.

Proposals will state the quantity of Crown Land and other considerations, if any, for which parties tendering will undertake to establish and work the Railway, to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Plans and profiles of the Preliminary Survey which has been made, may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and, with the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London. All other available information may be had by application at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, or to the undersigned.

SANFORD FLEMING, *C.M.G.*

In connection with the projected Railway, a list of documents giving information respecting the Colony and the scheme is appended hereto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOCUMENTS IN THEIR ORDER.

- 1.—Paper on Short Ocean Lines, etc. (by S. Fleming in Intercolonial Report, appendix, 1864).
- 2.—Report of exploration by Bellairs.
- 3.—Report of the Mineral bearing, Agricultural and Timber districts of Newfoundland by Alexander Murray, Esq., C.M.G.
- 4.—Report on Preliminary Railway Survey by the several Engineers.
- 5.—Lecture by Whitman.
- 6.—Lecture by Rev. M. Harvey.
- 7.—Speech by Hon. W. V. Whiteway, Solicitor General, in introducing the Railway Resolutions; also debate on the Resolutions.
- 8.—Resources, Trade and Revenue of Newfoundland.
- 9.—Plans and profiles; a Geological paper on the distribution of the Serpentine rock in Newfoundland, by Alexander Murray, Esq., C.M.G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND RIALWAY.

To Capitalists, Contractors and others.

The Government of Newfoundland is prepared to receive proposals for establishing a system of Railway communication within the limits of the colony.

A memorandum has been drawn up setting forth the object of the scheme, the source whence information respecting it may be obtained, and furnishing certain resolutions recently passed by the Legislature offering an annual subsidy to parties who may agree to carry out the undertaking. The memorandum may be had on application either to the undersigned or to Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G., at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

Proposals addressed to the undersigned, at St. John's, Newfoundland, will be received until 1st day of December next.

By order,

(Signed)

E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
1st June, 1878.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from Minute of Council, re Newfoundland Railway.

His Excellency communicated to Council the following telegram from the Colonial Minister, dated 28th June:—

Mr. Fleming has communicated with this office with regard to proposed Railway to St. George's Bay. "It seems desirable that no advertisements or notice should be published at present moment, or until the scheme has been fully explained to Her Majesty's Government." To which the Council would respectfully request his Excellency to forward this reply:—

"The Railway scheme is fully explained in the memorandum forwarded to Mr. Fleming, and the documents therein referred, to which reference is respectfully requested."

by order,
(signed)

E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

St. John's Newfoundland,
1st June, 1878.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, August 2nd, 1878.

To Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary,
 St. John's, Newfoundland.

DEAR SIR,—

I duly received your instructions respecting the publication of advertisements and memorandum in connection with the Railway scheme. I called at the Colonial Office the day following that on which I reached London, after visiting Newfoundland.

I have frequently been there since then on the same business. I telegraphed Sir John Glover, Governor, on the 27th June, to the effect that difficulties had been raised at the Colonial Office.

On the 24th June I addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On the 29th June a reply was sent to me from the Colonial Office.

I beg, herewith, to endorse copies of these communications, and I regret to report that as yet I have been unable, through reasons explained in these letters, to carry out the directions of your Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 24th June, 1878.

SIR,—

Some time ago his Excellency Sir John Glover, Governor of Newfoundland, left at the Colonial office certain Railway plans and other documents, in order that they might be shown to any parties desiring to inspect them.

I am authorised by Sir John H. Glover, on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, to state that proposals for establishing a Railway system in Newfoundland, are to be invited by public advertisement, and it is hoped that it will be convenient to have the plans open to inspection.

In addition to the plans referred to, printed documents are being prepared for the use of any parties who may desire any information on the special subject alluded to. It would further oblige the Government of Newfoundland if the officer, in whose hands the plans may be placed for inspection, would be permitted, on written application being made, to furnish copies of these documents.

In the event of there being no objection to the course proposed, I beg permission to ask that I be furnished with the name of the officer to whom application may be made for an inspection of the plans and documents.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOWNING STREET,
29th June, 1878.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, respecting the proposed advertisement of a Railway, which has been projected in the Colony of Newfoundland.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach desires me to inform you that until he has received from the local Government full explanations in regard to the proposed scheme, he is not in a position to authorize any steps being taken in the direction indicated in your letter.

He has informed the Government of Newfoundland, by telegram, that you have been in communication with this office upon the subject, but that it is requested that no advertisements or notices respecting the Railway may be published until Her Majesty's Government receive full explanations in regard to it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 1st August, 1878.

SIR,—

I had the honor to receive your communication of the 29th June, in reply to a letter of the 24th June, informing me that until the Secretary of the State for the Colonies received from the local Government full explanations in regard to the proposed scheme for a Railway system in Newfoundland, he could not authorize any steps to be taken in the matter. The Secretary of State further requested that the publication of all notices and advertisements respecting the proposed scheme should be deferred.

As a month has now elapsed and I have no counter-instructions from the Government of Newfoundland with respect to the publication of notices, etc., and the public invitation for tenders for establishing the Railway, I beg to inquire if the Secretary of State will now authorize action to be taken on my letter of June 24th.

Immediately on my arrival in London early in June last, I called at the Colonial office, explained the objects the Government of Newfoundland had in view, submitted the original copies of the advertisement and memorandum which the Governor directed me to have published. I herewith enclose copies of these documents and I shall be happy to learn that the Secretary of State now concurs in their publication.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPORT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1878.**

On the Anniversary Meeting of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, it becomes the duty of the Committee for the past year, to submit to the Society a Report of their proceedings during that period.

It is gratifying to the Committee to have it in their power to report favorably of the year's Agricultural operations in the Colony.

The hay crop, on the success of which the prosperity of our farmers so much depends, has proved very much in excess of the crop of last year, and may be called above an average one.

Barley and oats filled and ripened well, wherever good seed was sown, and the land in a proper state to receive it; the former crop requiring especial attention as the land for barley is generally sown down with grass seeds.

The turnip crop was somewhat retarded by injury to the young plants from the turnip fly, yet the produce upon most of the farms was up to an average; and the size and quality of the roots were fine as exemplified at the Society's Show held in the fall.

Cabbage is yearly becoming of more importance as an auxiliary to the field crops, and it was most satisfactory to see the splendid exhibit of this vegetable on the 10th of October last.

The growers of vegetables around St. John's labor under considerable

MISCELLANEOUS.

disadvantage from the large quantities of cabbage thrown upon the market from Halifax and some of the American ports, and sold at prices that defy competition from the Newfoundland gardener.

Wheat has not been raised in the Colony to any extent the past season. To the Westward and at the heads of one or two of the Northern bays, small patches have been grown, and with tolerable success; and where they have the means of converting the grain into flour, a considerable benefit accrues to the farmers.

With the view of inducing the settlers in Fortune and St. George's Bays to cultivate this grain, your Committee placed a small hand-mill in the care of the Very Rev. T. Sears, who has during his residence there, taken a deep interest in promoting Agriculture in those bays, and inducing his people to settle upon the lands.

On an application from several farmers, your Committee ordered from Canada spring seed wheat, sufficient to meet the demands for seed for the ensuing spring.

The breadth of land sown down with potatoes the past season exceeded that of the previous year, and during the earlier stage of the crop, the prospects were most encouraging.

The appearance of the potato-fields afforded good evidence of the great care bestowed upon their cultivation, and that our farmers have again taken courage in expending labor and money on this crop. The result, although favorable, fell short of what was expected; but the produce has realized remunerative prices.

Early in the spring, your Committee ordered from Scotland twenty barrels of the most approved seed potatoes, all of the early sorts. Your

MISCELLANEOUS.

Committee regret they cannot report favorably of the results from this imported seed, the crops from it, although tolerably free from disease, yielded poorly in most instances.

A barrel of this imported seed was sent to St. George's Bay to Capt. Howarth, R.N., who had the seed sown with the greatest care, and caused the produce to be saved for the seed the ensuing spring. In this instance the produce was below an average yield, but free from disease; and it is anticipated, that the produce of the following season will prove more satisfactory.

At the last annual meeting an order was passed that few pens of the most approved poultry be imported from Great Britain, with the view of improving the breed in the Colony.

This poultry arrived in the month of May in fine condition, and sold at public auction shortly after arrival. The birds, although of the finest description, did not fetch prices to cover all the cost and charges; but this small outlay your Committee consider a most legitimate and beneficial one, looking at the great improvement taking place in this department of husbandry.

In the Annual Report of last year, it was recommended that special attention be given to keeping up the quality of the dairy stock in the colony. Your Committee accordingly entered into correspondence with Michael Dwyer, Esq., of Halifax, N.S., and Mr. Henry Longworth, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. Through the kindness of Mr. Dwyer and Professor Lawson, of Halifax, your Committee was furnished with lists of improved dairy stock for sale at the time in Nova Scotia.

From this list the two and a-half year old short horned bull "Berth-

MISCELLANEOUS.

walda" was selected, and a telegram forwarded at once to purchase. The order did not arrive in time, the bull having been purchased for one of the Agricultural Societies of Nova Scotia.

Early in June, Mr. Dwyer succeeded in selecting and purchasing on account of the Society, the three year old Durham bull, "Benedict," and forwarded the animal by the steamer *Cortes*.

This bull (one of the finest ever brought to the colony) was landed here in fine condition, along with a remarkably handsome heifer of the Ayrshire breed, a present from Mr. Dwyer to the Society. This bull has been sold to Mr. Jocelyn under such conditions as will secure to the colony the objects for which the animal was imported.

The young heifer has been placed in the care of Mr. Chas. Rielly, of St. John's West, under conditions that will secure the progeny for breeding purposes.

Your Committee take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Dwyer and to Professor Lawson of Halifax, the thanks of the Society for their kind and punctual attention to its requirements; and especially to Mr. Dwyer for the very handsome present of the Ayrshire heifer. From Prince Edward's Island your Committee succeeded in obtaining a highly-bred yearling Durham bull, pedigree recorded in the herd-book of Nova Scotia. This young bull was bred on the farm of Henry Longworth, Esq., of Charlottetown, and purchased from him on very reasonable terms for this Society. Mr. Chas. Rielly was the purchaser of this young animal, and under his care and management, your Committee feel confident that the objects of the importation will be fully carried out. Under similar conditions your Committee sold to Mr. Bradshaw of Placentia, a yearling short-horn bull, obtained through the agency of Messrs. J. & W. Pitts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is gratifying to know that sheep raising continues to increase in value as an industry of the colony; and with the view of assisting and encouraging those engaged in it, your Committee expended a considerable part of the Agricultural Grant in purchasing sheep for the outlying settlements; and also imported from P. E. Island four rams of very superior quality, and have had them placed in St. John's East and West, and on Belle Isle, in localities where most wanted to improve the breed.

It is satisfactory to know that the chief impediment to sheep raising in the colony is gradually being removed; in some of the districts the number of dogs having been to some extent lessened during the past year.

Your Committee's attention has also been given to providing the out-harbors with the means of improving the dairy stock, having selected and purchased young bulls of approved breed, and placed them in localities where most required.

In the month of September, Mr. Jocelyn informed the Committee that he did not wish to retain the Society's horse "Royal Harry" beyond the term of his present agreement. Your Committee, therefore, determined to advertise for tenders for keep of the horse in St. John's West. This was accordingly done, and the keep of the animal fell to Mr. W. Sinnott, St. John's West, in whose care the horse now is, and on whose premises "Royal Harry" will stand the ensuing season.

On the 10th of October the Society's Annual Show was held on the ground in front of the Colonial Building and on the Bannerman Road. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather there was a strong muster of the principal farmers around St. John's, with a display of farm produce and live stock quite equal to that of any former exhibition.

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The show of young horses exceeded that of any previous year, many of them giving promise of growing into useful animals. There were ten yearlings and twelve two year olds, besides brood mares with their foals; the young stock being with one exception, the progeny of the Society's horse "Royal Harry," imported three years ago from New Brunswick. Two of the imported bulls mentioned in a former part of this report were on the ground, and also three of the recently imported rams from P. E. Island.

The exhibition of dairy stock was excellent, and especially conspicuous were two young heifers, bred from imported stock, on the farm of J. Baird, Esq., whose care and attention to selection seems likely to make the little herd at Hawthorn Dale the finest in the colony.

The sheep and pigs put in competition did not give a very favorable idea of what can be done around St. John's with this description of stock. That the former can be raised properly there can be no doubt, but farmers around St. John's are deterred from keeping sheep to any extent by fear of injury to their sheep by dogs.

The exhibition of poultry was quite as fine as on any former occasion, evidence that breeders are taking advantage of the imported birds to improve the various kinds.

The show of grain and vegetables was extensive and of the finest quality; and especially conspicuous was the exhibition of the various sorts of cabbage.

The Judges appointed to award the prizes after a close inspection of the live stock and farm produce, handed in their reports, which were read, and after an appropriate address from the President, J. T. Neville, Esq., the prizes were delivered to the successful competitors.

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Dr. Newfoundland Agricultural Society in

1878.		
May 30.—	To 12 months' rent of Room.....	£5 0 0
June 25.—	“ Invoice of Bull from Halifax.....	40 5 7
July 5.—	“ Ditto Poultry from England.....	32 19 10
	“ Ditto Seed Potatoes from Glasgow.....	34 13 5
	“ Ditto 1 Bull and 4 Sheep from P. E. Island	27 0 0
	“ Ditto 10 bushels Wheat from Canada...	6 5 3
Oct. 10.—	“ Prizes and expenses at Show.....	62 7 0
28.—	“ 3 Ploughs for outharbors.....	8 4 6
	“ Seeds for ditto	9 10 0
Nov. 30.—	“ Cost of 62 Sheep for ditto.....	88 12 6
	“ Ditto 6 Bulls for ditto.....	58 8 3
	“ Ditto 15 Pigs for ditto.....	15 17 6
	“ Keep and expenses of horse “Royal Harry”	30 15 0
Dec. 31.—	“ 12 months' salary of Secretary.....	45 0 0
	“ Printing and Stationery.....	3 7 6
1879.		
Feb. 28.—	“ Balance on hand.....	0 13 3
		£468 19 7

J. H. WARREN, }
J. W. WITHERS, } *Auditors.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

account with the Treasurer, for year 1878. Cr.

1878.

Jan. 21.—By Balance from last year.....	£104 15 11
July 15.—“ Sales of Poultry.....	15 12 8
“ Ditto of Cattle.....	10 6 0
Aug. 24.—“ Subscriptions.....	4 15 0
“ Cheque on account of grant.....	250 0 0

1879.

Feb. 15.—“ Ditto ditto	83 10 0
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£468 19 7

JOSEPH CROWDY,

Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY APPOINTED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TOWN OF ST. JOHN'S.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
February 27th, 1879.

The Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. HARVEY, Chairman; hon. Mr. THORBURN, hon. Mr. RENDELL, hon. FINANCIAL SECRETARY, hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, hon. ACTING CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS, hon. Mr. SHEA, Mr. LITTLE, Mr. FENELON.

Doctors Crowdy, Shea, and Howley attended before Committee and made some suggestions as to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's.

Resolved,—That the Medical Society be requested to give their opinion as to the best mode of effecting improvements in the sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

FRIDAY, Feb, 28th, 1879.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. HARVEY, Chairman ; hon. Mr. THORBURN, hon. FINANCIAL SECRETARY, hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, hon. ACTING CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS, hon. Mr. SHEA, Mr. FENLON.

Resolved,—That Judge Prowse and Mr. Inspector Carty be requested to attend the Committee on the next day of meeting.

After some discussion the Committee adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SATURDAY, March 1st, 1879.

PRESENT :

The hon. Mr. HARVEY, Chairman ; hon. Mr. THORBURN, hon. Mr. RENDELL, hon. FINANCIAL SECRETARY, hon. SPEAKER, hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, hon. ACTING CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS, hon. Mr. SHEA, Mr. FENELON.

Judge Prowse having attended before the Committee submitted the following memorandum :—

1.—Whatever governing body is appointed to enforce sanitary regulation in St. John's should have under its control one or more Medical Officers of Health. This has been found absolutely necessary elsewhere.

2.—With respect to the removal of excreta and other nuisances from the town, there are three methods, each of which has its advantages.

1st—*Removal by water.* This is the cleanest, readiest and most economical method of getting rid of nuisance and excreta, but then it requires a scientifically arranged system of sewerage, and also a systematic arrangement of water-closets, and also of house drains, which cannot at present be carried out in St. John's, except to a very limited extent.

2nd—In the dry method or removal without admixture ; and, thirdly, is the dry earth plan of removing the excreta with dry earth. Where the dry earth system is practicable it is the next most perfect system to removal by water, and on economic grounds is even better, but owing to the immense quantities of earth required it has been found in practice that it cannot be carried out uniformly in towns with over 3,000 inhabitants. I

MISCELLANEOUS.

believe the best system for St. John's would be a combination of the two dry removal methods, and for the purpose it will be necessary to return partially to Mr. Warren's much abused boxes. As regards these boxes no doubt cast iron shallow tanks enclosed in stout hard wooden boxes would be the best were it not for their great cost. I believe very strong hard wooden boxes not too deep made quite tight, the wood well saturated with kerosene oil, painted inside and out, and then lined with thick galvanized iron, also kept carefully painted, would cost little and would answer fully as well as iron tanks. The boxes should stand on legs clear of the ground, and should leave a perforated opening with a sewer in one end to allow them to be thoroughly cleaned out after the removal of the excreta; they should also be daily sprinkled with carbolic acid and water. They should be cleaned out every morning by 7 o'clock, and a workman or two should attend to them every day.

Inspection should be carried out by regular Inspectors, and also by the Police.

The pail system might be used in conjunction with the boxes.

If Contractors cannot be got to undertake the work the governing body might employ men and horses. The carts in any case should be made according to a pattern provided by the governing body, and should be perfectly tight and close. No coal ashes must be thrown into the boxes; they add greatly to the bulk, and have no deodorizing power. Should the dry earth system be used, which would be invaluable to the farmer, one cart with dry earth would be required to throw over the excreta, and another to carry it away. Dry earth should also be left in the box. Each box should be numbered with the number of the ward and its special number. Cesspools, dead wells and privies must all, if possible, be abolished, as they are quite unsanitary.

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No arrangement for cleansing the town will be satisfactory unless St. John's East and West is divided into convenient Wards with separate contractors and staff for each Ward. Inspection will also be much more efficient in small areas than when extended over a large district. I consider the town could be most conveniently divided into nine Districts by the census of 1874. St. John's East contains 13,024 inhabitants, St. John's West 10,866, *i.e.*, city and suburbs. Say five Wards for St. John's East, and four Wards for St. John's West.

Ward No. 1.—East of the Hill of Chips and east of the road leading by Ordnance House to King's Bridge.

2—From King's Bridge Road and Hill of Chips, west to King's Road.

3—From King's Road west to Prescott Street and including all east side Rennie's Mill Road.

4—Prescott Street to Cathedral Hill, including district between Rennie's Mill Road and Barnes's Lane.

5—Cathedral Hill to Carter's Hill and extending north.

ST. JOHN'S WEST.

No. 6—Carter's Hill, Beck's Cove west side to Adelaide Street, extending north to limits of the town in same direction.

7—Adelaide Street to Queen's Street and Barter's Hill, extending right north to limits of the town.

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8—From Queen's Street and Barter's Hill to Hutching's Lane and Lazy Bank.

9—All west of Hutching's Lane and Lazy Bank to limits of the town.

No contractor should have more than one Ward, and should provide at least two men and two horses and carts daily.

I would also recommend to the consideration of the Joint Committee the present state of the lock-up, dead house, pound, and water closets in the neighbourhood. These various establishments violate all sanitary rules and are disgraceful to a civilized community.

Inspector CARTY examined :—

Main sewers should be cut through all the principal streets that do not already possess them. The owners or landlords of all property within the town should be compelled to make good sewers from their property (where feasible) to the main or public sewers for the accommodation of their tenants. Until this is done night soil and other offensive matter will continue to be thrown on the surface drain and at the corners of streets and lanes, which becoming absorbed with the gravel is very difficult to remove, thereby leaving a very nasty stench, and, as a matter of course, the deposing of noxious matters on the surface is the primary cause of the sanitary condition of the town being so defective. I would also suggest that all persons about to build dwelling houses in future within the town should be obliged by law to construct sewers from said houses, subject to the approval of the Surveyor General, or some other person appointed for that purpose. In my opinion there should be eight contractors for cleansing the streets, lanes, &c. Each contractor to have at least two horses and carts, one cart to be made after the pattern

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of the one used in summer as a sprinkling cart on Water Street, and like it to be perfectly water-tight, and for a second one, a common box-cart would do. They should be obliged to have their work done at the earliest possible hour every morning, Sundays included. With this arrangement you would have sixteen horses and carts working at the one time instead of only four or so at present. This number would cleanse the whole town *in an hour and a half* at furthest, in the following manner, viz. :—The inhabitants should be made aware of the hour that the carts would come round each morning, and they would be expected, and should be compelled to be up at that hour and have their nuisance deposited in the carts, or else leave it at some convenient place over night where it could be found by the scavengers. The two carts belonging to each Ward should go together, and all night soil and other offensive matter could be put in the water-tight cart, and ashes and other offal could be placed in the other cart. By this means the fetid matter so much complained of at present would not be deposited on the surface of streets.

After considerable discussion the Committee adjourned until Monday next at eleven o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONDAY, March 3rd, 1879.

PRESENT :

The hon. Mr. HARVEY, Chairman, hon. FINANCIAL SECRETARY, hon. the SPEAKER, hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, hon. ACTING CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS, hon. Mr. SHEA, Mr. FENELON, Mr. LITTLE.

Resolved,—That Messrs. Alexander Murray, John Martin and Inspector Carty be requested to attend before the Committee on the next day of meeting to give evidence as to the best means of removal of night-soil.

After some further discussion the Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

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MARCH 5th, 1879.

PRESENT :

The hon. Mr. HARVEY, Chairman; hon. Mr. THORBURN, hon. Mr. RENDELL, hon. FINANCIAL SECRETARY, hon. SPEAKER, hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, hon. ACTING CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS, hon. Mr. SHEA, Mr. LITTLE, Mr. KENT, Mr. FENELON.

The following gentlemen were examined as to the best means of removing night-soil and other refuse.

Mr. Inspector Carty submitted the following statement :—

I beg to state that if my plan was adopted of dividing the town into *Eight Wards*, small farmers could be found to take a contract for the cleansing of a Ward which would prove to be of great advantage to them in utilizing the manure. Under the present system the contractors cannot dispose of all the manure gathered in many places. You can see it deposited in large heaps near the public road in the suburbs of the town, where it remains under the summer sun a festering mass of putrid matter, dangerous to health and most obnoxious to passers by.

The people must have some place to deposit their night-soil, ashes, &c, and unless we fall back to the old system of having nuisance boxes, or receptacles as fixtures on the streets, no other or better plan that I can see could be adopted. The boxes of whatever description or *material* have been and would be a total failure, for the following reasons, viz.:— it could be seen that when the boxes were in use half the night-soil instead of being thrown into them was scattered around them in all directions, sometimes at a distance of ten yards. I know from experience that to go through the lanes and squares, and through some of the prin-

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cipal streets of the town after eleven o'clock, P.M., the stench from the night-soil and other offensive matter thrown in and around those boxes, and from the accumulation under them that could not be removed by the cleansers, is almost unbearable. Many cases came under my own notice, Sanitary Inspector and Magistrate, of the *cleansers* dipping the liquid matter from the boxes, throwing it on the surface drains, where it would flow sometimes to a distance of fifty yards to a grating, thereby causing a shocking stench in the whole neighbourhood; this to save themselves the trouble in the carting of it away. If these boxes are again introduced the like abuses will occur. To have the town thoroughly cleansed the night-soil must be carried away in carts, and stringent measures must be adopted to compel the inhabitants to comply with the law in that respect.

JOHN MARTIN examined :—

My experience of other towns goes to show that night-soil is removed from the greater portion of the working class of houses by pails being placed on the side of the street near to the pavement, not later than four o'clock, A.M., in summer, and at six o'clock in winter, these pails are emptied into water-tight carts, and all must be removed by six A.M.

Public privies which are 300 and 400 yards apart, are fitted up for large pails and removed by the same carts at night, from 12 to 4 A.M., and a little lime put on the floor every day; ashes and other house refuse are also put in boxes and placed on the streets and removed by other carts. I do not think the stationary wooden nuisance boxes for collection of soil should be used. I think there ought to be two carts, one for the removal of night soil and the other for ashes. I think the hydrants are sufficient for cleansing of the town with 600 feet hose. All refuse should be taken off by carts and shovels and brooms. I am of opinion that great care

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should be taken in the opening of old sewers as great loss of life has resulted elsewhere from this precaution not having been taken.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, C.M.G., examined:—

I think if the receptacles of nuisance were put upon wheels and so made moveable it would be an efficacious mode of removing night soil and other refuse. I think those boxes should be of iron, such as are used for the carting of ore from the mines, narrow at the bottom and widening at the top.

After some discussion the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

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MARCH 18th, 1879.

PRESENT :

The hon. Mr. HARVEY, Chairman ; honrs. Messrs. THORBURN, RENDELL, FINANCIAL SECRETARY, the SPEAKER, ATTORNEY GENERAL, SURVEYOR GENERAL, ACTING CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS, and Mr. SHEA, Mr. FENELON, Mr. KENT.

The Acting Chairman of the Board of Works put in a Report from Inspector Brien on the public coves, which was read.

The Chairman of the Committee put in a Report from the Medcial Society on the sanitary condition of the town of St. John's, which was read.

The Acting Chairman of the Board of Works put in a plan received from Dr. Stabb, shewing the track cholera had taken in 1854.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee a Report which, after consideration, was adopted.

The Committee then rose.

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INSPECTOR BRIEN'S REPORT.

MARCH 11th, 1879.**SIR,—**

In accordance with your instructions I inspected the Public Coves of St. John's a report upon which I beg to submit for your approval.

JOB'S COVE—No dredged as specified within fifteen feet of the breastwork. I am of opinion the water closet protruding outside the line of breastwork hindered to a great extent the performance of the work. The middle and from this fifteen feet well done.

CLIFT'S COVE.—Nothing done within twenty feet of the breastwork, outside the twenty feet done as specified.

McBRIDE'S COVE.—Well done and according to specification, but the cove fast filling up. I beg to recommend pounding the outside of the breastwork so as to catch and stop all material from sewers. Hatches could be placed with hinges to open to take out the accumulation when needed. Unless this is done the public coves will require dredging every two or three years.

O'DWYER'S COVE.—Done according to specification, but the breastwork broken down and material all washing out in the cove, making it shallow.

WARREN'S COVE.—Well done according to specification.

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ROGEBSON'S COVE.—Not done as specified within fifty feet of the breastwork, The dredge boat could not work, owing to having no place to land material, not room. Outside fifty feet done according to agreement.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) DENNIS BRIEN.

J. O. FRASER, Esq.,

Chairman Board of Works.

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A REPORT ON THE SANITARY STATE OF THE TOWN BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN'S.

The experience of the members of the Medical Society does not lead them to endorse the opinions so freely expressed of late as to the occurrence of a large mortality in the town in consequence of defective sanitary arrangements. As a matter of fact, the town has been of late years remarkably free from epidemics of "preventable" disease; in proof of which it may be stated, that at the present time there is not a single patient in the Fever Hospital, and although diphtheria has, during the past twelve months, made several attempts to locate itself in the town, and although it has inflicted heavy losses on particular families, it has never, during that time, become so generally diffused as to deserve to be called epidemic.

The Society is informed by the Medical Superintendent of the Fever Hospital that there were about fifty cases of fever admitted into that Institution during the year 1878, and that a large majority of those were cases imported direct from Bett's Cove, or persons infected by contact with such cases, since, although the form of Fever prevailed at that may not be inherently contagious, it is quite capable of becoming so when imported into the crowded and ill-ventilated dwellings that are too common throughout this island.

It cannot, however, be denied that this exemption from disease exists not in consequence, but in spite of the general condition of the town, which is, as a rule, filthy and disgusting, and it is also a well-acknowledged fact that defective sanitary arrangements, even though they may not produce their own special diseases, are quite capable of lowering the vital powers of a community, so as to make them succumb more readily to any epidemic that may arise no matter of what character.

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This exemption from disease is probably due to these special causes, 1st—An exceptionally healthy atmosphere. 2nd—Great natural facilities for drainage of the town. 3rd—An admirable water supply both as to quantity and quality, and drawn from a source almost absolutely secure against contamination of such nature as to engender disease.

Whatever increase of mortality there may have been during the present winter, has been due chiefly to atmospheric causes, the sudden and violent changes of temperature having induced an epidemic of influenza, a disease notoriously trying to the old and the feeble, of whom consequently a considerable number have been carried off.

Many children have likewise died from chest and throat affections, the result of the same atmospheric conditions, and from scarlitina, which has been epidemic of late, or more frequently from the various complications which are apt to follow that complaint.

The mortality caused thereby is due partly to want of care during convalescence, but still more to the character of the houses occupied by a large number of our people, their sleeping rooms in particular being, as a rule, much over-crowded and opening as they generally do, out of the common living room, no air can enter them except such as has already been used and vitiated, whilst any provision for the exit of foul air is rather carefully guarded against.

This remark applies to the infantile mortality that obtains here at all times, and no system of sanitary improvement can be complete that does not take cognizance of this state of affairs.

With regard to the mortality caused by such a disease as scarlitina, it must be remembered that it occurs only at intervals of several years,

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and, consequently, when it does appear, it finds a large amount of material to work upon, and that the average mortality relatively to the number attacked is probably no larger than if as large as elsewhere.

The Society has not ventured to go into figures or statistics, as, in the absence of a proper system of registration of deaths, they are not to be relied on; the advantages of such a system (including the cause of death and the locality in each case) are obvious, as at once directing attention to any part of the town or country wherein an excess of disease might rest, such as would call for special sanitary precautions; and although there is no reason to suppose that in this community such a check is needed, it is equally obvious that the abuses of such a system offer undeniable facilities for crime.

When the question of improving the sanitary condition of the town is taken into consideration, a grave difficulty at once presents itself in the character of a very large number of the houses which are utterly unfit for the reception of water closets, and have not in many cases even sufficient ground attached to them for the erection of privies.

As, however, the people occupying those houses have excreta which must be disposed of somewhere, the alternative presents itself; either of providing each house with a proper receptacle in which to deposit such excreta "until called for," or what would probably be more feasible and certainly less expensive providing each neighbourhood with a certain number of receptacles somewhat on the same principle as the much abused boxes which existed for a time.

The defects of those boxes were,—1st, their construction of wood. They should be made of metal, or at least metal lined. 2nd, in being placed so conspicuously before the eyes of the public instead of being loca-

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ted in retired positions. 3rd, in want of general attention to prevent them from being filled to overflowing with ashes and other things for which they were not intended. 4th, in the mode of emptying them, which was allowed to be done in a most disgraceful manner, making the cart employed for the purpose the terror of all passers by.

The chief practical suggestion for the immediate improvement of the sanitary condition of the town may probably be summerized as follows:—

1st—Attention to the condition of existing sewers so as to secure their being pervious without.

2nd—To oblige all houses of a certain value or within a certain radius to provide necessary conveniences for decency and to put themselves in connection with the common sewers.

3rd—To provide where necessary receptacles for night-soil which should be cleaned out every morning by carts properly fitted for the purpose. Ashes and other refuse may be disposed of in some other way as they need not be removed so frequently.

4th—To provide for the flushing of the surface drains during the dry season.

5th—Stringent police regulations with regard to depositing nuisance of any sort in the streets, making each house liable for any deposit of filth in front thereof, no matter from where it may have come.

6th—To appoint a Superintendent with arbitrary powers to see to the carrying out of the above rules.

It would probably be an improvement if the outlets of the present

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sewers were provided with flap coverings that would prevent the entrance of tidal water, and also obviate the unwholesome effects now produced by a southerly wind, whereby the sewer gasses are forced back through them, and even into those houses which are connected with the sewers by drain.

As some misconception appears to exist upon the point, it may be well to state here that there is no such office as that of Medical Officer of Health for the town. The Health Officers are simply such in connection with quarantine and inspection of infected shipping, and are in no way responsible for the sanitary condition of the town.

Respectfully submitted to the Joint Committee of both branches of the Legislature on sanitary condition of St. John's.

By order,

THOMAS HOWLEY,
Secretary Medical Society.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE SEAL FISHERY IN 1878.—REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE DESIRABILITY OF DISCONTINUING 2ND TRIPS TO THE SEAL FISHERY IN STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS, IN 1879.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th March, 1878.

Captain PIKE examined:—

I have been thirteen years master; four years in sailing vessels, nine years in steamer. Have been at the ice till 20th May in sailing vessels, and till 14th in steamer. I approve of steamers going the second tip. If steamers did not go the second trip, they would not take so many men; if intending to make one trip only, they would curtail their crews. The steamers go early enough, but think sailing vessels ought to go any time after the first of March. I believe that seals are earlier some years than other. Sometimes when old seals are jammed there is more damage done by the battering than by the guns. Would think the 15th of May ought to terminate the voyage.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th March, 1878.

Captain SAMUEL BLANDFORD examined :—

Am master of the steamer *Iceland*. Am thirty-eight years of age, and have been twenty-four years at the seal-fishery, fourteen years master ; three years master of steamer. I have been out in May six or seven springs. In my opinion from the last of March till the beginning of May, hundreds of seals are destroyed by shooting, and are never got. During that time the shooting is very destructive. I have seen more seals on the second trip last year and the year before than I had ever previously seen. Then, 1876, I was down in the latitude of Hopedale. I cannot say that the second trip prosecuted is injurious ; it may be productive of injury in years to come. The immense quantity of seals which I have seen for the past two years induces me to believe, with our present steam-fleet, it would take years to materially lessen the number. I am in favor of the present system. I think sailing vessels ought to sail any time after the first of March. Believe a great many young seals escape, more than there are old ones killed. Would not place any restriction on sailing vessels.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th March, 1878.

Captain MARK DELANEY examined :—

Am sixty-one years of age, and have been thirty-eight years master, seven of which I have been in a steamer. Have experience of the month of May at the seal fishery nearly every year. The greatest destruction of old seals occur in May through shooting; there are three lost to the one recovered. At any season there is just as much destruction to such seals as in May through same cause. Do not recommend any close time. Cannot see any remedy unless the abandonment of the fishery altogether. Five days in advance of the steamers, which the sailing vessels now have the advantage of, is quite sufficient. If seals be disturbed at the coupling, time for whelping may be retarded perhaps by a fortnight. Do not believe the seal brings forth young more than once a year. The period of gestation is about nine months. I think the coupling time is from twenty-fifth March till middle of April. The present mode of prosecuting the seal fishery will have a prejudicial effect on it. It ought to close by the 10th May. Would prohibit ball cartridge altogether; the seal wounded by the ball cartridge is certain to perish, although it may not be recovered.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th March, 1878.

Captain ABRAHAM BARTLETT examined :—

Have been forty years going to the seal-fishery, and about thirty-five years master, eleven of which I have been in a steamer. Have been more than twenty years out in May. In my opinion the best thing would be to prohibit the second trip of steamers. I think, in the interests of the people, this trip ought to be disallowed. Nearly a third of the seals wounded by shot escape; not more than two-thirds are obtained by the steamers and vessels. Cannot say there has been any appreciable difference in the number of seals of late years and when I took charge of a steamer, eleven years ago; I have seen no scarcity. Think close time not necessary. I do not think if I have ever seen one hundred breeding seals brought on board on one voyage. The sailing vessels ought to be permitted to start at any time after the first of March. Do not think that ball cartridge should be allowed in the killing of seals: there is a risk to the men.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th March, 1878.

Captain CHARLES DAWE examined :—

Have been at the seal fishery twenty-two years ; four years master of steamship and seven or eight years master of sailing vessel. Am thirty-two years of age. I have been seventeen years at the seal fishery in May. Sometimes old seals wounded on the ice get off and afterwards die ; sometimes 1000 may be wounded and only about fifty seals taken. Ball cartridge ought not to be allowed, in my opinion ; it wounds many seals and may possibly injure the men. I believe the practice of going on the second trip is injurious to the country. Personally, of course, it is advantageous to me ; but I believe that the second trip of steamers have a tendency to destroy the seal fishery eventually. So far as the crews and public are concerned, I do not think the second trip of the steamers are of advantage. The driving and worrying of seals tend also in my opinion to injure the seal fishery almost as much as the number taken, as the seals are compelled to make for the Labrador coast. The prosecution of the second trip also prevents the coupling of the seals, and may be the reason of the increase in the number of "cats." The skins of seals taken in the second trip are not so valuable as the skins of seals on the first. On 5,500 seal skins, the result of the second trip, I have known a loss £800 or £900, as compared with other skins. The cause has been shot holes and damaged skins. The skins of old seals killed by the gun are reduced in value about one half. The second trips of sailing vessels would not be so injurious ; but it would not be fair to restrain steamers while sailing vessels ought to be allowed to leave for the sealing voyage any time after the first of March. The sealing voyage ought to terminate on the first of May, as very little good can be done after ; and it is unfair to the men to keep them out when they require to prepare for the cod fishery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th March, 1878.

Captain ARTHUR JACKMAN examined :—

Have been twenty years going to the seal-fishery, seven years master of sealing steamer. - Have been several years at the seal-fishery in May. I saw but few seals killed with the gun but have been secured. Am favorable to steamers going on the second trip. After the tenth or fifteenth May the seals get wild, and then I would terminate the voyage not later than the fifteenth of May. I do not think there are as many old seals killed as there are young ones escape. I approve of the present restrictions as respect steamers; sailing vessels might go any time after the first of March. Would recommend that the time of starting for the seal fishery should begin at "noon" instead of midnight.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1878.

Captain GEORGE SMITH examined :—

Have been going to the ice for thirty-two years. Am forty-five years of age ; twenty-two years when I took charge. Have been four years master of a steamer. Have been in a steamer each of the four years till about the twelfth of May. The last three years I have killed old seals. The first spring of the three I got four thousand five hundred old seals with the gun, with shot cartridges. A large proportion escape of seals fired at ; can't say as to proportion of seals fired at that escape. I have no personal experience as to the use of ball cartridges. I saw the crew of Captain Adams shoot seals at much longer distances than ours, they using ball-cartridges. I believe that after the twelfth or fifteenth of May the seals if disturbed get more cautious and active. I never saw more old seals than last year. I thought at one time, when in a sailing vessel, that the supply of old seals would quickly be exhausted, but I have changed my opinion as to this, and I believe the supply of old seals is practically unlimited. I saw the old seals I speak of on the coast of Labrador, not beyond Cape Harrison. I think the proportion of male seals taken is much in excess of females. I think that there are fully three males to one female at the time of whelping. Of late I have not seen many hood seals, I don't know if the supply of hood seals has been decreased. I don't think that much is done with seals after the fifteenth of May. I think legislation would be dangerous as to a close time. I would not be favourable to stopping the second trip. I know of no legislation that would be of service except you can prevent the destruction of breeding seals. I think that the sailing vessels should be allowed to go out on the first of March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1878.

Captain WILLIAM ADAMS examined :—

Have heard the testimony of Captain Smith. I am of opinion that for the benefit of the fishery and the country, a restriction might be imposed on taking seals after the first of May, as they are so light that they are scarcely worth taking. A harp seal in his prime is about a cwt. ; and about the tenth of May, according to my experience of last year and the previous year, he does not weigh more than about sixty pounds, and the fat is more stringy and less valuable.

I have seen more dog hoods on the first trip than when on the Greenland fishery. I have been in the Greenland fishery from 1854. The seals here are of the same description as Greenland. The harps here are the same, but the hoods here are larger. The seals on the Greenland coast pup about three weeks later than on this coast, but are irregular as to season. The irregularity I conceive to be due to the persecution which they receive from sealers. There are about forty sail of steamers persecuting the Greenland fishery from Dundee, Peterhead, and Norway, and Sweden. I believe there are more sealers here than in Greenland. We have now in our country a fixed time for commencement. It commences on the third of April, and I think there should be a close season for the termination. The law is religiously respected. I think the 10th of May should terminate the Greenland fishery. The proportion of dogs to bitches is larger in Greenland, for they there kill the bitches while they are pupping. They pursue a wiser policy here.

My experience of this fishery does not justify me in expressing an

MISCELLANEOUS.

opinion as to a time for closing the fishery, but I believe there should be a close season.

I think ball cartridge preferable to shot, as to seal skins. I speak especially of detonating shells, and next to that the ordinary rifle balls are better.

I am favorable to the removal of restrictions, as to the time of departure of sailing vessels. If they leave on the [first of March, they should be prevented from taking seals before a certain time; but considered their relative disadvantages, I think they should be allowed to leave on the first of March.

With us the food of seals when opened, has been entirely shrimp. On the whaling voyage I have seen many seals, but invariably old. They feed on shrimps there.

Captain WM. McLELLAN confirms the testimony of Captain Adams and Captain Yule, and has nothing else to add.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1878.

Captain CHARLES YULE examined :—

Have been twelve years master of the *Esquimaux* in the Greenland seal-fishery. I have heard the testimony of Captain Adams, which I confirm. As to the Greenland fishery, I have to note that though there is a close time for taking, and not a limit to the departure, the very presence of vessels among the seals when pupping has disturbed the seals, and has injuriously affected the fishery. We generally abandon the voyage about the fifteenth of April, in order to prosecute the whale fishery ; the foreign vessels go on till August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1878.

Captain SAMUEL BARTLETT examined :—

Am twenty-eight years of age. Have been going to the ice fourteen years, and for four years as master of a steamer. From my experience I believe that the female seal keeps the water more than the male, and very few females are taken. I believe the production of male seals is considerably greater than that of females. The only motive that would influence me in limiting a time for the taking of old seals, would be to favour the sailing vessels, and not with any regard to the productiveness of the fishery, which I do not think is affected by the prosecution as at present. I think sailing vessels should be permitted to leave on the first of March, but not to take seals before the twelfth. I think the use of ball cartridge should be discouraged. I think that of seals shot at and mortally wounded, a small proportion, say five per cent., escape and are not secured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1878.

Captain EDWARD WHITE, junior, examined:—

I have been for ten years at the seal fishery, and every spring have been engaged in it after the first of May. I am of opinion that there should be no alteration in the existing law as to steamers or sailing vessels. I think that sailing vessels leaving on the third of March have a very fair start. I never saw more old seals, both hoods and harps, than I did last year up to the 17th of May, sixty miles north of Hope-dale. I don't think the seals are wilder after the 15th May. As to old seals actually shot, I believe we secure about one out of three. I have known a harpoon extracted from the pelt of a seal, deeply imbedded in it, and the skin showing no sign on the outside.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1878.

Captain THOMAS WILCOX examined:—

Thirty-three years going to the seal-fishery; twenty-three as master of a sailing vessel. Have often prosecuted that fishery up to the twenty-fifth of May. I always lost by stopping out after the first of May, without reference to the injury done to the cod-fishery by my absence, except in two seasons. I believe decidedly that the taking of old seals after the first of May affects the seal-fishery of the next year. I believe that half the old seals shot are destroyed and not secured. I think second trips are injurious to the country. I think sailing vessels should not be kept in after the first of March. I have seen as good seals taken on the sixth of March as on the twentieth, but I think the twelfth of March is a reasonable limit for the commencement. I don't think the use of ball cartridge should be permitted, as I believe they are very destructive to the old seals, and are causing a decrease of the seals. Many killed are not recovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1878.

Captain PATRICK DELANEY examined:—

Have experience of sixteen years at the seal fishery; two years as master. I have never seen anything of consequence done with old seals after the first of May, and what seals I have seen taken were of very little value. Of old seals shot, I believe two seals are lost for one secured. I have at times shot 130 or 140 in one day, and at other times firing as many shots and shooting equally well, I have only secured fifty or sixty. I think that vessels should be prohibited from taking seals after the tenth or fifteenth of May. I believe the killing of old seals affect to a great extent the supply of seals in the ensuing year. I think that sailing vessels should be allowed to depart on the first of March, but not to take seals before the 12th.

I have frequently seen cod fish in seals in the month of April. I think the quantity of young seals has, within my experience, decreased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
9th March, 1878.

JAMES POWER examined:—

I am thirty-four years old ; twenty-six years engaged in the seal-fishery as a hand, and master of watch six years, an officer. Last three years have seen old seals plentiful. I would recommend the seal fishery should be closed up by the tenth of May, the seals being then of less value, I may say only for their skin. I would recommend that the law be altered to allow sailing vessels to proceed on the first of March. I would have no objection to the second trip if limited to tenth of May. Of the quantity of seals fired at, about one-third is got, the remainder are either killed or thrown away.

JAMES POWER ✕ his mark.

GEORGE BAGGS examined:—

Twenty-five years at the ice. Concur in the evidence of Mr. Power. I was a gunner for fifteen years. Where there was one hundred got, four hundred were wounded and lost. On rough ice there are more secured than on smooth ice, where you cannot approach them. The vessels being kept so late at the seal fishery injures to a great extent the cod fishery, and prevents the vessels commencing early.

GEORGE BAGGS, ✕ his mark.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
9th March, 1878.

JAMES EAGAN examined:—

I have heard the evidences of James Power and George Baggs, and concur in the statements given by them. I am forty years of age, twenty-one years going to the ice; four years an officer. The best evidence that can be given to the destruction of seals by guns, is that the ice is often seen covered with blood, showing that the seals have been wounded. A great quantity of sharks is very often seen at the ice, and if a seal is wounded and escapes, it is only to be devoured or die. The steamships drive and harras the seals to the northward, to a greater extent than the sailing vessels. Seals that way one hundred pounds the first of April, would be reduced thirty pounds or more by the tenth of May, by constant beating and not allowed to rest on the ice. Last year, on the thirteenth of March, were killed one thousand six hundred old bitches and dogs; the young were no good, only pupped two days. The young perished on the ice, the mothers being killed.

JAMES EAGAN.

GEORGE BAGGS, N. H. M. S.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
13th March, 1878.

Captain HALLERN examined:—

Since 1831 going to seal-fishery ; master since 1842. I have been out several springs in May, up to the 29th one year ; done pretty well. Killed with bat and gun ; received all killed with gun. If the steamers are allowed to prosecute the fishery, the use of guns will be ruinous to the fishery. No vessel should be allowed to go the second trip, unless under the circumstances of want of repairs, having returned for that purpose. I would put a stop to the second trip. The seals will be destroyed owing to the hunting of the seals, as well as destroying a quantity that never is got. The true interests of the country require that the killing of old seals should be put a stop to. Sailing vessels should be allowed to sail any time after the 1st March. The coupling time is from the sixteenth March to the 25th, or up to the first of April. Think they pup only once a year.

T. HALLERN.

Captain RYAN concurs in the evidence of Captain Hallern. I am eighteen years going as master. Think the quantity formerly taken by sailing vessels not so destructive as those taken at the present time, owing to the introduction of steamers. Think that vessels on the first trip could follow up the voyage in case of an accident, and go out the second trip.

WILLIAM RYAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
13th March, 1878.

Captain RICHARD MULLOWNEY examined :—

Heard the evidence of Captain Hallern, and concur in his statement. I have been nine years at the ice and three on land at the fishery, killing old seals. One year saw a steamer's crew killing seals in the mouth of White Bay. About Grey Island they killed a large quantity with the bat. I saw one pan containing about 2,200 old seals, not more than a third of which was recovered, owing to the shifting and running of the ice. Think the old seals should not be [destroyed by wholesale as they are. Sailing vessels should be allowed to go the first of March.

RICHARD MULLOWNEY, ✕ his mark.

Captain THOMAS DUFF examined :—

I have heard the evidence of Captain Hallern, and concur in his statement. The use of the gun is most injurious, especially the breach-loaders. I have been engaged in the seal fishery for forty years. I think that after the twenty-fifth of April a total stop should be put to the prosecution of the seal fishery, for the reason that the fat is off the seals and the skins valueless.

THOMAS DUFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
13th March, 1878.

Captain NATHANIEL RABBITS examined:—

I have been forty-five years going to the seal fishery, and have been thirty years master. Seals come on this coast in the month of December, when they are taken in nets as far south as Catalina. I think they go east and remain until about the twenty-fifth of February, when they are sure to be seen in Trinity Bay, going north to whelp, which time is from about the twenty-fifth of February to the tenth of March. They couple while they are with the young seals. Some have two at a birth; they breed only once a year.

I remember seeing (once only) a young seal with two heads and eight flippers. Old seals are not on the ice very much until after the fifteenth of April, when they begin to shed their coat. About that time a scale starts from the skin, which hangs about them until the tenth or fifteenth of May, and while that is working off they like to be on the ice every day that weather is fit for them. I believe the second trip to be injurious, but cannot see how it can be prevented by legislation without putting a stop to it altogether. The sailing vessels should, I think, be permitted to go when they like, after the first of March. I believe there is not more than half the seals recovered after being shot at and wounded.

I do not think seals are so numerous as formerly. I have been as far north as Hebrén, Labrador, and was told by the natives there that they are not so plenty there as they used to be, and I have been told by the people in the Straits, as far as Brasdeor, the same thing. They used

MISCELLANEOUS.

formerly take seals there as late as July, when an old harp would weigh one quintal, but now the vessels start them from that locality ; the people are now forced to put their frames out in May, when the seals are scarcely worth taking.

I have never seen many old hood seals on the coast, except when the winds prevail from the east and press the ice on the land. I do not believe the hood seals to be so numerous as the harp. I have never seen old hood seals in any number on the ice after April. I don't think they take the same track as the harp after they leave the coast.

In making a close time, if found practicable, I think the first of May would be late enough to take old seals

My opinion is that at no distant time the seal fishery, as at present prosecuted, will be not worth following. The twenty-six steamers and about forty sailing vessels on the north-east coast now engaged in this fishery, will not find it remunerative enough to continue at it.

NATHANIEL RABBITS.

I do not think seals are so numerous as formerly. I have been as far north as Hebron, Labrador, and was told by the natives there that they are not so plenty there as they used to be, and I have been told by the people in the Straits, as far as I have been, the same thing. They used

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
March 15th, 1878.

EDWIN DUDER'S answers to questions put to him by the Select Committee on regulations of the seal-fishery :—

1st QUESTION.—I have been connected with the seal-fishery thirty-five years, in fitting out vessels for the ice and for Northern seal-net fishery.

2nd.—No answer.

3rd.—I have, and such experience leads me to think that three-fourths of the seals shot escape and die, or are shot dead, sink and are lost, and that one-fourth may be secured. Seals then are so poor that when killed in the water (or shot on loose ice and have life enough only to escape to the water) sink. Bitch seals sink if killed about sixteen days after whelping. Dog seals sink about two weeks later than females. In June harp and hood seals begin to fatten again, but slowly. There are also a very large proportion of seals shot which escape to die from their wounds, consequently lost to us, not only as to their own particular value, but also their value as breeders.

4th.—Steamers going second trips will soon ruin the fishery by killing such large quantities of old seals, getting many of them, and destroying very many more than they procure. I have heard from good authority that when steamers' crews kill large quantities of seals, and bulk them at a distance from their vessels, they, if possible, kill a much larger number than their ship can carry, in order that they may be able to take those pelts that are not sunburnt; and that large quantities of sunburnt seals are left and never taken by any person, thereby helping to ruin our common wealth. A law should be made to prevent all second trips to the seal fishery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5th.—Just as bad to allow sailing vessels to go second trips as steamers ; but the damage they do is only in proportion to their capability of following the seals, and to the difference in the number of men they employ.

6th.—My opinion to this question is that it is ruinous to the seal-fishery. Killing the old when they are thin and poor ; shooting many that are not secured ; batting and bulking more than their vessels can carry, and bulks of pelts to which they are never able to get, causing large numbers of the skins to be sunburnt and worthless, and many thousands killed and lost.

7th.—Killing and destroying old seals must make them scarce, and by so doing, must lessen the number of young the next and every coming season. As a proof that seals are scarcer now than twenty years ago, may be shown by the fact of our seal-net fishermen, extending from Cape Bonavista to the Seal Islands on the Labrador coast. All find that far less old seals are seen and taken on these coasts than there used to be, both in December and January when the seals go south, and in February when the seals go north, as well as in the months of March, April and May ; the seals being now so scarce that the seal-net fishery is becoming a thing of the past. The falling off of it is dated from the years that the steamers' crews killed such large quantities of old seals. Since about the year 1865, the planters of Green Bay have been gradually compelled to give up their sealing voyages to the French Shore with nets. Before that date about twenty-five to thirty schooners went there every winter, but now they have all ceased to carry it on, not one vessel gone there this season and only one last ; old seals becoming so scarce that they have all given it up as a losing adventure.

8th.—The harp seals whelp from twenty-fifth February to the fifteenth March, but the bulk of them from first to the sixth March.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Hood seals whelp about a fortnight after the harps. Bay seals in June, jars in April, and square phippers about first May.

9th.—When the law was made prohibiting the starting of sailing sealers before the fifth of March, it was a good law; but now I think that as they are becoming so few, and the steamers increased in number and size, that there is no necessity to limit the starting of sailing vessels after the first of March, but neither steamer or sailing vessel should be allowed to start on the voyage on Sunday.

EDWIN DUDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S STREET,
March 20th, 1878.

TO RICHARD B. HOLDEN, ESQ.,
Clerk Assistant General Assembly.

DEAR SIR,—

I request that you will lay before the Select Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to investigate and take evidence on the existing conditions of the seal fishery with a view to legislation, the following answers to questions proposed by the Committee:—

ANSWERS.

1.—My experience at the seal fishery embraces only six years, and was confined to two steamers, the *Mastiff* and *Monticello*. I went to the seal fishery as an amateur seal-killer induced; at first by mere curiosity, and afterwards to follow up, and extend my observations on the habits and movements of the seals, and the existing modes of prosecuting the seal fishery. I may here say that I have collected a great deal of statistical and other important facts in connection with the seals and seal fishery from many sources, which, if arranged and systematised, would contribute a very important chapter to our knowledge of this *once* vast source of wealth to Newfoundland. I will add, that my limited but somewhat intense experience takes in one year's seal fishing in the Gulf of St. Laurence and down through the Straits of Belle Isle.

2.—I have had no experience of seal fishing in the month of May. Any experience of taking seals in that month by any mode, except by nets, must be of necessity very limited. At any season, when old seals are taken in large numbers, they will be caught from the tenth of April

MISCELLANEOUS.

to the first of May. Very few seals have, any year, been captured after first of May, except in the rare case where they have been driven on closely packed ice into the bottoms of White Bay or Notre Dame Bay. In some instances, however, I have known seals to be shot on the ice, stretching along the Labrador coast, as late as the twenty-fifth of May. The seal fishery, as prosecuted in the month of May, is scarcely worthy of serious consideration. The animals are then at their worst; the fat is thin and fibrous, and the skins, as a rule, will be sunburnt, frostburnt or otherwise damaged.

3.—I am of opinion that the proportion of old seals shot and recovered at any date, from the first of March to the first May was, under the old system of shot guns, as one to ten of those killed and sunk, or wounded and escaping. Under the present system of ball and slug, I think I am within the limits of accuracy in saying that the disproportion is tripled.

4.—Leaving the question of the vested interests of the owners of steamers out of sight, my opinion is that the practice of sending steamers out on a second trip must tend, and ultimately bring about the *total* destruction of the seal-fishery. It is drying up the fountains. If the second trip is prosecuted by twenty steamers for the next ten years, the fishery will be practically extinct. The seal, it is well known, is uniparious, and the biological laws affecting seal life are mainly the same as those that control other mammalia. You cannot kill both cow and calf if you wish to conserve and perpetuate the stock.

5.—The same objection holds good in the case of sailing vessels as in that of steamers. However the second trip may be prosecuted, it is of ruinous tendency. To use a homely adage, it is burning the candle at both ends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6.—The taking of old seals at any season is false policy. Old seals are not nearly so valuable as young seals. The yield of oil is, weight for weight, much less than that of young, and the skins are inferior in value. My experience leads to the conclusion that not less than twenty-five per cent. of the skins of old seals are damaged. Besides, if the old or parent seals are allowed to live, the coming year's supply of young fruitful fat will be proportionately increased. Moreover, as I said before, an enormous proportion of the old seals killed are never recovered; numbers are wounded only to perish in the bottom of the ocean, and what are captured yield comparatively small returns, either in the yield of oil or the value of the skins. If all the interests in the second trip were amalgamated, or in other words thrown into a joint-stock company, it would be found that no year has passed in which a debit balance on the adventure would not be the outcome.

7.—Beyond all doubt, and as certain as that effect follows cause, the prosecution of the second trip has lessened and is lessening the supply of old seals, and *therefore* the supply of young. The theory that our schools of seals frequenting the Newfoundland coast are being annually replenished by migrations from Baffin's Bay and the Arctic regions generally, has no basis of fact or ascertained *data* to repose on. It is a well known fact that the hooded seal is now almost exterminated. And why? Because the hooded seal invariably selected the rough, heavy ice far out to sea, and generally bearing east to south-east of the harp seals. Here they were easily approached by steamers and sailing vessels, and the parent seals destroyed, almost at the very time of whelping. I have myself seen over 20,000 of these old seals killed and put on board of steamers, all female seals, whilst their young remained to perish or reach only a stunted growth. The consequence is patent,—the hooded seal is no more.

8.—The whelping time of the harp seal is from the twenty-fifth

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February to fifth March, inclusive ; outside of these dates, the births are a mere cipher in the account. Of the hood seal the dates may be fixed from the third to the tenth of March. As a rule, the seal has but one young one at a birth, but I have seen several twins amongst families of hooded seals. The place selected for whelping varies a good deal, according to circumstances of wind and weather ; but on an average season the locus for the harp is in the triangular space formed by Cape Quirpon, Battle Harbor and Belleisle.

9.—I am strongly of opinion that to place any restriction whatever on sailing vessels as to the *date* of sailing is gravely imprudent, and deducts largely from their chances of success in competition with the vastly superior advantages possessed by steamers. The fact that sailing vessels during the present and past spring have been largely favored by conditions of weather, only goes to show that a rule in this case, as in others, has exceptions.

P.S.—It will be understood that the above answers embody only *conclusions* that have been reached carefully, and have behind them considerable support, whether in facts, in statistical data, or in a very close observation covering several years. I apprehend that this is neither the time nor place for giving these data, nor for assigning reasons for conclusions reached.

JOHN T. MORRIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARBONEAR, March 1878.

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to your request respecting the regulations of the seal fishery, I hereby respectfully comply to your questions, viz. :—

1st.—Twenty springs shareman ; eight springs sailing master in vessel ; four springs steamer master, two trips each spring.

2nd.—I have been prosecuting said seal fishery in a steamer in the month of May for several springs. My experience is it is destroying the wealth of the country as it is the mother seal and young, therewith, at the same time ; they should be allowed to exist and multiply for the ensuing season, as it is generally thought it is the same specie that are caught year after year.

3rd.—Seals shot and captured in May I have seen the young in them in *embryo*, which will prove the annihilation eventually thus two to one, and seals shot and wounded are one to three only secured.

4th and 5th.—Injurious to the welfare of the country.

6th.—The present system of fitting out for the second trip and taking old seals should be utterly abandoned.

7.—Old seals destroyed this year cannot be expected to multiply, consequently the present system should be abandoned for the increase of both young and old.

8th.—Regards whelping. When the old are bereft of their young

MISCELLANEOUS.

early, the ensuing spring or season you may expect to find the young seals matured much earlier, otherwise, if not disturbed much later in whelping, and the male and female cohabit accordingly.

9th.—One month previous to the first of March will open ample time for restrictions on departure of sailing vessels, as the seasons differ materially.

I am, dear Sir,

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JEFFERS.

Mr. RICHARD B. HOLDEN,

Clerk Assistant General Assembly,

St. John's.

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HEART'S CONTENT,

March 22nd, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—

Yours of March sixth have come to hand, and in reply thereto would say,—

First—I have been engaged in the seal fishery about forty years, twelve years of which as master ; the whole period in sailing vessels.

With regard to question No. 2, I have had no experience.

With regard to shooting seals in the latter part of the season, I believe the number actually taken is very small compared to that escaping, -a large proportion of which perish from wounds, being thereby a useless destruction.

Question No. 4—As to steamers going second trip, I believe such system if followed will, in a few years, so decrease the number of seals on the coast, that it will be useless to fit out for them, or in other words, the seal fishery will have to be abandoned altogether. This, I believe, apply to sailing vessels as well as steamers.

As to taking and destroying old seals late in the season, I believe the young will decrease in proportion the following year. As steamers have such advantage in getting through the ice early in the season, the young seals are all or nearly all taken, so that none escape to make up the deficiency caused by such wholesale destruction of old seals.

With regard to whelping, the seals generally whelp from first to

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fifth of March ; there may be some exceptions, as I have seen seals whelping the tenth and twelfth of March ; I saw this not later than 1875.

With regard to the departure of sailing steamers, vessels, I think they should be allowed to proceed on the voyage the first of March, as they have so many difficulties to contend with, which steam, in a great measure can overrule, although the law prohibiting the taking of seals before the twelfth of March, would prevent them from destroying the seals too young, provided they did get amongst them before that time, which I believe would be very rare.

Your's truly,

JAMES PERRY.

To R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.

Clerk Assistant General Assembly.

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POOL'S ISLAND,
30th March, 1878.

RICHARD B. HOLDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—

I was born in 1810, living from my childhood on Flowers Island. I have often seen seals pupping around the said island. I first went to the seal fishery in a boat and from that to a vessel, and was six years as a common man on board a vessel, and from that to master, I was thirty-two years master of a sailing vessel and three years master of a steamer.

I have been prosecuting the seal fishery in the month of May about fifteen springs, and up to as late as the 4th June, and once took a load of old seals on the 28th May.

My experience of killing old seals after the twentieth April at any time is, that you must kill three to get one, on an average, for the poor-ness of them will cause them to sink, whether you bat them or kill them with the gun, for as sure as the ice opens they will sink.

My opinion of the steamers and sailing vessels going out the second trip is, that it will destroy the seal fishery if continued, and that within six years you will find that the seal fishery will not be worth prosecuting.

My opinion of taking old seals after the twentieth of April, has been a wholesale slaughter, for there has often been two loads killed and not one load brought in.

I can state that by killing the old female seal you destroy the young for the coming spring, for they cohabit as soon as they pup, and that will continue with them for about ten days, and then the male seal or dog

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seal have done with her for that season, and they carry their young twelve months. I have experienced it from my boyhood, for I have seen them pupping when living on Flower's Island, and since I went to the seal fishery. Their right pupping time would be about the first of March, but I find now they are later, but from what cause I don't know. The hood seals are ten days later than the harp, and the square phipper about the first of April, and the lazard seal about the same time, but a very scarce seal on the coast, and the star seal about the same time; the bay seal that is with us winter and summer about the last of May.

It is my opinion the of sailing for steamers and sailing vessels is very well, and if the second trip is not stopped, you will find that the seal fishery will be a failure, which will be a great want to the country, and it is time it should be lookd into.

P.S.—The harp seal is three years old before it goes to dog, and the fourth year have young. If I were in St. John's I would give you what information you may require concerning the seal fishery, so no more at present.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM KEAN, Sr,
Pool's Island.

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SWAIN'S ISLAND,

March 30th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—

I am very glad you have favoured me with your confidence in asking my opinion on the important matters referred to. I will do my very best to answer them.

As to question 1.—My experience is extensive, having been engaged in the seal fishery for thirty years, four of which I went master ; it has been confined to sailing vessels.

As to question 2.—I have recollection of having been engaged in the seal fishery ten successive springs, at the commencement of the month of May.

As to question 3.—I have had large experience in the matter referred to, and my firm conviction is that the proportion of seals mortally wounded, but left to die upon the ice, or sink in the water, is to the number of seals really taken as two to one.

As to question 4.—My opinion is that the practice referred to namely, of steamers going a second trip, does considerable injury to our country both by land and by sea. One reason why is, I have known them myself to kill double what they required to make up their load.

In reference to sailing vessels going a second trip, my opinion is

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that it is better for them to stay than to go, inasmuch as they very frequently kill hundreds of seals which it is impossible for them to take.

In reference to question 6.—It is my opinion that the practice referred to does a great deal of injury to the country, it deprives many a poor man unable to go to the ice of any share in the matter of seals. Another way in which it does injury is that by it the seals are driven from our coasts.

(7.) The practice does, in my opinion, greatly lessen the number of seals which would be forthcoming at the succeeding spring. Surely, if forty thousand old seals are killed this season in the month of May, ten thousand of which are breeders for the next season, that will lessen the number by ten thousand.

(8.) In reference to the whelping time, I would notice two important facts, (1) hundreds of young seals have been destroyed by the old ones having been driven from them by men before they were fit to take; (2) the time for whelping is, in my opinion, from February the twenty-sixth till March the tenth. With reference to their habits, they commence breeding for next season about March twentieth.

In reference to question 9.—In my opinion no vessel should be allowed to leave the land till the eight day of March and from that till the twelfth, the reason of which will be easily seen by reference to answer to question 8, referring to the destruction of large numbers of young seals by the old ones being driven from them.

I have done my best to answer the foregoing questions, and I hope

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that the House will be successful in their efforts to prevent steamers and sailing vessels from going a second trip, and thus injuring to so large an extent the interests especially of the fishermen.

I believe if you would send to every fisherman in the bay you would receive replies in substance the same as I have given.

Your's respectfully,

JAPHETH SAINSBURY.

Mr. RICHARD B. HOLDEN.

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CARBONEAR,
March 20th, 1878.

R. B. HOLDEN, ESQ.,
Clerk's Office, House of Assembly,
Newfoundland.

1st.—I have had about thirty years experience in the seal fishery, twenty of which my brother and I have prosecuted in sailing vessels; I never was master but owner.

2nd.—I have had but very little experience of the seal fishery after the first May.

3rd.—I have no personal experience, but it is my opinion that the proportion of seals mortally wounded are two or even three to one.

4th.—My opinion with regard to steamers going upon second trips, that if not *vetoed*, a close time should be observed.

5th.—Sailing vessels, in my opinion, do not affect to any great extent upon the second trips, but I think a close time ought to be established.

6th.—It is my opinion that we should foster and protect by every means in our power the old seals, as the wanton destruction of old seals late in the season, must have a damaging effect upon the supply of young seals in the next ensuing spring. Here I would insert a clause, viz.: to protect the young seals the most effective means would be (if it could be reduced to practice,) to keep all steamers in until the first of April, every three or four years, and all sailing vessels until the twentieth of March, that would give us say 200,000 young breeding seals every three or four years. This would, in

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my opinion, be a substantial benefit to all interested. It must be apparent to all who have studied the subject that to foster and protect the young seals is the only way to confer any real or lasting benefit to the country, and unless some stringent law is enacted, we shall lose one of our best industries.

7th.—The system of destroying old seals late in the spring must have a tendency to lessen materially the supply of the young seals.

8th.—I believe the earlier the seals are disturbed the earlier they will have their young, as I believe they cohabit soon after they are disturbed from their young; their whelping time in my opinion is later now than in former years.

9th.—No restriction on sailing vessels; should sail first March, as I believe, as stated before, they do no damage to any appreciable extent.

I could enlarge on the various topics, but I forbore for the present. I will leave this for the more mature judgment of the Committee.

ROBERT MADDOCK.

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my opinion, be a substantial benefit to all interested. It seems to me apparent to all who have studied the subject that to foster and protect the young seals is the only way to confer any real or lasting benefit to the country, and unless some stringent law is enacted, we shall lose one of our best industries.

7th.—The system of destroying old seals late in the spring must have a tendency to lessen materially the supply of the young seals.

8th.—I believe the earlier the seals are disturbed the earlier they will have their young, as I believe they calve soon after they are disturbed from their young; their whelping time in my opinion is later now than in former years.

9th.—No restriction on selling seals should will first March, as I believe, or stated before, they do no damage to any appreciable extent.

I could enlarge on the various topics, but I forbear for the present. I will leave this for the more mature judgment of the Committee.

ROBERT MADDOCK.

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