JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

Being the Third Session of the Eighth General Assembly.

1863.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. :

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

PROCLAMATION.

A BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

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

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

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

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

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

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

A BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Prorogued until THURSDAY the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER instant : and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until FRIDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next ensuing : I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until FRIDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next as aforesaid, of which all Parties concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

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

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

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Third Session Eighth General Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, 28th JANUARY, A. D., 1863.

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

At One of the Clock the House met. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.* Members present.
" JOHN ROCHFORT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PETER G. TESSIER.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Honorable the President of the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excel- Governor arrives at Council Chamber. Attendance of Assembly ordered.

lency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House ; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature by the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's Speech

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

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

With that view I have summoned, and am happy to meet you on this occasion, although I have to communicate to you, with deep regret, what you are already too well aware of—an unprecedented and almost total failure of the Seal Fishery of last spring, arising, I have no doubt, from the unusual pressure of Ice along our coasts ;—a circumstance over which human agency can have no control, and which must be submitted to when Providence may so direct. I am sorry, also, to add that the failure of the Seal fishery was followed by partial, but extensive failures of the Cod fishery, particularly on the coast of Labrador, where so bad a fishery has not been known to occur for many years. Such calamities have naturally occasioned great distress and privations among our people, with but very insufficient means of alleviating that distress,—the Colony being, at present, in circumstances of difficulty, and requiring your utmost and united efforts for its relief.

On the success of the Fisheries our material prosperity has hitherto depended, and any continued falling off of the average catch cannot fail to create anxiety

Governor'sSpeech continued.

and alarm in all who take an interest in the prosperity of the Colony, and the welfare of its people. It is just five years ago since I had the pleasure, for the first time, to address the Legislature of Newfoundland. On that occasion I made observations which I might with propriety again repeat, as being equally applicable to the present time; but, I shall only refer you to the Journals of that day, and express a strong opinion that it is our duty at this time to give the question of the Fisheries more than ordinary attention, in the hope that if we cannot, by legislation, do much good, we may, at all events, convince the people that unsuccessful fisheries, and the consequences attending them, do not arise from the fault or neglect of their rulers; and, I will direct to be laid before you two interesting Reports of Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. "Hydra," and other information on this important question.

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

Of a character secondary in importance to our Fisheries and our Poor, there are other subjects that will require your consideration; among others, the necessity which exists for providing some means for the better Administration of Justice on the Labrador; and, it being only reasonable that this want should be supplied, and that those who will benefit by such provision should

Governor's Speech continued.

contribute to its cost, the residents there were, during the past summer, notified that it was the intention of the Government, in the ensuing season, to collect Customs' Duties, and to establish a Court of Justice amongst them. I observe that my predecessor, Governor Darling, strongly recommended (no doubt with the approval of the late Government,) that the Legislature should pass such a measure. Your sanction will be asked to the necessary enactments to carry it into effect, and I trust it will be granted.

I have been frequently asked whether any new contract has been entered into with the Galway Company for direct Steam Communication with Great Britain, and if so, how the interests of this Colony will be affected by such contract. In reply, I could only say that, as yet, I have no information on the subject; but, when any intelligence reaches me from Her Majesty's Government, it shall be immediately communicated to you. There is another subject connected with Steam Navigation in which most, I may say all, of you, take a deep interest. I allude to Local Steam Communication with the Outports, and consider it advisable that you should be made aware of the position in which the Government consider themselves placed relative to that question; and, in doing so, it will be necessary briefly to revert to the commencement of Steam Navigation with the Outports. A few years ago, a Steam Vessel named the "Victoria," then in the employment of the Telegraph Company, commanded by an active and enterprising individual, undertook to carry goods and passengers North and South from St. John's. Doubts arose whether a vessel under a Foreign Flag could legally be employed in the Colonial Coasting Trade. The Home Authorities were consulted, and they confirmed the Governor's opinion that it was legal, and the "Victoria," after continuing on the service for a considerable time, was withdrawn. Not long afterwards, one of the Hon. Members for Ferryland introduced an Act to establish Local Steam with the Outports. That Act passed the Legislature, and it provided a certain sum for carrying out the object.

Governor's Speech continued.

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

The present Government had no alternative but to endeavour to supply the place of the "Victoria," which they did by public advertisement, but without any satisfactory result. They also entered into correspondence with the respectable house of Stephenson, of Quebec, who for years have been the Contractors with H. M. Government, in hiring Steam and other vessels for the Surveying Service on the coasts of North America; after giving the subject every consideration, Mr. Stephenson informed the Government that he could not undertake the service unless for a much larger sum than has been voted by the Legislature. After this negociation, unsuccessful fisheries followed, and the Government have not (however anxious they have been to establish Local Steam) been in a position to accomplish that object. The Governor has heard that some parties consider that money should be borrowed to carry out this object;—that is a matter which

Governor'sSpeech continued,

the Legislature must deal with, but, he believes that they will not sanction a proposal to add to the Colonial Debt without providing means for the payment of the Interest of that Debt; and, he cannot see how that can be accomplished unless the Legislature is prepared to sanction additional taxation; and he will again venture to recommend you will carefully consider this subject, and to remind you that, six years ago, the debt of the Colony was £120,000;—last year, he thinks, it was £180,000. At the same time, he assures you that he and the Government are fully alive to the importance of establishing Outport Steam-Communication, and they earnestly hope that future successful Fisheries may enable them, or whatever Government may be in power, to provide for Local Steam, and other objects which may be beneficial to the Colony.

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

The completion of the works connecting "Windsor Lake" with St. John's, has not only provided the inhabitants with an abundant supply of Water for all domestic purposes, but, (as is evident from the large reduction in the rate of Insurance,) has also greatly

Governor's Speech continued.

increased their security against the ravages of fire; but, great as these benefits are, unforeseen difficulties occurred at the commencement of the work which caused so material an increase in the expense that a further Assessment will be necessary for carrying out the self-sustaining principle upon which this undertaking is based. It is desirable also that this large supply of water should be made available, in connection with an efficient system of drainage, for preserving the health of the Town by promoting its cleanliness, and, that it should, also, be placed under such controul upon occasions of fire, as to prevent its injuring the property it is used for to protect. In a Colony such as this is, where its Revenue is collected by indirect taxation on dutiable articles consumed by the people, the levying of any direct tax, such as a Water Rate, will naturally give rise to complaints, and be attended with inconvenience to those who have to pay it; but, if this rate is fairly levied—(a matter which the rate-payers, no doubt, will look after)—such taxation becomes indispensable; for I believe that the inhabitants of every town of any importance, on the other, and this, side of the Atlantic, pay water-rates. Bills in relation to these several subjects will be submitted for your consideration. You will be gratified to hear that the people of Harbor Grace, with an enterprise and public spirit which is highly creditable to them, have established a Company for introducing a supply of water into that town,—asking from the Government only a limited guarantee, which I have no doubt you will sanction.

Upon the occasion of the International Exhibition in May last, arrangements were made for the products of this Country being worthily represented, and it will doubtless stimulate those amongst us engaged in Mining and Agricultural pursuits, to learn that medals were awarded for the specimens and samples forwarded from these branches of native industry.

At the last Session of the Legislature, Bills were introduced for the reduction of the Interest on a por-

Governor'sSpeech continued.

tion of the Public Debt and for the better Regulation of the Currency, and which were submitted for your consideration; they will again be laid before you, with a correspondence relating to the Copper Currency, which took place between myself and a deputation from a public meeting.

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

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

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

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

Governor retires.

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

His Excellency's Speech read, and

A Copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the President, it was read by the Clerk, and—

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent,—

Ordered to be printed,

Ordered—That His Excellency's Speech be printed for the use of Members.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough,—

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to

draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor in answer thereto, and

Ordered—That Honorable Messieurs Kough, White, Morris and Tessier, be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee to draft Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PETER G. TESSIER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Kough, from the Select Committee appointed to draft an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, presented the same, which was read a first time, and

Draft of Address in reply to Governor's Speech, presented from Chairman of Select Committee, and read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Kough,—

Ordered—That the said Address be printed.

Honorable Mr. Kough gives notice that he will on to-morrow move for the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House with reference to the said Address.

Notice of Suspension of 35th Rule with reference to Address.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1863.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" ROBERT KENT.

Minutes read. The minutes of Monday last were read.

2nd Reading of Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, was read a second time.

Suspension of 35th Rule. And pursuant to notice, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, the 35th Rule of this House was suspended with reference to the said Address, and

Address committed. The House went into Committee on the same presently, Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received.

Address read 3rd time. The said Address was then read a third time and passed, and

The Honorable the President signed the same.

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

That the Honorable the President do ascertain from His Excellency at what time he will be pleased to receive the same.

The Address is as follows:—

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

Address to Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, the Legislative Council, in Session convened, beg to thank your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

We entertain a just sense of the sincere interest at all times evinced by your Excellency on the subject of our Fisheries; and we cannot but regret, in common with your Excellency, the almost total failure of our Seal Fishery last Spring, which, together with the extensive failure of the Cod Fishery at Labrador, and other parts of the Colony, has been productive of such calamitous results.

We agree with your Excellency that the prosperity of this country mainly depends upon the success of our Fisheries; and any considerable reverse in this branch of industry, occasioning, as it must, great privation and distress among our labouring population, as well as affecting to a considerable extent the trade of the Colony, must necessarily cause the Government, and all who consider it, much concern and sympathy;—and we thank your Excellency for the assurance that you will cause to be laid before us the interesting Reports of Captain Hamilton of H. M. S. *Hydra*, and other information on this important subject.

We regret with your Excellency the wide-spread pauperism which at present unhappily prevails throughout the country, arising from the causes to which your

Address to Governor, continued.

Excellency has referred. It is a matter which well deserves the serious consideration of the Legislature, to check as far as possible this growing evil which is almost unknown in any other of Her Majesty's Colonies; and we thank your Excellency that this House will be furnished by the Government with the amount of expenditure and all other information which can be afforded on this subject.

The necessity of providing means for the administration of Justice on the Labrador has, we believe, long existed; as also that of enforcing the collection of Customs' Duties on that coast. The absence of a system to accomplish this, has been the subject of complaint; and we trust that any measure introduced by the Government for these desirable ends, will, by the Legislature, receive every consideration.

We are quite sensible of the interest at all times manifested by your Excellency on the subject of direct Steam Communication with the Mother Country, as well as local Steam with the Out-ports; and we believe that the Government have, for the attainment of so desirable an object, done everything in its power to give effect to the wishes of the people in respect thereto; and while we cannot but lament the existence of those difficulties which have prevented its fulfilment, we are led to hope that so soon as the circumstances of the Colony enable the Government to overcome them, this subject will be favourably considered.

We are gratified to be informed by your Excellency that Major-General Doyle, on his inspection last year of the Volunteers, was so pleased with their appearance and general efficiency, which we have no doubt is mainly to be attributed to Captain Coen, and the pains bestowed by him in drilling and superintending them.

We agree with your Excellency that the introduction of water from Windsor Lake has been productive of great benefit and advantage to the inhabitants of this town,— decreasing the rate of insurance,—affording protection to property from fire,—and, above all,

Address to Governor, continued.

contributing so largely to the health and cleanliness of the people. And we are pleased to learn from your Excellency that the people of Harbor Grace have also established a Company for the supply of water to their town, and are likely to be shortly in the enjoyment of so beneficial an undertaking.

We are gratified to learn from your Excellency, that on the occasion of the International Exhibition in May last, medals were awarded for our specimens of Minerals, and also for our samples of Agricultural produce;—and we trust with your Excellency that such a circumstance will stimulate to further exertions those who are engaged in such pursuits, and lead to our mineral and agricultural resources becoming a profitable branch of industry for our people.

We are aware that Bills for the reduction of the interest on a portion of the Public Debt, and for a better regulation of the Currency, were introduced last Session, and we believe that should they again be brought before the Legislature they will receive proper consideration.

We thank your Excellency that the Accounts for the past and the Estimates for the present year will be laid before us. We regret that the Revenue was not as large as was anticipated, and we attribute this circumstance to the causes to which your Excellency has adverted.

We beg to thank your Excellency for the assurance of your hearty co-operation in all measures tending to the public welfare.

(Signed)

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber,
3rd February, 1863.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at half-past Eleven o'clock, A.M.

THURSDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1863.

House Meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.

Minutes read. The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

President informs the House that the Governor, when ready to receive the Address in reply, would communicate the same to the Council.

The Honorable the President informed the House that he had waited on His Excellency the Governor with reference to the Address of the Council, and that when His Excellency was prepared to receive it, he would communicate the same to the Council.

On motion made and seconded,—

House adjourns. The House adjourned until Saturday next, at half-past Eleven o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1863.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" ROBERT KENT.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

His Excellency the Governor having notified this House that he would be pleased to receive the Address of the Council at half-past Twelve o'clock, on this day,

House proceeds to theGovernment House with the Address.

At twenty minutes after Twelve o'clock, the House proceeded to the Government House with the Address.

House returns, and President reports the following reply.

At ten minutes before One o'clock, the House having returned, the Hon. the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words :—

Governor's reply.

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

I beg to thank you for the Address which you have just presented to me.

I felt confident that you would deplore, as we all must do, the failure of our fisheries, below averages in the years 1860 and 1861,—and much more serious and alarming last year,—productive of very calamitous results, causing a very large amount of expenditure for poor relief, and a drain on the finances of the Colony, which will require most serious consideration ; and I have no doubt that both branches of the Legislature will direct their early attention to the falling off of the Fisheries and the growing evil of Pauperism.

The collection of Customs' duties on the coast of Labrador, and the establishment of a less expensive mode of administering justice than was adopted many years ago in that locality, where crimes may be committed with impunity, and the laws set at defiance, will, I am sure, receive every consideration from you, as well as all the other matters of importance which will be submitted for your consideration.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" JOHN ROCHFORD.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" ROBERT KENT.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Saturday last were read.

Documents laid on the table of the House, for which *vide* Appendix.

The Hon Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table of the House the following Documents:

Reply to Address of Condolence on demise of the Prince Consort.

1. Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the demise of the late Prince Consort; dated 8th March, 1862.

Despatch relative to Council pay.

2. Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Sessional Allowance claimed by the Legislative Council; dated February, 1862.

Despatch relating to Union of North American Colonies.

3. Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing the Reply of His Grace to a Resolution of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to a Union of the North American Provinces.

Letter relative to Floral History of North America.

4. Letter from J. S. Macdonald to Sir Alexander Bannerman, on the subject of the Floral History of British North America, proposed to be published by Sir William Hooker, on certain terms.

Report of Captain Hamilton, on protection of fisheries

5. Report of Captain Hamilton, of Her Majesty's Ship *Vesuvius*, of his cruise on the Labrador and West Coast of Newfoundland, in charge of the Service of Protecting the Fisheries; dated October, 1862.

6. Report of Captain Hamilton, of Her Majesty's Ship *Hydra*, on his cruise on the South Coast of Newfoundland, in charge of the Service of protecting the Fisheries.

Report of Captain Hamilton, on protection of fisheries

7. Replies to Circulars from Secretary's Office, as to the mode of prosecuting the Fisheries at present in use.

Replies to Circulars, on the fisheries.

8. Copy of the Report of the General Superintendent of the Fisheries, for the year 1862.

General Superintendent of Fisheries' Report.

9. Report of Mr. Henry Knight, in charge of a Boat and Crew, for the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, in the Summer of 1862.

Repoct of Mr. H. Knight, on the fisheries.

10. Report of Mr. William Collins, in charge of a Boat and Crew, for the Protection of the Fisheries at and round the Island of Belle Isle; 1862.

Report of Mr. W. Collins, on the fisheries.

11. Report from S. Rendell, Esq., on the subject of Ice Houses at Petty Harbor and Magotty Cove, for Preservation of Bait, &c.

Report of S. Rendell on Ice Houses for preservingbait

12. Circular from Office of Colonial Secretary, and Replies from Chairmen of Roman Catholic Boards of Education, as to the establishment of a Depôt in St. John's, for Books and School Necessaries.

Circular from Secretary's Office, and Replies from Chairmen of the Roman Catholic Boards of Education.

13. Circular from Office of Colonial Secretary, and Replies from Chairmen of Protestant Boards of Education, as to the establishment of a Depôt in St. John's, for Books and School Necessaries.

Ditto ditto, and Replies from the Chairmen of Protestant Boards of Education.

14. Copy of Letter from Secretary's Office, and Public Notices on the Encouragement to Settlement upon the Wilderness Lands of the Colony; dated 22nd May, 1862.

Documents relative to settlement on the wilderness lands of the Colony.

15. Copy of Report of John Delaney, Esq., Post Master General, for the Year 1862; dated 23rd January, 1863.

Post Master's Report.

16. General Account of the Floating Dock with the Commercial Bank, to 31st October, 1862.

Floating Dock Account.

Cashier of Savings Bank Report.

17. Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, 31st December, 1862.

Union Bank statement of Affairs.

18. Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the Year ending 31st May, 1862.

Commercial Bank Statement.

19. Commercial Bank Statement, for the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

Abstract of Affairs of Newfld. M. A. Company.

20. General Abstract of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Correspondence with Secretary of British N. A. Association.

21. Correspondence with Secretary of British North American Association, lately established in London.

Despatch in reply to Address of Condolence, on demise of Prince Consort, read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the demise of the late Prince Consort, was read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris,—

Foregoing Documents relative to fisheries, to be printed.

Ordered—That the several foregoing documents laid upon the table of the House, having reference to the Fisheries, be printed.

Petition from Joseph Bacon.

Hon. Mr. White laid upon the table of the House a petition from Joseph Bacon.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris,—

Statements of Banks and Insurance Companies ordered to be printed.

Ordered—That the several foregoing Statements of the respective Banks and Insurance Companies be printed.

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

THURSDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*. Members present.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" ROBERT KENT.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents: Documents laid on the table of the House, for which *vide* Appendix.

1. Copy of Correspondence relative to the introduction into the General Post Office of the Money Order System with Prince Edward Island; dated 9th February, 1863. Correspondence relative to Money OrderSystem with P. E. Island.

2. Extracts from minutes of Council in relation to the proceedings at a Public Meeting, &c., on the subject of the Copper Currency; dated 8th September, 1862. Minutes of Council on Copper currency.

3. Copies of Awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, prior to the first day of January, 1861. Awards under Reciprocity Treaty, 1861.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. White, the petition of Joseph Bacon, on the subject of Schools, was read, and, Petition of Joseph Bacon, read.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the foregoing document, having reference to the Money Order System, was read by the Clerk. Document relative to Money Order System read.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message and Resolutions: Deputation from Assembly, with

Message and Resolutions.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the accompanying Resolutions:

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

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

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

Passed the House of Assembly, February 11th, 1863.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER, Speaker.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris,—

Committee appointed to act in conjunction with Committee of Assembly.

Ordered,—That a Committee be appointed by this House, to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Assembly, agreeably to the foregoing Resolutions; and,—

Committee.

Ordered,—That Hon. Messrs. Morris and Tessier be the Committee for that purpose; and that the following Message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them of the same:

Message to Assembly relative to foregoing.

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they concur in and agree to the Resolutions passed by the Assembly, on the appointment of a Committee to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Council, to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons,

praying for the favorable consideration of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for restoration of the subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and North America, via St. John's, and have appointed Honorable Messrs. Tessier and Morris Committee for that purpose.

Legislative Council,
12th February, 1863.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Sheriff's Amendment Bill, and Admiralty Bill brought up, and

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House, the following Bills: "A Bill entitled an Act to Amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Sheriffs," and a Bill entitled "An Act for vesting all Estates and Property occupied by or for the Naval Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom for the time being," which,—

Read 1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, were severally read a first time, and—

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" ROBERT KENT.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Thursday last were read.

Sheriff's Amendment Bill read second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Sheriffs," was read a second time, and Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Admiralty Property Bill read second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for vesting all Estates and Property occupied by or for the Naval Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office, or Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom for the time being," was read a second time, and Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Notice of motion for appointment of Committee on Contingencies.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a Committee on Contingencies for the present Session.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" ROBERT KENT. Members present.

The minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Sheriffs," Committee on Sheriff's Amendment Bill.

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

Ordered that the Report be received; and,— Report received.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for vesting all Estates and Property occupied by or for the Naval Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom, for the time being," Committee on Admiralty Property Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Chairman reports

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

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

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

Contingency Committee appointed.

Ordered,—That a Committee be appointed to Superintend the Contingencies of this House for the present Session; and,

Committee.

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

Documents laid on the table of the House, for which *vide* Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid on the table of the House the following documents:

Financial statement.

1. Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary of Newfoundland, for the Year 1862.

Assets and liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland.

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

Estimate for defraying Public Expenditure, 1863

3. Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the Year 1863.

Outport salaries.

4. Outport Salaries for the Year 1863.

Financial Statement for 1863.

5. Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the Year 1863.

Consolidated Account of current Receipts and Payments, 1862.

6. A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1862.

Statement of Public Debt, 1862.

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

Poor return.

8. Return of Expenditure for the Poor, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Labrador Bill brought up, and read first time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador," which was read a first time; and,

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.* Members present.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" ROBERT KENT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Sheriffs," was read a third time and passed; and, Sheriff's Act read third time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for vesting all Estates and Property occupied by or for the Naval Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom, for the time being," was read a third time and passed; and, Admiralty Bill read third time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and Labrador Bill read second time.

for the better Administration of Justice, at the Labrador," was read a second time, and,

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Report of joint Committee on Transatlantic Steam, presented.

Hon. Mr. Morris, from the Committee appointed by this House to prepare, in conjunction with the Committee of the House of Assembly, Addresses to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons, praying their favourable consideration of the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company, for a restoration of the Subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and America, via St. John's, reported the following Address, which was received and read by the Clerk:

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

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

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

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

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

That various untoward circumstances beyond the reach of any ordinary foresight, led to the abrogation

of this contract, and the Committee of the House of Commons, who inquired into the case, were so impressed with the difficulties the Company had had to contend with, that they recommended their claim for a restoration of the subsidy to the favourable consideration of Parliament.

Address continued.

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

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

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

We therefore pray that this important Mail and

Telegraph Service may be restored, and that the claims of the Galway Company may be duly recognized by the renewal of their contract.

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

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

Deputation from Assembly.

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

Message relative to appointment of Committee on the Fisheries.

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

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
17th February, 1863.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris,—

Committee of Council appointed to co-operate with the same.

Ordered,—That a committee of this House be appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Assembly, on the subject of the Fisheries, agreeably to the foregoing Message; and,

Committee.

Ordered,—That Hon. Messrs. Tessier, White, and Kent, be a Committee for that purpose ; and,

Message to Assembly acquainting them of the same.

That the following Message be sent to the Assembly, acquainting them of the same :

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint

the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message, that they have appointed Hon. Messrs. Tessier, White, and Kent, a Committee of their Body, to co-operate with the Committee of the Assembly, on the subject of the Fisheries, to meet in the Committee Room of the Council, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
17th February, 1863.

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

THURSDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" JOHN ROCHFORD.
" ROBERT KENT.
" EDWARD MORRIS. Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice, at the Labrador," Labrador Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Chairman reports

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received; and,

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

Water Company Amendment Bill brought up, and read first time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend certain Acts passed in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty, entitled respectively 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' 'An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-second Year of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' and 'An Act for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company,'" which was read a first time; and,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,—

Ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

Message from Assembly relative to Address to the Queen and House of Commons, on Transatlantic Steam.

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

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

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
17th February, 1863.

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

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

Message in reply thereto.

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint the

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

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
19th February, 1863.

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

FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" ROBERT KENT.
" EDWARD MORRIS. Members present.

The minutes of Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice, on the Labrador," was read a third time and passed; and, Labrador Bill read a third time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the Assem- Sent to the Assembly.

bly, with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Documents laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following documents:

Report of General Water Company for 1862.

Report of the General Water Company, for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1862; together with copies of Account Current, (1283.)

Water Company Act read a second time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend certain Acts passed in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty, entitled respectively 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' 'An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-second Year of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' and 'An Act for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company,'" was read a second time; and,

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1863.

House met.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" JOHN ROCHFORD.

The Minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend certain Acts passed in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Year of Her present Majesty, entitled respectively, 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' 'An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-second Year of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' and 'An Act for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company,'" Water Company Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Tessier moved the following Amendment after the word "purposes," at the end of the first section, add "Provided always, that the Annual Water Rates and Assessments to be levied and collected shall not at any time exceed the amount required to cover the annual Interest on the said Capital, and working and incidental Expenses of said Company," which, on question being put, was resolved in the negative. Amendment moved by Hon. Mr. Tessier. Negatived.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Amendments were proposed:

On the first line of the sixth Section, after the word "the," strike out the following words, "passing of this Act," and insert "next annual meeting of Stockholders," and, at the end of the same section, add as follows: "Provided that the present Directors shall continue in office until the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders, when the first election of a Director, under this Act, shall take place. Provided also, that in the event of the Office of any elected Director becoming vacant by his death, resignation, or absence from the Colony for six months, a successor to him shall be elected at a Special General Meeting of Stockholders, to be called for that purpose, and such successor shall hold Office until the second Annual Meeting Amendment moved by Hon. Mr. Stabb, and

Affirmed.

after his election," which, on question being put, were resolved in the affirmative.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received; and,—

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

Petition of Colonial and Continental Church Society, laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House a Petition of the Corresponding Committee, on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to notice.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" P. G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Monday last were read.

Water Company Bill read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Amend certain Acts passed in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty, entitled respectively 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' 'An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-second Year of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria,

entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' and 'An Act for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company,'" was read a third time and passed; and,

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly, with Message that this House had passed the same with some Amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto. Sent to Assembly.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message and Resolution: Message from Assembly, with Resolution, relative to joint Address of Council and Assembly on Transatlantic Steam.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly have passed the following Resolution, to which they request the consent of the Council:

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to forward the joint Address of the Council and Assembly to the Secretary of State, in relation to Transatlantic Steam, and that the Address to the House of Commons be intrusted to A. Shea, Esq., who is about proceeding to London, for presentation to that Body, should he deem it necessary so to do.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
24th February, 1863.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris,—

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

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message, that they consent to the Resolution of the Assembly sent up, and agree that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to forward the joint Address of the Council

and Assembly to the Secretary of State, in relation to Transatlantic Steam; and that the Address to the House of Commons be intrusted to A. Shea, Esq., who is about proceeding to London, for presentation to that Body, should he deem it necessary so to do.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
24th February, 1863.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to notice.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" EDWARD WHITE.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Hon. Mr. White asks leave to absent himself from Council.

Hon. Mr. White informed the House that business of a private nature would prevent him from attending in his place in the Council for some time, and requested leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, which was granted accordingly.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Bills for the concurrence of the House:

Bill for Reduction of Interest on Public Debt.

A Bill entitled "An Act to Reduce the Interest payable upon the Public Debt of the Colony, under

the Acts 19th Vic., Cap. 6, and 21 Vic., Cap. 3;" and a Bill entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency," which were severally read a first time, and—

and Currency Bill brought up, and severally read a first time.

Ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company," which,

Harbor Grace Water Company Incorporation Bill brought up, and read a first time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, was read a first time; and

Ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1863.

PRESENT:

The Hon. NICHOLAS STABB.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PETER G. TESSIER.

Members present.

At half-past 4 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Stabb, Senior Member present, took the Chair, and adjourned the House, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Thursday and Monday last were read.

Currency Bill read a 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency," was read a second time; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Fire Brigade Bill and Carbonear Street Act Amendment Bill brought up, and read 1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence two Bills, entitled respectively "An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," and "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provision in lieu thereof."

The same deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Message:

Message informing Council that Assembly had passed Amendments on Water Company Bill.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly have passed, without Amendment, the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Amend certain Acts passed in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Years of her present Majesty, entitled respectively 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' 'An Act to Amend an Act passed

in the Twenty-second Year of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' and 'An Act for the further Amendment of the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company.'"

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
3rd March, 1863.

Bill for Reduction of Interest on Public Debt read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Stabb moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Reduce the Interest payable upon the Public Debt of the Colony," and upon question being put, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents.	Non-Contents.
Hon. Messrs. STABB,	Hon. Messrs. MORRIS,
" KOUGH,	" KENT.
" TESSIER,	
" CLIFT.	

The Bill was then read a second time; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Carbonear Street Act Amendment Bill read 1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," was read a first time; and—

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Fire Brigade Bill read 1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," was read a first time; and—

Ordered to be read a second time on Friday next, and in the meantime be printed.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1863.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. The Hon. Messrs. NICHOLAS STABB.
" JAMES S. CLIFT.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.

Senior Member takes the chair. The Hon. Mr. Morris, the Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read. The minutes of Tuesday last were then read.

Documents laid on the table of the House, for which *vide* Appendix. Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following Documents:

Reports of Protestant and Roman Catholic Inspectors of Schools, for the Year 1862.

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

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received; and,—

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

Bill to amend Carbonear Street Act, read 2nd time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Reduce the Interest payable upon the Public Debt of the Colony, under the Acts 19th Vic. Cap. 6, and 21 Vic. Cap. 3,"

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Chairman reports

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof,'" was read a second time; and— Bill to Amend Carbonear Street Act read 2nd time

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

THURSDAY, 5th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*. Members present.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.

The minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent—

Ordered,—That the Reports of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Inspectors of Schools, for the Year 1862, be printed. Report of the School Inspectors to be printed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Harbor Grace Water Co. Bill read a 2nd time.

Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company," was read a second time ; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Currency Bill re-committed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency," was re-committed,

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill with an Amendment.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Currency Bill read 3rd time and passed.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to the Assembly.

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

The Amendment is as follows :

Amendment on same.

On the 3rd line of the 1st Section, after the word "accounts," insert "and the accounts of all Banking Companies incorporated by Act of the Local Legislature."

Act to Reduce Interest payable on Public Debt, read 3rd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Reduce the Interest payable on the Public Debt of the Colony, under the Acts 19 Vic. Cap. 6, and 21 Vic. Cap. 3," was read a third time and passed ; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly with message.

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

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

on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof,'" Act to amend Carbonear Street Act, committed.

Hon Mr. Kough in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment. Bill reported.

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

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

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House a Bill entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the Protection of Newfoundland,'" which was read a first time; and— Volunteer Bill brought up and read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

FRIDAY, 6th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*. Members present.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Committee on Harbor Grace Water Co. Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company,"

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received; and,—

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

Act to Amend Carbonear Street Act read 3rd time

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof,'" was read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to the Assembly.

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

Volunteer Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Continue an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the Protection of Newfoundland,'" was read a second time; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Fire Brigade Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," was read a second time; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

House adjourns,

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

MONDAY, 9th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*. Members present.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" PETER G. TESSIER.

The minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company," was read a third time and passed; and— Harbor Grace Water Company Bill read 3rd time

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," Fire Brigade Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with a certain Amendment. Chairman reports

Ordered that the Report be received; and— Report received.

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

The Amendment is as follows:

At the end of the second Section, add "Provided that in the absence of the Captain of either of the said Companies, when such Company shall be called out, Amendment to same.

the next in command of such Company shall, for the time being, be, and act as a Warden, in the place of such Captain."

Volunteer Bill committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Continue an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the Protection of Newfoundland,'"

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received; and—

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

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" JOHN ROCHFORT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" PETER G. TESSIER.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Monday last were then read.

Fire Brigade Bill read 3rd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An

Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," was read a third time and passed ; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sent to the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Continue an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth Years of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the Protection of Newfoundland,'" was read a third time and passed ; and—

Volunteer Bill read 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sent to Assembly with message.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's," which was read a first time ; and—

Sewerage Bill brought up, and read 1st time.

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

To be printed.

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

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly request that the Hon. the Legislative Council will grant permission to the Hon. Laurence O'Brien and the Hon. Patrick Kough, two of their Members, to come to a Special Committee of this House, to whom it was referred, to inquire into and report, by Bill or otherwise, the best means of promoting Agriculture in this Colony, to be examined in reference thereto.

Message from Assembly asking permission for Hon. L. O'Brien and Hon. Patrick Kough, to attend a Committee of Assembly on Agriculture.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
9th March, 1863.

And on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,—

The following Message was sent to the Assembly, in reply thereto :

Message in reply thereto, granting permission.

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message just sent up, that they have granted leave to the Hon. Laurence O'Brien and Patrick Kough, two of their Members, to attend, if they please, a Special Committee of the Assembly, to whom it was referred, to enquire into and report, by Bill or otherwise, the best means of promoting Agriculture in this Colony, to be examined in reference thereto, and that the Hon. gentlemen are willing to attend.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
11th March, 1863.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 12th MARCH, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" ROBERT KENT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" PATRICK KOUGH.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Wednesday last were then read.

Sewerage Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to Provide for the Sewerage of the Town of Saint John's," was read a second time ; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to Suspend the Operation of the 3rd Vic. Cap. 1, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony,'" which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Bill to Suspend Wolf Killing Bill read 1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the Trial of Offences committed, and of Causes of Action arising, on the Coast of Labrador," which was read a first time; and—

Bill to extend Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts read 1st time.

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

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 13th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" JOHN ROCHFORT.
" ROBERT KENT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's,"

Sewerage Bill committed.

Hon Mr. Rochfort in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received ; and—

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

Wolf Killing Suspension Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Suspend the Operation of the 3rd Vic. Cap. 1, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony,'" was read a second time ; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Extension of Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts' Bill read 2nd time

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the Trial of Offences committed, and of Causes of Action arising, on the Coast of Labrador," was read a second time ; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 16th MARCH, 1863.

There were present :

Members present.

The Hon. Messrs. MORRIS.
" STABB.
" TESSIER.
" KENT.

Adjourns for want of a quorum.

At twenty minutes to Five o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair, and declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum, until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 18th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*, Members present.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" JOHN ROCHFORT.
" EDWARD MORRIS.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Sewerage of the Town of Saint John's," was read a third time and passed; and— Sewerage Bill read 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Suspend the Operation of the 3rd Vic. Cap. 1, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony,'" Bill to Suspend Wolf Killing Act committed.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment. Chairman reports

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland Bill to extend Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts committed.

to the Trial of Offences committed, and of Causes of Action arising, on the Coast of Labrador,"

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill with a certain Amendment.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received; and,—

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

Report of Joint Committee on the Fisheries presented.

For Evidence on same, vide Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Tessier, from the Select Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the cause of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence on the various modes of Fishing in practice, presented the following Report, which was received and read, together with the Evidence, &c., taken before the Committee:

COMMITTEE ROOM, March 13, 1863.

The Select Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the cause of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence on the various modes of fishing in practice, now beg leave to report; and they would, in the first place, state that they issued a circular letter containing such questions as they thought best calculated to draw forth the information they sought and deemed most necessary to form correct conclusions thereon. Copies of said circulars were forwarded to various persons of experience and intelligence residing in the Outports, and the accompanying replies thereto have been received. The Committee have also had before them and examined several gentlemen of long experience in the fisheries who are at present residing in this town, —all of which evidence the Committee now have the honor of submitting to your honorable House.

On a subject of such grave importance to the best interests of this country and its dependencies, and on

which, from customs and practices of long standing, affecting diversely and unequally the whole people, it may be very naturally supposed that there are many points on which diversity of opinion prevails amongst them. The Committee have therefore approached their investigation with a due sense of the difficulties presented to them thereby, and therefore have taken up first those questions bearing on the general enquiry as appeared to them to admit of the least controversy. By reference to the printed circular it will be seen that the taking of caplin and using them for manure was the first question the Committee proposed to deal with; and on this subject there appeared such a concurrent and overwhelming testimony as to the injuries inflicted on the best interests of the fisheries that they feel no hesitation in recommending the prohibition of the practice forthwith. Report continued.

2d.—The use of cod-jiggers in catching fish is a practice, although nearly condemned, would appear to be at certain times, and in certain localities, unavoidable, as without their use a voyage would be nearly all lost, and also a sufficiency of fish for the people's own immediate use would not be obtainable. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that no cod-jiggers be permitted to be used on the fishing grounds of this Island after the caplin have struck in, and thence to the end of the season. The same prohibition to extend to the fishing grounds on the Labrador coast as far down as Huntingdon Island in Sandwich Bay; but North of that their use to be allowed at all times and in all places.

3d.—The use of bultows is another mode of fishing that of late years has been suggested to our people by the French, and is now quite as generally condemned as the two preceding ones; and it appears to the Committee to have a far more prejudicial effect on the aggregate catch, as by this mode of fishing the large mother fish is caught before it has time to spawn on its usual spawning beds,—thus depriving us of that won-

Report continued.

derful supply of germ from which all our wealth is obtained. The immediate and entire prohibition of this practice and method of fishing is strongly recommended.

4th.—The use of herring seines is a question that in dealing with the Committee feel the necessity of great prudence in the recommendation of any change in the present manner in which their use is regulated, and they humbly believe that the present Herring Act passed in the last session of your honorable House has in the main proved beneficial, but they would recommend that the time for prohibiting the taking of herring by seines on the Western coast be extended from the 20th October to the 20th April, as by this regulation the herring will have more time to deposit its spawn without interfering with the people in obtaining a timely and sufficient supply of bait for their own use. The Committee further recommend this Act be so amended as to prohibit the barring of herring only in creeks, coves, and inlets, where the place is resorted to for carrying on the cod-fishery on the coast of Labrador.

5th.—The use of cod seines, although on this mode of taking fish some of the committee have strcng objections, yet from the pretty general opinions in favour of their use, when confined to proper limits, they would confidently recommend that after the expiration of the next two fishing seasons no seine be allowed to be used the dimensions of which are over 100 fathoms in length and 70 feet in depth, and that they shall not be used on the customary fishing ledges or grounds so as to interfere with the hook-and-line men. These regulations not to extend to the Labrador.

6th.—Relative to the mode of salmon fishing, the Committee are of opinion and would recommend that no nets be allowed to be set in the mouths of rivers, known to be the resort of salmon, so as to obstruct the fish from free ingress and egress ; and also that no nets shall be permitted to be set on the cod fishing grounds

or hauling places, thereby obstructing the cod fishermen in their ancient privileges.

Report continued.

7th.—The use of cod nets is a mode of fishing the Committee think not injurious, provided the nets are set in such water as will not interfere with the cod-seine hauling or hook-and-line fishing ground; nor should they be allowed to be set in the mouths of bait-hauling coves, or other places where bait is usually obtained.

8th.—The cure of fish your Committee believe may be much improved by washing it immediately after it passes from the splitting knife, and salting while fresh. Cleanliness, with such judgment as our people possess in the working of it, secures at all times (except where unfavourable weather prevent) the desired improvement. The Committee are of opinion that the practice of pickling cod-fish, instead of salting it in bulk after the old fashion, is very pernicious. The fish so cured will not keep in humid climates, or stand a long sea-voyage; and they believe the only remedy to correct those evils and to secure a well-cured and marketable article rests with the purchaser in making a suitable distinction in the price. Another mode of curing fish, not practised to any extent heretofore in this country, has been suggested to the Committee by the Chairman of the Fishermen's Association, namely, that by smoking; and they believe that the erection of smoke-houses by the people themselves is so very inexpensive that its method might be carried on to a great extent and with considerable profit. The Committee would suggest that a small premium be allowed to any person who erects a smoke-house, and brings for sale fish of any kind properly cured to the value of £10.

9th.—The sale of bait to foreigners on the Western coast, in such enormous quantities as our enquiry affords ample evidence of, the Committee believe is the first and great cause of the decline of our shore fisheries; and they venture to hope they have suggested a remedy

Report continued.

in limiting the time for using seines, as recommended in their remarks on the fourth question of their investigation.

In concluding their Report, the Committee would beg leave to state that it is their unanimous opinion that unless an efficient coastal and land guard be established, to enforce such laws which are or may be enacted for the protection of the fisheries, it will be worse than useless to endeavor to carry them out by mere proclamation,—more especially the herring fishery.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RORKE, Chairman
STEPHEN MARCH,
EDWARD EVANS,
H. T. MOORE,
S. RENDELL,
ROBERT KENT,
P. G. TESSIER.

Board of Works Amendment Bill brought up and read 1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the 19th Year of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the Establishment of a Board of Works,'" which was read a first time; and—

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,—

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The same deputation, at the same time, delivered the following Message:

Message from Assembly with reference to Amendments of Council on Currency Bill.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they are unable to adopt the Amendments made by the Council in the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency," because such Amendments go beyond the original scope and object of the Bill, by rendering it compulsory upon private parties to adopt

the system established by the Bill in their private dealings.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
12th March, 1863.

Revenue Bill brought up, and read 1st time.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Message from Assembly.

The same deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Message:

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly request that the Legislative Council will furnish them with the Account of their Contingent Expenses for the present Session.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
16th March, 1863.

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Message to Assembly in reply to Message relative to Council's Amendment on Currency Bill.

Ordered,—That the following Message, in reply to the Message just sent up by the House of Assembly, relative to the Amendment made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency," be sent to the Assembly:

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message sent up, that they do not insist on the Amendment made by the Council in and upon the Bill entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency," and do withdraw the same.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
18th March, 1863.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to morrow, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 19th MARCH, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" JOHN ROCHFORT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Wolf Killing Suspension Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Suspend the Operation of the 3rd Vic. Cap. 1, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony,'" was read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to the Assembly.

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

Extension of Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts' Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the Trial of Offences committed, and of Causes of Action arising, on the Coast of Labrador," was read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly.

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

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House a Bill entitled "An Act to make further provision for the punishment of Persons convicted of certain Offences," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time; and—

Bill to make further Provision for Punishment in certain cases, read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The same deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Message:

Message from Assembly relative to Amendments by Council on Fire Brigade Bill.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," without Amendment.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
19th March, 1863.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House a Bill entitled "An Act to enable the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to hold certain Lands in Perpetuity," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, was read a first time; and—

Bill to enable St. John's Association in aid of Col. and and Con. Church Society to hold certain Lands in Perpetuity, bro't up and read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the 19th Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the Establishment of a Board of Works,'" was read a second time; and—

Board of Works Amendment Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on

Revenue Bill read 2nd time.

Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a second time; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Notice of motion to suspend 35th Rule.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the Suspension of the 35th Rule, for the remainder of the Session.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PATRICK KOUGH.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Thursday last were read.

Contingencies Report received and read.

The Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Select Committee appointed to report on the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, presented a Report of the same, which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, was received and read.

Board of Works Amendment Bill committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the Establishment of a Board of Works,'"

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment. Chairman reports

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

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the 35th Rule of this House was suspended for the remainder of the Session. 35th Rule suspended.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

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

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment. Chairman reports

Ordered that the Report be received. Report received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make further Provision for the Punishment of Persons convicted of certain Offences," Bill to provide Punishment for persons convicted in certain cases,

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Bill to enable the St. John's Association in aid of the Col. and Con. Church Society to hold Lands in perpetuity, read 2nd time, and— Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to enable the St. John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to hold certain Lands in Perpetuity," was read a second time; and—

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

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported, The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

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

Bill read 3rd time and passed. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

House goes into Committee of Privilege. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee of Privilege.

Hon. Mr. Kough in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House without Amendment. Chairman reports

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

The Report is as follows:

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, beg leave to Report that they have examined the Accounts of the Clerk, amounting to Eighty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence, and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amounting to Twenty-eight Pounds and Eight Pence, which they recommend to be paid. And the Committee further recommend that the Members and Officers of this House be paid for their services during the present Session, as follows: Contingencies Report.

The Hon. the President of the Council,	£200	0	0
Clerk and Master-in-Chancery,	350	0	0
Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod,	120	0	0
The Reporter,	125	0	0
The Doorkeeper,	50	0	0
The Assistant Doorkeeper and Messenger,	30	0	0
The Messenger,	25	0	0
The Proprietor of the "Times," for publishing Debates	40	0	0
The Proprietor of the "Newfoundlander," copying ditto.	30	0	0
The Proprietor of "Ledger," ditto ditto	30	0	0
J. W. McCoubrey, for Miscellaneous Printing	80	0	4
Probable cost of Printing and Binding Journals for the present Session, and overdrawn Account,	200	0	0
Clerk's Account for Contingencies	83	6	8
Usher of Black Rod's Account for Contingencies,	28	0	8

Sessional Allowance to Eight Members of Council, exclusive of the President, £42 each, less £34 deducted for non-attendance of Members, agreeably to a Resolution of this House, passed the 11th of May, A. D. 1860.	302 0 0
	£1693 7 8

(Signed) NICHOLAS STABB,
Chairman.
PETER G. TESSIER.
ROBERT KENT.

Council Chamber
19th March, 1863.

Notice of Address to Her Majesty the Queen; also, to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; also, an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his marriage.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1863.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" EDWARD MORRIS.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" PETER G. TESSIER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Indemnity Bill and Supply Bill brought up and severally read 1st and second time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence the following Bills: A Bill entitled "An Act to Indemnify Governor Sir Alexander Ban-

nerman, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of the Colony," and a Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, 1863, and for other purposes," which were severally read a first and second time; and—

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to Indemnify Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony," Indemnity Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment. Chairman reports

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

The Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, 1863, and for other purposes," Supply Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment. Bill reported.

Ordered that the Report be received. Report received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly.

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

Bill to provide for Protection of Wild Fowl brought up, and read 1st time and committed.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-second Year of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the Protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl and Preservation of Game,'" which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, was read a first and second time, and—

The House went into Committee on the same presently, Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly.

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

Message from Assembly relative to Council's Amendment on Bill to Extend Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.

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

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed, without Amendment, the Amendment of the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the Trial of Offences committed, and Causes of Action arising, on the Coast of Labrador."

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
20th March, 1863.

The Hon. the President informed the House that he had received the following communication from the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary :

Letter from Col. Sec. to President of Council, informing intention of Governor to prorogue, reported to Council.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
23rd March, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Members of the Legislative Council, that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to close the Third Session of the Eighth General Assembly on Wednesday next, 25th instant, at Two o'clock, P. M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the President
of the Legislative Council.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 24th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" JOHN ROCHFORT.

Members present.

The minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Stabb moved the adoption of an Address of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; also, an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his Marriage; which were severally read and adopted.

Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales, on his marriage, moved and adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Addresses be engrossed, and taken by a Deputation of this House to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty and to His Royal Highness.

Ordered,—That Messrs. Stabb, Kough, and Tessier, be the Deputation for that purpose.

The Addresses are as follows:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

Address to Her Majesty the Queen

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland beg to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with a renewed assurance of their most dutiful and loyal attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person, and to tender to Your Majesty their heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark,—a marriage that has given the most unfeigned satisfaction to all classes of Your Majesty's subjects. The Legislative Council also desire to offer their congratulations on the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice to His Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse; and they trust that the happiness of Your Majesty may be daily increased in witnessing that of Your Royal offspring,—a happiness which they must in a great measure owe to Your Majesty's care and goodness, and to the bright and holy example set them by Your Majesty and the ever-to-be-lamented the late Prince Consort.

[Passed the Legislative Council, March 24, 1863.]

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—

Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland beg to offer to Your Royal Highness their respectful and sincere congratulations on Your Royal Highness's auspicious marriage with a Princess of the illustrious House of Denmark, and to express a fervent hope that Your Royal Highness and Your Royal Bride may be blessed with many years of unalloyed happiness. The visit of Your Royal Highness to this Colony will ever remain a bright spot in the memory of its people; and the Legislative Council feel assured that from no part of Her Majesty's dominions will more fervent prayers or sincerer wishes ascend for the happiness of Your Royal Highness than from this land.

The Legislative Council respectfully beg to tender their congratulations to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

[Passed the Legislative Council, March 24, 1863.]

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Contingencies Bill brought up and read 1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," which was read a first time; and—

Message to Assembly in reply thereto.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Message in reference thereto, was sent to the Assembly:

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they cannot agree to the Contingencies Bill sent up for concurrence, because it does not include the Sessional Allowance to the Honorable the President and Members of the Council, conformably with the Report of the Select Committee of their Body on the Contingencies of the Session, and

Message to Assembly continued.

adopted and passed by the Council. The Council cannot but regard this omission as a departure from the Agreement made at the suggestion of the Assembly, as contained in their Message of the 17th of June, 1861, and assented to in the Council's reply thereto of the 18th of June, 1861, to refer the matter in dispute to the judgment of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and to abide by his determination thereon, which determination the Council consider unequivocally in their favor. The Council would observe that on such reference being agreed to by both Branches of the Legislature, they consented to pass two Contingency Bills providing for pay to the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly,—the latter of which contained a clause that the President and Members of the Council should be paid for that and the preceding Session, provided the opinion of his Grace should be in their favor.

Whilst the Council cannot assent to the Contingencies Bill in its present shape, yet, to prevent inconvenience to the Officers and Servants of the Legislature, they are prepared to pass a Bill providing for the payment of all the Contingencies of the Session, exclusive of Members' pay, or they will join in any Address to His Excellency that these Contingencies may be paid, and undertake to indemnify the Governor for the same.

The Council, with a view of terminating the dispute between the two Branches of the Legislature, are willing to forego all claim for past and future services, on condition that the House of Assembly forego their claim for the present and all future Sessions.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
24th March, 1863.

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Resolutions were read and adopted :

Resolved,—That the Legislative Council acknowledge the services of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in investigating the case submitted to the judgment of His Grace by this House and the Assembly, with reference to the subject of Sessional Pay to Members of the Council, and beg to tender to His Grace their most respectful thanks for his despatch, and the trouble which he has taken in the matter.

Resolution conveying thanks of the Council to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his Despatch on Sessional pay.

Resolved,—That a Deputation of the Council wait on His Excellency the Governor, and request him to be pleased to forward a copy of the foregoing Resolution to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Messrs. Stabb, Kough, and Tessier, be the Deputation for that purpose.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 25th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" JOHN ROCHFORT.
" PETER G. TESSIER.
" NICHOLAS STABB.
" PATRICK KOUGH.
" ROBERT KENT.

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb informed the House that he had waited on His Excellency the Governor, and that His Excellency would be prepared to receive the Addresses of the Council to Her Majesty the Queen, and His

Mr. Stabb informs the House at what time the Governor will receive Addresses to the

Qu en and Prince of Wales; also, Resolutions to Duke of Newcastle

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and also the Resolutions of the Council, for transmission to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, at twenty minutes before Two o'clock, P. M.

Deputation return, and Report.

At five minutes before Two o'clock, the Deputation having returned from the Government House, the Hon. Mr. Stabb reported to the House that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to receive the said Addresses, and would transmit the same to Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the next Packet for England.

His Excellency had also been pleased to say that he would, by the next Mail, transmit to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the Resolutions of the Council, thanking His Grace for the trouble he had taken in the question of Sessional Allowance to the Members of the Council.

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

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

Bills assented to.

An Act granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

An Act to collect Duties and provide for the Administration of Justice on the Labrador.

An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland.

An Act to Amend the Acts for the Establishment of the St. John's Water Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company.

An Act to provide for the Sewerage of St. John's.

An Act to Amend the Act for the Establishment of the Board of Works.

An Act to Continue the Act providing for a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland.

An Act to establish a Fire Brigade in St. John's.

An Act to Amend the Carbonear Street Act.

An Act to Amend the Act regulating the Appointment of Sheriffs.

An Act to provide for the further Punishment of certain Offences.

An Act to Amend the Act for the Protection of Wild Fowl.

An Act to suspend the Operation of the Wolf-killing Act.

An Act to invest certain Property in the Lord High Admiral.

An Act to enable the Colonial and Continental Church School Society to hold certain Lands in perpetuity.

An Act to Reduce the Interest on the Public Debt.

An Act to regulate the Currency.

An Act to Indemnify His Excellency for certain Monies paid on account of the Public Service.

An Act for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for 1863.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

SPEECH.

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

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

As the Third Session of the Eighth General Assembly of this Colony will be terminated to-day by Prorogation, I am happy to be enabled to relieve you from further attendance; and it affords me satisfaction to express my acknowledgments for the great attention

Governor's Speech continued.

you have shown to your Legislative duties. The Session has been comparatively a short one; but quite long enough to enable you to pass twenty Acts, to which I have been happy to give my assent.

Several of them had, for some time, been called for, and I have no doubt these measures will be attended with beneficial results. As you, however, have been instrumental in passing them, and their enactments have been fully discussed in your presence, it is needless for me further to allude to them in detail. I cannot, however, help expressing satisfaction at seeing a Bill passed by you to provide for the Sewerage of the town; and that there is now a prospect of the removal of those nuisances which were so much complained of by ourselves, and deservedly commented on by every stranger who visited St. John's. Imperfect drainage has everywhere been proved to be a fertile source of disease, spreading contagion and death along with it, to a fearful extent, and it is the duty of those who have the power, to give every facility to a populous community to adopt habits which will contribute to their health; so that, with good drainage, and the blessing of a plentiful supply of water, there can be nothing to prevent the dwellings of the humblest from being kept clean.

You have, I observe, passed the Bill to provide for the collection of the Revenue, and for the better administration of Justice at the Labrador. Difference of opinion may exist as to the policy of introducing such a measure, but the Government considered it just and expedient. A similar one was passed many years ago, but the machinery was found too expensive, and it fell to the ground; and I quite coincide in the views expressed by my predecessor, Governor Darling, in a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, of date the 31st day of August, 1856, in which he alludes to two measures which it seemed to him that "common justice to the inhabitants at large required"—one relative to the expense of the Police of St. John's, its streets, and local objects generally;—the other "to

compel the lucrative import trade carried on on the coast of Labrador, to contribute, in its fair proportion, to the Colonial Revenue," so that large mercantile houses, whose principals reside in England, and numerous transient traders, from the British American Provinces and the United States, should not be exempted from those duties which residents in Newfoundland are compelled to pay at the Colonial Custom-houses. The Government can only hope that the Labrador Bill will, in due time, be productive of much good; as it provides for the administration of justice, although necessarily on a limited scale, yet sufficient, it is believed, to deter many from committing crimes which have hitherto gone unpunished; for however anxious some of the respectable local magistrates may have been to perform the duties appertaining to their offices, the distances from the residences of each other are so great, and the communication so difficult, that their authority must, necessarily, be confined to a circle of a few miles in the vicinity of their own dwellings.

Governor's Speech continued.

At the opening of the session of 1862, I stated that "*a very large proportion of the Revenue would be required that year, as in the former one, for the relief of the poor, and even to able-bodied men who, during the then past spring and summer, could not earn sufficient for the subsistence of themselves and their families during the passing winter.*"

The statement which I then made has proved but too correct; the expenditure for poor relief has been very great, and the continuance of such a system for a few years longer will bring ruin and bankruptcy on the colony. The question of Poor Relief is not a *party* one, and whatever government may be in power, they will have a right to expect the whole community to use their best endeavors to remedy an evil which has been fast demoralizing the people, checking the spirit of enterprise, and preventing the development of resources which are known to exist.

The Honorable Chairman of the Committee that was appointed to enquire into the causes of the decline of

Governor's Speech continued.

the fisheries, was so kind as to send me a printed Circular, containing nine queries issued by the Committee, with the request that I would give such answers as I might consider proper,—which I was happy to comply with, although any information I could give was, of course, very imperfect. The Committee appear to have acted wisely by first directing their enquiries to those modes of fishing which are alleged to be prejudicial to the general interests, and require legislation to remedy. Having merely glanced at the Report of the Select Committee, which has been printed, I can only regret that their investigation was necessarily so limited; but they have conducted it in a very business-like manner, and are, in my opinion, entitled to the thanks of the community. The Fishery question is a large one, and I hope and believe that the information already acquired by the Committee will lead to a much wider field for investigation, so that our Colony may become better known by directing public attention to the vast extent of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, possessing advantages which are superior to any which exist in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions for the prosecution of that branch of industry on which the prosperity of this Colony so much depends.

I have frequently alluded to encouragement being given to Agriculture, and last Session remarked that "the cultivation of every patch of ground must prove advantageous to the Colony." The Committee which was appointed to enquire into that interesting branch of industry, have also terminated their labours; and I trust their Report will meet with the attention and consideration which its importance demands; and to them, also, I think the community are indebted.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have to thank you, in the name of the Queen, for the Supplies you have granted for Her Majesty's Service, and the Government will take care that the money you have voted shall be appropriated as directed.

Governor's Speech continued.

In answering the Address which you presented early in the Session, I expressed a sanguine hope that we should have Steam Communication with the Outports sooner than was then anticipated; and it is gratifying to find that you have provided the supplies to accomplish an object which the Legislature and the community are so desirous of promoting;—and nothing will be wanting on the part of the Government to carry out their wishes; and there can be no doubt that, ere long, the advantages of Local Steam will be duly appreciated, bringing into closer contact, as it will do, the Merchants and Planters,—facilitating the transit of our staple produce to the Export Stores, and tend to equalize the prices of provisions, and gradually remove those disadvantages which our Outport fishermen at present labour under by their distance from, and want of communication with, the Capital.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am sure it has afforded you gratification to embrace the opportunity of offering your congratulations on the auspicious event which has created so much joy in England,—the marriage of the Heir Apparent, to an accomplished and amiable lady, the Princess Alexandra, a branch of the Royal House of Denmark. Your congratulatory Addresses will be forwarded to the Colonial Minister for presentation, and I am confident that the people of Newfoundland will unite with Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of her dominions in fervent wishes that the union of the Prince and Princess of Wales may be a long and happy one.

I have now only again to thank you for the attention you have paid to your Sessional duties; and on returning to your respective homes to attend to your various avocations, I sincerely hope that you and your families may enjoy happiness and prosperity.

Prorogation.

The Hon. the President of the Council then said it is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the 30th day of June next, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

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

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 149. DOWNING STREET, 8th March, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have received and laid before the Queen, the Address of Condolence which has been presented to Her Majesty by the Legislative Council of Newfoundland.

I have to request that you will cause the Council to be informed that the Queen was pleased to receive the Address very graciously, and that Her Majesty deeply appreciates the feelings of sympathy and attachment which it expresses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor
SIR A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 2.

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

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 146. DOWNING STREET, February, 1862.

SIR,—

I have received and given my best attention to your Despatch, No. 84, of the 19th of December, accompanied by proceedings both of the Legislative Council and of the Assembly of Newfoundland, on the subject of the Sessional Allowances claimed by the Legislative Council.

I am very sensible of the honor which the Legislative Council and Assembly have done me, in wishing me to furnish a decision of the question on which they have been unable to agree.

I do not feel that it would become me to undertake the office of an actual Arbitrator between the two Branches of the Legislature; but, since they have desired to know my sentiments, I have enquired into the practice in the principal neighboring Provinces, and I find that in Canada, Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, the members of the Legislative Council receive precisely the same personal allowances as the members of the Assembly. In Canada this course is fixed by a permanent Act, and in New Brunswick, it is at the commencement of each Parliament enacted for the whole duration of that Parliament, so as to extend to the Council the courtesy of settling the matter once for all, and preclude its annual discussion.

Seeing such powerful and uniform precedents, and considering that a perfect equality, in respect of personal allowances of the present nature, would seem best calculated to maintain the desirable harmony of feeling between co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, I am bound to say that my opinion would be in favor of following the same course in Newfoundland.

I will only add that I shall be very glad if this view should appear to both Chambers in Newfoundland sufficiently reasonable to induce them to adopt it, and thus put an end to a difference which they have manifested their desire to bring to a conclusion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor
SIR A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 3.

Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing the Reply of His Grace to a Resolution of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to a Union of the N. A. Provinces.

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 168. DOWNING STREET, 6th July, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a Resolution which appears to have been passed by the Assembly of Nova Scotia last year, and which has lately been sent to me for consideration; and I also enclose a copy of the answer which I have made on the subject to the Earl of Mulgrave.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor
SIR A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

NOVA SCOTIA.

In the House of Assembly, Monday, 15th April, 1861, the Honorable the Provincial Secretary moved that the House do come to the following Resolution :—

Whereas the subject of a Union of the North American Provinces, or of the Maritime Provinces of British America, has been from time to time mooted and discussed in all the Colonies.

And whereas, while many advantages may be secured by such a union, either of all these Provinces or of a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies, and by free communication with the Imperial Government ; therefore—

Resolved—That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with His Grace the Colonial Secretary, and His Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the other North American Provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and the opinions of the other Colonies, with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest.

Which Resolution being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

[Copy.]

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 182. DOWNING STREET, 6th July, 1862.

MY LORD,—

I have duly received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 47, of the 21st May, accompanied by a copy of a Resolution which was passed in the House of Assembly on the 15th of April, 1861, relative to an amalgamation of part or all of the British Provinces in North America. The Resolution points out that the question might be considered either of a distinct union of the Maritime Provinces, or of a general union of them with Canada, and suggests that it

might be desirable, upon so important a subject, to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and to promote a consultation between the leading men of the Colonies.

Your Lordship explains that for various reasons your Government were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to act on this Resolution last year, but that they now wish it to be brought under consideration.

No one can be insensible to the importance of the two measures which are alluded to, and I am far from considering that they do not form a very proper subject for calm deliberation. They are, however, of a nature which renders it especially fit that if either of them be proposed for adoption, it should emanate, in the first instance, from the Provinces, and should be concurred in by all of them which it would affect. I should see no objection to any consultation on the subject amongst the leading members of the governments concerned; but whatever the result of such consultation might be, the most satisfactory mode of testing the opinion of the people of British North America would probably be by means of Resolution, or Address, proposed in the Legislature of each Province by its own Government.

Beyond this expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the preliminary steps which might be taken towards the decision of this great question, I am not prepared to announce any course of policy upon an invitation proceeding from one only of the British North American Provinces, and contained in a Resolution of so general and vague a character as that which you have transmitted to me. But if a Union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed, with the concurrence of all the Provinces to be united, I am sure that the matter would be weighed in this country, both by the public, by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government, with no other feeling than an anxiety to discern, and to promote, any course which might be the most conducive to the prosperity, the strength, and the harmony of all the British communities in North America.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Mulgrave,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 4.

Despatch from the Governor General of Canada relative to Floral History of British North America, proposed to be published by Sir Wm. Hooker upon certain terms.

[Copy.]

QUEBEC,
13th November, 1862.

SIR,—

I some time since received a communication from Sir William Hooker, Curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, requesting me to bring under the notice of the Government of this Province the proposition to compile and publish a scientific account of the Flora of British North America.

I have the honor to enclose for your information a private Report from the head of the Administration here, stating his willingness to propose to Parliament a vote for defraying in part the expense of the proposed publication, and suggesting the contributions which might be made by the other Colonies of British North America towards the object.

I shall feel much obliged if you will let me know whether your Administration would feel disposed to recommend the Parliament of your Colony to assist, and to what extent, in this desirable object.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

His Excellency
The Governor of Newfoundland.

Memorandum in reference to Sir W. J. Hooker's communication to His Excellency the Governor-General.

[Copy.]

The value, in an economical as well as in a scientific point of view, of a Flora of British North America, upon the plan proposed, would be considerable; and as there seems but slight hope of its being undertaken, for a long time to come, without assistance from some public source, it appears to be a question quite worthy of the attention of the Government to consider whether its publication could be accomplished without involving a larger expenditure of public money than the country could reasonably devote to it.

The expenses of the undertaking, in so far as it is proposed they should be defrayed by Government, might, from the data before me, be estimated nearly as follows:

The "Flora of British North America" meant to include Newfoundland and British Columbia, as well as Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; would occupy probably three 8vo. volumes of about 500 pages each. These would be prepared for publication by Dr. Hooker (understood to have the materials already by him,) for a fee of £150 per volume, to include all expenses of authorship and correction of the press, inde £450.

Besides which, each volume would be accompanied with about 50 illustrations of a plain, useful character, executed in outline lithograph, costing Government for Artists' work about £50 per volume, inde £150.

Author's and Artists' labour being thus provided for, publication and sale to the public at a certain reasonable price to be fixed, say 20s. per volume, including plates, would be secured by Government's subscribing for 100 copies of the work for its own use, say 300 volumes at 20s., £300 0 0

Total cost to Government, £900 0 0 Stg.

Now, if this amount were to be jointly contributed by the various Provinces and Colonies, each paying its fair proportion, say—

£300 Canada, (one-third,)	£300	0	0
£225 each, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,	450	0	0
£75 each, Newfoundland and British Columbia —one-twelfth each,	150	0	0
	£900	0	0

In that case the undertaking might be carried out without imposing an undue burden on any one of the Provinces, especially as the expenses might probably be distributed over a couple of years.

It could not reasonably be expected that Canada alone should undertake the entire cost of a work in which the other Provinces ought to feel just the same interest, and from which they would derive quite as much benefit as herself; and the first step to be taken on the part of this Province would seem to be, to ascertain through the proper channel, whether or not the others would be disposed to divide with us the expenses of the undertaking.

(Signed) J. S. MACDONALD.

9th November, 1862.

No. 5.

Report of Captain Hamilton, of Her Majesty's Ship "Hydra," of his cruize on the South Coast of Newfoundland, in charge of the Service of Protecting the Fisheries, &c.

[Copy.]

H. M. S. "Hydra,"
St John's, Newfoundland,
30th June, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you, that in my last cruize on the South Coast, I visited St Pierre, Grand Bank, Harbor Breton, Bay of Despair, Gaultois, (Hermitage Bay,) Burgeo, Great Lawn, Little St Lawrence, Burin, Trepassey, and by boat or personal communication with Little Lawn, Great St. Lawrence, Dalean Bay.

2. At Harbor Breton, Bay of Despair, Gaultois and Burgeo, and the intervening coast up to La Poile, the Cod Fishery is carried on all the winter; but this winter's catch has been below the average. In Bay of Despair and Hermitage Bay, they fish in 150 and 200 fathoms of water, and the Hermitage Bay men, I was informed at Burgeo, prefer fishing in that depth to shoaler water.

3. The French Bankers were returning in numbers to St. Pierre, with their early catch, which had been very fair, and for their supply of Caplin Bait for the summer fishing. Owing to the bad season last year, I was informed that only one hundred, instead of one hundred and forty vessels, as usual, had come from France this year. This was confirmed by the number of large boats still hauled up, with their winter covering of boughs on,—which would not have been the case had the usual number of vessels arrived.

4. In Fortune Bay complaints were made of the use of the Bultow by our own fishermen, and Mr. Evans, of Grand Bank, told me he had seen large numbers of the mother fish, full of spawn, brought in. I believe our own men acknowledge the impolicy of it, but plead necessity. I recommended the complainants to petition their Legislature, as it was not illegal. I am told the French have abolished the use of it in the vicinity of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

5. Herring had been most abundant this year in Fortune and Hermitage Bays;—in the latter immense numbers had been driven on shore, probably by a whale, six of which have been taken this year in that Bay. (We saw large numbers spouting) Each produces 10 or 12 tons of oil, and is considered worth £100 Sterling. Immense quantities of herring had been taken to St Pierre for bait, and sold as low as a franc a barrel. I need scarcely say the traffic in bait is openly carried on to an immense extent along the South Coast, in the vicinity of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and forms one of the principal means of living to the inhabitants.

6. The caplin did not strike in on the coast till about the 15th to 20th, being a week later than usual;—up to which time the fishery had been but poor,—but it then became remarkably good, and I was informed gave promise of being the best season, both in quantity and quality of fish, for many years; even the fishermen, who seldom speak sanguinely, were very well satisfied with their

prospects. In passing Cape St. Mary's, there were an immense number of small schooners, about thirty tons, fishing and apparently doing well. At Trepassey the catch was very good, although it had only commenced on the 15th. The difference in time in the commencement of the fishing along the South Coast varies very much. Commencing from Trepassey—June 1st, the usual date of commencing—off Cape Pine and St. Mary's, May 20th is about the usual period. At St. Lawrence, Lawn, Lamaline, May 1st is about the usual period, and at Grand Bank and Fortune, by an arrangement amongst themselves, April 10th is fixed as the day for commencing; while from Harbor Breton to LaPoile, the fishery is carried on throughout the year. The Winter catch is generally larger than the Summer.

7. I saw no French boats on our grounds, and one boat hauling caplin in Little Lawn was the only encroachment I heard of on the part of the French, in reply to my enquiries. I think they are too well supplied by our own people to have any object in doing so. In the autumn, I was informed they frequently proceed to the Barrachois, near Grand Bank, and dig for bait, which is contrary to the Treaty.

8. One complaint was made of a violation of the 4th section of the Fishing Act of this year, by a man living in a small cove; but he could not prove the bait was intended for exportation, nor do I think, in the constant dense fogs that prevail in the caplin season on the South Coast, a violation of that portion of the Act could be proved, from the impossibility of tracing the boats after leaving their hauling place.

9. As you requested, I made enquiries as to the working of the Colonial Act, 21st Vic., Cap. 2. The larger size for the mesh of the herring nets, was the only objection I heard urged against it.

10. At Harbor Breton I received a requisition (a copy of which I enclose,) from Mr. Gaden, the Sub-Collector of Customs, to assist him in enforcing the law. From the evidence brought before me, the master of the vessel had sold large quantities of rum at the Island of Sagona, for fish, thereby causing a great deal of intoxication and disorder among the inhabitants of that Island—some 200 in number—and where no Magistrate or influential person resides. This being in direct violation of the Imperial Act, 8 and 9 Vic.,

Cap. 93, Sec. 28, for regulating the trade of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad, I acceded to Mr. Gaden's request, and started from Harbor Breton with the intention of proceeding to Belloram, but a dense fog obliged me to return ; and in consequence of fresh information Mr. Gaden received, I gave him the Cutter, under command of Lieutenant Smith, to visit Little Harbor in Delean Bay, about seven miles away—there he ascertained the schooner, which was commanded by a noted smuggler on that coast, named Dunn, a Nova Scotian, had left the day before for Passage. I believe a very considerable amount of illegal trading to be carried on along the South Coast by Nova Scotians, and American vessels, not entering at the Custom House for the District, by which the Colony is defrauded of considerable revenue, and the Merchants of thefish to which they are entitled, after supplying the people with the outfit to enable them to prosecute the fishery ; and a very demoralizing system consequently arises on both sides—the Merchants charging largely to cover bad debts, and the people, knowing it, evade payment when they can by disposing of their fish to the illegal traders, (who, giving no credit, cannot lose,) and pleading a bad catch to the Merchant who has supplied them with their outfit.

As a proof, I give the price of Pork and Flour at the Outports, and at St. John's :

Outports.	St. John's.
Pork—£6 10s.	Pork—£3 10s.
Flour— 2 8s.	Flour— 1 15s.

The freight to the Outports being a very small portion of the margin.

At Sandwich Bay, last year, a barrel of Pork cost £7 10s , a price which obliged the people to half starve themselves, as it was a bad season.

The only remedy I can see, would be a Colonial Cruizer—local knowledge being essential, and the harbours frequented by the traders being small,—or an increase to the staff of the Custom House authorities in the various districts.

11. I have already verbally informed your Excellency that I visited St. George's Bay, LaPoile, Fortune, Great St. Lawrence,

and St. Mary's, in May, and that nothing worthy of notice occurred.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. VESEY HAMILTON,
Captain and Senior Officer,
Newfoundland.

His Excellency
SIR A. BANNERMAN,
Governor of Newfoundland.

[Copy.]

HARBOR BRETON, Fortune Bay,
11th June, 1862.

SIR,—

Having received information that a schooner from Nova Scotia had arrived at the Island of Sagona, on a trading voyage, with a general cargo, the master of which had broken bulk and disposing of the said cargo without having entered at any Custom House in this Colony, and also having been informed that there was a large quantity of rum and other articles on board, which are subject to duty, I most respectfully beg leave to request you will be good enough to give me your assistance to enable me to enforce the laws of the Customs.

I have recently heard that the Schooner has left Sagona, and gone to either St. Jaques or Belloram, which places I have no means of visiting unless you comply with my request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. E. GADEN,
Sub-Collector.

Captain HAMILTON,
H. M. S. "Hydra,"
Harbor Breton.

P. S.—I omitted to mention that the above vessel has not paid the Light due.

No. 6.

Report of Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. "Vesuvius," of his cruize on the Labrador and West Coast of Newfoundland, in charge of the Service of Protecting the Fisheries, &c.

[Copy.]

H. M. Ship "Vesuvius,"
St. John's, Newfoundland,
October, 1862.

SIR,—

It is with very great regret I have to inform your Excellency of the total failure of the Herring Fishery on the Labrador Coast this summer, and also of the very indifferent Cod Fishery, which I do not think can average 20 quintals a man along the whole coast from Blanc Sablon to Cape Harrison,—the catch varying from 5 quintals a man at Square Island to about 90, 50 miles North of Cape Harrison, the largest that has come to my knowledge. [Cape Harrison was only rounded at the end of July, on account of the ice.] This latter catch was entirely taken by jigging, as no bait could be procured; but the fish were very numerous up there, but of a very inferior quality; while it is a curious fact that caplin (bait) has been on the rest of the coast in larger quantities, and for a longer period, than for many years, but no fish.

The fishermen attribute the scarcity to the unusual quantity of field ice that has been met with this year, particularly as large numbers of dead fish have been seen floating on the surface. I can scarcely agree with them, as the fish to the Northward of Cape Harrison were caught among floating pieces of floe ice, and the temperature of the water the same as last year, and field ice was then, from Domino, Lat. 51°, July 7, seen within a week of the latest date this year, and the number of bergs this year was few in comparison with last.

The fishery on the North East portion of the French Shore has also been quite as indifferent; while on the West Coast, from Ferrolle to Cape Ray, it has been the best season they have had for

very many years, averaging, I estimate from reports, about 150 quintals a man, at least; while on the Newfoundland portion of the Labrador Shore, very little fish came in till the bait had left; but to the Westward, in the vicinity of Salmon Bay, the Nova Scotian and American schooners that follow the fish had done very well.—The feeling of despondency on the coast was very great, with so little provision made for the approaching winter, particularly among the winter residents.

1. I enclose a list of the stations visited this year, with a few remarks on the Western French Shore, where I found, as a rule, the feeling between the French and our own people was a very friendly one.

2. There have been no French trespassers on the Labrador coast this year, owing probably to the sufficiency of employment, arising from the large catch on their own shore—not even to haul for caplin. I was, however, informed that several had come over again last year, when it was known that the "Hydra" had gone to the Northward.

3. I am glad to be able to inform your Excellency that there has been no renewal of the political and religious animosities that prevailed so much last year; and most of the disputed cases that I have adjudicated on would probably have not occurred had the season been a good one, (except at Battle Harbour); and in all cases where both parties resided in Newfoundland, I referred them to their own civil authorities, and those who came before me in the Straits of Belle Isle, I referred to Mr. March; and as they were mostly disputes in which natives of other Colonies were concerned, I would beg to suggest to your Excellency that the Superintendent of Fisheries should be directed to hold a Magisterial Court at the places he visits, and to give notice to that effect, as the people pleaded ignorance of his being a Magistrate;—the 10th of August being the time when contracts cease between employers and employed, and I believe some very unfair dealings occur.

I also think that more benefit would arise to the Colony if the 2½ months during which that Officer is employed was to commence on the 1st of July, and terminate in the middle of September, instead of as at present, as no French encroachments ever commence before the 15th of July, and last for probably about a month in the

Straits of Belle Isle ;—and he would be very usefully employed during the remaining time in the vicinity of Battle Harbour, (which retains its reputation of being the most lawless and disorderly place on the whole coast,) Salt Ponds, and Square Island, in preventing breaches of the peace between Nova Scotians, Americans, and Newfoundlanders, about barring herring, and in settling minor disputes.

In Battle Harbour, numerous thefts of herring nets occurred. Another robbery was by a Southerner, (as those who return to Newfoundland are called,) who went up Lewis' inlet and broke open and took everything from the winter house of one of the residents. Fortunately it was discovered, and the things were returned before he sailed. Unfortunately, for the furtherance of justice, the aggrieved man would not complain to me. Two cases occurred of Southern-men hiring houses and rooms for the summer, from winter residents, (in one case a poor widow, and in the other, old people,) and refusing to pay the rent, on which the unfortunate parties principally depended for their winter support. To settle this matter, I had to walk four or five miles, the "Vesuvius" not being able to get nearer Battle Harbour; and only for the hardships of the case, I would not have interfered; as I must here express to your Excellency (as I did last year) how insufficient the powers of a Magistrate are for an unsettled coast, and how impossible it is to comply with all the legal forms laid down for an English Magistrate, particularly with regard to the evidence of the portion of the population of Irish descent, whose talent in evading direct answers has not deteriorated by migration. One case was paid from fear, in the other I seized sufficient fish to do so, as the man would make no arrangement.

The small vessel employed by the Superintendent would lay in all the small Coves where these things occur, and I have decided not to act again as a Magistrate in these minor cases, as I find it impossible to do so satisfactorily, except in aggravated cases in which there can be no legal doubt.

4. The illegal sale of spirits by American, Nova Scotian, and Canadian traders, is a great source of demoralization on the Labrador, (the people purchasing spirits with fish which ought to go to their suppliers ;) and if it is the intention of the Newfoundland Government to establish Custom Houses there, I would beg to

suggest to your Excellency the necessity of those vessels being warned by their own authorities to comply with Act,—21 Article, 8 and 9 Vic., Cap. 93, as otherwise they will plead ignorance of the establishment of Custom Houses. I have also heard that it is probable large quantities of goods procured from English and other Colonial traders, are likely to be smuggled into Newfoundland this year.

5. The complete failure of the herring fishery has prevented my obtaining, as I had hoped to do, personal observation on the manner pursued in barring herring; so I have no further remarks to offer on that subject than those in my letter to your Excellency of August 27th. Some Nova Scotian Masters expressed themselves satisfied at your having confirmed the period of two days allowed them for clearing their seines.

6. It was currently reported, and I believe with truth, that the Americans had expressed their opinion that they were not bound by the laws of Newfoundland, and had also expressed their intention to bar in herring as usual, and defend their seines by force, if necessary; and the Newfoundlanders of Battle Harbour and Salt Ponds were equally determined to prevent it; and from some of the Nova Scotian Masters having asked me if the Reciprocity Treaty did not except Americans, it was evident the subject had been discussed, and I am of opinion that if herring had come, there would have been a serious riot, in which fire-arms would probably have been used had the "Vesuvius" not been present, and, to prevent which, I remained a week later on the coast than I otherwise should have done, and till all prospect of herring coming in was over.

7. I visited Salmon Bay;—it is very much visited by American and Nova Scotian fishing schooners, being an excellent harbour and fishing station; but I could not hear of its possessing any other recommendation in the shape of mines, cultivable lands, &c. It is similar to all other parts of Labrador, nor can I see any more occasion for an American Consul there than at Cape Harrison, Battle Harbour, or Salt Ponds, which are quite as much, if not more, frequented by American schooners.

I heard the person who expects the appointment of American Consul, is a trader residing there. There are only four families

permanently residing in the vicinity, and no authority of any kind near. It is in Canadian jurisdiction.

8. I hove to off Hillier's Harbour, and sent the Pilot to inform Matthew Roberts, that on a repetition of his offence he would be tried before the civil authorities at St. John's. He expressed his contrition, and on his part complained of the Freneh having robbed him of a Salmon net this year, and he was refused admission to the senior officer's ship on applying for redress. As all the French had left, I could not verify his statement.

As the American fishermen, and those from other Colonies, said they were not aware that the principal part of the Labrador coast is under the Newfoundland Government, (and more especially the Americans,) I think any change in the Fishing Laws should be made known to their respective Governments, that they might receive due warning on clearing from their respective Custom Houses, which might save considerable trouble, as they could not then plead ignorance.

The weather this summer has been unusually cold, rainy, and stormy, on the Labrador; and several lives were lost at Indian Tickle from boats capsizing, (a rare event,) and being blown off the coast.

On visiting the Funk Islands, I found the ship-wrecked crew had already been rescued, as your Excellency is probably aware.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain and Senior Officer,

Newfoundland.

His Excellency

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

Governor of Newfoundland.

FISHING REPORT, 1862.

French Shore, Red Island.

Red Island is considered by the French one of their best fishing stations on the West coast, as far as catching fish is concerned, but for boat work and drying it is not so favourable, as, with the exception of two small beaches, extending about 50 yards from the cliffs, it rises very abruptly from the sea. All the fish has to be hauled up these cliffs for drying by capsterns on a built incline, and lowered down again in the autumn for loading the vessels, as there is no safe anchorage near it. This entails an amount of labour that could only be done by a firm employing considerable labour, and quite beyond the means of scattered fishermen. The flakes and buildings were in admirable order, owing, I imagine, to the good arrangements of the *Prud'homme*, a frank, intelligent man, who had been there sixteen years, having organized the whole establishment, which now employs 138 people. The catch had been very good up to the date of our arrival, 26th July—5000 French quintals. We passed about 40 boats, with two men in each, hauling fish in very fast. These boats are small and flat-bottomed, for greater facility of beaching.

The fishery is now carried on by a firm from Granville. The house-flag was the only one flying. Nor do I think the French consider they have any more territorial right there than on any other part of the Newfoundland coast. Mr. Perley's report on that subject must have been owing to a misconception on his part, of the French mode of dividing their stations every five years amongst the armateurs.

The main land in the vicinity is rather exposed, and is not well adapted for boat work. The settlers are well treated by the French, but are not allowed to compete with them in the fishery. They maintain themselves by farming. The pasturage must be good, judging from the richness of the milk; they have no difficulty in procuring sufficient to keep their cows during the winter.

The French arrive about 24th April, and leave October 1st.

LARK HARBOUR, July 27th.

Here I found four or five English families, who winter up the Humber, where they catch herring through the ice, and salmon in summer, from beginning of June to end of July. They are not molested in their fishing by the French, who form no permanent settlement here, or along the coast to Hawke's Harbour, but follow the fish in their migration to the Eastward. Six brigs, containing 40 men each, arrived April 24th,—one filled with green fish in 3 weeks, which was taken to Ferrolle (N. F.) to be cured;—the last left June 24th. The season had been very good. They (the settlers) fish occasionally as late as October 25th, and dispose of their catch to Quebec and Nova Scotia traders for goods. They are principally of Nova Scotian descent. No regular Clergyman visits the coast from this to Point Rich. The Bishop has done so in his Visitation tour to Labrador.

Monday, 28th, left Lark Harbour at 5, A. M, and arrived at Port Saunders at 9, P. M.; a thick fog and strong S. W. wind having detained us. The French *Prud'homme* came on board.

PORT SAUNDERS TO ST. BARBE'S BAY.

Here is a permanent establishment, employing 100 people. Two barques of 300 tons were here. The catch was good—3,600 French quintals. Only one English family was here, who act as guardians in the winter. They reported a very good Salmon fishery in Hawke's Harbour. Left at 5, A. M., and coasted to St. Barbe's Bay. Saw about 20 vessels in the various harbors of Port au Choix, Old and New Ferrolle; and many batteaux taking up bultows, which appears to be the prevalent system on that portion of the coast. The catch had evidently been very good, from the large quantities of fish on the flakes. To the Eastward of St Barbe's, the hook and line is used. I found here a small French man-of-war schooner. The French do not fish here except from vessels. There are several English settlers in the vicinity;—one of these complained that two years ago the French had tried to eject him from a salmon river in Genevieve Bay. He had fished for 7 years, and had placed nets in it. He had refused to leave unless ordered by the Captain of an English man-of-war, or told his proceedings were illegal by a competent authority. Since then he had not been molested, but was threatened by some of the French fishing Cap-

tains with ejectment. As he is in possession, I advised him to hold on to it. Flower Cove is at this season of the year a great resort for the French fishing vessels.

PLACES VISITED.

FIRST CRUIZE.

	Arrival.	Departure.
Red Island,	26th July,	27th July.
Lark Harbour	27th "	28th "
Hawke Harbour	28th "	29th "
St. Barbe's Bay	29th "	31st "
Blanc Sablon	31st "	31st "
Forteau	31st "	7th August.
Lance a'Loup	7th Aug.	11th "
Black Bay	11th "	12th "
Belle Isle	12th "	12th "
Cape Charles	12th "	14th "
Square Island	14th "	15th "
Occasional Harbor	15th "	17th "
Charlotte Harbor	17th "	20th "
Muddle Harbor	20th "	23rd "
Niger Sound	23rd "	24th "

SECOND CRUIZE.

	Arrival.	Departure.
Forteau	7th Sept.	10th Sept.
Bradore	10th "	12th "
Salmon Bay	12th "	13th "
Muddle Harbor	14th "	17th "
Sealing Harbor	17th "	19th "
Dominoe Harbor	19th "	20th "
Sophia Harbor	20th "	23rd "
Muddle Harbor	23rd "	26th "
Crimalleure	26th "	27th "
Hillier's Harbor	27th "	27th "
Harbor Grace	29th "	

(Signed) R. VESEY HAMILTON,
Captain and Senior Officer.

No. 7.

Circular from Secretary's Office respecting the Fisheries.

[Copy.]

Circular. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 15th July, 1862.

SIR,—

As a very general impression prevails amongst many intelligent inhabitants of the Colony, that practices injurious to the Cod fishery, and therefore requiring the intervention of the Legislature, prevail amongst our Fishermen and others, and that through the influence of the Government, means may be adopted in the dissemination of information, and otherwise, by which the more successful prosecution of that branch of industry may be promoted, I am directed to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, report to the Government the mode of conducting the fishery followed in your District; the prevalence of any practices such as those referred to; and whether, in your opinion, any, and if any, what Legislative provisions may with advantage be adopted in relation to this subject.

You are aware that laws have recently been passed for the better regulation of the Salmon and Herring Fisheries. The Government will also be glad to receive any communications you may feel disposed to make in regard to the operation of these enactments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Magistrates at Harbor Grace, Brigus, Carbonear, Old Perlican, Trinity, Bonavista, Twillingate, Bay Bulls, Aquaforte, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Lamaline, Grand Bank, Harbor Breton, La Poile.

HARBOR GRACE—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

POLICE OFFICE, HARBOR GRACE,
1st September, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to the Circular respecting carrying on the Fisheries, and other matters connected therewith, I beg to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following remarks on those vital subjects. I would have replied earlier, only that I felt it my duty to accompany with my own, the experience and observations of persons competent to form and express their unprejudiced conclusions on this branch of Colonial enterprize.

The Cod, being migratory, are governed, it is presumed, by instincts similar to those which govern other species of migratory creatures, namely, suitable places to deposit their young, and suitable and abundant food. Disturb their breeding places, or destroy their food, and they will seek those instinctive gratifications elsewhere—hence the Bultow, so destructive to the *mother* fish, must of necessity be incalculably injurious, especially when it is admitted that the spawn of forty fish, if allowed to arrive at maturity, would yield an ample year's voyage for the whole Colony. The inverting of the instincts of the Caplin, by compelling them to spawn in deep water, is a double injury. All oviparous creatures, except those that incubate, deposit their ova where the sun's heat is sufficient to vivify them,—such the caplin did along the margin of the sea; but when the ova lie in ten, fifteen and twenty fathom water, the temperature is too low to vivify these, and they therefore remain to be devoured by the Cod or other fish,—thus destroying millions of tons of bait, and glutting the fish so anxiously and fruitlessly sought by the fishermen. The disturbance and destruction of Caplin, and the use of the Bultow, therefore, are pronounced an unmitigated evil.

Next in order is the Cod Seine;—if these captured only marketable fish they might be tolerated, but if it be a fact that they destroy, beyond compare, more than they secure of any service, then this also is a mode of carrying on the fishery which must be interdicted by law, or it will soon interdict itself, being useless in its own depopulated waters;—and that this proposition is true, needs

only the confirmation of any observant person who has witnessed the countless numbers of Cod fry of all sizes which are generally left on the beach, or thrown from the seine dead into the water. The next mode in order is the Cod Net. This plan is deemed perfectly unobjectionable when of proper mesh, and judiciously set; because they neither impound the fish, or capture any too small for market, and therefore it is presumed this mode should receive the fostering protection of the Government. Of the hook and line practice, the jigger is deemed so likely to lacerate and frighten the fish from the fishing localities, that nothing short of extreme necessity should tolerate the barbarous practice. It has been often known that the hook-and-line bait fishing was good till disturbed by jiggers, and then in an hour or two every fish was frightened away.

In this District none but the Cod and Seal fishery obtain.—Salmon are sold fresh, and Herring are cured, merely for family consumption. The number, size, and quality, render the herring in these waters not worth curing for purposes of trade.

The mode of curing fish along these shores is, I presume, worthy of Legislative enactment. The people generally *pickle* their fish; that is, salt in tight vats or tubs, thereby making about two-thirds the proper quantity of salt suffice. The fish thus salted imbibes such a quantity of dirty pickle that no process can restore it to its natural whiteness, nor any length of time spent in drying fully dissipate the water thus absorbed; hence in damp weather it becomes slimy or *dunn*, *i. e.*, mouldy; and in warm climates runs into a fœtid mass, and is disposed of by direction of the Boards of Health. A small penalty for having tight vessels for pickling purposes, rigidly exacted, or the vessels destroyed where no penalty could be exacted, would remove the just cause of complaint of the quality of our staple, increase the demand and enhance the value.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH PETERS,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Honorable R. Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

OLD PERLICAN—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

OLD PERLICAN,
September 8, 1862.

SIR,—

In answer to your Circular Letter relative to the Fisheries, (and which would have been answered before, but my illness prevented me,) I beg to say, for the information of the Government, that the prosecution of the fishery in this place, and in most parts of this District, commences from the 15th to the 20th May, with cod jiggers,—a practice, in my opinion, highly injurious. Some few persons may be fortunate, so as to get a few herring for bait, and with it have gone fishing, and those persons who have no bait will go alongside of them with jiggers, and drive every fish from those who have bait, and they would be for hours before they catch another fish. Cod jiggers are also injurious in other respects, as they wound fish they never get, which die; and on the fishing grounds, after a few days jigging, in shoal water, large quantities of the fish may be seen lying dead on the bottom.

Where Cod Seines are in much use, I know they will frighten the fish; but whether the fish have sufficient instinct to retain a knowledge of the undisturbed grounds, so as to return to them periodically, or to remain off those from whence they have been disturbed, I cannot say, but in the Bays, where Cod Seines are frequently in use, the hook-and-line men get but very little fish.

The irregularity that exists amongst the fishermen on the fishing grounds, prevents a large quantity of fish from being caught. For instance, a crew is catching fish fast; his neighbours see this, and will immediately haul up and go alongside, throw over his grapnel *so near* as to frighten away every fish, and very possible neither of them catches another fish for hours after, and often they return home with their boats almost empty; whereas, had there been a good space left for both boats to fish fairly, it is possible and probable that both boats might have done well.

This is a subject I have not heard adverted to, but it is one which I think requires the consideration of the Legislature. There are, I believe, hundreds of quintals of fish *short* on this shore, between

Scilly Cove and this place, this season, in consequence of this foul practice used by those engaged in the hook-and-line fishery.

The Salmon fishery is not prosecuted to any great extent in this District. The nets are set for Salmon or Cod fish, and I regret to say, this year they have not been very successful.

The people in this part of the District pickle their fish ;—this is ruinous to the Merchant, and the heavy losses on some of the fish shipments are occasioned by this practice, and if it could be put a stop to, the earlier the better for the country. Fish salted in bulk takes less time to cure, will stand in cargo much better, turn out well, and realize a better price at market.

The average catch of fish here this season is about 23 quintals per man. At Hant's Harbour, Scilly Cove, and New Perlican, not so well. At the three latter places they have a chance at the Labrador, in which, I trust, they will make up for the short Shore catch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES L. MEWS, J. P.

ROBERT CARTER, Esq ,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., St. John's.

TRINITY—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy]

TRINITY,
20th July, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 15th instant, on the subject of the Fisheries, directing me to report on the mode of conducting them in this neighbourhood.

Our Spring fishery commences by taking Herring about the 25th May, fully a month later than the period enjoined by the Act.

Even at that late season we find they have not all cast their spawn. The 20th or 25th May is as early as we want them for bait. At this time, and the first as well as the last week of the Caplin, we consider the best for hook-and-line fishing.

In the middle of the Caplin season Cod Seines are used to considerable extent, with more or less success, according to the skill and enterprise of the skipper.

Some have lately adopted the method of taking Cod fish by sinking nets to the bottom sufficiently buoyed to keep them spread, attended with considerable success. Complaints are made against these, as well as cod seines, by those who have not the means, or who have been late in adopting these somewhat expensive but remunerating means of fishing.

Cod Seines are sometimes used on the fishing ledges, to the annoyance of the hook-and-line fishermen, which may be remedied by the party aggrieved bringing an action for trespass against any person who may trip his anchor or remove his boat.

There are those who deprecate the use of Caplin as manure, and attribute their short catch of fish to that cause. The offal of Cod fish, or kelp, of which there is abundance, would make a better compost; but I am of opinion the short catch of Cod is owing to too much Caplin rather than too little. For instance, to-day caplin and small herring are to be had anywhere, and a few squids—yet there is not a fish to be had by the hook.

We never see any mother fish here, such as are taken in quantities about Cape Bollard Bank in the spring. Our catch is generally of the smallest description;—this season is an exception, and we have fish of the size and description usually called at the South "Squid schoolfish."

I have not known or heard of any wilful infringement of the Acts for the protection of Herring or Salmon, nor any practice that would be injurious to the increase of Cod fish, like that of taking the breeding fish alluded to in the preceding paragraph—the taking of which, in such quantities, I have always considered a wholesale destruction of the species.

The roe of one Cod, if allowed to come to perfection, would produce 9,384,000 fish. What number must have been destroyed in taking 10,000 qtls. annually, for the last 50 years. This destruc-

tion is practised to great extent in the North Sea fishery at the present day, the roes forming an article of export.

Salmon are caught on the open coast, far from rivers or estuaries. Those frequenting our brooks are small and worthless,—are never interfered with except a stray one may be taken by a trout-fisher.

We have a large class of boats which go to the Northward for an early trip, and are tolerably successful, and then finish their voyage to the Labrador. After the caplin is over here, all who can go there do so, leaving only punts' men behind, who are in general the grumblers at their neighbours' success, and find fault with the means by which it is attained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) B. SWEETLAND, J. P.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Saint John's.

BONAVISTA—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

BONAVISTA,
August 11th, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th ult., requesting me to report to the Government "the mode of conducting the Fishery followed in this District;" "the prevalence of any practices injurious to the Fishery;—and whether, in my opinion, any, and if any, what Legislative provisions may with advantage be adopted in relation to this subject."

The Fishery usually commences in this Bay about the 20th May, when the herring, coming in to spawn, are usually followed by a considerable school of fish. When the hook and line only are made use of to catch the fish, the parties resident in the neighbourhood of the resort of the herring, having Cod Seines, frequently make

profitable use of them for a few days only, for when the herring strike off, the fish invariably follow it.

During the continuance of the herring, contentions frequently arise between the cod-seiners and the inhabitants of Indian Arm and Plate Cove, who endeavour to prevent the use of the seines within what they call their waters, that is, within the harbour of Plate Cove and the entrance of Indian Arm.

The Caplin usually visits this part of the coast about the 20th June, and during their continuance, there not being any convenient coves or other places for the use of the cod-seine, the hook and line has, until last year, been in use alone here. Last year Cod Nets, moored, extending off from the shore,and let down from the surface to near the bottom, like seal nets, were found highly remunerative, particularly so when the fish has become glutted or satisfied with bait, refuses the hook in the usual way. The present year short 40 or 60 fathom bultows has been brought into use with the fish nets, and also found very excellent auxiliaries and highly remunerative, many of our boat-men asserting that they have taken full twenty quintals more on them than they could have done upon the hook and line alone.

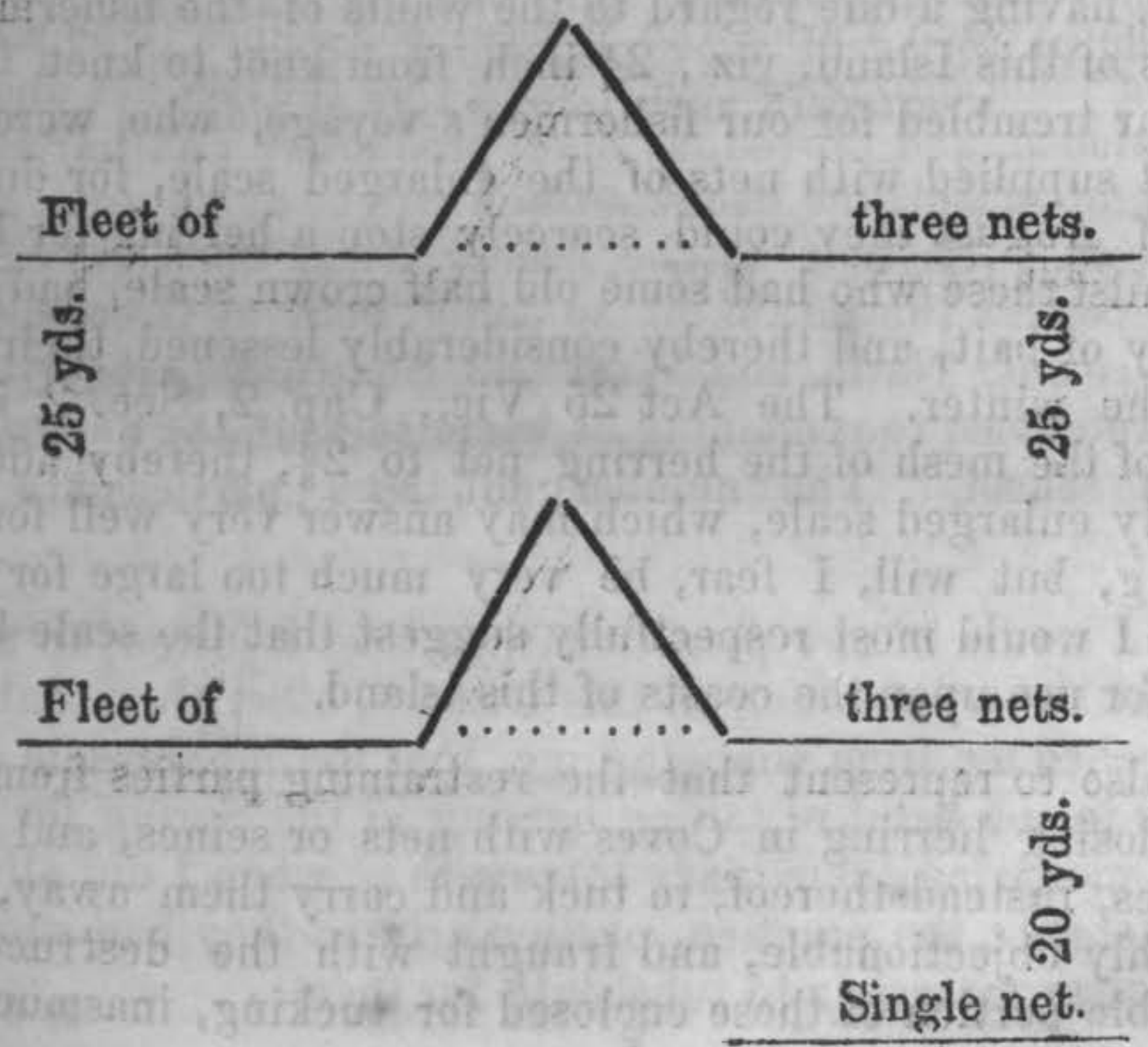
At Greenspond and the islands adjacent, the hook and line are in general use, with herring and lance as bait till the return of the caplin as bait, when those who possess cod-seines (who are not a few,) bring them into operation. Last year the fish net and bultow were introduced, and proved, as here, productive auxiliaries. During the squid-school, the hook and line will be alone used, and possibly bultows. So soon as the fishery slacks upon the caplin, all those who possess the means of so doing, both at Greenspond, the Islands adjacent, North and West and South, depart for the Labrador in preference to remaining at home to wait the uncertainty of the squid school. The number of those parties are rapidly increasing.

I am not aware of any pernicious practices injurious to or prejudicial to the fishery existing in this District, other than that reports having reached me from time to time, that the inhabitants of Plate Cove were in the habit of taking herring in the Spring for the sole purpose of manuring their lands therewith; when I did all I could to discountenance the practice, particularly as they had such abundance of better materials to substitute for them.

The past Spring, under the impression that an enactment had been passed for the prevention thereof, they discontinued their use for such purpose. If the practice be not stopped, it must eventually tend to diminish the recourse of the herring to that neighbourhood, for the purpose of spawning, if not destroy the supply of such an abundant necessary to the Cod fishery, as well as tend to limit the winter supply to the inhabitants of that quarter;—therefore I would most respectfully suggest the enactment of a stringent Law to prevent the taking herring purposely for manure.

With regard to Fish Nets, I would most strenuously recommend the encouragement of their use, only restraining the owners thereof from mooring them upon the fishing ground or ledges, confining them to the shore, to swing or extend therefrom. Their mesh should not be less than six inches in length, from knot to knot, and there should be some little distance, say twenty yards at least, free space in front and rear of each net or fleet of nets.

In reference to the enactment 23rd Victoria, for the protection of the Salmon fishery, I beg most respectfully to suggest the alteration of the 4th Section thereof, limiting the distance between each single net to 20 yards at least, and between a fleet, or two nets with a pound between them, to 30 yards free space between each fleet, thus:



To leave the Act to operation as it now stands, would be to give the whole of our mooring ground for salmon nets into the hands of any one person who may be the first to moor two fleets of nets, with a single one in the front of them and another in the rear, and which would be to destroy all competition.

Say, for the purpose of taking or catching Salmon, no single net shall be moored in front or rear of the first net laid down nearer than twenty yards, and no fleet of nets shall be approached nearer, by a single net, than 25 yards, or by any other fleet of nets.

That the possessor of Salmon nets, intending to fish with them, shall be entitled to such portion or portions of the mooring ground which he shall be the first to select and indicate by his placing his mooring buoys and relative shore fastenings thereon, in the Spring or commencement of the season, and that all others fishing thereon will be governed, during the season, in placing and replacing their nets with or by the boundary marks of the first person as aforesaid. These remarks, I must beg to premise, are wholly intended for the government of the outside, but not the Brook Salmon Fishery.

In the Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery, 21st Vic., Cap. 14, I fancied our Legislature had extended the size of the mesh of the herring net to its fullest extent that it could have been extended, having a due regard to the wants of the fishermen along the coasts of this Island, viz., $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch from knot to knot. In fact, I last year trembled for our fishermen's voyage, who were for the most part supplied with nets of the enlarged scale, for during the month of August they could scarcely stop a herring for bait with them, whilst those who had some old half crown scale, had a plentiful supply of bait, and thereby considerably lessened their necessities for the winter. The Act 25 Vic., Cap. 2, Sec. 2, increased the size of the mesh of the herring net to $2\frac{3}{8}$, thereby adding $\frac{1}{8}$ to its already enlarged scale, which may answer very well for Labrador fishing, but will, I fear, be very much too large for ours ;—therefore I would most respectfully suggest that the scale be left to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch for use upon the coasts of this island.

I beg also to represent that the restraining parties from barring in or enclosing herring in Coves with nets or seines, and compelling parties, instead thereof, to tuck and carry them away, appears to be highly objectionable, and fraught with the destruction of a considerable portion of those enclosed for tucking, inasmuch as the

seine boat may not be able to carry away the whole quantity tucked, and therefore a large portion of those to be turned out of the seine will (being deprived of life) go to bottom, useless to all parties. Whereas, if left secured in the cove or gulsh, they may be taken out as required, to be packed away in such quantities as will ensure their being brought to market in a sound, marketable order. In fact, you may just as well restrain the owner of a cod seine from enclosing a quantity of cod fish in like manner.

If parties enclosing herring did so to the injury or prejudice of our fishermen, it might be as well to restrain them as much as possible,—but where they invariably permit our men fishing in their neighbourhood to dip or take out as many as they require for bait from their seines, it must be of very great advantage to such as now go to Labrador without the necessary appliances to ensure a due supply of bait.

But I fear, from all the information which I can collect, that our fishermen, or at least some of them, are the aggressors in this matter, who, not content with a sufficient supply for bait, surreptitiously help themselves to an unlimited extent from those they find *thus secured and reduced into possession.* Many return with an abundant stock, acquired by assisting the owners of the seines to put away their haul, most liberally allowing them one-half of what they bring on board and pip. I most respectfully submit that it would be wise, whilst protecting your Fisheries, to place as few obstacles as possible in the way of your Fishermen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WM. SWEETLAND, J. P.

ROBERT CARTER, Esq.,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., St. John's.

BAY BULLS—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

BAY BULLS,
26th July, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, respecting the mode of conducting the Fishery in this District, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Government, that the Fishery in this locality is prosecuted wholly by hooks and lines and cod seines. Of these last there have been in use during the season from Baleine to Bay Bulls, both places inclusive, twenty-three in number, some of which have taken five or six hundred quintals, and others not one hundred; —those in and near Bay Bulls being the best fished. They are very large and deep seines, much larger than any heretofore used, taking in a wide range wherever they are hauled, and although there has been no complaint made to me this season by either the hook and line fishermen or cod seine men, of any collision, as in former years, yet the fishermen, among themselves, complain very much of the injury done to the fishery by the cod seines hauling vast quantities of very small fish, to the great detriment of their fall fishery; and as it appears that fish are of very quick growth, this small fish would be of a good size when caught in September or October. I have been given to understand that quintals of this small fish have been used for manure on the gardens.

The destruction of so much small fish is to be attributed to the size of the mesh of the Seines used, and therefore it will be in the power of the Legislature to pass a law, and require such a sized mesh to be used as will in future prevent such a wholesale destruction of small fish. No Salmon or Herring fishery, except that taken for bait, is followed here as a separate branch of trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN L. McKIE.

Honorable R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Saint John's.

AQUAFORT—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

AQUAFORTE,
July 31st, 1862.

HONOURED SIR,—

Having received your Circular of the 15th instant, I sent it to Luke Brown, Esq., my brother Magistrate for the Southern District, requesting him to make enquiries of the employers and fishermen in Ferryland, and make known to me their opinions on the present practice of taking fish with Cod Seines;—and this day he has been with me, and informs me the fishermen exclaim against the use of cod seines on or near the fishing ledges, where boats are laying with hook and line, as it often destroys their hopes and catch or the day.

I think it would be useful to pass a law to prevent this practice and inflict a fine on those who use cod seines on or near fishing ledges; confining them to the Coves or Bays, as formerly.

The Act passed in the 25th Victoria, for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fishery, we feel very little interest in the Ferryland District, as very few salmon are taken; nor herring, except for the purpose of bait for the cod fishery.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PETER WINSER, J. P.
Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Saint John's.

ST. MARY'S—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy]

ST. MARY'S,
1st October, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular under date of 15th July, respecting the mode at present adopted of taking Cod fish in this and other Districts in this Island.

1st. The hook and line Fishery being the most general, the most legitimate, and so invariably practised, both here and in nearly every district in the Island, and so generally known, requires no further comment or explanation.

The 2nd mode is the jigger or flicker system, considered highly injurious;—to the one fish taken five may escape;—many of these die from their wounds. This fishery not at all practised in this District.

The 3rd mode is the Cod Seines and Nets, very generally used in this District, and are not considered injurious, as the time the seines are used, little or nothing can be done with hook and line. I see nothing seriously objectionable in this mode of taking fish.

4th. The *Bultow* system has become, within the last ten years, very general both here and at Salmonier. The plan adopted is by mooring from 150 to 500 fathoms of bank line or ratline in the bottom, at the principal fishing ledges, or in the mouth of the various harbours where fish are known to frequent. To these moorings are attached a *sed*, with a hook attached, *baited* every 10 or 12 inches asunder, and are overhauled twice a day, or oftener, as occasion may require it. To each end of this mooring a floating *buoy* is appended. A great deal of fish has been taken by this system the past *year*. I have taken the trouble to take evidence on this matter, both here and at Salmonier, and in 10 cases out of 12 it has been pronounced extremely injurious, as nearly all fish taken by these means are mother fish; and where these bultows are used successfully one year, little or nothing can be done with them on the same ground the *second* year. This system calls for vigorous and prompt Legislative enactment to suppress it. The late enactments in favour of the Herring and Salmon fisheries, are working very satisfactorily in this District.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAS. MURPHY.

Honourable Robert Carter,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

EVIDENCE OF ——— DOODY, OF PLACENTIA BAY, ON BULTOWS.

How are the Bultow lines laid down?

A.—They lay quite along on the bottom, the seds from the weight of the bait laying flat on the ground.

What depth of water is the Bultow laid?

A.—In 20 and 40 fathoms water away from the fishing ground, and in deeper water.

At what time do you fish with Bultows?

A.—From 15th July to 1st September; it would be useless to try before, as the fish is not to be caught with Bultows earlier or later.

Do you ever get fish with Bultows without having the Roe or Spawn in them?

A.—We commonly get about half, having the spawn in them, indeed we find generally two fish on the nearest hooks to each other, one with spawn, the other without, which I consider the male and female fish, both of the very largest size.

Do you find the Spawn in the fish from the 15th July to 1st September?

A.—Yes; but it is not so ripe at first as it is from 15th August to 1st September, from which I conclude the spawn is not "shed" until from 15th August to 1st September.

Do you ever get fish in Bultows after 1st September?

A.—Only a very few, perhaps four fish of a day, and then the few taken would seem to be quite ready for spawning, as if detained later than other fish, that is, beyond their *proper* time.

How much spawn do you commonly get from a quintal of fish taken by the Bultows?

A.—The quantity is enormous; perhaps enough to fill half a flour barrel from thirty fish.

Do you ever get mother fish by the Cod Seine?

A.—Never.

Do you ever get mother fish with the hook and line?

A.—Yes; in the Spring of the year, say in May and June, a few, perhaps a single fish in a hundred; the spawn is then soft and not formed into eggs—from which I conclude the fish is not matured for spawning till about the middle of August.

Do you consider the mother fish resort for spawning to the fishing ledges?

A.—No; I consider they resort to the sandy bottom off the fishing ledges, where they lay heavy with their spawn, and would not be taken if the food was not put before them by the bultows.

Do you consider the taking of the mother fish with spawn detrimental to the fisheries?

A.—Yes; I consider the destruction of Spawn lessens the increase of fish to an enormous extent, and if it was possible to take all the mother fish, the race of Codfish would in a season or two be extinct.

What quantity of fish do you think has been taken with bultows the last season in St. Mary's Bay?

A.—I cannot say the quantity; but I should estimate quite two thousand quintals—30 fish making a quintal—of this quintal quite one-half are mother fish, each carrying spawn, (say 30,000 fish in St. Mary's Bay alone, each having eggs!!!)

Do you think the Bultows may be used at other seasons without taking mother fish?

A.—If used before 15th July, and after 1st September, they would not get any fish, as only the mother fish are taken by Bultows.

GRAND BANK—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Grand Bank, 12th Nov., 1861.

The mode of conducting the Fishery, followed in this part of the Southern District, is as follows :—

The fishermen prepare for the Cod fishery, and follow their avocation in schooners, large boats, skiffs and punts. The means in general use are the hook and line and bultow, and cod seines with some schooners. The caplin seine must also be used to obtain caplin for bait during June and July, and small meshed herring nets, to procure the "mesh herring" for bait, in August and September. The herring net of full sized mesh will take herring for bait at all other times.

With regard to the abuse of those means, there is a difference of opinion; some assert that the use of the bultow, and also the cod seine, are injurious in the extreme, and others as stoutly assert the contrary. In my opinion, it would be well to prohibit, by Legislative enactment, the use of both, and also the use of the cod jigger, while the use of the cod nets should be encouraged.

The practice of hauling and taking herring, and hauling caplin, for the express purpose of manure, is injurious to the Cod fishery, and it would be well to prohibit it by Legislative enactment.

The local Act, 25th Vic., Cap. 2, for the protection of the Herring Fishery, is undoubtedly intended for the general good of the fishermen, but such is the nature of the *Bait Fishery with the French*, that a fisherman *will not* be found to attend to the general interest, while his private immediate gain is at stake; and, therefore, the Act is, and will be, inoperative, while it rests with the fishermen to inform and prosecute for any breach of that law, and none but they can have the opportunity of doing so, they only being cognizant of the facts,—consequently protection is required for the general good, to make the law effective, and to *protect* the fishermen from *themselves*, and that protection must be an active and efficient Coast Guard, during the month of April until 10th

May, and during the month of June until 10th July. This is my opinion.

The provisions of the local Act, 23rd Vic., Cap. 8, for the protection of the Salmon Fishery, appear to be well intended, and if the *fourth section* of the 25th Vie., Cap. 2, is fully and fairly enforced, I have no doubt that there will be a larger catch of Salmon in this neighbourhood, for the future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

HARBOR BRETON—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Harbor Breton, October 9th, 1862.

SIR,—

Up to the present time I have withheld my observations on the subjects referred to in your letter of 15th July, 1862, with regard to the mode of fishing adopted in this District, being anxious and desirous to be as accurate and correct as far as possible in giving an opinion, amidst the many conflicting interests in which the question is involved, before I committed myself in making this report.

There are but two modes in which the Cod fishery is carried on in this District, and they are hook and line and bultow. The latter method, up to the present year, has been very limited in its operation, as the people themselves were not hasty in adopting it generally, until they saw its practical working and bearing upon their own interests. Many who had adopted it found it very profitable, and extended its use; and, notwithstanding the prevailing prejudices that existed, proved that it did not interfere with the public interests, as the winter season is chiefly the time that that branch of the Cod fishery is prosecuted. The great depth of water, say 80 or 90 fathoms, in which they set their bultows, does not clash with or interfere with those who use the hook and line. I believe I am

safe in saying that in this District by far the great body of the fishermen are in favor of its adoption and use. It has been remarked to me by men of experience,—practical fishermen—that the fish caught by the bultow are seldom if ever taken with the hook and line,—that those fish follow the herring in their annual migration to this Bay, and return to the open sea. The bultow is not used after the month of May, when the summer fishery commences. I respectfully submit, therefore, that any Legislative action for its prohibition in this District would be felt as an act of great hardship, and result in the annual loss of a great quantity of large fish. There are a few who think that the mother fish is destroyed by the bultow, but no evidence that has been offered to me has borne out that charge. Taking the question, then, in all its bearings, I am constrained to declare my conviction that the bultow may be used *in this Disirict* with advantage to the general public, and a large amount of export be secured, which would otherwise not exist.

The law bearing on the Herring Fishery is generally accepted and approved of by the fishermen of this District. I have heard no remark made on that portion of it regarding the Salmon fishery. I regret I am not in a position at present to offer any suggestion on these subjects, which a longer residence in the District, and more matured experience, would enable me to express.

The foregoing remarks have been made after a rigid enquiry on the weighty subjects involved, and I leave them in your hands, craving your indulgence for any irregularities you may perceive in them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAS M. WINTER, J. P.

ROBERT CARTER, Esq ,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., St. John's.

LA POILE—FISHERY REPLY.

[Copy.]

LA POILE,
Sept. 12th, 1862.

SIR,—

On the receipt of your letter of the 9th April last, with copies of an Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery, &c., I caused the same to be distributed and made as public as possible throughout this District, and explained to those concerned the unquestionable benefit they would derive by a strict observance of its provisions.

With respect to the first Section of the Act, I believe it to be the general opinion here that it was wise and highly necessary for the protection of the bait that Seines should not be used from October to April, for the following reasons :

1st. Because the herring, coming to our shores, when not disturbed, go into the different harbours and bays, often getting under the ice, and probably not finding a sufficient quantity of food, leave, a few at a time, for the sea, and on returning, are caught in the nets. Thus the fishermen are provided with the bait during the winter, whereas if Seine boats are allowed, they will watch for the herring, and frighten away that which they do not enclose in their seines.

2nd. That herring taken in Seines, on this coast, throughout the winter, (except for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton,) the greater part are frozen and carried to the United States, chiefly for the benefit of American fishermen.

3rd. The people who benefit by the use of Seines, are those who want it least, leaving nine-tenths of our fishermen to suffer for want of bait.

4th. That those who use nets have every right to ask for protection against seines, as their success in the fishery affords employment for others in the drying and curing, and are therefore by far the greatest consumers, and do in reality pay most of the revenue of this country.

As to the Herring Nets prescribed by the Act, they are precisely the size used by all on this Shore, viz., from $2\frac{3}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. READ.

Honourable ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

No. 8.

Copy of Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries, for the year 1862.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
Monday, June 23rd.

Left St. John's Harbour for the Coast of Labrador, wind South West. Called at the head lands and made enquiries respecting the Fishery up to this date. The people in Trinity, Bonavista, and Green Bay cannot average more than three quintals of fish per man.

Friday, June 27th—Fell in with a large quantity of Ice in Green Bay; at night-fall a strong breeze of wind sprung up from the North East, with heavy rain, exposing us to great danger all night.

Saturday, June 28th—Strong breeze and heavy rain, wind North East. Put into Round Harbour at 10, A. M.

Sunday, June 29th—Strong breeze and rain all day. Wind E. N. E.

Monday, June 30th—Fine all day; light breeze from the N. E.

Tuesday, July 1st—Wind E. by N.; light breeze and foggy all day.

Wednesday, July 2nd—Calm and fine all day. Left Round Harbour at 10, P. M. Light breeze from the Westward.

Thursday, July 3rd—Variable winds and light breeze. Sailing through ice all day.

Friday, July 4th—Wind W. S. W.; light breeze. Sailing through ice all day.

Saturday, July 5th—Variable wind; light breeze. Made Belle Isle,—in the morning went within about four miles from the harbour's mouth. No Batteaux fishing there. About 1, P. M, the wind sprung up from the E. N. E. We left for the Coast of Labrador, and arrived at Chimney Tickle at 7, P. M.

Sunday, July 6th—Wind N. E. Fine in morning;—afternoon foggy.

Monday, July 7th—Wind South. Foggy weather all day. A dispute arose between Mr. GORDON and some of his men. I was called to settle the case, which I did—I hope to the satisfaction of all parties. I was informed that the dispute had arisen through intoxication, and that there were parties selling spirituous liquors there without license.

Tuesday, July 8th—Wind variable; fine in morning; foggy in afternoon. Having received information that French batteaux had been seen at the West End of Belle Isle, and as the time had not arrived for the French visiting the Labrador coast, I left for Belle Isle.

Wednesday, July 9th—Strong breeze from the Eastward, and foggy throughout the day.

Thursday, July 10th—Calm and foggy all day.

Friday, July 11th—Wind N. E.; moderate breeze and foggy weather all day. Left Belle Isle at 4, A. M., and arrived at Henley Harbour at 10, A. M. As soon as we were in harbour, the same parties which had a dispute last year about setting Salmon nets on the fishing grounds, came on board and complained of the people of Chatteaux taking up four of their Salmon nets and putting them on shore. The parties complaining left their nets on shore, while other places could be used, and abundance of Salmon to be caught. It is the opinion of some of the most experienced men, that the way in which Salmon nets are set on our best fishing grounds is very injurious to the fishery, and that the establishment of a Court or other authority competent to settle these disputes,

seems desirable. Left Henley Harbor at noon, and arrived at Red Bay at 6½, P. M.

Saturday, July 12th—Wind variable; foggy and moderate. Left Red Bay at 11, A. M., and arrived at Forteau at 8. P. M. The fishery is very bad up to this date. The average catch is no more than two quintals per man.

Sunday, July 13th—Wind East; strong breeze, and heavy rain all day.

Monday, July 14th—Wind variable, and heavy rain all day.

Tuesday, July 15th—Wind West. Left Forteau and arrived at Flower Cove. Received information that the French had driven away British subjects from St. John's Island, and would not allow them to fish on the Coast of Newfoundland, and that they had been obliged to go across the Straits into Brador Harbour to catch fish.

Wednesday, July 16th—Wind S. W.; moderate. Left Flower Cove at 10, A. M., and arrived at Blanc Sablon at 4, P. M. Prospects of a good fishery here.

Thursday, July 17th—Wind N. N. W. Left Blanc Sablon and arrived at Brador Harbor. Found the Newfoundland fishermen who had been driven away from St. John's Island there, and took their declarations, which are as follows:—

William Young, St. John's Island, declares that the French, to annoy him, have built a stage within six feet of his own, and gave him orders to remove his house before the Spring of next year, or else they would pull it down for him. They took the beach that he occupied, and would not allow him to cure his fish only where they thought proper. He also said that they cut large quantities of serviceable timber every year, and took it away to France.

John Caines, St. John's Island, complained that the French have ordered him to remove his house, which he has occupied at that place for thirteen years. If he does not remove it, they will pull it down next Spring. They have moored one of their brigs alongside of his stage, this summer, so that he cannot come alongside of his own stage to heave up his fish. He said he knew them to cut great quantity of serviceable timber every year.

Mel Organ, St John's Island, complained that the French have

taken possession of a small Beach that he had been occupying a number of years, and that they have boatted another stage unto his, so as to hinder him from having any access to it. He also says that he knows them to cut great quantities of serviceable timber every year, to take with them when they leave the Island.

ROBERT LEWIS, Bonne Bay, complained of having been driven away from St. John's Island, on the first day of July, by the French Revenue Cutter, after taking from him from five to six quintals of cod fish, and putting it on board a French brig. They also took his punts, but returned them after two days.

GEORGE HARDING, Bonne Bay, complained of having been driven away from the Coast of Newfoundland by the French, and had to cross the Straits to the coast of Labrador, in a small boat.

JOHN BAKER, La Poile, complained of having been driven away from the Coast of Newfoundland by the French, after taking away his boats and fish.

STEPHEN ROBINSON, La Poile, complained of having been driven away from St. John's Island by the French, after taking his punts and some of his fish He also complained that when he was getting under sail, they came alongside of his schooner and cut his jolly boat adrift. He took a handspike to strike the man that was cutting the boat adrift, but as soon as he did there were five or six muskets and bayonets presented to his breast. They even manned one of their cod seine boats to drive him out of the harbor.

Friday, July 18th—Calm throughout the day.

Saturday, July 19th—Wind S. W., strong breeze.

Sunday, July 20th—Wind West; strong breeze and heavy rain.

Monday, July 21st—Wind N. E.; strong breeze. Left Brador Harbor and arrived at Blanc Sablons.

Tuesday, July 22nd—Variable wind and fine weather. Left Blanc Sablon and arrived at Forteau.

Wednesday, July 23rd—Wind west; strong gale. Left Forteau at 6, A. M., and put into Lance au Loup. Spent a part of the day at Cape Chaloupe light house. Could see nothing of French batteaux on the Labrador coast, nor has there been any seen up to

this date. Light-house in excellent condition. Mr. JOHN BLAMPIED, the keeper, appears to be competent in every respect for the situation he holds.

Thursday, July 24th—Wind west; strong breeze. Left Lance au Loup at 5, A. M. Called at West St. Moleste, from thence to Piedwin and East St. Modeste Island. Arrived at Red Bay at 3, P. M.

Friday, July 25th—Wind west; fine breeze. Left Red Bay at 5, A. M Called at Henley Harbour and Chateau; proceeded unto Belle Isle; found two Newfoundland fishing crafts there. Discharged my duties, and proceeded for Cape Charles;—arrived there at 7, P. M. Fishing almost a total failure as far as we can hear.

Saturday, July 26th—Wind west; fine breeze all day. Went to Battle Harbour.

Sunday, July 27th—Strong breeze from the S. W., and fine weather.

Monday, July 28th—Wind W. S. W.; moderate breeze, with rain squalls. Left Cape Charles at 6, A. M., and anchored at Chimney Tickle at 2, P. M.

Tuesday, July 29th—Wind variable; light breeze. Left Chimney Tickle at 5, A. M., and arrived at Red Bay at 8, P. M.

Wednesday, July 30th—Wind N. E.; light breeze. Left Red Bay at 11, A. M., and arrived at East St. Modeste at 2, P. M. Fishery very bad.

Thursday, July 31st—Calm all day. Went up Piednoir River to see about some Salmon nets which had been set by WILLIAM ODELL & BROTHERS to the injury of STABB, ROW & HOLMWOOD'S house in Lance au Loup.

Friday, August 1st—Wind N. E.; fine and calm in morning; strong breeze and foggy in afternoon. Left East St. Modeste Island at 5, A. M, and arrived at Lance au Loup at noon.

Saturday, August 2nd—Wind N. E; strong breeze. Left Lance au Loup at 5, A. M, and arrived at Forteau at 9, A. M. Met Her Majesty's Steamer *Vesuvius* there.

Sunday, August 3rd—Wind E. N. E.; strong gale and foggy weather. The Royal Mail Steamer *Caledonia* arrived here at 9, A. M., from Quebec. At 5, P. M, Her Majesty's Steamer *Cygnet* arrived here from St. John's, Newfoundland.

Monday, August 4th—Wind East; strong breeze all day. The Royal Mail Steamer *Caledonia* left for England at 7, A. M.

Tuesday, August 5th—Wind N. E.; light breeze. Left Forteau at 6, A. M., and arrived at Lance Amour at 2, P. M.

Wednesday, August 6th—Wind E. N. E. Left Lance Amour at 5, A. M., and arrived at Lance au Loup at noon.

Thursday, August 7th—Wind N. E. Left Lance au Loup at 6, A. M., and arrived at West St. Modeste at noon,—very foggy.

Friday, August 8th—Wind N. E.; fine all day. WILLIAM FOWLER came to me and complained that his character had been injured by certain reports circulated by Mrs. WM. ODELL. I mediated between these parties to the best of my ability, and restored harmony between them.

Saturday, August 9th—Wind West; foggy in the morning,—afternoon fine. Left West St. Modeste at 11, A. M., and arrived at Red Bay at 2, P. M.

Sunday, August 10th—Wind East; light breeze, with rain squalls.

Monday, August 11th—Wind variable; light breeze. H. M. Steamer *Desperate* arrived at Red Bay at 6, P. M.

Tuesday, August 12th—Wind West; fine all day.

Wednesday, August 13th—Wind W. to N. W.; light breeze and foggy in the morning; strong breeze and fine weather in afternoon. Left Red Bay at 11, A. M., and arrived at Chatteau at 5, P. M.

Thursday, August 14th—Wind N. to N. W.; strong breeze and foggy in morning,—afternoon fine. Left Chatteau and arrived at Henley Harbour.

Friday, August 15th—Wind West; foggy, with rain squalls. Left Henley Harbour at 4, A. M.;—went to Belle Isle, and arrived at Cape Charles at 7, P. M.

Saturday, August 16th—Wind W. N. W.; strong breeze and heavy rain all day.

Sunday, August 17th—Wind N. W.; fine all day.

Monday, August 18th—Wind West; strong breeze and fine weather. Left Cape Charles at 5, A. M.; called at Belle Isle, and arrived at Fortune Harbour at 8, P. M.

Tuesday, August 19th—Wind variable, and light breeze. Left Forteau and arrived at St. Anthony at 7, P. M.

Wednesday, August 20th—Wind variable; light breeze all day. Left St. Anthony at 4, A. M.

Thursday, August 21st—Light variable wind all day.

Friday, August 22nd—Light variable wind all day. Arrived at Twillingate at 6, P. M.

Saturday, August 23rd—Wind W. S. W.; strong breeze and heavy rain all day. Left Twillingate and arrived at Seldom-Come-Bye.

Sunday, August 24th—Wind W. to N. W.; strong breeze and rain squalls.

Monday, August 25th—Wind W. N. W; strong breeze all day. Left Seldom-Come-Bye, and arrived at Catalina at 7, P. M.

Tuesday, August 26th—Wind S. W.; strong breeze and rain squalls. Left Catalina and arrived at Trinity at 5, P. M.

Thursday, August 28th—Wind N. W.; fine breeze. Arrived at St. John's at 8, A. M.

From many years experience in almost every branch of our Fisheries, it is my candid opinion that the use of Cod Seines and Bultows, and the indiscriminate setting of Salmon nets on our best fishing grounds, blockading those coves to which fish and bait should have free access, is damaging our best interests to an alarming extent. As far as I can understand, it is the opinion of the most experienced French fishermen, that Cod Seines have been the means of ruining their fishery on the East coast from Cape St. John to Cape Quirpon The Seines do not only destroy the mother fish in the act of spawning, but likewise destroy the Spawn already deposited;—and from personal knowledge I can say that where the

fishery is carried on with the Hook and Line, (instance Isle au Bois, Blanc Sablons, Forteau, and Lance au Loup,) they are most always sure of a saving voyage, while the Cod Seines are a failure. I have been told that the French intend to abandon both the use of Seines and Bultows. Our own fishermen hold similar opinions.

Another subject to which my attention has been directed, is the large quantity of serviceable timber which the French annually cut and take with them at the close of the fishing voyage. I do not conceive it to be my province, to enquire if such is in conformity with the Treaties, or how far it may affect them, but it certainly is my duty to take notice of such a circumstance and report accordingly. And the necessity of legal and medical advice amongst so many of our people as annually migrate to the Shores and Coast of Labrador, is a subject demanding the consideration of the Legislature. As respects the former, several cases have been brought before me in my Magisterial capacity, and no doubt the authority of Captain HAMILTON has likewise been availed of; but amongst so many thousands, scattered over hundreds of miles, it is only reasonable to suppose that disputes will occur, and the limited services of the Fishery Commissioner, whose duties do not extend beyond the Straits of Belle Isle, and those of the Captain of the ship-of-war on the Station, cannot afford that legal redress which is necessary or even desirable. With regard to Medical aid, I have been told that last year the Doctor of H. M. S. *Hydra* attended upwards of four hundred cases. Could not the subjects be entertained by the Legislature, and an Act passed enforcing a certain amount of payment?—the result of which would enable one of our medical men to spend his summer months travelling from harbour to harbour on the Labrador Coast. Who can estimate the advantages which such an arrangement would produce? The saving of life,—removal of suffering,—and the prosperous results of honest labour, are well worthy of attention.

Another suggestion presents itself, namely, the adoption of a different mode of conducting or prosecuting the Summer Voyage, or rather that pursued by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, and parts of the American continent. I mean, to leave early in May, and go to the West coast of the country,—commence fishing there, and follow the fish as it proceeds Northward. In many instances, during the past two seasons, vessels there engaged have had their fare of fish before leaving Isle au Bois, at a time when our Labrador fishery

had hardly commenced. Our Fore-and-afters and Western Boats, which spend the early part of the summer too often at a loss, in the Southern bays, might thus calculate with certainty on a large catch before the Labrador fishery commences.

My duties were confined to too circumscribed an extent of coast, viz., from Lance Sablons to Cape Charles, to obtain such information, either by observation or otherwise, in the operation of the Herring Act, recently passed, as to give my opinion on its working. Some are in favour of it, others express a contrary opinion; besides which, the Herring fishery was almost a total failure. Yet I have not seen or heard anything to cause me to alter my own opinion, that the indiscriminate use of large seines, burying, as it is termed, thousands of barrels of herrings, is not only inimical to the general interests of the fishery, but the ultimate destruction of the Herring.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) STEPHEN MARCH,

Superintendent of Fisheries.

[Copy.]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

WE, the undersigned, do certify that not one French fishing craft has been seen on our fishing grounds this season. Such thing had not been known for many years. We attribute this to the faithful manner in which Mr. MARCH has discharged his duties, with fidelity and perseverance;—for which we tender our sincere and hearty thanks to the Newfoundland Government, for protecting our best interests.

On behalf of the people of Forteau,

(Signed) R. H. ELLIS.

On behalf of the people of Point Amour,

(Signed) JOHN BLANFIELD.

On behalf of the people of Lance au Loup,

(Signed) CHAS. LEFEUVRE.

On behalf of the people of Red Bay,

(Signed) WM. PENNY.

On behalf of the people of Chateaux,

(Signed) ROBERT JOYCE.

On behalf of the people of Henley Harbour,

(Signed) EDWARD BEMISTER.

On behalf of the people of Cape Charles,

(Signed) WM. F. TAYLOR.

On behalf of the people of St. Modeste Island,

(Signed) WILLIAM LILLEY.

LABRADOR,
August 16th, 1862.

[Copy.]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

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On behalf of the people of Forteau,

(Signed) R. H. ELLIS.

On behalf of the people of Point Amour,

(Signed) JOHN BLANFIELD.

On behalf of the people of Lance au Loup,

(Signed) CHAS. LEFEUVRE.

On behalf of the people of Red Bay,

(Signed) WM. PENNY.

On behalf of the people of Chateaux,

(Signed) ROBERT JOYCE.

On behalf of the people of Henley Harbour,

(Signed) EDWARD BEMISTER.

On behalf of the people of Cape Charles,

(Signed) WM. F. TAYLOR.

On behalf of the people of St. Modeste Island,

(Signed) WILLIAM LILLEY.

LABRADOR,
August 16th, 1862.

No. 9.

Report of Mr. Henry Knight, in charge of a Boat and Crew for the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, in the Summer of 1862.

[Copy.]

TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

In sending in my Report on the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John during the past summer, I would beg leave to call the attention of the Government to that part of it under head of "Remarks," relative to the large quantity of fish taken by the French at the Horse Islands and Gull Island, off Cape John, as such a practice materially interferes with our fishermen who resort thither for the purpose of fishing. I have been asked frequently if the French have a right to fish at these Islands. I will be thankful to be informed in any future instructions, should I again be placed in charge of the Protective Service at the Cape, whether such fishing is in accordance with existing Treaties, and whether it will be my duty to warn them off as encroaching on British ground.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY KNIGHT.

REPORT ON PROTECTION OF FISHERIES AT CAPE JOHN.

June 2nd.—Sent Boat and Crew from Shoe Cove to Mansfield Bite to make erections and other arrangements for the protection of British Fishermen at Cape John. One French brig, commanded by Captain LAMIE, arrived at La Scie up to this date. Owing to the unusual quantity of large field ice in the neighbourhood of Cape John, nearly all the French ships bound for La Scie and other ports on the French Shore did not arrive until towards the middle of the month.

3rd—Men variously employed in the neighbourhood of the boundary up to the 10th, when the first French batteau and seine-boat came round the Cape in search of fish. Immense quantities of ice still about the Cape. No fish on the ground, owing (to use the Frenchmen's term) to too much the glacé.

11th—Guard Boat rowed to boundary. Two Seine boats at South Bill, trying with the jigger for fish; took very little for the day.

12th—Rowed to boundary. Wind S. E., with rain. Frenchmen afraid to remain on Cape ground in consequence of the ice and heavy sea.

13th—No caplin yet. Some French boats fishing with herring.

14th—Fine day; wind S. W. Rowed to limit at day-light. A few boats about the Cape. Fish very scarce.

15th—Guard Boat rowed to Cape. Spoke French Seine Master; —reported arrival of all the La Scie vessels. No fish taken for the day.

16th—Several boats on the ground;—Seine Master enquiring if any caplin at Shoe Cove. 10 quintals taken this day at the boundary.

17th—Wind N. E., with sea. Frenchmen took refuge in Mansfield Bite, and remained all day at anchor.

18th—Moderate. Frenchmen left for the Cape. First appearance of caplin. 15,000 fish taken at Cape for five seines. At dark rowed to Camp.

19th—Plenty Caplin in Cape Cove; Frenchmen busy all day. Took 20,000 fish for this day.

20th—Large field ice in the offing. Wind N. E. Very little fish taken for the day.

21st—Wind South; fine weather. Plenty caplin; very little fish for hauling. At dark left for Brinies Cove.

22nd—At sun-rise rowed to Cape. At 4, A. M., French commenced work,—hauled about 10,000 fish. Great number of hook-

and-line boats on the ground; very little fish taken by them. At dark rowed to Camp.

23rd—At day-light rowed to limit. Several French boats in Cape Cove; fish very scarce; great number of craft going North. Frenchmen getting uneasy about the voyage. At dark rowed to Camp.

24th—At 3 A. M. rowed to Cape; Wind N. E.; very cold. Several boats at the boundary, took 5,000 fish at the Cape this day. At 9 P. M., Frenchmen covered for the night.

25th—At day-light Frenchman uncovered and commenced work, but took little fish all the day. At noon several seine-boats went to the Westward of La Scie.

26th—At sun-rise rowed to the boundary; saw but seven boats all day; fish very scarce; ice still about.

27th—Rowed to the limit; saw but five boats. Took from the Cape to-day about 30 quintals.

28th—Boats left the Cape and went to Brine's Cove, West of La Scie.

29th—Saw no Frenchmen at the Cape all day. Wind S. E., and sea on.

30th—No Frenchmen at the Cape this day. Wind South; fish very scarce.

July 1st—At 3 A. M. rowed to Cape,—saw no Frenchmen until 8 A. M. Four Seine-boats came round North Bill; remained at Middle Bill all day; fish scarce; saw 18 vessels pass North.

2nd—At day-light Guard-boat went to Cape; three Seine boats at the limit. Spoke Seine Master; told me they were doing nothing with the fish. Hauled at the limit to-day about 4000 fish.

3rd—At day-light rowed to boundary; Frenchmen not uncovered. At 4 A. M. shot out five seines and hauled about 7000 fish. At 2 P. M. eleven seines at the limit, not doing much. At dark rowed to Brinies Cove.

4th—Rowed to limit at day-light; eleven boats at South Bill hauled through the day 10,000 fish. Seine Master reports loss of a

Frenchman by drowning, whilst taking salmon from a net at Hell-grapple Head, near Brine's Cove, West of La Scie.

5th—At 4 A. M. rowed to limit; wind S. W.; four Seine-boats and ten Batteaux rowing back and forth. Fish scarce; only 2,000 fish taken by all the boats this day at South Bill.

6th—Wind N. E. and heavy sea. French boats took refuge in Mansfield Bite and remained all day. Had a conversation with one of the officers; he said the average catch for all the Seines was about 25,000 fish.

7th—Wind moderate. Frenchmen left for Cape about day light. Took from Cape about 40 quintals this day.

8th—Wind S. W.; rowed to the limit at day-light. Eight boats at the Cape hauled this day about 60 qtls.

9th—At 3 A. M. Guard-boat rowed to Cape. 11 Seines and 32 batteaux at South Bill. Fish scarce. Frenchmen inclined to encroach. Took about 100 quintals from boundary this day. At dark went to Camp.

10th—At day-light left Brinies Cove for Cape. Frenchmen uncovered at 5 A M., commenced hauling. Wind S. E.; bad weather. Took very little fish this day. At 5 P. M. went to Brinies Cove and hauled up Guard-boat.

11th—At 3 A. M. left for Cape; Wind S. W. Frenchmen rowing about; fish scarce. At 2 P. M. spoke English subject;—told me French Captain sent orders to him to take up his Salmon nets. I told him to let them do it. At 9 P. M. Frenchmen covered for the night.

12th—Wind N. W.; blowing hard all day. Nothing done all this day.

13th—At 3 A. M. Guard-boat rowed to boundary. Frenchmen uncovered. Commenced to haul at 4, A. M. Took from the limit this day, for 33 boats, 12,000 fish. Wind S W.

14th—Wind E.; strong breeze. Frenchmen all North of Cape. Guard-boat remained in Brinies Cove all this day.

15th—Wind S. S. E.; strong breeze. Saw no Frenchmen at the Cape. Remained at Mother Burke all day.

16th—Wind West. Left Brinies Cove at 3 A. M. At 6 A.M. 11 boats came to the Cape, and hauled about 40 qtls. all day.

17th—Wind S. W. ; fine weather. 40 boats at the Cape ; fish very scarce. Spoke several men, all complaining of the voyage.

18th—At day-light left Camp for the Cape. Several boats anchored at Mother Burke ; took from the limit 4,000 fish. At dark rowed to Brinies Cove.

19th—At 4 A. M rowed to the boundary. Frenchmen rowing about, did nothing all day. At 9 P. M. camped for the night.

20th—Wind N. E ; strong breeze. At 7 A. M. 23 batteaux and 9 seines came into Mansfield Bite for shelter;—remained all day. Sea high. Asked for liberty to cook soup in our camp.

21st—Wind moderate at 6 A. M. French boats left for the Cape; sea high; no fish taken for the day.

22nd—Calm, fine weather. Frenchmen very busy ; fish scarce. Took from Cape about 7,000 fish for 154 men.

23rd—At 3 A. M. rowed to limit. Frenchmen uncovered and commenced work. No fish, caplin plentiful. Frenchmen complaining of the voyage.

24th—Left Camp at daylight. Wind South with fog. Counted 40 boats at the Cape. At 7, A. M., one boat hauled 15 qtls., and four others about 10 qtls. each for the day.

25th—At 3 A. M. rowed to Mother Burk. At 6 A. M. spoke Frenchman ;—told me there was no fish North, worse even than La Scie. Their average at present about 33, 00 per seine,—about half last year's catch for same time. Took from South Bill this day about 6,000 fish. At 9 P. M., left Mother Burke.

26th—At 3 A. M. rowed to boundary. At 4 A. M. several seines shot out, but took no fish. At 7 A. M , one seine took one batteau load. Nothing more done all day.

27th—Wind East ; strong breeze. At 6 A. M. French boats went North of the Cape. No fish at the limit

28th—Wind S. E., with heavy sea. Forced to haul Guard-boat on the beach. Frenchmen North of the Cape.

29th—At 6 A. M. launched Guard-boat and rowed to the Cape. 18 batteaux at Middle Bill. Fish scarce all day.

30th - 45 boats at the Cape, took very little fish for the day. Frenchmen troublesome.

31st—Frenchmen rowing round all day. No fish for the seine; hook-and-line men doing a little.

August 1st—At 3 A. M. left Brinies Cove and rowed as far as Mother Burke. Frenchmen rowing about. Took about 50 qtls. from Mother Burke. At dark, Frenchmen covered for the night.

2nd—Wind S. E. and rain. French Schooner passed the Cape bound for La Scie. Fish scarce; Frenchmen doing nothing this day.

3rd—Wind East. Caplin scarce; herrings plentiful. No fish of any account. Frenchmen complaining, and anxious to pass the limit.

4th—At day-light Guard-boat rowed to boundary. A number of French batteaux at Middle Bill. Hauled this day about 40 qtls. at South Bill for 11 seines. Hook-and-line men more successful than the seines. An officer informed me that they had orders not to set any bultows this season, and also said he thought the French would soon discontinue the seines. He said several rooms were giving the hook-and-line a fair trial, and found the latter more profitable and with less expense. He further said they were of opinion that the seine was injuring their fishery. Letters were received at La Scie from several of the Captains North, who could not average more than 250 qtls. per ship, with a crew of 64 men, and at a cost of 40,000 francs each leaving France. As far as they could hear along the shore the catch was never so short, and that La Scie was the only port which could boast of half a voyage at present. At dark camped for the night.

5th—At 3 A. M. left camp. Wind S. W. A number of boats at the Cape doing nothing. Caplin in deep water; herrings plentiful. Very little fish taken this day.

6th—Left Brinies Cove at daylight. At 4 A. M. Frenchmen commenced work, but no fish. Caplin scarce. Wind E. N. E.; moderate.

7th—Wind N. E. French boats came to Mansfield Bite. Bat-

teaux-men landed and cooked their soup, and remained all day. Spoke 7 Seine Masters ;—they told me that their catch up to date was as follows,—64,000 fish, 60,000, 59,000, 46,000, 42,000, 40,000, 34,000. They said they would receive no bounty this summer, as they were under 100,000 fish each. At 3 P. M., moderate. Frenchmen left for the Cape.

8th—Fine weather. Rowed to Mother Burke. Frenchmen all day rowing about the ground took very little fish. Caplin in deep water.

9th—Wind S. W., fine weather. At day-light rowed to boundary. At 3 A. M. Frenchmen uncovered. No fish for hauling. Spoke to the mate of the ship *Alcide*, Captain Duchéne ;—he asked me if I knew of any opportunity to send letters to St. John's.

10th—Frenchmen rowing about all day ; no fish.

11th—Wind West; no fish. Frenchmen anchored all day.

12th—At 4 A. M. rowed to Cape ; several boats at the boundary. No fish for the seine,—some caught with hook-and-line.

13th—Strong wind N. N. W. Frenchmen anchored most of the day. The greater part of the batteaux fishing at Horse Island, and others at Gull Island, off Cape John.

14th—Wind S. E. French Seine-boats went North of the Cape.

15th—Saw but one Seine-boat for the day. Caplin very scarce ; herrings abundant.

16th—Saw but two Seine-boats and six batteaux for the day. Caplin disappeared.

17th—No French Seine at the Cape. Several batteaux at Gull Island, fishing with hook and line.

18th—No Seine at the Cape. 18 batteaux fishing along shore, taking from 3 to 400 fish each.

19th—At day-light went to limit ; saw but one Seine-boat at the Cape ; told us the other seines were landed. Hauled about 10 qtls. At dark rowed to Brinies Cove.

20th—Wind N. E , blowing strong. No boats at the Cape this day.

21st—Wind East, and moderate. A number of batteaux round shore.

22nd—Wind South, with rain. Saw several batteaux for the day. Fish scarce.

23rd—Rowed to Cape, spoke batteaux men,—said all the seines were landed.

24th—27 batteaux at the boundary took from 2 to 300 fish for the day.

25th—40 batteaux along the Cape shore took about two qtls. per boat.

26th—Several batteaux at the limit. Very little fish taken this day.

27th—Herrings in abundance in Mansfield Bite. Frenchmen busily engaged fishing on Cape ground.

28th—Saw but four boats at the Cape; asked us for fresh herrings for bait.

29th—Nine boats at South Bill. Fish scarce. Several craft passing South.

30th—Saw Seven boats at the Cape this morning;—asked them where the rest of their batteaux were. They replied that they were gone off to the Horse Islands;—also said some of the boats did well there.

31st—Remained in Brinies Cove all day. Several boats tacked to windward of Mother Burke until they brought open our camp, and then bore away again.

REMARKS.

From the 1st September until 20th Crew and Boat remained in Mansfield Bite, visiting Mother Burke occasionally. The Frenchmen also visiting the boundary when the weather would permit. I think it necessary to state, for the information of the Government, that the French very frequently visited the Horse Islands and the Gull Island, off Cape John, this summer, and took from the former place half the fish caught by the hook-and-line men. On the 15th instant, spoke French Captains;—told me their several catches were as follows:—

Captain HART, (Commodore) Ship *Hercule*, 1,800 qtls. for 72 men;

Captain LAMIE, Ship *Marie*, 1,700 qtls for 74 men;

Captain PAULICANE, Ship *Hippolite*, 1,700 qtls. for 65 men;

Captain JIFFROY, Ship *Francienne*, 1,400 qtls. for 60 men;

Captain DUCHENE, Ship *Alcide*, 1,250 qtls. for 56 men;

—and that the Hook-and-line men did better than the Seines. On the 25th instant the La Scie ships left port,—2 for Marseilles, 1 for Ancona, 1 for Valencia, and 1 for Bilboa.

In conclusion, I beg to intimate that the people on the North side of Green Bay are thankful, and appreciate the service rendered them by the Government in sending protection to Cape John earlier than usual; and have expressed a wish that the Guard might be at the Cape on or about the 1st June—and no later, as some years the French are very early on the ground; and, in the absence of suitable protection, would do material damage to British fishermen.

(Signed)

HENRY KNIGHT.

No. 10.

Report of Mr. William Collins, in charge of a Boat and Crew for the Protection of the Fisheries at and around the Island of Belle Isle, 1862.

[Copy.]

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I have to inform you that in accordance with the instructions with which you were pleased to furnish me, bearing date Secretary's Office, June 13th, 1862, and having reference to the prevention of French encroachments at and about the Island of Belle Isle, for a period of two months, I beg leave to report that on the 23rd day of June I left St. John's for my station at Belle Isle.

June 24th—Light variable winds, and fine weather; off Baccalieu.

June 25th—Light variable winds and fine weather; off Bonavista Cape.

June 26th—Wind N. E.; light breeze, with rain squalls.

June 27th—Wind S. W.; light breeze and fine weather; going through ice all day.

June 28th—Wind N. E.; strong breeze and hard rain; off Cape John.

June 29th—Wind E. N. E.; strong breeze and hard rain.

June 30th—Wind N. E.; light breeze and fine weather.

July 1st—Wind E. by N.; light breeze and foggy weather.

July 2nd—Calm, fine weather.

July 3rd—Light variable winds and fine weather. Sailing through ice all day.

July 4th—Wind W. S. W.; light breeze and foggy weather. Sailing through ice all day.

July 5th—Light variable winds and cloudy weather. Arrived at Black Joe Cove. No vessels near the Island.

July 6th—Wind South; light breeze and fine weather. At 4 P. M., foggy weather.

July 7th—Wind N. E.; fine breeze and foggy weather.

July 8th—Light breeze and fine weather. Mr. March paid us a visit.

July 9th—Wind East; fresh breeze and foggy weather.

July 10th—Calm, and thick foggy weather.

July 11th—Fine breeze and foggy weather. A strong current setting E. by S.

July 12th—Light breeze and foggy weather. At 4 P. M., a Brigantine off the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 13th—Wind West; strong breeze and rainy weather. At 10 A. M. eight Schooners and one Brigantine passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 14th—Wind West; strong breeze and thick foggy weather. At 4 P. M. a boat came in the harbour and anchored, bound to Labrador. Three schooners off the East end, bound to Labrador.

July 15th—Wind W. N. W.; strong breeze and fine weather. One schooner off the Eastern end, bound to Labrador.

July 16th—W. S. W.; fine breeze and fine weather. One schooner off the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 17th—Fresh breeze and foggy weather. At 2 P. M., rain and snow squalls.

July 18th—Light variable winds and fine weather. One schooner and one brigantine off the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 19th—Strong breeze and cloudy weather. At 4 P. M., hard rain, wind West.

July 20th—Wind West; strong breeze and rain. Two men from the Light-house here on the East end to-day.

July 21st—Wind S. E.; light breeze, and thick foggy weather.

July 22nd—Wind N. E.; strong breeze, and foggy weather.

July 23rd—Wind W. N. W.; strong breeze and fine weather. Six schooners passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador. Two boats came in Black Joe Cove to anchor.

July 24th—Wind West; strong breeze and dark, gloomy weather.

July 25th—Wind W. by N.; fresh breeze and fine weather. Mr. March paid us a visit.

July 26th—Wind S. W.; light breeze and fine weather.

July 27th—Wind W. N. W.; strong breeze and fine weather. One schooner passed the East end of the Island, bound to Labrador. A large Steamboat passed, bound East.

July 28th—Wind West; fine breeze and fine weather.

July 29th—Wind W. by S.; light breeze, with rain and foggy weather.

July 30th—Light variable winds and fine weather.

July 31st—Wind West; light breeze and fine weather.

August 1st—Light breeze and fine. At 11 A. M., a large Ship passed the West end of the Island, bound to the Eastward. At 4 P. M., thick foggy weather.

August 2nd—Wind S. S. W.; light breeze and fine weather. At 6 A. M., thick, foggy weather.

August 3rd—Wind S. E.; strong breeze, and thick, foggy weather.

August 4th—Wind East; strong breeze, and thick, foggy weather.

August 5th—Wind S. W.; light breeze, and thick, foggy weather.

August 6th—Wind S. S. W.; strong breeze and foggy weather. Seven boats passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

August 7th—Wind N. E.; strong breeze and foggy weather.

August 8th—Light breeze, and thick, foggy weather.

August 9th—Wind S. W. by S; fine breeze and foggy weather.

August 10th—Wind West; light breeze and fine weather.

August 11th—Light breeze and fine weather.

August 12th—Wind West; fine breeze and fine weather. A Steamer passed the Island, bound to Labrador. One barque bound East.

August 13th—Wind S. W.; strong breeze and fine weather. Two schooners and one brig passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

August 14th—Strong breeze and rain.

August 15th—Wind West; light breeze and foggy, with rain. Mr. March paid us a visit.

August 16th—Wind North; strong breeze and hard rain.

August 17th—Wind W. N. W.; light breeze and fine weather.

August 18th—Wind West; strong breeze and fine weather.

August 19th—Light breeze and fine weather.

August 20th—Light variable winds and fine weather.

August 21st—Wind North; light breeze and fine weather. Left Black Joe Cove, and arrived in St. John's on the 28th of August.

Respectfully submitted by

Your humble Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM COLLINS.

Hon. R. Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

No. 11.

Report from S. Rendell, Esq., on subject of Ice Houses at Petty Harbour and Magotty Cove, Preservation of Bait, &c.

[Copy.]

St. John's,
November 24th, 1862.

Sir,—

In enclosing to you the account for monies paid in building and fitting up two Ice Houses, one at Magotty Cove, and the other at Petty Harbour, for the preservation of Bait, I beg to make the following Report thereon :—

That no time was lost, after the purpose was decided upon by the House of Assembly, in procuring and erecting suitable Buildings, under the superintendence, plans, and direction of Mr. S. G. Archibald, as well as filling them with ice,—a portion of the labor expended in cutting and collecting the same was provided by the Poor Commissioners.

A good deal of difficulty was experienced in procuring sufficient saw dust for filling the sides ; and at Petty Harbour bog soil had to be substituted.

When the Ice Houses were completed, it was thought desirable, in the view of giving them a fair trial, to procure and place Bait in them, and a considerable quantity of Herrings were purchased for that purpose at Portugal Cove. These of course had to be brought from thence in carts, and although fresh, yet probably they deteriorated somewhat in the transit to the Ice House. This Bait did not become frozen, as was expected, after it was placed there ; but still it kept well for about six weeks, at which time it was tried by many of the fishermen of St. John's, and some cod fish were caught with it in the early part of the season. It must be admitted, however, that the Bait very quickly gave way, and showed evident symptoms of decay, very soon after its exposure to the atmosphere.

It therefore seems to be essential for the *long* preservation of

Bait, that it should be in a *frozen* state *before* it is put in the Ice House. This can only be adopted as regards Herring Bait, which is procurable in Fortune and Placentia Bays during the winter.

For all practical purposes, it is doubtful if *Caplin* can be preserved in Ice Houses, as an article for Bait.

Squids unquestionably may be preserved for weeks, and prove a most useful Bait afterwards; and as they are to be procured generally in the fall of the year, in considerable quantities for a short period only, it seems to be a matter of little doubt that if this particular Bait were put away in Ice Houses, it may be most successfully availed of by our Fishermen during the fall of the year, when the want of a supply of bait is usually so much needed, to keep them on the fishing ground.

I am of opinion that if Ice Houses of moderate cost were instituted on the different Fishing Rooms, or a combination of them, and proper attention given to the placing Bait in them during winter and towards the fall, that it would be productive of much benefit to the fishermen, and that it is well worthy of consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

S. RENDELL.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c, &c, &c.

No. 12.

Circular from Office of Colonial Secretary, and Replies from Chairmen of Roman Catholic Boards of Education, as to the establishment of a Depot in St. John's for Books and School Necessaries.

[Copy.]

Circular. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 22nd July, 1862.

SIR,—

The Government being desirous of establishing in St. John's, by means of the annual allowance provided under the 21st Section of the Education Act, a Depot of books and school necessaries, where the several Boards may at all times be supplied at a cheap rate, I am directed to inquire whether the enclosed list of books, which have been recommended by the Inspector, is such as you consider suitable for this purpose, and if so, what number you will probably require in each year for the schools under your charge.

Should your Board object to any of these, or prefer others, you will be kind enough to communicate to me their views in this particular.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairmen of the respective Roman Catholic Boards of Education in the Island.

List of Books for approval of Roman Catholic Boards.

Series of Books (for Schools) of the Christian Brothers.

Dublin Universal (or any other good) Spelling Book.

W. K. Johnstone's Maps of the World.

St. John's Catechism of Newfoundland.

[Copy.]

ST. JOHN'S, August 5, 1862.

SIR,—

I should apologise for not having before this replied to the Circular of the 22nd July. The books mentioned are unobjectionable, as far as the Christian Brothers' Series and the Catechism of Newfoundland, and, I suppose, the Spelling Book also. Several members of the Board, I believe, are absent; but I will have them called together at the earliest opportunity. In the Orphan Asylum school, the practice of getting out books and selling them at first cost has been already adopted. In the College it is the same, unless the pupils wish to buy them elsewhere. I have not the least idea of what number of books the St. John's Board would require We find a great difficulty in making the poor people understand the necessity of providing books for their children. I have got a number of *Tablets*, reading, spelling, and figures, which are given gratis to the schools, and are more serviceable for teaching children than books, not being liable to be torn or lost.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
† JOHN T. MULLOCK.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

HARBOR MAIN,
August 2nd, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 22nd ult., with reference to the intended establishment in St. John's, by the Government, of a depot of books and other school necessaries, which doubtless is a step in the right direction, which must necessarily be attended with the most beneficial results.

I beg also to state that to the annexed list of books, furnished

by the Inspector, I feel there cannot be the slightest objection, as they are highly approved of for the use of Catholic schools. As to the number which we may require each year for our schools, I am sorry to say that I am not at present in a position to give a more definite answer than merely to state that the Board will be prepared to appropriate at least £12 each year to the purchase of books—this sum including, of course, the annual allowance under the Act, as also the amount resulting from the sale of those books to the pupils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

KYRAN WALSH,
Chairman of Board of Education.

The Hon. Captain CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

BRIGUS, 28th July, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 22nd instant, which I have submitted to our Board of Education, the members of which desire me to say in reply, that they entirely approve of the Books mentioned, in four series, as well as of the Depot, where the books can be had at a uniform and cheap rate.

As Mr. KELLY, our Inspector, is expected here early in September, we (the Board) have resolved to leave it discretionary with him to select the quantity and quality of the books that may be required for our schools.

Hoping, in the meantime, that the above explanation may be deemed satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD O'KEEFE.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

[Copy.]

KING'S COVE,
August 10th, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular of the 22nd ultimo, regarding the establishment in Saint John's of a Depot of Books and school necessaries, for the use of schools in this Country, I have to inform you that I cannot offer an opinion on the matter at present, until I hear from the Bishop.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. SCANLAN.

Honorable R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

[Copy.]

FERRYLAND, August 7th, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular of the 22nd ulto., which did not reach me till the 3rd instant, I beg to state that I am much pleased with the information it contained, viz., that the Government were intended to establish a Depot of Books and School necessaries, where the several Boards may at all times be supplied at a cheap rate; and indeed I must say that such was much wanted. The list of the books you furnished me with I fully approve of. But having lately purchased some school books from Mr. GRAHAM, we will not want much this year. But so highly do I approve of the Christian Brothers' series, (and what we have had of them being now nearly worn out,) that I would be desirous to get seven or eight dozen of each, of the 2nd and 3rd class books, and about nine or ten sets of the Maps of the World and of Newfoundland.

Some time since, I received a Circular through you from the Government, which referred principally to the sections of the Edu-

cation Act, relative to the training of teachers; and not having a copy of the Act then by me or in my possession, is the cause why I have not replied to it ere this. But having procured one lately, I beg to state that I (on the part of our Board.) still fully comply with the provisions and regulations contained in that portion of the Act, viz., the 24th and 25th sections. There has been only one in this District who has received any training as yet, and that only for a few months. He is teaching at present in Renews, of which place he is a native—of the name of Dutton. He is well disposed and attentive; but must spend some short time now in the College at intervals. Hoping that the above statement will suffice for the present, and prove satisfactory to the Government,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

JAS. MURPHY.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

GREAT PLACENTIA,
September 10, 1862.

SIR,—

Your Circular of 22nd July came to hand. We think the Christian Brothers' books about the best could be got, and we have used them and the Maps you write about, say for the last six years. I regret I cannot state positively the number we will require, as I bought £12 worth of them, and as they have not arrived here, and as the number of children in the school has increased so much since I bought the books; the only thing I can state positively is, that we wont have enough without applying to you, which we shall, as early as I can make anything like a calculation.

I have, &c.,

E. CONDON, P. P., Chairman.

Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

No. 13.

Circular from Office of Colonial Secretary, and Replies from Chairmen of Protestant Boards of Education, as to the establishment of a Depot in St. John's for Books and School Necessaries.

[Copy.]

Circular. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 22nd July, 1862.

SIR,—

The Government being desirous of establishing in St. John's, by means of the annual allowance provided under the 21st Section of the Education Act, a Depot of books and school necessaries, where the several Boards may at all times be supplied at a cheap rate, I am directed to inquire whether the enclosed list of books, which have been recommended by the Inspector, is such as you consider suitable for this purpose, and if so, what number you will probably require in each year for the schools under your charge.

Should your Board object to any of these, or prefer others, you will be kind enough to communicate to me their views in this particular.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairmen of the respective
Protestant Boards of Education
in the Island.

List of Books for approval of Protestant Boards.

Reading Books Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Arithmetic, published by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.

Sunday School Union Spelling Books, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; and Reading Books, Parts 1, 2, 3.

St. John's Catechism of Newfoundland.

Swan's Copy Books.

Lennie's Grammar.

W. K. Johnstone's Maps of the World.

History of England, published by the Christian Knowledge Society.

Watt's Divine and Moral Songs.

Bibles and Testaments can be procured at present at either Depository, in St. John's.

[Copy.]

ST. JOHN'S, August 25, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Protestant Board of Education for the District of St. John's, to transmit to you a copy of the following Resolutions adopted at their last meeting :—

"This Board have had under consideration a letter from the Colonial Secretary, respecting the formation of a Depot for School Books and Stationery, in reference to which the Board beg respectfully to say—

1.—That this Board would deprecate the appropriation to this object of the money granted in the 21st Section of the Act for the encouragement of Education, as even that sum is too small for the maintenance of the Board Schools in efficient repair.

2.—But as the formation of such a depot as is contemplated by Government, promises to be of advantage to the Board Schools generally, they would greatly desire to see it in operation, by a further specific grant from the Legislature for this object.

3.—The Board has no objection to any of the School Books or Maps mentioned in the letter above referred to, believing them to be a very excellent class of books.

I have, &c.,

M. HARVEY, Secretary.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

[Copy]

CATALINA, 4th August, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd July, 1862, addressed to me as Chairman of Protestant Board of Education, Catalina, and will lay it before the Board at their next Meeting.

As an individual member of the Board, I would beg to state that I quite approve of the books and school requisites recommended by the Inspector, as per list sent, and consider them very suitable for the schools in this District. Whether any other member or members of the Board will object to any of them, or prefer others, I cannot tell till we meet.

Mr. PRESTWOOD, the late Chairman of the Board, has removed to Carbonear, as probably you are aware, leaving the letters and papers of the Board in the hands of Mr. DIKE, his successor at Bonavista, presuming, as it seems, that he of course ought to succeed him too in the office of Chairman of this Board. Now, I never could understand why there should be two Wesleyan Ministers on the Board, when one of them is a non-resident, and a member of another (Bonavista) Board. I have often felt vexed and annoyed at it, as though we were incompetent to manage educational matters without having *two* Wesleyan Ministers on the Board, and wondered why one should not suffice. On the same principle, it would seem that the Rev. Mr. BAYLY might, with equal propriety, be a member of this Board too; for Bird Island Cove (which is included in this Educational District,) is a part of his mission as well. If we look at Catalina as being the most populous and important settlement in the District, (which it certainly is,) we find that when the last census was taken, there were 133 more Church of England than Wesleyans in Great Catalina,—or, if we include Great Catalina and Little Catalina, the numbers of Church of England and Wesleyans are nearly equal. If we were to try to convene a meeting of our Board now, in all probability there would be only myself present to represent the Church of England, while perhaps there would be four Wesleyans who would be able to attend. Mr. BREMNER is laid by with a very severe attack of Gout, &c., and Mr. TILLEY (at Bird Island Cove) is crippled in his knee,

and would have two miles to come to the meeting, though I doubt whether he would be able to come at all. And then what could I do alone, if all the rest were disposed to thwart me in any matter that I thought best for the District. If I might be allowed to suggest any alteration in the constitution of the Board, I would advise and recommend that Bird Island Cove be taken in connexion with the Bonavista Board, for it is at least five miles nearer to Bonavista than to Catalina; and it would be more convenient and less fatiguing for Mr. TILLEY, or any other person, to walk five miles than ten, to attend the meetings of the Board. I believe the Inspector, too, has represented the fact of having two Wesleyan Ministers on this Board as being unfair, so that we are both of the same opinion in that respect,—Mr. BREMNER, too, I think, takes the same view of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM NETTEN,
Member of the Protestant Board of Education for T. B. E.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

[Copy.]

CATALINA, 27th October, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to transmit to you, for His Excellency's information, a detailed account of the expenditure of the Protestant Board of Education for Trinity Bay East, for the Educational year ending 30th June, 1862, as required by the 12th Section of the Education Act, which I hope will be found correct and satisfactory.

The returns required by the same Section were duly prepared and sent to our late Chairman (Rev. P. PRESTWOOD,) some time in July; at least I can answer for the school at Catalina; and I have no doubt but that the teachers at Little Catalina and Bird Island Cove

sent in theirs too I conclude, therefore, that the said returns were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office two or three months ago. But I am not positive about the account of expenditure. I have, therefore, prepared one, hoping it will be received in due time, that is, "on or before the last day of October."

I also beg to enclose a list of books, &c., which will probably be required for the Schools of this District for the current year, as requested in your letter to this Board, dated 22nd July, 1862. And may I beg to be informed what proportion of the Grant, for the several purposes mentioned in the 21st Section of the Act, will be due to this Board after the books, &c., are paid for, if there should be anything.

List of Books, &c., which will probably be required for the three Schools in the District of Trinity Bay East, for the Educational year, ending 30th June, 1863.

Spelling Books.		Swan's Copy Books.	
30	Part 1	18	No. 4
30	" 2	16	" 5
30	" 3	12	" 6
12	" 4	16	" 7
12	" 5	18	" 9
		12	" 11

5 Dozen Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
3 First Book of Arithmetic
3 boxes (each 100,) Slate Pencils
1 box (a gross) Steel Pens.
(Bibles and Testaments we will procure from some other Depot.)

The parcels might be directed and sent to the care of Messrs. Clift, Wood & Co., and they would forward them by the earliest opportunity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM NETTEN,
Chairman.

The Hon. Captain Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I shall feel obliged if you will fill up these places at your earliest convenience, and

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

[Copy.]

CARBONEAR,
August 12th, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education for this District, to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Circular of the 22nd ult., having reference to the formation of a Depot of Books, &c., in St. John's.

All the books recommended by the Inspector the Board think favourably of, except the Reading Books of the National Educational Schools for Ireland. Instead of these, the Reading Books, 1, 2, 3, and 4, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. W. BEMISTER,
Secretary.

Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

A full meeting of the Protestant Board for this District being held to-day, they took into further consideration the Government Circular of the 22nd July last, respecting the establishment of a Book Deposit for the Schools in St. John's.

"That in addition to the observations conveyed to the Government on the 13th August, recommend the additional Books 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mason's Spelling, and Pinnock's History of England."

Carbonear, October 8th, 1862.

The writing of W. W. BEMISTER,
Secretary.
(Signed) J. BEMISTER.

[Copy.]

FERRYLAND, 21st August, 1862.

SIR,—

A Depot for School Books will be a great boon to the outharbour Clergy. My Board objects to none of the Books mentioned; but I see no Geography named, nor any Maps but those of the World. I trust these deficiencies will be filled up, and that Swan's GRADUATED Copy Books (which are decidedly the best,) will be always on hand. Owing to the kind grant I received this Spring for books, I am unable to state how many I shall require per annum; probably this year none,—but my numbers are so few that the quantity used by them will be proportionately small.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) ROBERT TEMPLE.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

[Copy.]

BONAVISTA, 25th August, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, dated 22nd July, respecting the Depot. The enclosed list of books

have been agreed to by a meeting of Board of Education, held the 8th August. By the list sent, the Inspector appears to have omitted all Arithmetic Books, which I think would be advisable.

The amount of Books required by the schools of Bonavista is about Ten Pounds worth.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. G. C. BAYLY.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

[Copy.]

Fogo, 8th September, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to a Circular, dated July 22nd, I beg to state that this Board has hitherto supplied itself in Educational Works from the catalogue of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and that it would prefer continuing so to supply itself either direct or from the Society's repository in St. John's. Swan's Copy Books appear to be the only books on the list appended to the Circular which the Board would require, (over and above the S. P. C. K. books, above mentioned.) Other school requisites, such as ink, pens, inkstands, penholders, &c., might perhaps have been added to the list forwarded, with advantage.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) REGINALD M. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

Honorable R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

[Copy.]

TRINITY,
September 4th, 1862.

SIR,—

Mr. SMITH has handed me your Circular of the 22nd July last, on the subject of forming a Depot of Books and School Necessaries, and enquiring what number we shall require in each year.

In reply, I have to state that our fund for school requisites being small, (£2 8s 7d. Cy., per quarter.) we cannot give an extensive order without running the risk of involving ourselves in debt. You will perceive that we do not contemplate receiving back the cost of those furnished to our poorer children. Many would be deprived the benefit of the school from their inability to pay according to the 21st Section of the Act.

Our immediate wants are 12 dozen first Books, and 6 dozen second Books,—if possible, we must have this supply this year. We also want Spelling Books and Copy Books, which I fear we must have on credit.

Irish National School Books are those in use in the schools under our management.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) B. SWEETLAND,
Chairman of the Protestant Board Schools, T. B. N.

The Hon. Captain CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

N. B.—I have written to Mr. McCONNAN to furnish the books required.

(Signed) B. S.

[Copy.]

TWILLINGATE,
October 14th, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, received in August. At the meeting of the Board, held this week, it was agreed the books referred to should be used in all Schools under our charge.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BOONE,
Chairman.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

HARBOR BRETON,
November 20th, 1862.

SIR,—

Some time since I received a letter from you, dated July 22nd, stating that the Government were desirous of establishing a Depot of Books and School Necessaries, and enclosing a list of books, &c.

I beg to inform you, in reply thereto, that I was unable to assemble the members of the Board until last week, when your letter having been submitted to them, I was instructed to inform you that, with some exceptions, they approve of the books mentioned, and that they deem the list on the other side, herewith sent, sufficient for this District.

I regret the delay in replying to your letter, which was unavoidable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. K. WHITE,
Chairman.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

List of Books deemed necessary for Schools in Fortune Bay District:

1 Gross each of 1, 2, 3, 4, Reading and Arithmetic Books.
1 Gross Sunday School Spelling Books.
1 Gross Copy Books.
6 Dozen Grammars.
10 Sets of Maps.
6 Dozen Histories of England, and
6 Dozen Geographies,—of which there is none on the list.

No. 14.

Copy of Letter from Secretary's Office, and Public Notices, on the encouragement to Settlement upon the Wilderness Lands of the Colony.

[Copy.]

Circular. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 22nd May, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Government to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a "Public Notice" for the encouragement of parties desirous of settling on the waste lands of the Colony, and in requesting you will give them full publicity. I shall at the same time be glad to receive from you a report as to whether there are any and what people in your District who might be disposed, in your opinion, to take advantage of these free grants, and also any remarks as to the mode in which, in your opinion, the permission could be most advantageously availed of by them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Magistrates of the several
Outport Districts.

Twillingate	12 copies	Burin	12 copies
Bonavista	15 "	Placentia	15 "
Trinity North	20 "	St Mary's	12 "
Bay de Verds	15 "	Ferryland	12 "
Carbonear	14 "	Bay Bulls	12 "
Harbor Grace	15 "	Lamaline	10 "
Port de Grave	15 "	Grand Bank	10 "
Harbor Main	10 "	Burgeo and LaPoile	—
Harbor Breton	15 "		

PUBLIC NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor in Council being desirous of relieving the industrious Poor from the necessity of seeking Pauper Relief, by encouraging them to settle on the Unoccupied Lands of the Colony, invites their attention to the following Sections of an Act of the Legislature, recently passed, for promoting the settlement of Crown Lands, and promises to every poor Settler who shall take advantage of this enactment, to defray a proportion of the cost of erecting a Dwelling upon the Land which he shall clear and cultivate, and to provide him with Seed for his first year's Crop.

1st and 2nd Sections of the Amended Land Act 23 Vic., Cap. 3.

I.—It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Council, to issue Free Licenses of Occupation, for a Term not exceeding Five Years, of any ungranted and unoccupied Wilderness Lands, to such Person or Persons as shall be desirous of permanently settling and cultivating the same, in quantities not exceeding Fifty Acres to each Settler, such Settler being qualified to obtain a Grant under the provisions of the First Section of the local Statute 7 Vic. Cap. 1; and to every such Person desirous of erecting a Saw or other Mill upon any such Land, a similar License for Two Hundred Acres of such Land; but in no case, whether it be a License for the erection of a Saw or other Mill, or any Grant of Land made under the provisions of this Act, shall there be more than one-third fronting on any River by two-thirds deep; and in cases of Grants on the Coast, the frontage on such Coast shall not exceed two hundred yards.

II.—To such Persons as shall have occupied and settled on the Land so licensed, for a period of Five Years after the date of the

License, and shall have cultivated within that period Two Acres of the said Land, or to such persons as shall have erected a Saw or other Mill thereon, and worked the same for the period of Three Years, it shall be lawful for the Governor to issue Grants in fee, under the Great Seal of this Island, for the quantity of Land specified in such License, upon such Persons paying the charge of Five Shillings for each of such Grants.

St. John's, May 17, 1862.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL OF SATURDAY, 12TH JULY, 1862.

Applicants for assistance under the said Order, must produce to the Surveyor General, a Certificate signed by a Magistrate, Clergyman or Crown Surveyor, stating that he had visited the Land situate at for which the Applicant had received a License of Occupation under date of and that such Applicant had in the Months of erected thereon, and then occupied a House feet long, feet wide, feet high, Roof, containing Rooms and Chimnies, and that the probable cost of such House was in materials and in labour which Certificate shall be accompanied by an Affidavid, and by Vouchers verifying as far as possible, these particulars, and (if required) by further proof and upon the production of such Certificate and evidence, a sum of Money shall be paid to the Applicant, such as the Governor and Council may in each case determine, but in no case exceeding one half the cost of the erection.

Every application for the Price of Seed, shall be accompanied by a like Certificate, and by Vouchers shewing the extent of Land Cleared and Sown under the License. The quantity and value of Seed used, and the then present condition of the Crops.

No. 15.

Copy of Report of John Delaney, Esq., Postmaster General, for the Year 1862.

[Copy.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S,
January 23rd, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before you, for His Excellency's information, my third Report of the Post Office Department, and the accompanying Returns, showing the operation of the Department, for the year ended the 31st December, 1862.

The Revenue for the year, viz., £1215 1s. 1d, as per statement No. 5, shews a deficit of £77 10s. 2d., as compared with that of the previous year, owing partially to the failure of the Fishery, but more particularly to the withdrawal of the Galway Steamer, and also the Victoria. I trust, however, the Galway Steamers will resume the service in the Spring; and if so, there is no doubt but our Postal Revenue will come up to the same standard as that of last year at least.

The item for Mail Transportation has been reduced nearly two hundred pounds by the withdrawal of a portion of the Overland Summer Service round Conception Bay, without detriment to the public. The regulations for the Winter Service are the same as last year, and appears to give satisfaction, from the fact of no complaints having reached me on the subject.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year is £462 6s. 1½d., being a small increase over the previous year. It would greatly facilitate the business of the office if they were more generally adopted; it would also add to our Revenue if pre payment (by Stamp) of all letters transmitted by Post through the Colony was insisted upon. It is invariably the case, that all refused letters are unpaid, and have to be returned to the writers with additional expense to the Department. The number of packet and Local Letters received and despatched this year was about 132,000.

The number of Newspapers despatched and received was 160,776, about 92,000 of which were despatched to the Outports.

The number of Registered Letters received and despatched for the year was 673,—of this number 309 were registered at St John's, 138 in the Outports, and in other Countries 226, being an increase of 46 over that of the former year.

The Mails for Fogo and Twillingate were despatched during the Summer months fortnightly, by private conveyance, as regular as circumstances would permit; but at the same time I have learned that some dissatisfaction prevails, owing to the want of a regular Packet communication. It would be desirable that a contract should be made for the service this spring. The Winter Service is in operation, and performed as heretofore.

The Ferry at Connaigre Bay is again resumed by a person named John Harris. He commenced on the 1st of October; he crosses the Bay twice a week in Summer, and once a fortnight in Winter, conveying the Mails at the same time between Harbor Breton and Hermitage Cove.

A good deal of irregularity occurred in the Mail Service (Local and Imperial) last Winter, from circumstances over which we had no control. It is to be hoped the weather will prove more favourable to our operations this year.

It is with very deep regret that I have to record the total loss of one of our best Packet Boats and Crew, between La Poile and Harbor Breton, on the 9th May last, whilst conveying the Mails. The master, William Buffet, who had been employed in the Postal Service for several years, was a most industrious and indefatigable Packet Master, and had always and at all times given the most entire satisfaction. The poor fellow has left a wife and four children to deplore his loss.

The following are the Returns before referred to :—

No. 1.—Account Current.

No. 2.—Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage and Colonial proportion of British Postage collected for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

No. 3.—Statement of British Postage collected during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

No. 4.—Postage Stamp account for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

No. 5.—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

No. 6.—Statement of amount paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks, &c. ; and amount paid for Mail Transportation during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

No. 7.—Statement of the number of Dead Letters received during the year, and how disposed of.

No. 8.—Statement of the number of Registered Letters sent through the General Post Office during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

No. 9.—Report of all applications for Missing Letters, &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

No. 10.—Statement showing the gross amounts collected for Postage and for Postage Stamps, at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Mail Service, with few exceptions, has been fairly performed during the year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Dr. **The Post Master General in Account Year ended 31st**

1862.	Amount.	Amount, Cy.
To Balance due 31st Dec., 1862		£41 17 8
" Amount of Inland Postage ..	£534 10 6*	
" " Postage on Loose Letters	29 3 0	
" " " on Ship Letters	2 18 3	
" " " on Letters posted at St. John's for Town delivery ..	5 9 3	
" Amount Postage on Way Letters ..	1 16 0½	573 17 0½
" Amt. British Packet Postage	635 13 2½	
" Amount Newfoundland proportion of British Postage	452 10 6	
	Stg. 1088 3 8½	
Deduct amount of Postage on Unclaimed, Refused, Re-directed, and Mis-sent Letters ..	37 11 4½	
	Stg. 1050 12 4	
Add Premium 20 per cent. ..	210 2 6	1260 14 10
" Amount of Postage Stamps sold ..	385 5 1½	
Add Premium 20 per cent. ..	77 1 0	462 6 1½
" Amount received from Merchants and others for use of private Letter Boxes ..	49 16 0	
" Amount received for fees on Late Letters ..	6 13 3	56 9 3
		£2395 4 11

* This amount includes a balance of £80 8s. 8½d., due by Post Masters on the 31st December, 1862.

Current with the Colony of Newfoundland.
December, 1862.

Cr.

1862.		Amount.	Amount, Cy.
By amount paid the Receiver General			
Exchange Dollars at 4s. 4d. each	Stg.	902 19 11	
			1041 18 4
" amount paid into the Commissariat Chest for British Postage	Stg.	900 0 0	
Add Premium 20 per cent....		180 0 0	
			1080 0 0
" amount Postage on Official Correspondence			146 17 0
" amount Commission on Sale of Postage Stamps			23 2 4
" amount Ship Letter Gratuities			1 15 10
" amount Postage on Refused and Unclaimed Local Letters			2 0 6
			£2295 14 0
" Balance			99 10 11
			£2395 4 11

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement showing the Amount of Inland and Newfoundland Proportion of British Postage, collected in Newfoundland during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

		Currency.		
Harbor Grace Post Office		110	1	10
Carbonear	"	47	17	2
Brigus	"	62	2	11
Trinity	"	15	19	4
Bonavista	"	5	14	0
Greenspond	"	3	4	6
Fogo	"	2	15	9
Twillingate	"	4	12	11½
Bay Bulls	"	2	0	1
Ferryland	"	4	16	3
Trepassey	"	1	0	9
St. Mary's	"	1	19	6½
Placentia	"	8	11	0
Burin	"	5	3	6
Harbor Briton	"	7	14	10
Burgeo	"	4	10	11
Little Placentia	"	7	14	8
		296	0	0
St. John's	"	277	17	0½
		573	17	0½
Ditto, Newfoundland proportion British Postage		543	0	7
		£1116	17	7½

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement showing the Amount of British Postage, collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

		Currency.		
Harbor Grace Post Office		120	12	11
Carbonear	"	35	11	10
Brigus	"	21	9	7
Trinity	"	12	19	3½
Bonavista	"	2	11	3
Greenspond	"	3	1	3½
Fogo	"	3	9	8½
Twillingate	"	8	13	9
Bay Bulls	"	1	0	9
Ferryland	"	1	16	11
Trepassey	"	1	0	9½
St. Mary's	"	1	2	9½
Placentia	"	4	12	2½
Burin	"	6	18	0½
Harbor Briton	"	30	16	4
Burgeo	"	7	7	5
Little Placentia	"	1	15	1½
		265	0	0
St. John's	"	497	15	10
		£762	15	10

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Dr. **Postage Stamp Account for**

1862.	Amount, Stg.			Amount, Cy.		
January 1—To Amount of Postage Stamps on hand, viz :—						
St. John's Post Office	£50	13	9			
Outport do.	51	4	6½			
	101	18	3½	122	5	11
Dec. 31—To amount of Postage Stamps received from the Secretary's Office during the Year	341	0	10	409	5	0
				£531	10	11

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

the Year ended 31st December, 1862. **Cr.**

1862.		Amount.	Amount, Cy.
December 31.—By Amount of Postage Stamps sold, viz :—			
Brigus	Post Office.....	£4 18 0	
Burin	"	16 10 9½	
Burgeo	"	8 16 0	
Carbonear	"	11 2 0	
Fogo	"	0 8 6	
Greenspond	"	5 0 0	
Harbor Grace	"	31 0 0	
		77 15 3½	
St. John's	"	384 10 10	
			462 6 1½
By Amount of Postage Stamps on hand, viz :—			
Brigus	Post Office	2 17 0	
Burin	"	2 17 2½	
Burgeo	"	8 8 0	
Greenspond	"	2 4 0	
Placentia	"	2 18 5	
Trinity	"	3 0 0	
Twillingate	"	9 13 0½	
		31 17 8	
St. John's	"	37 7 1½	
			69 4 9½
			£531 10 11

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the Years ended 31st December, 1861 and 1862.

REVENUE.	1861.			1862.			DECREASE.		
Amount of Inland Postage..	576	16	2½	573	17	0½			
" Newfoundland proportion of British Packet Postages..	604	4	7½	527	2	3½			
" of Fees Collected ..	56	4	1	56	9	3			
" of Inland Postage Stamps Sold ..	55	6	4½	57	12	6			
£	1292	11	3½	1215	1	1	£77	10	2½

EXPENDITURE.	1861.			1862.			DECREASE.		
Amount paid for Mail Transportation ..	2045	13	4	2015	11	4			
" of Salaries paid to Postmasters, Way-masters, Clerks, &c.	1233	15	0	1162	6	8			
" paid for Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Coals, Gas, and Incidentals ..	229	9	8	145	5	6			
£	3508	18	0	3323	3	6	£185	14	6

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

JAMES HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement of Amount of Salaries paid to Post Masters, Way Masters, Clerks and Assistants, during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

Office.	Name of Officer.	Service.	Amount.		
St. John's	John Delaney	Postmaster General	£300	0	0
	James Healy	Chief Clerk	130	0	0
	John Freeman	Second Ditto	100	0	0
	James Furlong	Third Ditto	60	0	0
	Eliza Solomon	Assistant	50	0	0
	George Gaden	Letter carrier f.n. Apl. 17	34	16	8
	Patrick Burke		37	10	0
	Catherine Molloy	Servant	20	0	0
Harbor Grace	Andrew Drysdale	Postmaster	50	0	0
Ditto	Jonathan Martin	Letter Carrier	10	0	0
Carbonear	Mary Casey	Postmistress	45	0	0
Trinity	Ann Cross	Ditto	25	0	0
Brigus	Sarah Stentaford	Ditto	35	0	0
Placentia	Mary Morris	Ditto	15	0	0
Bonavista	John Lawrence	Post Master	15	0	0
Fogo	James Fitzgerald	Ditto	15	0	0
Twillingate	Joseph J. Pearce	Ditto	15	0	0
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	Ditto	15	0	0
Ferryland	John Morry	Ditto	15	0	0
Trepassey	John Devereaux	Ditto	15	0	0
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	Ditto	15	0	0
Burin	Thomas Birkett	Ditto	15	0	0
Harbor Briton	James M. Winter	Ditto	15	0	0
Greenspond	William Lang	Ditto	10	0	0
Burgeo	Richard Bradshaw	Ditto	10	0	0
St. Mary's	Philip Breen	Way Master	4	0	0
Garnish	Saml. A. Bowman	Ditto	4	0	0
Salmonear	Patrick Hurly	Ditto	4	0	0
Port de Grave	Matthew O'Rielly	Ditto	4	0	0
King's Cove	Michael Murphy	Ditto	4	0	0
New Perlican	Francis Howell	Ditto	4	0	0
Harbor Main	John Brick	Ditto	4	0	0
Oderin	James Murphy	Ditto	4	0	0
Old Perlican	William Christian	Ditto	4	0	0
Bay Roberts	James Fitzgerald	Ditto	4	0	0
Black Head	John Curtis	Ditto	4	0	0
Portugal Cove	Margaret Dooly	Way Mistress	4	0	0
La Poile	H. J. Reid	Way Master	4	0	0
Catalina	John Jeans	Ditto	4	0	0
Hermitage	Thomas Winter	Ditto	4	0	0
Grand Bank	Jonathan Hickman	Ditto	15	0	0
			1142	6	8
	Eliza Solomon	Newspaper Agent	20	0	0
			£1162	6	8

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others for Mail Transportation, during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

Names of Contractors.	Service.	Amount.		
George Makinson	Conveying Mails in Conception Bay, per Steamer	£250	0	0
John Collins	" " Placentia Bay	150	0	0
Peter Coleman	" to and from Perlican and Trinity	162	10	0
William White	" " Garnish and Harbor Briton	110	0	0
Patrick Murphy	" " Little Placentia & Merasheen	85	0	0
Robert Ford	" " Bonavista and Greenspond	60	0	0
Patrick Ryan	" " Ferryland and Trepassey	40	0	0
C W. Evans	" " Garnish and Fortune	39	0	0
John Butler	" " Burin and Garnish	30	10	0
James Coady	" " St. John's and Ferryland	33	0	0
Thomas Singleton	" " Trinity and Bonavista	30	0	0
David Walsh	" " Carbonear and Bay de Verds	50	0	0
James Fitzgerald	" " Trinity and King's Cove	25	0	0
Jabez Tilly	" " Grates Cove and Perlican	50	0	0
Daniel Sullivan	" " Carbonear and Perlican	28	0	0
William Peddle	" " St. Mary's and Salmonear	20	0	0
M. O'Rielley	" " Brigus and Port de Grave	15	0	0
John Brick	" " Brigus and Harbor Main	15	0	0
James Fitzgerald	" " Brigus and Bay Roberts	15	0	0
Alexander Burke	" " Great and Little Placentia	10	0	0
Wm. Buffett and Wm. Pink	" " Harbor Briton and Burgeo	174	11	3
Thomas Sullivan	" " St. Kyran's and Paradise	50	0	0
Michael Power	" " Placentia and Paradise	4	0	0
Michael Synnott	" " Placentia and St. John's	60	0	0
Wm. Coughlan	" " Conception Bay, St. John's, and Portugal Cove	272	17	10
Ditto	" " St. John's and Placentia	86	13	4
John Harris	" " Harbor Briton & Hermitage	6	5	0
		£1872	7	5
John Day	" between Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate—Winter Service	40	0	0
John Kelly	" between Trinity and Greenspond—Winter Service	35	0	0
		£1947	7	5

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement showing the Number of Dead Letters received at the General Post Office, Newfoundland, and how disposed of, during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

Received from the General Post Office, London....	373
" Post Masters in Newfoundland	1110
	1483
Sent to the General Post Office, London	869
Returned to the Writers in Newfoundland	495
Destroyed for want of name or residence of Writer	119
	1483

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement shewing the Number of Registered Letters sent through the General Post Office, in Newfoundland, during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

Registered at St. John's Office	309
" Outport do.	138
" in other Countries	226
	673

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

JAMES HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Report of all Cases occurring within the Year ended 31st December, 1862, of land, shewing the particulars of each Case, and stating the

Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed	Contents.	Address of Name.
Randal Green	St. John's	Dec. 3, 1861	£10 10s. in notes and gold	Joseph Dupras
Sir R. Hill	Melb'urne	Oct. 25,1860	Deeds	James Bayley
Miss Campion	Perlican	1862	£1 Note	Miss Campion
R. J. Kent	St. John's	Jan. 31, "	Two Sovereigns	Messrs. Langley
Louis Tessier	Ditto	June 18, "	Exchange for £6 5s. 6d. & £8 14s.	Thos. H. Freeman
Mrs. Martin	Ditto	Mar. 14, "	£3 Cy.	Hannah Phillips
Sir C. R. McGregor & Co.	London	May 13, "	Not stated	L. V. Patterson
Edward Sinclair	Hr. Grace	June 22, "	Ditto	R. L. Perry & Co.
Cath. Cummins	St. John's	July 16, "	Ditto	Alice Cummins
Ditto	Ditto	July 30, "	Ditto	Ditto
William Jibboa	Paradise		Ditto	Hugh Hegarty
Michael Coony	St. John's	July 24, "	Ditto	Patrick Curtis

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Application for Missing Letters, &c., sent and reeeived by Post in Newfound- Result of the Proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

Letters. Residence.	Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of the Proceedings instituted by the Department.
Quebec	Not received	Not Registered	Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
Newfld.	Ditto	Registered	Letter delivered to Address 14th January, 1861.
St. John's	Ditto	Not Registered	Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
Halifax, N.S.	Ditto	Registered	Letter delivered to Address.
London	Ditto	Not Registered	Letter delivered to Address.
Halifax	Ditto	Registered	Letter delivered to Address.
Newfld.	Ditto	Not Registered	Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
London	Ditto	Registered	Letter duly delivered to Address.
Trepassey	Ditto	Not Registered	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mortier Bay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Trepassey	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

Statement showing the gross Amounts collected for British and Newfoundland Postages, and for Postage Stamps, at the several Post Offices, during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Postage Stamps Sold.	Total Currency.
Harbor Grace Post Office	120 12 11	110 1 10	31 0 0	261 14 9
Carbonear "	35 11 10	47 17 2	11 2 0	94 11 0
Brigus "	21 9 7	62 2 11	4 18 0	88 10 6
Trinity "	12 19 3½	15 19 4	0 0 0	28 18 7½
Bonavista "	2 11 3	5 14 0	0 0 0	8 5 3
Greenspond "	3 1 3½	3 4 6	5 0 0	11 5 9½
Fogo "	3 9 8½	2 15 9	0 8 6	6 13 11½
Twillingate "	8 13 9	4 12 11½	0 0 0	13 6 8½
Bay Bulls "	1 0 9	2 0 1	0 0 0	3 0 10
Ferryland "	1 16 11	4 16 3	0 0 0	6 13 2
Trepassey "	1 0 9½	1 0 9	0 0 0	2 1 6½
St. Mary's "	1 2 9½	1 19 6½	0 0 0	3 2 4
Placentia "	4 12 2½	8 11 0	0 0 0	13 3 2½
Burin "	6 18 0½	5 3 6	16 10 9½	28 12 4
Harbor Briton "	30 16 4	7 14 10	0 0 0	38 11 2
Burgeo "	7 7 5	4 10 11	8 16 0	20 14 4
Little Placentia "	1 15 1½	7 14 8	0 0 0	9 9 9½
	265 0 0	296 0 0	77 15 3½	638 15 3½
St. John's ditto, including Colonial proportion of Packet Postage	497 15 10	820 17 7½	384 10 10	1703 4 4
				£2341 19 7½

JAMES HEALY, *Chief Clerk.* JOHN DELANEY, *Postmaster General.*

No. 16.

General Abstract of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Dr.				Cr.		
To Balance due Union Bank	5380	13	10	By Water Company Stock	£3000	0	0
" Proportion of Premiums on Unexpired Risks	1528	0	9	" Interest on ditto, 5 months, at 5 per cent.	62	10	0
" Balance	16522	10	6	" Government Debentures and Interest	102	10	0
				" Balances of Accounts	266	5	1
				"Shareholders' Bonds with Sureties	20,000	0	0
	£23,431	5	1		£23,431	5	1

ALAN GOODRIDGE,
President.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

No. 17.

Floating Dry Dock Commercial Bank Account, and General Account to 31st October, 1862.

The Directors of the St. John's "Floating Dry Dock Company," in calling together the Shareholders on this their first Annual Meeting, in accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Incorporation, beg leave to Report,—

That it was not until the beginning of December last the Dock was completed, moored in its present position, and ready for lifting vessels. Mr. Burgess, the contractor for building the Dock, had not all the Sections completed quite as soon as he anticipated, and this, coupled with some defects in the working of the Machinery and Pumps, occasioned some loss of time (at least a month) before the Directors were able to notify the Public of their being prepared to Dock and Lift Vessels.

The early attention of the Directors had been given to procuring a convenient and suitable site for the permanent position of the Dock, and after careful enquiry and consideration given to the subject, they came to the conclusion that, taking all circumstances into account, the best available spot was that now occupied, and they accordingly concluded a Lease of the Premises with Mr. Blackler, for 15 years, at a Rental of £35 per annum, commencing on 30th October last. The Directors also entered into a Contract with Mr. Kearney for building a Wharf, together with an Office for the Superintendent, at a cost of £119.

These matters being concluded, and all the Stock having been paid up, the Directors sought for and obtained from the Government a Certificate of Incorporation for the Company, under the title of "The St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company," under the Act 19th Vic., Cap. 18.

They also, in the desire that no accident from want of proper precaution should arise in the early working of the Dock, thought it prudent to agree with Mr. C. S. Burgess for six months, at a salary of One Hundred Pounds for that time, as the Superintendent of the Dock, he having had long practical experience and knowledge of the duties required, from being occupied in a similar capacity for

many years in New York. Mr. C. S. BURGESS's term having expired in June, an engagement was made with a Superintendent and Engineer, at a salary of £40 for each service, for six months.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the Dock is now in good working order, and that since the clearing away of the ice from our Coast, and from the Harbour in April, it has been occupied almost uninterruptedly, proving a great convenience and accommodation both to Ships belonging to the Port and others entering here.

The gross Receipts since the Dock has been in operation, amounts to £1027 12s. 3d., being for 101 vessels taken up. The current ordinary expenditure has been about £600, but as there has been an expenditure on Stock account of nearly £700 for balance of contract on building, and necessary moorings of a heavy, expensive kind, for securing the property in its present location, over and above the amount of Stock subscribed (all which appears in the accounts now submitted and audited,) the Directors do not feel justified in recommending the declaration of any Dividend on the present occasion, but confidently hope that at the next Annual Meeting the present small debt of £237 3s. 2d. will be paid off, and sufficient funds will accumulate to pay a Dividend to the Shareholders on their outlay. In the meantime, they trust the increased value of their Stock, from having paid about £400 towards Dock property (an outlay which will not be again needed,) over and above the ordinary expenditure, and out of the earnings of the Dock, will be satisfactory to the Shareholders.

Dr. **Floating Dry Dock Company**

	£	s.	d.
1861.			
Nov. 5.—J. Furlong, Drilling Holes	11	5	0
15.—Michael Kearney, Contract in part for Wharf	100	0	0
Dec. 21.—Mr. J. Power, Chain and Anchors ..	61	8	3
23.—Mr. A. Carroll, Smith's Account ..	6	17	0
27.—Bowring Brothers, Chain ..	38	19	6
31.—Capt. Cleary, Tug, &c., for laying Moorings	40	0	0
1862. Paid Mr. Burgess, by Cheques at different times, account Contract	5075	0	0
June 30.—Amount charged as Interest to this date	15	14	5
	£5349	4	2

From Commencement

Dr. **Floating Dry Dock Company**

	£	s.	d.
1862.			
Oct 31.—To Subscribed Stock	£5500	0	0
Current Receipts to 27th October, 1862	1027	12	3
Cash paid Bank by Job, Brothers & Co.	112	1	0
Balance due the Bank	237	3	2
	£6876	16	5

in Account with Commercial Bank. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.
1862.			
Aug. 7.—By Amount paid into Bank to this date at different times	5000	0	0
Oct. 31.—Cash paid Job, Brothers & Co.	100	0	0
" Ditto	12	1	0
Balance due the Bank	237	3	2
	£5349	4	2

DOWN TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1862.

General Account. **Cr.**

				£	s.	d.
1862.						
Oct. 31.—By paid Contract for Building Dock				5575	0	0
Paid Interest Commercial Bank	15	14	5			
" Sundries by Cheque on ditto	258	9	9			
" " per Job, Bros. & Co.	337	19	5			
				612	3	7
" Current Ordinary Expenditure from commencement to date				577	11	10
Cash paid into Commercial Bank				112	1	0
				£6876	16	5

Errors Excepted,

St. John's, Newfoundland, October 31, 1862.

Audited and found Correct,

N. R. VAIL,

WILLIAM BOYD.

No. 18.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

The Deposits on the 1st of January were £153,736 8 10; since when the sum of £32,413 13 7 was withdrawn, and the sum of £29,679 18 0 deposited. The Deposits at the present date being £151,002 13 3,—a diminution of £2733 15 7 for the year.

The amount of Discount and Interest received for the year was £7177 8 5, of which sum £4254 5 5 was added to Depositors' Accounts for Interest, £2206 13 2 carried to the credit of Profit Account, and the balance disposed of for the expenses of the Institution in St. John's and Harbor Grace, viz., £716 9 10.

The balance to the credit of the Accumulated Profit Account on the 1st of January was £18,399 17 3, to which has been added the profit of the present year, £2206 13 2, making together £20,606 10 5. Against this have been charged £119 11 11 for Interest to Harbor Grace depositors for 1861, £800 9 0 for old charges against Government for Interest on Current Loans; £1692 1 3 lost by old and bad Accounts, and sale of Balance of three per cent. Imperial Consolidated Stock, and £12,890 4 2 paid to the Hon. Receiver General for the purposes of the Colony;—leaving a balance to the credit of the Account at this date of £5104 4 1;—out of this, Two Thousand Pounds will have to be paid to the Receiver General on account of the profits of the year; and the Directors have recommended that the remaining sum of £3104 shall be placed at the credit of a "Reserve" Account to meet future anticipated losses upon existing Mortgages, &c., &c.

The Deposits are in the following order:—

606	Accounts	under	£50
293	"	"	100
286	"	"	200
114	"	"	300
37	"	"	400
20	"	"	500
20	"	"	600
7	"	"	700

4	Accounts under . . .	800
3	" "	900
3	" " . . .	1000
3	" over	1000
1	" Harbor Grace Branch .	4614
1397	Accounts.	

The Assets are :—

Government Debentures . .	£85,781	16	11
Cash . . .	12,572	7	1
Special Deposit at Union Bank .	12,210	0	0
Bank of England . . .	30	9	0
Water Company Stock . .	18,475	0	0
Ditto Running Account .	3,163	2	2
Notes under Discount . .	4,169	11	10
Mortgages . . .	18,986	14	10
Gower Street Property . .	340	19	6
Lazy Bank Ditto . . .	376	16	0
	£156,106	17	4

CONTRA :

The Amount due Depositors .	£151,002	13	3
Balance of Profit Account . .	5,104	4	1
	£156,106	17	4

The Statement of Joseph Peters, Esq , Cashier of the Harbor Grace Branch, shows :—

101 Accounts, amounting to . .	£4,779	7	11

Which sum is thus accounted for,—

To the Credit of Branch at St. John's,	£4,746	12	2
On hand at Harbor Grace . .	32	15	9
	£4,779	7	11

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier Newfoundland Savings Bank.

Certified by

NICHOLAS STABB,
JOHN WINTER,
F. B. T. CARTER, } Directors.

Union Bank Statement.

[Copy.]

We the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

St. John's, 31st May, 1862.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
ROBERT GRIEVE.

St. John's
to wit.

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.

Sworn to before me
this 15th day of June, 1862.

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

No. 19.

Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the Year ending 31st May, 1862.

LIABILITIES :

Capital Stock paid up	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in Circulation	75,180	0	0
Due by the Bank, including Amounts on Interest	223,071	4	2
Dividend, No. 15, payable 21st June, 1862	2,000	0	0
Bonus, No. 6, " "	1,000	0	0
Former Dividends unpaid	182	0	0
Reserve Fund	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (undivided Profit)	1,673	0	0
	£365,106	4	2

ASSETS :

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins in the Vault of the Bank	£50,595	2	5
Notes of other Banks	1,811	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street	3,946	2	2
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.	308,753	10	7
	£365,106	4	2

Average amount of Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, for the Year ending 31st May, 1862:

1861.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June	£47,491	£81,906
July	39,681	79,730
August	34,442	76,355
September	37,614	78,658
October	33,667	80,224
November	36,253	101,856
December	41,276	92,690
1862.		
January	42,360	79,729
February	42,580	74,904
March	56,555	72,664
April	47,222	74,338
May	55,720	80,038

No. 20.

Dr. The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for paid up Capital				£50,000	0	0
" Bank Notes in Circulation				31,733	0	0
" Amount due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposits, Receipts, &c.				57,285	12	7
" Unclaimed Dividends				276	0	0
" Reserved Fund				3,674	7	11
" Annual Dividend, at 6 per cent,	£3,000	0	0			
Of which one-half was paid 31st December, 1861	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
" Balance to Credit of Profit and Loss				645	0	11
				£145,116	1	5

Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, in each Month for the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1861.	£	£	1862.	£	£
July	34,098	38,758	January	37,301	30,562
August	34,637	36,369	February	34,523	30,010
September	37,469	32,014	March	32,699	30,100
October	41,540	30,525	April	32,340	35,844
November	45,857	24,338	May	34,898	43,027
December	41,638	25,661	June	32,733	56,580

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1862. **Cr.**

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coins	£57,989	16	4
" Notes and Cheques of other Banks	41	19	0
	£58,031	15	4
" Local Bills Discounted, Amount due from other Banks, &c , &c.	72,382	2	11
" Water Stock and Debenture Bonds	10,742	4	0
" Bank Premises and Fixtures	3957	19	2
	£145,114	1	5

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of the Establishment, 30th June, 1862.

S. RENDELL,
JOHN BOWRING,
G. EHLERS.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the above Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,
Manager.

Sworn before me
this 11th day of July, 1862.

HY. THOS. WOOD,
Commissioner Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 21.

Correspondence with Secretary of British North American Association, lately Established in London.

[Copy.]

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION,
Temporary Office, 21, Old Broad Street, E.C.
London, 21st March, 1862.

SIR,—

I am desired by the Council of the British North American Association, to transmit to you the Rules and Regulations which were approved and adopted at a public meeting, held yesterday, as well as copies of the Resolutions passed thereat, and at the same time to invite, in the name of the Council, the cordial co-operation of the Government, and also, as far as you may be able to influence it, that of the people of your Province who may approve of the objects the Association has in view. A considerable expense, variously estimated at from £1500 to £2000, will be incurred in the formation of the Association; but that liability defrayed, the Council have every hope that the annual subscriptions of the Members, with such donations as they have reason to believe they will from time to time receive, will be sufficient to cover the annual current expenses.

At the public meeting which was held to consider the advisability of establishing such an Association, the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, the Canadian delegate to England in the matter of the Intercolonial Railway, speaking on behalf of himself and his absent coadjutors, Messrs Howe and Tilley, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was understood to say that he felt assured that when the question of the formation of the Association was brought under the consideration of the Provincial Governments, that they would, one and all, not only assist by a grant of money in its organization, but cordially co-operate in promoting its permanent establishment.

I am therefore desired to request that you will be good enough to obtain the views of your Government, at their early convenience, as the extent of the usefulness of the Association will in a great measure be determined by the amount of assistance the Council

may expect to receive at the hands of Newfoundland and the other Provinces.

The Rules which are enclosed herewith explain fully the objects in contemplation, and I am desired to add, in connexion therewith, that the Council will be glad to receive, at all times, any suggestions which may be considered likely to promote the interests and influence of the Association.

You will not fail to notice that one of the chief objects is the establishment of a Library, particularly one of reference as regards British North America; and the Council beg that you will kindly make such arrangements as will insure the regular transmission of all Parliamentary and other papers likely to be useful as affording statistical information regarding the Provinces. As the success of the undertaking will to some extent depend upon the number of its members, the Council are of opinion that steps should be taken to make known its existence and objects throughout the Provinces, for the purpose of obtaining members; and they will be glad to receive any advice or suggestions from you as to the best course to be adopted, to give effect to their views in this respect.

I shall not fail to keep you regularly advised of the proceedings of the Association, and, in the meantime, drawing your special attention to Rules 3 and 4, as relating to the Members of your Legislature desiring to become members of the Association,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH NELSON,
Secretary, *pro. tem.*

The Honorable H. W. Hoyles,
Provincial Secretary,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

[Copy.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
19th June, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st March last, enclosing copies of the Rules of the British North American Association, recently established in London, and which, with its enclosures, I submitted to His Excellency the Governor, and also to the other Members of the Administration.

It has afforded us all much pleasure to hear of the existence of an Association, in the Mother Country, having for its object the diffusion of intelligence respecting the resources, population, and other statistics of the North American Colonies, and we shall be happy to make arrangements for the regular transmission of such Books and Documents as may be considered useful for your Library, and, when the Legislature is in Session, to bring the matter before them, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of that Body in the objects of the Association.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOSEPH NELSON, Esq.,
Secretary British North American Association,
21, Old Broad Street, E. C., London.

RULES OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—Established 1862.

President.

Vice-Presidents.

Council.

R. W. Crawford, Esq., M. P.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada
Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia } *Ex Officio.*
Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick

Lord Alfred Paget, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.
Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P.
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.
J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. Robert Bourke.
Hon. Justice Haliburton, M.P.
Hon. Robert Grimston.
Hugh Childers, Esq , M.P.
H. W. Blake, Esq.
Robert Benson, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
H. Montgomerie, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart.,M.P.
Sir Francis Head, Bart.
Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P.
Capt. Whyte Jervis, M.P.
Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart., M.P.
Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.
Charles Franks, Esq.
P. Rose, Esq.
Wm. Chapman, Esq.
Edward Watkin, Esq.
Charles Bischoff, Esq.
John M. Grant, Esq.

Trustees.

Treasurer.

Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.

Bankers.

Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, & Co.

Secretary Pro Tem.

J. Nelson.

RULES.

1. The British North American Association is formed to diffuse information as to the British North American Provinces, to promote Colonial union and correspondence, and to enable the imperial and colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time through its instrumentality, as an established centre of communication, on all topics of mutual interest.

2. The Association shall collect and circulate official information regarding the material resources of the Provinces, in respect to emigration and the employment of capital and labour, and also such facts as shall record the development of their commerce and their progress in the arts and sciences.

3. Any person, whether residing in the Provinces or the United Kingdom, can be admitted as a Member of the Association on being nominated by two Members, and approved by the Council for the time being, but no person shall be entitled to the privilege of Membership until his annual subscription shall have been paid.

4. All Members of the Provincial Parliaments being Members of the Association shall, while in London, be *ex officio* and extraordinary Members of the Council, with the power of voting.

5. The annual subscription shall be not less than £2 2s., and every Member shall on his election pay the same for the current year, and no Member shall be entitled to vote or to enjoy any other privilege of the Association so long as he shall remain in arrear with his subscription. Any Member, if resident in the United Kingdom, may compound his future annual subscriptions by one payment of Twenty Guineas, and if a resident in the Provinces, by a payment of Ten Guineas.

6. The Council shall have the power to admit persons, resident in the Provinces and visiting this country, as visitors to the Association on such terms as they may from time to time determine.

7. Any Member intending to withdraw from the Association, must signify his intention to do so in writing to the Secretary, provided always that such Member shall be liable to the payment of his subscription for the current year.

8. There shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, and such Honorary Officers as the Council may appoint as the Honorary Officers of the Association.

9. There shall be three Trustees to be chosen by the Council, in whom the property of the Association shall be vested, and who shall have the power in respect to the same to adopt such measures, under the direction of the Council, as may appear expedient for the interests of the Association, and the Trustees shall be *ex officio* Members of the Council.

10. The government of the Association shall be managed by a Council of Thirty Members (in addition to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees,) of whom three shall form a quorum. The Council shall elect their Chairman, and shall have the appointment of treasurer, secretary, and other officers and servants, whether honorary or stipendiary.

11. The Council shall hold an ordinary meeting once a month, and minutes of the proceedings thereat shall be regularly kept by the Secretary.

12. A special meeting of the Council shall be called on a written application from two Members, to elect a new Member, such new Member not being a resident of Great Britain.

13. The Council shall be empowered to make from time to time such bye-laws, consistent with the general rules of the Association, as they shall think necessary, and they shall have the power of filling up any vacancies which may occur in their number after the annual meeting.

14. Ten Members of the Council shall go out at every annual meeting according to seniority of service next after the first two years; (the first and second vacancies to be determined by ballot amongst themselves;) but they shall be immediately eligible for re-election.

15. The Annual Meetings of the Association shall be held in the month of June, for the purpose of the Election of Members of the Council of the succeeding year, and of receiving an abstract of the state of the finances, with a report of the general concerns of the Association for the past year. At the Annual Meeting, any Member may bring forward suggestions for improving the working

of the Association, provided he has given notice of his intention to the Council seven days before the meeting; and if any new rule or alteration of an old rule be duly proposed and be approved of by two-thirds of the Members then present, the same shall be considered as adopted by the Association, subject to the confirmation of another General Meeting. The Council shall call an Extraordinary General Meeting on the requisition of twenty-five Members.

16. Notice of every Meeting shall be given by public advertisement at least fourteen days before the day of meeting, and such notice shall specify the object or objects of such Meeting. The quorum requisite to constitute such Meeting shall be seven Members.

17. The Association shall possess a Library, with Maps, Charts, &c., connected with the British American Provinces. It shall also be regularly supplied with such leading papers and publications of the chief towns and cities of the provinces as the Council may think fit.

18. The Association shall from time to time, under the superintendence of the Council, publish statements, and accompany them with maps and other illustrations as occasion may require.

19. The Chairman shall be entitled to vote on all questions, and shall have the casting vote.

20. The Treasurer shall, *ex officio*, be one of the Trustees.

21. The Association shall not, and may not make or distribute any dividend, gift, division, or bonus, or money unto or between any of its Members.

At the First General Meeting of the Members of this Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Friday, the 28th February, R. W. Crawford, Esq., M. P., in the Chair, the Rules for the Governance of the Association having been read:—

It was moved by Mr. Robert Carter, seconded by Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P., and Resolved,—

"That the Rules now read be approved, confirmed, and adopted, and that the Association be now formed in accordance therewith."

It was moved by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., seconded by Mr. Wm. Jackson, M. P., and Resolved,—

"That the following gentlemen do form the Council of the Association until the first Annual General Meeting:—

R. W. Crawford, Esq., M. P.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada
Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia } *Ex Officio.*
Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick

Lord Alfred Paget, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.
Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P.
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.
J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. Robert Bourke.
Hon. Justice Haliburton, M.P.
Hon. Robert Grimston.
Hugh Childers, Esq, M.P.
H. W. Blake, Esq.
Robert Benson, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
H. Montgomerie, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P
Sir Francis Head, Bart.
Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P.
Capt. Whyte Jervis, M.P.
Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart., M.P.
Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.
Charles Franks, Esq.
P. Rose, Esq.
Wm. Chapman, Esq.
Edward Watkin, Esq.
Charles Bischoff, Esq.
John M. Grant, Esq.

It was proposed by Mr. Andrew M. Uniacke, seconded by Mr. Robert Benson, and Resolved,—

"That the Council be requested to place themselves in communication with the Provinces, and public bodies and individuals, either at home or abroad, with the view of making known the formation of the Association, and of obtaining annual subscriptions and con-

tributions towards its preliminary expenses and maintenance, and gifts of books, papers, &c., to the library."

It was proposed by Mr. Wm. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P., and Resolved,—

"That the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M P., be appointed Treasurer to the Association, and that the Bankers be Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co."

A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.

No. 22.

Extracts from Minutes of Council, of 8th September, 1862, containing the Proceedings in relation to the stopping of the Circulation of certain Copper Tokens in the Town of St. John's.

The Governor laid before the Council the following Address, which was presented to him on Friday last, the 5th instant, by several gentlemen, forming a Deputation from a Public Meeting, which was held a few days ago, calling the Governor's and the Council's attention to the present condition of the Copper Coinage now in circulation:

SAINT JOHN'S, 3rd September, 1862.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Citizens of St John's, in Public Meeting duly convened, beg leave most respectfully to call Your Excellency's, and Your Excellency's Council's, attention to the present condition of the Copper Coinage now in circulation.

There is no Copper Coin particularly authorized to be put into circulation by the Government of the Colony, and hence the necessities of the trade have induced that the Coins of all countries be generally received, and the Tokens of various commercial firms

and private individuals have latterly been allowed to circulate without interruption.

Within the last few days some parties, for purposes of their own, have selected out of this heterogeneous mass of Coins one or two, viz., the Ship Half-penny and the Fish Half-penny, and by refusing to receive them, so far shook the public confidence, that for some time they were withdrawn from circulation, thereby greatly embarrassing the holders, particularly amongst the Poor.

Seeing that, in the present state of things, it has thus been demonstrated that one or two individuals have it in their power, at any time, by a wanton interference after this manner with the Copper Coinage, which has no statutable protection in this Island, to produce the greatest amount of inconvenience, and much loss and suffering amongst the Public ;—

We pray Your Excellency to adopt such measures in the premises as will apply a prompt and effectual remedy to an evil that has already occasioned much excitement, and which, if not checked immediately, will be productive of great injury to all interests of the Colony.

(Signed) J. V. NUGENT,
Sheriff.
H. C. B. THOMAS,
Secretary.

St. John's, 3rd September, 1862.

Resolved,—That a regular and uninterrupted circulation of all coins generally in use amongst the public, is essential to the interest of all classes of Society, and that any interference of private parties to interrupt and impede that circulation, is calculated to produce much inconvenience to all, and great suffering to the poor.

Resolved,—That this Meeting regards it as an essential preliminary step that an order should issue from the Governor in Council, putting an immediate stop to the introduction into this Colony of any Copper Coins not *bona fide* the standard money of a recognized Kingdom or Colony.

Resolved,—That this Meeting wish to refrain from excluding the standard Copper money of any such recognized Kingdom or Colony.

Resolved,—That this Meeting considers it absolutely necessary for the protection of the present holders of the Copper Coins called "Tokens," already in circulation in this Colony, that the Government should at once adopt a Stamp to be impressed upon such Coins, in order to render them a legal tender in the Island of Newfoundland, to imitate which stamp will be felony.

Resolved,—That this Meeting recommend that the Inspector of Weights and Measures be authorized to affix the aforesaid Stamp to all Copper Tokens, except as hereinafter mentioned, furnished to him for the purpose, within two weeks from the adoption of this arrangement by His Excellency.

Resolved,—That this Meeting consider it advisable that the Legislature, in their next Session, take immediate steps for the introduction of a Standard Copper Coinage, suitable to the wants of the Colony.

Resolved,—That this Meeting consider that on the issue of such Standard Copper Coinage, all the aforesaid duly stamped Tokens be, within a given date, withdrawn from circulation by the Government.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Government should refrain from affixing such Stamp on the Copper Tokens known as Fish Half-pennies—the same having, for some time past, been withdrawn from general circulation in the Colony, and having passed from the hands of those who were *bona fide* sufferers by their depreciation.

Resolved,—That this Meeting consider that the Government should also refrain from affixing such Stamp upon any new Token whatever, which this Meeting believe to be of recent importation, and still in the possession of the individuals who, for their own profit, are importing such spurious currency.

Resolved,—That a respectful Address be prepared and presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council, calling the attention of His Excellency to the subject of the Copper Currency, and praying a remedy.

Resolved,—That a Deputation, consisting of five, the Chairman, the Secretary, and three to be named by the Meeting, be appointed, to present the said Address to His Excellency the Governor, and

to lay before His Excellency the Resolutions adopted by this Meeting.

In accordance with which Resolution, the Sheriff appointed Messrs. Sclater, H. Winton, and Christopher Brown, together with himself, as Chairman, and Mr. Thomas, as Secretary, to wait upon the Governor with the above Address.

GENTLEMEN,—

I had the honor to receive the copy of the Address which you have just presented, directing my attention to the present condition of the Copper Currency now in circulation, and sending me copies of various Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting, held on the 2nd instant.

The Address prays that the Governor will adopt such measures in the premises as will apply a prompt and effectual remedy to an evil which has already occasioned much excitement, and which, if not checked immediately, will be productive of great injury to all interests of the Colony.

I beg to assure you that it would afford me (and I am sure also the members of the Council,) much satisfaction, if we had the power, to apply a prompt and effectual remedy to any evil that is productive of injury, or affects the interests of the people of this Colony.

I have carefully read over the Resolutions which were passed at the Public Meeting, and without entering into detail on the suggestions which they involve, I may say the Governor and Council have no power to carry many of them into effect, and some of them would be perfectly illegal.

It appears that the great inconvenience which has arisen within the last few days, has been occasioned by the refusal of many persons to receive those Tokens, of small circulating medium, round, thin pieces of Copper, impressed with various devices, such as Ships, Fish, &c., &c., and which have, for so many years, been current in this Colony for Pence, there being no legal Copper Coinage in Newfoundland.

A sudden stop to the usual practice must be attended with great inconvenience, and I am aware, from personal knowledge, that it has created not a little distress among the poorer classes, and I

trust all those whom they are in the habit of dealing with will continue to receive the Copper Exchange which they have got for their labour, and which only they can give in return for the necessaries they may require; but it is a matter in which the Government cannot interfere.

In the last Session of the Legislature, the Attorney General brought in an Act to regulate the Currency, and introduce the Decimal system. Various objections were made to it, and the Honorable Gentleman withdrew it in order to introduce it, amended, next Session. Should it pass, we shall have no more such Copper panics as the present one, for, in lieu of the present Copper Currency, we shall have such Coin struck as Her Majesty shall see fit to direct.

I beg to call your attention to the 9th Section of the present Currency Act, the 19th Vic. Cap. 11; you will find that on certain conditions the Governor has power to stop the circulation of certain Copper Coins, and to substitute other Copper Coins in lieu thereof.

I should have felt happy, if I had been in a position to call in the present and substitute other coins, but we have no such substitutes, nor can they be got until the Legislature sanctions a measure for their introduction,—and the coinage of such substitutes is entirely the prerogative of the Crown.

Government House,
th September, 1862.

His Excellency's reply having been read, was approved of and confirmed by the Board.

The Governor then laid before the Board another communication from the same parties, suggesting "the advisability of the Governor in Council recommending to the inhabitants that they should again meet and determine on a value to be given to the Copper Tokens now in circulation, which Your Excellency would probably also advise being fixed at one-half of the amount at which they have been hitherto received by the public, this standard to remain in force until a statutable provision on the subject of the currency shall have been made by the Legislature, in Session convened."

SAINT JOHN'S, 5th September, 1862.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned, members of a Deputation to Your Excellency from the citizens of Saint John's, with reference to the present state of the Copper currency in circulation in this Island, have to thank Your Excellency for the urbanity with which you have been pleased to receive the Address they had the honor to present to Your Excellency.

The Deputation regret that the present state of the law is such as to prevent Your Excellency in Council from interfering in the premises, except so far as to forbid future importations, on a large scale, through the Customs; and they now, therefore, would most respectfully beg leave to suggest the advisability of the Governor in Council recommending to the inhabitants that they should again meet and determine on a value to be given to the Copper Tokens now in circulation, which Your Excellency would probably also advise being fixed at one-half of the amount at which they have been hitherto received by the public—this standard to remain in force until a statutable provision on the subject of the currency shall have been made by the Legislature, in Session convened.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. V. NUGENT,
Sheriff.
H. C. B. THOMAS,
Secretary.

His Excellency
The Governor in Council.

The Council having taken the matter referred to into consideration, they are unanimously of opinion, that however advisable it may be that another public meeting should be called, relative to the Address presented to His Excellency on the 5th instant, it would be inadvisable for the Executive Council to *recommend* any such Public Meeting to adopt any particular course, the Council being, at the same time, satisfied that the opinions and suggestions of a Public Meeting, summoned for the purpose, must have great weight with those who can, by continuing the usual practice, put a stop, in the meantime, to the great inconvenience (particularly

among the poorer classes) from the sudden departure from the custom of receiving the Copper Coins which have hitherto been in circulation.

The Council would again direct the attention of the Deputation to the 19th Vic. Cap. 11, with the Governor's remarks thereon, and also to the Revenue Act, which exempts from payment of duty Bullion and Coin, and these Copper Tokens are admitted to be Coins, (although spurious.)

One of the Resolutions regards it as an essential preliminary, to put an immediate stop to the introduction into the Colony of any Copper Coins not *bona fide*, &c.

The Government have no power to do this, as these Coins may be brought in small quantities, in various ways, but the Governor will take the responsibility of giving directions to the Receiver General to direct the Officers of the Customs to detain any box or package which may be supposed to contain such spurious Copper Tokens.

No. 23.

Copy of Correspondence upon the introduction into the Post Office of this Colony with Prince Edward Island, &c., of the Money Order System.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 9th February, 1863.

SIR,—

I have perused the enclosed documents (which you were kind enough to send me) with reference to the introduction of the "Money Order System" between this Colony and Prince Edward Island, and also as to its general adoption with the other British North American Provinces.

The invaluable benefit (by the security which the Money Order System affords) to persons remitting small sums, is beyond all

doubt, besides it would completely destroy that temptation so prevalent in Post Offices, viz: tampering with money letters.

I therefore respectfully recommend the subject be brought under the notice of the respective Governments of the British North American Provinces, and also the Postmaster General, as to its general adoption.

As the amount of business, on its introduction, must be necessarily small, there will be no expense required to be gone into, beyond a set of books and the blank forms.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that when it comes into operation in this Colony, I shall use my best efforts to have it carried out to the satisfaction of the Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN DELANEY.

The Hon'ble H. W. HOYLES,
H. M. Attorney General,
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Prince Edward Island,
18th October, 1862.

SIR,—

I have reason to believe that great convenience would arise from the extension of the Money Order System to the transaction of business between this Island and Newfoundland.

I therefore address your Excellency, in the hope that, if you approve of my suggestion, you will bring before your Government a proposal for the introduction of this system, and I shall be glad to learn that your Government is inclined to enter into negotiations for the introduction of a measure which I am inclined to think would be of great convenience to both communities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency
Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Prince Edward Island,
6th January, 1863.

SIR,—

Referring to my communication of the 18th October, 1862, I have the honor to enclose a Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, which has been forwarded to me by the Governor General.

In this Minute, certain general principles are suggested as the basis for the introduction of the Money Order System between Canada and this Island.

These principles have been approved by my Council, and in the event of your Excellency's Government deeming it desirable to concur in my proposal for the introduction of a similar measure between Newfoundland and this Island, I would suggest the expediency of uniform arrangements on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency
Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

COPY OF A REPORT

Of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 13th November, 1862, approved by His Excellency the Governor General.

On a Despatch dated 18th October ulto., from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, suggesting the extension of the Money Order System, to the transaction of business between that Island and the other British North American Provinces—

The Honorable the Postmaster General reports that it is desirable to extend the exchange of Money Orders to the other British North American Provinces, including Prince Edward Island, that the basis of such an arrangement should be the granting of such orders, reciprocally, and settlement of balances in Sterling, in order to avoid troublesome questions arising upon differences or fluctu-

ations in relative values of Currency—that such orders should be limited to amounts of £10 Sterling upon a single order, and that the advices of such orders must pass through the Head Quarters' Offices of both Provinces before payment of the Orders to which they refer. That with these leading principles agreed upon with Prince Edward Island, the arrangements of minor details would present no difficulty.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation of the Hon. Postmaster General.

Certified,

(Signed) WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

No. 23.

Copies of Awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, prior to the 1st day of January, 1861.

THE RIVER PISCATAQUA, THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE STATES OF MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the PISCATAQUA River, on the Coast of the United States, (the said River forming the boundary between the States of Maine and New Hampshire,) Do hereby agree and decide, that a line Drawn from Frost Point to the Southern end of Wood Island, and thence to the Main Land, bearing North, 68° 45′ East, (magnetic) as shown on the Plan of No. 3, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said PISCATAQUA River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER MERRIMACK, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the MERRIMACK River, on the Coast of the United States, the mouth of the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 10° East, from the easternmost of the two Light Houses standing upon Plum Island, on the South side of the entrance to the said River, as shown on the Plan, No. 4, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER IPSWICH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the IPSWICH River, on the Coast of the United States, the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 30° 46′ West,

(magnetic) from the South point of the entrance to said River, as shewn on Plan, No. 5, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said IPSWICH River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER TAUNTON, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the TAUNTON River, emptying into Narragansett Bay, Coast of the United States, within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing Northwest and Southeast, (magnetic) drawn through the White Beacon, standing nearly midway of the entrance of the said River, in front of the Southern end of the Town of Fall River, as shewn on the Plan, No. 6, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said TAUNTON River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, on this 30th day of June, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER SEEKONK, OR PROVIDENCE, IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the SEEKONK, or PROVIDENCE River, emptying into Narragansett Bay, Coast of the United States, the entrance to said River being within the limits of the State of Rhode Island, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from the Light House on Nayatt Point, to Conninnicut Point, bearing South, 70° West, (magnetic) as shown on the Plan, No. 6, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said SEEKONK, or PROVIDENCE River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, on this 30th day of June, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER DUNK, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June. A. D., 1854, having examined the DUNK River, emptying into Bedeque Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from the Northern end of Indian Island to Green Shore, or Wharf, as shown in the Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said DUNK River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS ELLIOT, YORK, AND HILLSBOROUGH, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the Elliot River, emptying into Hillsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 85° East, (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point to Sea Trout Point, as shown on the Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said ELLIOT River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the ELLIOT, YORK, and HILLSBOROUGH Rivers.

The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as the mouth of the ELLIOT River only, not recognizing, or acknowledging, any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER MONTAGUE AND BRUDENELL, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, 1854, having examined the MONTAGUE River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic) drawn from Grave Point to Cardigan Point, as shown on the Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said MONTAGUE River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the MONTAGUE and BRUDENEL Rivers.

The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as marking the mouth of the MONTAGUE only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, this 27th day of September, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS RESTIGOUCHE, BATHURST, POKEMOUCHE, TRACADIE, TABUSINTAC, KOUCHIBOUGUAC, RICHIBUCTO, PETICODIAC, SHEPODY, SACKVILLE, MUSQUASH, LEPREAU, AND MAGAGUADAVIC, IN NEW BRUNSWICK; AND THE RIVER MINUDIE, IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the River RESTIGOUCHE, forming the boundary between Canada East

and New Brunswick; and also the Rivers BATHURST, POKEMOUCHE, North and South TRACADIE, TABUSINTAC, KOUCHIBOUGUAC, RICHIBUCTO, PETICODIAC, SHEPODY, SACKVILLE, MUSQUASH, LEPREAU and MAGAGUADAVIC, in the Province of New Brunswick; and also the MINUDIE River in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shown on Plans, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

RESTIGOUCHE RIVER;—a line connecting Point Maguacha and Bonami Rocks, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

BATHURST RIVER;—a line connecting Point Alston and Point Carron, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

POKEMOUCHE RIVER; a line across Pokemouche Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

TRACADIE RIVERS, North and South;—lines across Tracadie North Gully, and Tracadie South Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

TABUSINTAC RIVER;—a line across Tabusintac Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

KOUCHIBOUGUAC RIVER;—a line across Kouchibouguac Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 9.

RICHIBUCTO RIVER;—a line drawn South, (magnetic) from the North Beacon on the end of the Northern Sand Bar, as shown on Plan, No. 9.

PETICODIAC RIVER;—a line bearing South, 13° West, (magnetic,) and connecting Cape Demoiselle and Point Marangouin, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

SHEPODY RIVER;—a line from the Northern side of Mary's Point, bearing North, 45° East, (magnetic,) to the Point opposite, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

SACKVILLE RIVER;—a line bearing South, 51° East, (magnetic,) from Point au Lac, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

MUSQUASH RIVER ;—a line from Gooseberry Island Point, bearing South 73° East, (magnetic) to the Western extremity of the Point opposite, as drawn on Plan, No. 11.

LEPREAU RIVER ;—a line bearing North, (magnetic,) from the Point of the Sand Bar on the Northern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 11.

MAGAGUADAVIC RIVER ;—a line connecting M'Dermott's Head on the South side, and Man's Point on the North Shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 11.

MINUDIE RIVER ;—a line from Point Minudie, bearing East, (magnetic,) to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

Dated at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, this 7th day of October, A. D., 1857.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

AWARDS BY THE HON. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY,

UMPIRE UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

By the 3rd Article of the Treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, it was stipulated—"That the people of the United States should continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take Fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other Banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the Sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time theretofore to fish. That the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take Fish, of every kind, on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British Fishermen shall use (but not to cure or dry them on the Island,) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks, of all other of His Britannic Majesty's

dominions in America. And that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks in Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled: but as soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement, for that purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground." The war of 1814 between Great Britain and the United States, was held by the former to have abrogated this stipulation, and the declaration of peace, and Treaty of Ghent, which subsequently followed, were entirely silent on the point. This silence was intentional—during the negociations the question had been expressly raised, and the claim of the United States to the continued enjoyment of the rights secured by that stipulation denied. By the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, the privilege of the Fisheries within certain limits was again conceded to the United States—and the United States by that Convention "renounced any liberty before enjoyed or claimed by them, or their inhabitants, to take, dry, or cure Fish, on, or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of any of the British dominions of America, not included within that part of the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, extending from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the Western and Northern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands—on the shores of the Magdalen Islands—and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, from Mount Joly on the South of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence Northerly along the coast." This concession was to be without prejudice to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and the American Fishermen were also to have the liberty, for ever, to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the Southern part of the Coast of Newfoundland, therein described, and of the Coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same or any portion thereof should be settled, it should not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and was further subject to a proviso, that the American Fishermen should be permitted to enter the bays and harbours in His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within those limits, "for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of

purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they should be under such restrictions as might be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them."

A difference arose between the two countries, Great Britain contending that the prescribed limits of "three marine miles," the line of exclusion, should be measured from headland to headland, while the United States Government contended it should be measured from the interior of the bays and the sinuosities of the coasts. The mutual enforcement of these positions led to further misunderstandings between the two countries.

To do away with the cause of these misunderstandings, and to remove all grounds of future embroilment by the Treaty of Washington, June 5th, 1854, it was, by Article the first, agreed:—"That in addition to the liberty secured to the United States Fishermen by the above mentioned Convention of October 20th, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying Fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies, therein defined,—the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take Fish of every kind (except shell fish) on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to land upon the coast and shores of those Colonies, and the Islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, that in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British Fishermen, in the peaceable use of any parts of the said Coast, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery, and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British Fishermen."

By article the 2nd:—"It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take Fish of every kind (except

shell fish) on the Eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States, North of the 36th parallel of North Latitude, and on the shores of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of the said sea-coasts, and shores of the said United States, and of the said Islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States, and of the Islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their Fish. Provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the Fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose."

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for Fishermen of the United States."

By the first Article it was also further agreed :—"That in order to prevent or settle any dispute as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British Fishermen contained in this Article, and that of Fishermen of the United States, contained in the second Article, should apply—each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favour, or affection, to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under the said two articles." In case of disagreement, provision is made for an umpire, and the "High contracting parties solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them, or him, respectively."

By Article 5, the Treaty was to "Take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should be passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies, which are affected by this Treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other."

It is understood, that in making this last named Treaty, neither Government admitted itself to have been in error, with reference to the position it had before maintained. The Treaty was emphatically an arrangement for the future. "The Government of the United States being equally desirous with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain" (as declared in the preamble) "to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens, and subjects, in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by Article 1, of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818."

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this Treaty, proceeded to examine and decide upon "The places intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing" under the first and second Articles. They differed in opinion as to the places hereinafter named, and it has been submitted to me, as the Umpire under the provisions of that Treaty, to determine those differences.

The copies of the Records of disagreement between the Commissioners, transmitted to me, are as follows :—

RECORD, No. 1.

"We, the undersigned Commissioners respectively, on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having met at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 27th day of August, A. D., 1855, thence proceeded to sea in the British Brigantine "Halifax," and passing through the Straits of Canso, first examined the River BUCTOUCHE, in the Province of New Brunswick.

"A survey was made of the mouth of the said River Buctouche by the Surveyors attached to the Commission, George H. Perley, on the part of Great Britain, and Richard D. Cutts, on the part of the United States, a plan of which, marked No. 1, and signed by the Commissioners respectively, will be found in Record Book, No. 2.

"We, the Commissioners, are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line from Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the Sand Bar, (marked in red on the aforesaid Plan, No. 1,) designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche; the United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Chapel Point, bearing South, 4° West, (magnetic,) marked in blue on the aforesaid Plan, No. 1, designates the mouth of said River; and of this disagreement record is here made accordingly.

"Dated at Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 19th day of September, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner."

RECORD, No. 2.

"We, the undersigned Commissioners respectively, on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the River MIRAMICHI, in the Province of New Brunswick, are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, marked in red, Plan, No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of the Miramichi River; the United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, marked in blue, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of said River; and of this disagreement record is here made accordingly.

"Dated at Chatham, on the Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, on this 27th day of September, A. D., 1855.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner."

RECORD, No. 9.

"We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the ELLIOT River, emptying into Hillsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 85° East, (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point to Sea Trout Point, as shown on the Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Elliot River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the ELLIOT, YORK, and HILLSBOROUGH Rivers.

"The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as the mouth of the ELLIOT River only, not recognizing, or acknowledging, any other River.

"Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner."

RECORD, No. 10.

"We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the MONTAGUE River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic) drawn from Grave Point to Cardigan Point, as shown on the Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Montague River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such

line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the MONTAGUE and BRUDENEL Rivers.

"The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as marking the mouth of the MONTAGUE only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

"Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner."

RECORD, No. 11.

"We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the Coasts of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, are unable to agree in the following respect:—

"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims, that the undermentioned places are Rivers, and that their mouths should be marked and defined, under the provisions of the said Treaty:"—

Seal,
Orwell,
Vernon,
Pinnette,
Murray,
Cardigan,
Boughton,
Fortune,
Souris,
St. Peters, (designated St. Peter's Bay on the Map of the Island.)
Tryon,
Crapaud,
Winter,
Hunter,
Stanley,
Ellis,
Foxley,
Pierre Jacques,
Brae,
Percival,
Enmore,
Ox,
Haldiman,
Sable.

"The United States Commissioner denies that the above mentioned places are Rivers, or such places as are intended to be reserved, and excluded, from the common liberty of Fishing.

"Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D., 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN,
U. S. Commissioner."

It will thus be seen that the difference between the Commissioners resolve themselves into two divisions :—Ist. Whether the twenty-four places named in Prince Edward Island, or any of them, as is contended by Her Majesty's Commissioner, are to be deemed Rivers, and therefore reserved and excluded from the common liberty of the Fishery? Or whether, as is contended by the United States Commissioner, these places, or some of them, are not Rivers, and therefore open to the common liberty of the Fishery? 2nd. The Miramichi and Buctouche, in New Brunswick, being admitted to be Rivers, by what lines are the mouths of those Rivers respectively to be determined?

In coming to any conclusion on these points, it is unquestionably the duty of the Umpire to look at the spirit and object of the Treaty,— the causes of difficulty it was intended to remove,—the mode of removal proposed.

The classes of Fish sought for in the deep-sea Fisheries strike within "three marine miles" from the shore; the "bays" within the headlands are their places of resort, but unlike the Salmon, or the Shad, they do not ascend the Rivers, or particularly seek their entrances. To prosecute the Mackerel Fishery with success, the right of Fishing on the "sea coast and shores" within "three marine miles," and within the "bays," with the privilege of landing for drying nets and curing Fish, was absolutely necessary; the convenience of a "harbour," and the right of Fishing therein, desirable. A "creek," which Webster and Maunders both define to be, according to English usage and etymology, "a small inlet, bay or cove, a recess in the shore of the Sea, or of a River," and which, though "in some of the American States" meaning a small

River, Webster says, "is contrary to English usage, and not justified by etymology," would also, in many instances, afford accommodation. A right to the "sea coast and the shores"—to the "harbours," and the "creeks," would thus afford to the Fisherman all that he would require, and leave to the Rivers, rising far in the interior of the respective Countries, and flowing by the homes and the hearths of a different nation, the sacred character which would save them from the stranger's intrusion.

The question then that first presents itself, are the twenty four places named, or any, and which of them, in Prince Edward Island, to be deemed Rivers?

It is difficult to lay down any general proposition, the application of which would determine the question. There is no limitation as to size, or volume; the Mississippi and the Amazon roll their waters over one-fourth the circumference of the earth. The "Tamar," the "Ex," and the "Tweed," would hardly add a ripple to the "Saint Lawrence,"—yet all alike bear the designation, are vested with the privileges, and governed by the laws and regulations, of Rivers. It is not the absence, or prevalence, of fresh or salt water; that distinction has been expressly ignored in the celebrated case of Horne against McKenzie, on appeal to the House of Lords. It is not the height or lowness of the banks; the Rhine is still the same River, whether flowing amid the mountains of Germany, or fertilizing the low plains of Holland. It is not the rise or fall of tide, or the fact that there may be little, if any water, when the tide is out. The Stour and Orwell in England are dry at low water; yet they have always been recognized, and treated, as Rivers. The Peticodiac, in New Brunswick, and the Avon, in Nova Scotia, owe their width, their waters, their utility, entirely to the Bay of Fundy; yet their claim to be classed among Rivers has never been doubted. The permanent, or extraordinary extent of the stream, in cases where not at all, or but little influenced by the tides, is no criterion. The periodical thaws, and freshets of Spring and Autumn, in America, make Rivers of vast magnitude, useful for a thousand commercial purposes, in places where, when those thaws and freshets have passed away, their dry beds are visible for weeks. The term "flottable," applied to such streams, is well recognized in the Courts of the United States, classing them among Rivers, and clothing the inhabitants upon their banks, with

the rights of riparian proprietors, and the public at large with the privilege of accommodation.

An important test may be said to be the existence, or non-existence, of bars at the mouths of waters, or streams running into the Sea. The existence of such bars necessarily pre-supposes a conflict of antagonistic powers. An interior water forcing its way out, yet not of sufficient strength to plough a direct passage through the sands accumulated by the inward rolling of the Sea, would necessarily diverge, and thus leave a bar in front of its passage, just at that distance where the force of its direct action would be expended. Some Rivers, such as the Mississippi and the Nile, make deltas, and run into the sea. In this case, the extreme land would give a natural outlet. Others again run straight into the Sea, without any delta, and without any estuary. In these cases, the bar at the mouth would give a natural limit; but the bar at the mouth is equally characteristic of its being a River. There are cases again where the estuary, gradually widening into the Sea, leaves neither bar nor delta to mark its outlet, or determine its character. In such cases, for the latter object, other grounds must be sought on which to base a decision; and in marking the former, the exercise of a sound discretion could be the only guide.

The decision upon any such question must, after all, be more or less arbitrary. The physical features of the surrounding country, the impressions created by local inspection, the recognized and admitted character the disputed places have always borne, constitute material elements in forming a conclusion. The possibility that the privileges conceded by this Treaty may be abused, can have no weight. There will doubtless be found in both countries, men who will disregard its solemn obligations, and take advantage of its concessions, to defraud the revenue, violate local laws, and infringe private rights, and in thus disgracing themselves, affect the character of the nation to which they belong; they will, however, meet with no consideration at the hands of the honorable and right thinking people of either country. The framers of this Treaty would not permit such minor difficulties to stand in the way of the great object they had in view, to cement the alliance and further the commercial prosperity of two Empires. Such difficulties can be obviated, if necessary, by national or local legislation.

The Rivers of Prince Edward Island, whether one or one hundred in number, must, as to length, necessarily be small. The

Island is in no part much over thirty miles in width, and the streams run through it, more or less, transversely, not longitudinally. Captain (now Admiral) Bayfield, the accomplished hydrographer, and surveyor of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, thus describes it :—

"Prince Edward Island, separated from the Southern shore of the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence by Northumberland Strait, is one hundred and two miles long, and in one part, about thirty miles broad ; but the breadth is rendered extremely irregular by large bays, inlets, and Rivers, or rather sea creeks, which penetrate the Island, so that no part of it is distant more than seven or eight miles from navigable water. Its shape is an irregular crescent, concave towards the Gulf, the Northern shore forming a great bay, ninety-one miles wide, and twenty-two miles deep, out of which, the set of the tides, and the heavy sea, render it very difficult to extricate a ship, when caught in the North East gales which frequently occur towards the fall of the year, occasionally blowing with great strength and duration, and at such times proving fatal to many vessels."

This passage has been particularly called to my attention in a very elaborate and able statement of his views, placed before me by the United States Commissioner, who further adds,—"That Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, the Lieut. Governor of the Island of Prince Edward, in an official communication to the British Government, calls the Island Rivers, 'strictly speaking, narrow arms of the sea,'"—and that "Lord Glenelg, in his reply, alludes to them as 'inlets of the sea.'" On examining the Records referred to by the Commissioner, I find the first to be a despatch (in January, 1858,) from Sir Charles Fitzroy, to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, with reference to the reserves for Fisheries, contained in the original grants in the Island, arising out of the order in Council, under which those grants were issued, and which was as follows :—"That in order to promote and encourage the fishing, for which many parts of the Island are conveniently situated, there be a clause in the grants of each Township that abuts upon the sea shore, containing a reservation of liberty to all His Majesty's subjects in general, of carrying on a free Fishery on the coasts of the said Townships, and of erecting stages, and other necessary buildings, for the said Fishery, within the distance of five hundred feet from high water mark."

He then states he enclosed, for the information of the Government—"A return shewing the several reserves for this purpose contained in the different Townships, from which it will appear, that the reservation as contemplated in the order of Council, has been strictly followed in only twelve Townships. In thirty-two Townships, the reservation is as follows,—'And further saving and reserving for the disposal of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, five hundred feet from high water mark, on the coast of the tract of land hereby granted, to erect stages and other necessary buildings for carrying on the Fishery,'—of the remaining twenty-three Townships, eighteen contain no Fishery reservation; and of five, no grants whatever are on record." And he then remarks:—"By reference to a plan of the Island annexed to the return, your Lordship will perceive that several of the Townships which do contain reservations, abut upon Rivers only; or more strictly speaking, narrow arms of the Sea."

Lord Glenelg, in his reply, (May, 1838,) says,—"It appears to me, that the reservation made of lands adjacent to the sea coast, or to the shores of inlets from the Sea, for the purpose of Fishing, so far as the right has been reserved to the Queen's subjects collectively, constitute a property over which the power of the Crown is exceedingly questionable."

It does not appear to me that these passages bear the construction put upon them, or were intended to designate the Island Rivers generally, or in any way determine their character. Is it not rather a mere qualified mode of expression used at the time, without any definite object, or perhaps if any, to avoid being concluded by either term? But if the use of a term, by one or two of the local authorities, is to be deemed of such weight, of how much more weight would be the continued use, by the Legislature, for years, of a contrary term? There are Acts of the Assembly vesting rights, imposing penalties, and creating privileges, with reference to these waters, under the name and designation of Rivers, to a series of which I call attention, namely:—

10 Geo. IV., c. 11.	1 Vic. c. 19.	7 Vic. c. 3.
2 Wm. IV., c. 2 & 13.	2 Vic. c. 10.	8 Vic. c. 20.
3 Wm. IV., c. 8, 9, & 10.	3 Vic. c. 12.	12 Vic. c. 18.
5 Wm. IV., c. 3 & 7.	4 Vic. c. 16.	c. 35 & 22.
6 Wm. IV., c. 25.	4 Vic. c. 18.	15 Vic. c. 34.
7 Wm. IV., c. 23.	5 Vic. c. 9.	16 Vic. c. 28.

Also, to the various reports of the Annual Appropriations and Expenditures, to be found in the Journals of the Legislature.

On an examination of these Acts, it will be found, that the Legislature of the Island has, by a continued series of enactments, extending over a period of thirty years, legislated upon the "rivers," "bays," "creeks," "harbours," and "lesser streams," of the Island, recognizing their existence, and difference,—appropriating the local revenues to their improvement—establishing rights, and creating private interests with reference to them, entirely inconsistent with their being aught but the internal waters, and Rivers, of the Island, and directly at variance with the terms and character of legislation, which would have been used, had they been considered "arms," or mere "inlets of the sea." Such acts by the Congress of the United States, or by the respective Legislatures of the several States, on any matter within their jurisdiction, would be regarded as conclusive of the character of the subject legislated upon. The legislation of Prince Edward Island, in *pari materia*, is entitled to the same consideration. The British Government, at the present day, neither legislates away, nor interferes with, the local administration of the affairs of the Colonies. This very Treaty is dependent upon the action of the Provincial Parliaments, and based upon the preservation of private rights. Can it be contended, or shall it be admitted, that this Treaty abrogates the legislation of years, ignores the laws of the Island, and by implication, annuls rights and privileges the most sacred a colony can possess? Certainly not. If it be desirable, from the peculiar conformation of this Island and its waters, that the latter should be viewed in a light different from that in which they have been hitherto regarded, the local Legislature can so determine.

In a very important decision in the Supreme Court of Iowa, reported in the American Law Register, issued at Philadelphia, in August, 1857, it was determined,—"That the real test of navigability in the United States, was ascertained by *use*, or by *public act of declaration;* and that the acts and declarations of the United States, declare and constitute the Mississippi River, a public highway, in the highest and broadest intendment possible." Shall not therefore the public acts, and declarations, of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, be considered of some authority, in determining what are the Rivers of that Island?—and particu-

larly when those acts and declarations were made long anterior to the present question being raised? But might it not also be assumed, that where a country had, by a long series of public documents, legislative enactments, grants, and proclamations, defined certain waters to be Rivers, or spoken of them as such, or defined where the mouths of certain Rivers were, and another country subsequently entered into a Treaty with the former respecting those very waters, and used the same terms, without specifically assigning to them a different meaning, nay, further, stipulated that the Treaty should not take effect in the localities where those waters were, until confirmed by the local authorities,—might it not be well assumed that the definitions previously used, and adopted, would be mutually binding in interpreting the Treaty, and that the two countries had consented to use the terms in the sense in which each had before treated them in their public instruments, and to apply them, as they had been previously applied, in the localities where used? I think it might.

Admiral Bayfield did not intend by the term "sea creeks," as he informs me in reply to a communication on this subject, to convey the impression contended for by the United States Commissioner, that they were not Rivers. He says, under date of 3rd September, 1857:—"With reference to the term 'sea creeks,' to which your attention has been called as having been used by me at page 92, and various other parts of the Directions, I have used that term in order to distinguish the inlets from the small streams (disproportionably small in summer) that flow through them to the Sea."

"In the instances referred to, I mean, by 'sea creeks,' inlets formed by the combined action of the Rivers and the tides, and through which those Rivers flow in channels, more or less direct, and more or less plainly defined, by shoals on either side. Wherever there are bars across the inlets, as is very generally the case, I consider the channels through those bars, to form the common entrances from the Sea to both inlets and Rivers; for it appears to me, that a River is not the less a River, because it flows through a creek, an inlet, or an estuary. The point where the fresh water enters the estuary, and mixes with the tide waters, may be miles inland, but it does not, I think, cease to be a River until it flows over its bar into the Sea."

This view of Admiral Bayfield, that such waters do not lose their character of Rivers because flowing through an inlet, or an estuary,

is confirmed by the principles laid down to determine what are "navigable" Rivers, in the technical sense of the term, as distinguished from its common acceptation. To the extent that fresh waters are backwardly propelled by the ingress and pressure of the tide, they are denominated navigable *Rivers;* and to determine whether or not a River is navigable, both in the common law and in the Admiralty acceptation of that term, regard must be had to the ebbing and flowing of the tide. In the celebrated case of the River Bann, in Ireland, the Sea is spoken of as *ebbing and flowing in the River.* These principles are recognized in the Courts of the United States, and the authorities collated and most ably commented upon by Angel.

Indeed, it would seem that the Commissioners themselves have not attached to this term "sea creek," as used by Admiral Bayfield, the force or character which it is now alleged it should bear, as they have by their Record, No. 10, under date of 27th September, 1856, transmitted to me with the other official documents in this matter, pronounced the "Montague" to be a "River," and determined upon its mouths, though Admiral Bayfield in his Sailing Directions, before referred to, page 123, speaks of it as a "sea creek." It has been urged, that if these places are declared to be Rivers, and not creeks or harbors, then where are the creeks and harbors contemplated by the Treaty? To this it may be answered, that this Treaty does not contemplate Prince Edward Island alone—and even though none such might be found within its narrow circle—yet they may be found in numbers along the five thousand miles of coast, exclusive of Newfoundland, which this Treaty covers, extending from the 36th parallel of North latitude in the United States, to the furthest limits of Labrador.

With these preliminary observations I shall take up the disputed places in Prince Edward Island, and proceed to decide upon them, in the order in which they have been submitted :—

No. 1.—VERNON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the VERNON, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commis-

sioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Vernon is entitled to be considered a River.

It has at low tide water for boat and shallop navigation. It has good breadth, requiring a long and strong bridge to cross it. Vessels are built two miles from its mouth. As you drive along its banks there would be no hesitation in speaking of it, were no question raised, as a River. It would appear as if the salt water were an intrusion into a channel, formed and supplied by a running stream, enlarging and deepening the channel, but finding it there, the banks and surrounding lands all bearing towards the Vernon the same relative formation as the banks towards admitted Rivers. It is spoken of in Bayfield's Sailing Directions as a River, and as such in various Acts of Assembly.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire I decide that the Vernon is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 2.—ORWELL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the ORWELL, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Orwell is entitled to be considered a River.

It is spoken of by Bayfield, in conjunction with the Vernon, as a River; has been recognized as such in the public Acts of the Island; and described under that designation as a boundary in the ancient grants, as far back as 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire I decide that the Orwell is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 3.—SEAL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the SEAL, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Seal is entitled to be considered a River.

The Seal is spoken of by Bayfield as a River, and recognized as such in the public Acts of the Island. It is a small tributary of the Vernon, and as such Arbitrator or Umpire I decide that it is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 4.—PINNETTE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having proceeded to and examined the PINNETTE, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Pinnette is a tidal basin, or harbor, and as such Arbitrator or Umpire I decide that it is not a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 5.—MURRAY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the MURRAY, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Murray is entitled to be considered a River.

The Murray is a River, and entitled to be so considered, in view of its abundant supply of fresh water, its formation, and deep and navigable channel. By reference to the original grants, in 1769, of Lots 63 and 64, bordering on the Murray, it will be seen that the crown, at that early day, drew the distinction between the river, the harbor, and the sea coast, and bounds these lots by the harbor and river, and by the sea coast, respectively. It is also recognized in the public acts of appropriation of the Island under that designation.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire I decide that the Murray is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 6.—CARDIGAN.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the CARDIGAN, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Cardigan is entitled to be considered a River.

It is so described by Bayfield. It bears a close resemblance to the Montague, and the Elliot, which have been declared by both Commissioners, as appears by Records, Nos. 9 and 10, to be Rivers.

It is so designated by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 34, in 1769; and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the Legislature.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Cardigan is a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 7.—BOUGHTON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the BOUGHTON, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Boughton is entitled to be considered a River.

It is deep and broad, affording accommodation for vessels, and facilities for ship building, far in the interior. Its comparatively narrow entrance, and bar across its mouth, are observable and striking characteristics. It is described as such, by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 56, in 1769; has been repeatedly recognized by the Legislature, under the name of Grand River; and by Bayfield, in his Sailing Directions.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Boughton to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 8.—FORTUNE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the FORTUNE, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commis-

sioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Fortune is a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Fortune to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 9.—SOURIS.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the SOURIS, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Souris is entitled to be considered a River.

The Souris is called, by Bayfield, Colville River.

As such Arbitrator, or Umpire, I decide that the Souris is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 10.—SAINT PETER'S.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined SAINT PETER'S, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that Saint Peter's is not entitled to be considered a River.

It is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, as a River; by the United States Commissioner, as an inlet of the Sea; or at most, a

harbour. I think the view taken by the United States Commissioner is correct. It certainly is not formed by the Morel, the Midgie, or the Marie, which run into it; and the little stream called Saint Peter's, at its head, is entirely unequal to the task. It is also to be observed, that in the ancient grant of Lot 39, in 1769, it is given as a boundary under the designation of Saint Peter's Bay; and in the grants of Lots 40 and 41, in the same year, 1769, partly bordering on, and partly embracing within their boundaries, Saint Peter's Bay, it is described (though inaccurately as a boundary) as "the Sea." I do not find it any where recognized in the legislation of the Island, as a River; but always as Saint Peter's Bay.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that Saint Peter's is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 11.—TRYON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the TYRON, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Tryon is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Tryon to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 12.—CRAPAUD.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day

of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the CRAPAUD, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Crapaud is not a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Crapaud not to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April. A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 13.—WINTER.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the WINTER, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Winter is entitled to be considered a River.

Apart from its rise in the interior, and its abundant fresh water, its channel through Bedford bay, (as it is called) is marked and distinct, showing a continuous flow, or current of water, from the interior towards the Sea ; a channel bounded by shoals ; and proving, by its deflected course, that the breach in the sands on the sea shore, forming the entrance to the so called Bedford bay, has been formed by the water seeking an outlet for itself, not from the Sea making a passage in. In fact, if there was no River, or stream, in the interior, of sufficient strength to make the outlet, and keep it open, the water of the Sea would only make the embankment more solid, and there would be no bay, or harbour, at all.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Winter to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 14.—HUNTER.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the HUNTER, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Hunter is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Hunter is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 15.—STANLEY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the STANLEY, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Stanley is entitled to be considered a River.

The Stanley is a full, deep stream, having, if the expression may be used, two or three heads, and several affluents, and is surrounded, from its sources to its outlet, by a succession of hills, of rapid elevation and descent, converging in many different parts towards the River, and affording by their slopes, and the courses at their base, numerous feeders. Its large tributaries, the Trout and Old Mill Rivers, help to swell its volume. It is described as one of the boundaries of Lot 21, in the ancient grant of 1769, and recognized by the Legislature under the designation of Stanley River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Stanley to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 16.—ELLIS.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the ELLIS, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Ellis is a River.

In the grants of Lots 14 and 16, in 1769, it is so described. A long succession of Legislative enactments, so recognizes it. Its broad, deep channel; its abundant supply of fresh water; and the extent of country it drains, leave no question about it.

As such Arbitrator, or Umpire, I decide that the Ellis is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 17.—FOXLEY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the FOXLEY, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Foxley is entitled to be considered a River.

The Foxley is described as a River, in the ancient grants in 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Foxley to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 18.—PIERRE JACQUES.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the PIERRE JACQUES in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Pierre Jacqes is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Pierre Jacques is a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April. A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 19.—BRAE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the BRAE, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Brae is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Brae is not a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 20.—PERCIVAL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the PERCIVAL, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commis-

sioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Percival is a River.

The Percival is spoken of by Bayfield, as a River.

It is so described in the grant of Lot 10, in 1769; and like the Stour, and the Orwell, in England, owes its waters almost entirely to the Sea.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Percival to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 21.—ENMORE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having proceeded to and examined, the ENMORE, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Enmore is entitled to be considered a River.

The Enmore was treated as a River, in the grants of Lots 10 and 13, in 1769; is so recognized by Bayfield; and has a bar at its mouth, formed by the conflict of the tides and the descending stream.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Enmore to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 22.—OX.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day

June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the Ox, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Ox is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Ox is not a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 23.—HALDIMAN.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the HALDIMAN, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Haldiman is entitled to be considered a River.

The Haldiman is described as a River, in the grant of Lot 15, in 1769; and is so regarded by Bayfield.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Haldiman to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April. A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 24.—SABLE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the SABLE, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Re-

cord, No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Sable is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Sable is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

PART SECOND.

I come now to the second division, namely:—The MIRAMICHI and BUCTOUCHE, being admitted to be Rivers, which of the lines pointed out by the Commissioners shall respectively designate the mouths of those Rivers?

THE MIRAMICHI.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, have proceeded to, and examined, the mouth of the MIRAMICHI, in the Province of New Brunswick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 2, of their proceedings, declare as follows:

With reference to the Miramichi, it will be seen by Record, No. 2:—"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims, that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book, No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River. The United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, (marked in blue, Plan No. 2, Record Book No 2,) designates the mouth of said River."

By the Treaty it is provided, that "the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are reserved exclusively," &c., &c.

The preceding portion of Article 1st, gives the right to Fish "on the Sea Coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks."

The Inner Bay of the Miramichi, and the harbour of Buctouche, are, among other grounds, claimed as coming within the definition of "bays and harbours," and it has been urged, that the clause just referred to, is conclusive in favor of that claim, whether such bay or harbor does, or does not, constitute the mouth of a River.

It is, therefore, necessary, before deciding which of the lines above designated, as the mouth of the Miramichi, is the correct one, to dispose of this preliminary question, namely—Does the mouth of a River forfeit its exclusive character, under this Treaty, because it may constitute a bay, or harbor? Is the restriction imposed, limited to particular fish, or locality? The spirit with which this Treaty was made, and the object it has in view, demand for it the most liberal construction; but, consistently with the most liberal construction, there are many wise and judicious reasons why the exception should be made. The joint, or common, Fishery in those places where the forbidden fish resort, would be a prolific cause of dispute. The very fact that after the forbidden fish are named, there should follow the significant expression that *all* Fisheries in those places should be reserved, is conclusive as to the idea predominant in the minds of the framers of the Treaty. They wanted peace; they would not put the Fishermen of the two nations together, on the same ground, where they would have unequal rights. Considerations of a national, administrative, or fiscal character, may have determined them to exclude the entrances of the great thoroughfares into the respective countries, from a common possession. There are large and magnificent bays and harbors, unconnected with rivers; there are bays and harbors dependent upon, and formed by, the mouths of Rivers. The terms are not indicative of locality. Bays and harbors may be found far up in the interior of a country; in lakes, or in rivers; and on the sea-board. The "mouths of rivers," are found only in one locality, namely, in that part of the River by which its waters are discharged into the Sea, or Ocean, or into a lake; and that part of the River is, by the express language of this Treaty, excluded. Is the use of a term which may be applicable to many places, to supersede that which can only be applied to a particular place, when the latter is pointedly, *eo nomine*, excluded? But why should such a construction be required, when the object of the Treaty can be attained without it? The cause of the difficulty was, not the refusal to permit a common Fishery within the mouths of Rivers, but within

three marine miles of the sea coast. That difficulty is entirely removed, by the liberty to take Fish, "on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks, without being restricted to any distance from the Shore."

The position taken by the Commissioner of the United States, is further pressed, upon the ground—"That the terms of a grant are always to be construed most strongly against the granting party." The application of that principle to the present case is not very perceptible. This is rather the case of two contracting parties exchanging equal advantages; and the contract must be governed by the ordinary rules of interpretation. Vattel says, "In the interpretation of Treaties, compacts, and promises, we ought not to deviate from the common use of the language, unless we have very strong reasons for it." And, "When we evidently see what is the sense that agrees with the intention of the contracting parties, it is not allowable to wrest their words to a contrary meaning." It is plain, that the framers of this Treaty intended to exclude the "mouths of rivers," from a common possession. Ought we, by constructing the terms of the Treaty most strongly against the nation where the River in dispute may happen to be, to "wrest their words to a contrary meaning?" I think not.

Mr. Andrews, for many years the United States Consul in New Brunswick and in Canada, a gentleman whose great researches and untiring energies were materially instrumental in bringing about this Treaty, and to whom the British Colonies are much indebted for the benefits they are now deriving, and may yet derive, from its adoption, thus speaks of the Miramichi, in his Report to his Government, in 1852:—"The extensive harbour of Miramichi is formed by the estuary of the beautiful River of that name, which is two hundred and twenty miles in length. At its entrance into the Gulf, this River is nine miles in width."

"There is a bar at the entrance to the Miramichi, but the River is of such great size, and pours forth such a volume of water, that the bar offers no impediment to navigation, there being sufficient depth of water on it, at all times, for ships of six and seven hundred tons, or even more. The tide flows nearly forty miles up the Miramichi, from the Gulf. The River is navigable for vessels of the largest class full thirty miles of that distance, there being from five to eight fathoms water in the channel; but schooners, and

small craft, can proceed nearly to the head of the tide. Owing to the size and depth of the Miramichi, ships can load along its banks for miles."

In Brook's Gazetteer, an American work of authority, the width of the Potomac, at its entrance into the Chespeake, is given at seven and a half miles.

In the same work, the mouth of the Amazon is given at "one hundred and fifty-nine miles broad."

In Harper's Gazetteer, (edition of 1855,) the width of the Severn, at its junction with the British channel, is given at ten miles across. That of the Humber, at its mouth, at six or seven miles; and that of the Thames, at its junction with the North Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, or between Sheerness and Southend, at fifteen miles across. And the Saint Lawrence, in two different places, in the same work, is described as entering "the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, at Gaspé Point, by a mouth one hundred miles wide." And also, "that at its mouth, the Gulf from Cape Rosiere to Mingan settlement, in Labrador, is one hundred and five miles in length."

Thus, width is no objection. The real entrance to the Miramichi is, however, but one and a half miles wide. Admiral Bayfield may, apparently, be cited by both Commissioners as authority. He says, page 30, 31, and 32:—

"Miramichi Bay is nearly fourteen miles wide from the sandbars off Point Blackland to Point Escuminac beacon, and six and a half miles deep from that line across its mouth, to the main entrance of the Miramichi, between Portage and Fox Islands. The bay is formed by a semi-circular range of low, sandy islands, between which there are three small passages, and one main, or ship channel, leading into the inner bay, or estuary, of the Miramichi. The Negowac Gully, between the sand bar of the same name, and a small one to the South West, is 280 fathoms wide, and three fathoms deep; but a sandy bar of the usual mutable character lies off it, nearly a mile to the S. S. E., and had about nine feet over it at low water, at the time of our survey. Within the Gully, a very narrow channel, only fit for boats, or very small craft, leads Westward, up the inner bay. The shoal water extends one and a quarter miles off this Gully, but there is excellent warning by the lead

here, and everywhere in this Bay, as will be seen by the chart. Shoals, nearly dry at low water, extend from the Negowac Gully to Portage Island, a distance of one and a quarter miles to the South West. Portage Island is four miles long, in a South West-by-South direction; narrow, low, and partially wooded with small spruce trees, and bushes. The ship channel, between this Island and Fox Island, is one and a half miles wide."

"Fox Island, three and three quarters miles long, in a S. S. E. direction, is narrow and partially wooded; like Portage Island, it is formed of parallel ranges of sand hills, which contain imbedded drift timber, and have evidently been thrown up by the Sea, in the course of ages. These islands are merely sand-bars on a large scale, and nowhere rise higher than fifty feet above the Sea. They are incapable of agricultural cultivation, but yet they abound in plants and shrubs, suited to such a locality, and in wild fruits, such as the blueberry, strawberry, and raspberry. Wild fowl of various kinds are also plentiful in their season; and so also are salmon, which are taken in nets and weirs, along the beaches outside the Island, as well as in the Gullies.

"The next, and last, of these Islands, is Huckleberry Island, which is nearly one and a half miles long, in a South East direction. Fox Gully, between Huckleberry and Fox Islands, is about 150 fathoms wide at high water, and from 2 to 2½ fathoms deep, but there is a bar outside, with seven feet at low water. Huckleberry Gully, between the Island of the same name and the mainland, is about 200 fathoms wide; but is not quite so deep as Fox Gully. They are both only fit for boats, or very small craft; and the channels leading from them to the Westward, up a bay of the main within Huckleberry Island, or across to the French River and village, are narrow and intricate, between flats of sands, mud, and eel-grass, and with only water enough for boats. Six and a quarter miles from the Huckleberry Gully, along the low shore of the mainland, in an E. S. E. ½ E. direction, brings us to the beacon at Point Escuminac, and completes the circuit of the bay.

"The Bar of Miramichi commences from the South East end of Portage Island, and extends across the main entrance, and parallel to Fox Island, nearly six miles in a South East by South direction. It consists of sand, and has not more than a foot or two of water over it, in some parts, at low spring tides."

He also says, pp. 37, and 39:—"The Inner Bay of Miramichi is of great extent, being about thirteen miles long, from its entrance at Fox Island to Sheldrake Island (where the river may properly be said to commence), and seven or eight miles wide. The depth of water across the bay is sufficient for the largest vessels that can cross the inner bar, being 2¾ fathoms at low water, in ordinary spring tides, with muddy bottom.

"Sheldrake Island lies off Napan Point, at the distance of rather more than three-quarters of a mile, and bears from Point Cheval North West by West one and three-quarters of a mile. Shallow water extends far off this Island, in every direction, Westward to Bartibogue Island, and Eastward to Oak Point. It also sweeps round to the South, and South East, so as to leave only a very narrow channel between it and the shoal, which fills Napan Bay, and trending away to the Eastward past Point Cheval, forms the Middle Ground already mentioned. Murdoch Spit, and Murdoch Point, are two sandy points, a third of a mile apart, with a cove between them, and about a mile W. S. W. of Sheldrake Island. The entrance of Miramichi River is three-quarters of a mile wide between these points and Moody Point, which has a small Indian church upon it, and is the East Point of entrance of Bartibogue River, a mile N. W. by W. half W. from Sheldrake Island."

But a strong, and I may add, a conclusive point, in shewing the passage between Fox and Portage Island, to be the main entrance, or mouth of the Miramichi, is the peculiar action of the tides. It is thus described by Bayfield, p. 35 :—

"The stream of the tides is not strong in the open bay, outside the bar of Miramichi. The flood draws in towards the entrance as into a funnel, coming both from the North East and South East along shore from Tabusintac, as well as from Point Escuminac. It sets fairly through the ship channel, at the rate of about 1½ knots at the Black buoy, increasing to 2 or 2½ knots in strong spring tides, between Portage and Fox Islands, where it is strongest. The principal part of the stream continues to flow Westward, in the direction of the buoys of the Horse-shoe, although some part of it flows to the Northward, between that shoal and Portage Island."

The effect of this is thus singularly felt. A boat leaving Neguac to ascend the Miramichi, with the flood tide, is absolutely met by

the tide flowing Northerly against it, until coming abreast of the Horse-shoe Shoal, or in the line of the main entrance ; and a boat at the Horse-shoe Shoal, steering for Neguac, with the ebb-tide making, would have the current against it, though Neguac is on a line as far sea-ward as the entrance to the Portage and Fox Islands—thus shewing conclusively that the main inlet and outlet of the tidal waters to and from the mouth or entrance of the Miramichi is between Portage and Fox Islands.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

THE BUCTOUCHE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, have proceeded to, and examined, the mouth of the River BUCTOUCHE, in the Province of New Brunswick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record, No. 1, of their proceedings.

With reference to the Buctouche, it will be seen by Record, No. 1 :—" Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line from Glover's Point to the southern extremity of the Sand bar, marked in red on the plan, No. 1, designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche. The United States Commissioner claims that a line from Chapel Point, bearing South, 4° West (magnetic), marked in blue on said plan, No. 1, designates the mouth of said River."

On the subject of this River the United States Commissioner addresses me as follows :—" The red line extending from 'Glover's Point' to the point of the 'Sand Bar' is the line marked by Her Majesty's Commissioner as designating the mouth of the river ; in that line I could not concur, because it excludes from the common right of fishing the whole of Buctouche harbor, in contravention of

the express words of the Treaty."—"If it had been the duty and office of the Commissioners to indicate the point which constituted the mouth of the harbor, I should have been disposed to acquiesce in the point and line thus denoted; but from the proposition that it marks the entrance of these rivers, or any one of them, into the sea, or bay, or harbor, and constitutes their mouth, I entirely dissent."

With the views I have already expressed that the mouth of a river does not lose its treaty character because it constitutes a harbor, it becomes important to determine which is the principal agent in forming this harbor, the river, or sea? If it is a mere indentation of the coast, formed by the sea, a creek, a bay, or harbor, unformed by, and unconnected with any River, one of those indentations in a coast, indebted to the sea mainly for its waters, then plainly it is not intended or entitled to be reserved; but if, on the contrary, it is formed by the escape of waters from the interior, by a River seeking its outlet to the deep, shewing by the width and depth of its channel at low water that it is not to the sea it owes its formation, then, plainly, it is the mouth of a River, and intended to be reserved.

Admiral Bayfield describes the Buctouche as follows, pp. 53 and 54:—

"Buctouche Roadstead, off the entrace of Buctouche River, and in the widest part of the channel within the outer bar, is perfectly safe for a vessel with good anchors and cables; the ground being a stiff tenacious clay, and the outer bar preventing any very heavy sea from coming into the anchorage. It is here that vessels of too great draft of water to enter the River, lie moored to take in cargoes of lumber.

"Buctouche River enters the sea to the South East, through the shallow bay within the Buctouche sand bar, as will be seen in the chart. The two white beacons which I have mentioned, as pointing out the best anchorage in the roadstead, are intended to lead in over the bar of sand and flat sandstone, in the best water, namely, eight feet at low water, and twelve feet at high water, in ordinary spring tides. But the channel is so narrow, intricate, and encumbered with oyster beds, that written directions are as useless as the assistance of a pilot is absolutely necessary, to take

a vessel into the River. Within the bar is a wide part of the channel, in which vessels may ride safely, in two and a half and three fathoms, over mud bottom; but off Giddis Point the channel becomes as difficult, narrow, and shallow, as at the bar. It is in its course through the bay that the Buctouche is so shallow and intricate; higher up, its channel being free from obstruction, and in some places, five fathoms deep. Having crossed the bar a vessel may ascend about ten miles further, and boats thirteen or fourteen miles, to where the tide water ends."

By an examination of the channel we find miles up the River a deep continuous channel, of twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-four, and thirty feet, down to Priest Point, varying from eighteen to twenty-four feet, to Giddis Point, and thence to a line drawn across from the Sand Bar to Glover's Point, from seven to twenty feet, but of greater width. On the outside of this channel, which is clearly defined, and between the sand bar and the channel, we find mud flats, with dry patches, and oyster beds,—"flats of mud and eel grass, with dry patches at low water;" with depths from Priest Point to the sand bar varying from four to six feet; and from the channel off Giddis Point to the bar, from one foot to three. On the other side of the channel, between Priest Point and Giddis Point, we find—"flats of mud and weeds, with dry patches and oyster beds." What has given depth and breadth to this channel? The tide rises, in this vicinity, about four feet; would that rise create a channel of the average depth above named? Can there be any doubt that it is created by the great body of the river water finding its way to the sea? The line from "Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the sand bar, marked in red on plan No. 1," is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner as the mouth of the River, and admitted by the United States Commissioner as the mouth of the harbor; but if there were no river here, would there be any harbor at all? I think not; and this line, therefore, while it constitutes the mouth of the harbor, also constitutes the mouth of the River.

This conclusion is consonant with the conclusion at which the Commissioners themselves arrived, in the cases of the Elliot and Montague Rivers in Prince Edward Island, as shewn by Records Nos. 9 and 10. The harbors of Charlottetown and Georgetown, are clearly within the lines they have marked and designated as

the mouths of those Rivers respectively, and thus, within the lines of exclusion; but if the express words of the treaty gave a right to such harbors, because "harbors," then why did the Commissioners exclude them? And why should not the same principle which governed the Commissioners in their decision with regard to those "harbors," not also govern with regard to the Buctoucho harbor?

As Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide, that a line from Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the sand bar, marked in red on Plan No. 1, in Record No. 2, designates the mouth of the River Buctouche.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

It may not come within the exact line of my duty, but I cannot forbear remarking, that the true benefits of this Treaty can only be realized to the inhabitants of both countries by a course of mutual forbearance and enlightened liberality. Captious objections, fancied violations, and insults, should be discountenanced; and above all, there should be an abstinence from attributing to either nation, or people, as a national feeling, the spirit of aggression which may occasionally lead individuals to act in direct contravention of its terms. Every friend of humanity would regret further misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States. The march of improvement which is to bring the broad regions of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific, within the pale of civilization, is committed by Providence to their direction; fearful will be the responsibility of that nation which mars so noble a heritage.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

AWARDS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE RIVERS SACO, KENNEBEC, PENOBSCOT, UNION, AND MACHIAS, IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers SACO, KENNEBEC, PENOBSCOT, UNION, and MACHIAS, the said Rivers being within the limits of the State of Maine, do hereby agree and decide that the following described lines, as shown on plans 15, 16, 17, and 18, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Saco River;—a line bearing South, 5° East, (magnetic,) from Hotel Point to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan 15, Record Book No. 2.

Kennebec River;—a line bearing South, 85½° East (magnetic,) from the Southern extremity of Hunniwell's Point, to the Southernmost extremity of Stage Island, as drawn on Plan 16, Record Book, No. 2.

Penobscot River;—a line bearing North, 80° West, (magnetic,) from Old Fort Point, to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book, No. 2.

Union River;—a line bearing South, 87° East (magnetic,) from Weymouth Point, to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book, No. 2.

Machias River;—a line bearing North, 50° East, (magnetic,) from Birch Point to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 18, Record Book, No. 2.

Dated at Portland, in the State of Maine, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner,

(Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner."

THE RIVERS SALMON, SHUBENACADIE, AVON, AND CORNWALLIS, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

"We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the River SALMON, in the County of Colchester; the River SHUBENACADIE, the boundary between the Counties of Colchester and Hants; the River AVON, in the County of Hants; and the River CORNWALLIS, in the County of King's, all being within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia; Do hereby agree and decide that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan 19, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Salmon River;—a line bearing North, (magnetic,) from the Southern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Shubenacadie River;—a line bearing South, 88° West, (magnetic,) from the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Avon River;—a line from Horton Bluff, bearing North, 76° East, (magnetic,) to Indian Point, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Cornwallis River;—a line from the Point on the Southern side of the River to the opposite shore, bearing North, 27° West, (magnetic,) as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS SISSIBO, AND TUSKET, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River SISSIBOO, in the County of Digby; and the River TUSKET, in the County of Yarmouth, both being within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Sissiboo River;—a line from the Eastern side of the River, bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic,) to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

Tusket River;—a line from the Southern extremity of the Island, situated at the "Narrows," bearing North, 86° East, (magnetic,) as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner."

THE RIVER LIVERPOOL, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the LIVERPOOL River, in the County of Queen's, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line from Fort Point, bearing North, (magnetic,) to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 21, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Liverpool River; and that all the

waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS LA HAVE, AND GOLD, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers LA HAVE and GOLD, in the County of Lunenburg, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, do hereby agree and decide that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said lines, shall be reserved, and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second article of the Treaty aforesaid:—

La Have River;—a line bearing North, 83° West, (magnetic,) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2.

Gold River;—a line bearing West, (magnetic,) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book, No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner,

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER SAINT MARY'S, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River SAINT MARY'S, in the County of Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide that a line bearing South, 48° West, (magnetic,) drawn from a point on the Eastern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 23, Record Book, No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said River; and that all the waters within or to the Northward of said line shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER PICTOU, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the River PICTOU, in the County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 21° 45′ East, (magnetic,) drawn from the Light House on the South side of the entrance, to the Bluff on the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan, No. 24, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER WALLACE, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the WALLACE River, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 14° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Caulfield Point to Palmer Point, as shewn on the Plan, No. 25, Record Book No 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of the said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS PUGWASH AND PHILIP, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A D., 1854, having examined the Rivers PUGWASH and PHILIP, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan, No. 26, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said

Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Pugwash River;—a line bearing North, 68° West, (magnetic,) connecting Pineo's Point and Fox Point, as drawn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

Philip River;—a line bearing North, 28° 45′ West, connecting Bergeman Point and Lewis Head, as drawn on Plan, No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE PAWCATUCK RIVER, THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE STATES OF CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having examined the PAWCATUCK River, separating the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in the United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 29° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Pawcatuck Point to the opposite shore, as shown on the Plan, No. 27, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER THAMES, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the River Thames, in the State of Connecticut, United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 83° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Eastern Point to the Light House opposite, as shewn on Plan, No. 28, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the CONNECTICUT River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 67° West, (magnetic,) drawn from Griswold's Point to the Light House on Lyndes Point, as shewn on the Plan, No. 29, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner,

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE HOUSATONIC RIVER, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the HOUSATONIC River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic,) drawn from the extremity of the Sand Point on the Eastern side, to the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan, No. 30, Record Book No 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D, 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) BENJ'N WIGGIN,
U. S. Commissioner."

THE RIVERS VERNON, ORWELL, SEAL, CARDIGAN, FORTUNE, SOURIS, TRYON, WINTER, HUNTER, STANLEY, ELLIS, PIERRE JACQUES, PERCIVAL, ENMORE, AND HALDIMAN, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the Rivers VERNON, ORWELL, SEAL, CARDIGAN, FORTUNE, SOURIS, TRYON, WINTER, HUNTER, STANLEY, ELLIS, PIERRE JACQUES, PERCIVAL, ENMORE, and HALDIMAN, all lying within the limits of the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, and which said places being the subject of a difference of opinion, as exhibited in Record, No. 11, were referred to an Umpire, appointed in conformity with the Treaty, and by him decided to be Rivers, Do hereby agree and decide, that the follow-

ing described lines as shewn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book, No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers ; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid :—

Vernon ; Orwell ; Seal ;—a line bearing South, 71° 15′ East, (magnetic,) from China Point to Port Selkirk, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Cardigan ;—a line bearing North, 49° 30′ East, (magnetic,) from Cardigan Point to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Fortune ;—a line bearing South, 39° 15′ West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Pit on the Northern side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No 7, Record Book No. 2.

Souris ;—a line bearing North, 65° West, (magnetic,) connecting the Sand Spit on the Eastern side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Tryon ;—a line bearing South, 51° 15′ East, (magnetic,) connecting Tryon Head with Birch Point, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Winter ;—a line bearing South, 74° East, (magnetic,) connecting the two Sand Points, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Hunter ;—a line bearing North, 22° 30′ West, (magnetic,) connecting the West end of Rustico Island with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Stanley ;—a line bearing North, 42° West, (magnetic,) connecting the Sand Spit on East side of entrance with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Ellis ;—a line bearing North, 7° West, (magnetic,) connecting Black Point with Ferry Point, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Pierre Jacques ;—a line bearing North, 41° 15′ East, (magnetic,) connecting the end of the long Sand Spit with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Percival ;—a line bearing South, 56° 30′ East, (magnetic,) connecting Grand Digue, on the West side of the entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Enmore ;—a line bearing South, 56° 30′ East, (magnetic,) being a prolongation of the line marking the mouth of the Percival River, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Haldiman ;—a line bearing North, 67° 15′ East, (magnetic,) connecting the Sand Spit on the West side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner;
(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE MURRAY RIVER, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the MURRAY River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic,) drawn from the Northern extremity of Old Store Point, on the South side of entrance, to the end of the Sand Spit on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan, No. 31, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River ; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE BOUGHTON, OR GRAND RIVER, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the BOUGHTON, or Grand River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 4° East, (magnetic,) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit, extending Northwardly from Solander Point on the South side of the entrance, to the Ferry Road, on the opposite Shore, as shewn on Plan No. 32, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE FOXLEY RIVER, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the FOXLEY River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 22° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Kildare Point, on the North side of entrance, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan, No. 33, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER SYDNEY, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the River SYDNEY, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 38° 30′ West, (magnetic,) drawn from the Western extremity of the South East Bar, to the Eastern end of the North West Bar, on the opposite Shore, as shewn on Plan, No. 34, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS MIRE AND GRAND, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the Rivers MIRE and GRAND, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province

of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan, No. 35, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits, of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:

Mire River;—a line bearing North, 44° East, (magnetic,) connecting Miré Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

Grand River;—a line bearing North, 53° 30′ East, (magnetic,) connecting Grand River Point with the Point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER DES HABITANS, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D., 1854, having examined the River Des Habitans, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 80° East, (magnetic.) drawn from River Point on the West side of entrance, to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan 36, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER MABOU, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the River MABOU, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 52° East, (magnetic,) drawn from the high bluff point on the South side of entrance, to the southern extremity of the sand point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No 37, Record Book No 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER MARGUERITE, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the River MARGUERITE, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 76° 30′ West, (magnetic,) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit, on the East side of the entrance to Lawrence Point, on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan, No. 38, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER HUDSON, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having examined the River HUDSON, in the State of New York, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that the two following described lines, to wit:—the first bearing North, 5° 30′ East (magnetic,) from the Northern end of Sandy Hook to the Western extremity of Coney Island; the second bearing South, 33° 45′ East, (magnetic,) drawn from Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 39, Record Book No. 2, shall mark respectively the Southern and Eastern mouths, or outer limits, of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 17th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER SAINT LAWRENCE, IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River SAINT LAWRENCE, in the Province of Canada,

do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 40° West, (magnetic,) connecting Cape Chatte with Point Des Monts, as shewn on Plan No. 40 Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of the said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS MOISIC, CHATTE, SAINT ANNE, MONT LOUIS, AND MAGDALEN, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the River MOISIC, on the North coast, and the Rivers CHATTE, SAINT ANNE, MONT LOUIS, and MAGDALEN, on the South coast of the North West arm of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Moisic;—a line bearing North, 64° 15′ East, (magnetic,) connecting Moisic Point with the Sand Point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Chatte;—a line bearing North, 82° 15′ West, (magnetic,) connecting the point of land on the East side of entrance with the high bank on opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book, No 2.

Saint Anne ;—a line bearing North, 69° 15′ West, (magnetic,) connecting the point of land on the East side of entrance with the high bank on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book, No. 2.

Mont Louis ; a line bearing North, 52° 30′ West, (magnetic,) connecting the sand point on East side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Magdalen ; a line bearing North, 50° 30′ East, (magnetic,) connecting the Sandy Point on the South side of the entrance with Cape Magdalen, as drawn on Plan 41, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner,

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS SAINT JOHN AND MINGAN, ON THE NORTH COAST OF THE GULF OF SAINT LAWRENCE, AND RIVER JUPITER, IN THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers SAINT JOHN, and MINGAN, on the North coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the River JUPITER, on the South side of the Island of Anticosti, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on the Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said Rivers ; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved, and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid :—

Saint John ;—a line bearing North, 63° 30′ West, (magnetic,) connecting the sand point on the East side of the entrance, with the point of high land on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

Mingan ;—a line bearing North, 70° West, (magnetic,) connecting Sea Trout Point to Pouliot Point, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book, No. 2.

Jupiter ;—a line bearing North, (magnetic,) connecting the point of beach on the South side of entrance with the rocky bluff on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER FOX, IN THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Fox, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic,) connecting the main land with the point of sand on the Northern side of entrance, as shewn on Plan No. 43, Record Book No 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River, and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS DARTMOUTH, YORK, AND SAINT JOHN, IN THE PENINSULA OF GASPE, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the Rivers DARTMOUTH, YORK, and SAINT JOHN, in the peninsula of Gaspe, Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers, and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid :—

Dartmouth ;—a line bearing South, 46° 30′ West, (magnetic,) from Point Panard to the Rocky Point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

York ;—a line bearing North, 32° 30′ West (magnetic,) connecting Point Lourde with the high rocky point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

Saint John ;—a line bearing North, 20° 30′ East, (magnetic,) connecting the two long sand points, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS GRAND, BONAVENTURE, AND CASCAPEDIAC, PROVINCE OF CANADA, AND THE RIVER CARAQUETTE, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D, 1854, having

having examined the Rivers GRAND, BONAVENTURE and GRAND CASCAPEDIAC, emptying into the Bay of Chaleur, Province of Canada, and also the River CARAQUETTE, on the South side of the same Bay, Province of New Brunswick, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Grand;—a line bearing East and West, (magnetic,) connecting the sand point on the West side of the entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Bonaventure;—a line bearing North, 12° West, (magnetic,) connecting the two Sand Spits, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Grand Cascapediac;—a line bearing North, 4° West, (magnetic,) connecting Richmond Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Caraquette;—a line bearing South, 14° 45′ West, (magnetic) extending from Point Mizzenette to the opposite shore, and in the direction of the Catholic Church on the South side of the entrance, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS COCAGNE, SHEDIAC, AND SAINT JOHN, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having re-examined the differences of opinion as exhibited in Record No. 15, of this Book, in regard to the mouths of the Rivers

COCAGNE, SHEDIAC, and SAINT JOHN, in the Province of New Brunswick, do hereby agree and decide that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 45, 46, 47, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Cocagne ;—a line commencing at the end of Long's wharf, and extending across the water to the opposite shore, in the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, and bearing North, 16° 30′ West, (magnetic,) as drawn on Plan, No. 45, Record Book No. 2.

Shediac ;—a line drawn from the Northern extremity of Porier Point, marked A. to the opposite point marked B. and bearing North, 28° East, (magnetic,) as shewn on Plan No. 46, Record Book No. 2.

Saint John ;—a line extending from Sheldon Point to the Southern extremity of Partridge Island, and thence by another line from the last named point to Cranberry Point, as drawn on Plan, No. 47, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
U. S. Commissioner.

No. 24.

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant,)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Civil & Crim. Prosecutions		£500 0 0	£646 16 9		£146 16 9
Coroners		200 0 0	180 12 5	£19 7 7	
Crown Lands Act, 7th Vic.		207 14 3	207 14 3		
Circuit Courts		450 0 0	625 4 10		175 4 10
Carrying out Crown Lands Act		75 0 0	30 17 5	44 2 7	
Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols.....		1100 0 0	1413 3 11		313 3 11
Education Act, (21st Vic.)		11494 15 10	11494 15 10		
Academy Act		1750 0 0	1750 0 0		
Ferrymen.....		354 10 0	354 10 0		
Carried forward..		£16132 0 1	16703 15 5	63 10 2	635 5 6

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....		£16132 0 1	£16703 15 5	£63 10 2	£635 5 6
Fuel, Light, and Repairs, Colonial Building.....		350 0 0	431 10 8		81 10 8
Insurance, Public Buildings		300 0 0	322 5 6		22 5 6
Saint John's Rebuilding Act, (Cash).....		152 3 10	152 3 10		
Fuel, Light, and Repairs, Custom House.....	£139 14 5	25 0 0	87 2 9	77 11 8	
Men stationed at Fort Amherst		9 2 6	9 2 6		
General Light Houses....		3881 17 6	3881 17 6		
Cape Race Light House ..		494 9 3	494 9 3		
Carried forward...	£139 14 5	21344 13 2	22082 7 5	141 1 10	739 1 8

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£139 14 5	£21344 13 2	£22082 7 5	£141 1 10	£739 1 8
Outport Magistrates.....		2160 0 0	2160 0 0		
Outport Clerks of Peace..		575 0 0	575 0 0		
Jailors and Assistants		542 5 0	542 5 0		
Outport Constables		1879 11 8	1879 11 8		
Miscellaneous Salaries		4540 0 0	4540 0 0		
Postages, Incidentals, and Telegrams		230 0 0	239 4 1		9 4 1
Printing and Stationery ..		1000 0 0	1136 5 0		136 5 0
Relief of the Poor	820 4 9	15000 0 0	26737 2 8		10916 17 11
Carried forward....	£959 19 2	47271 9 10	59891 15 10	141 1 10	11801 8 8

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£959 19 2	£47271 9 10	£59891 15 10	£141 1 10	£11801 8 8
Pumps and Tanks	89 4 4	200 0 0	112 10 5	176 13 11	
Election Expenses		100 0 0	313 3 5		213 3 5
Registration of Voters		5 10 0	5 10 0		
Postal Department		3379 0 0	3323 14 5	55 5 7	
Shipwrecked Crews		200 0 0	711 19 6		511 19 6
Unforseen Contingencies ..		500 0 0	484 13 5	15 6 7	
Conception Bay Steam Company	587 10 0	750 0 0	1020 3 4	317 6 8	
Improvement of Quidi Vidi Gut	51 4 1		2 16 4	48 7 9	
Carried forward....	£1687 17 7	52405 19 10	65866 6 8	754 2 4	12526 11 7

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services for the Year ending 31st D cember, 1862 — (Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant,)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862,	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£1687 17 7	£52405 19 10	£65866 6 8	£754 2 4	£12526 11 7
New Jail	43 11 1				
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails	212 4 5	250 0 0	563 11 10		57 16 4
Dorcas Society, Carbonear	25 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0		
Dorcas Society, Hr. Grace		25 0 0	25 0 0		
Dorcas Society, St. John's		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Saint John's Hospital, Expenses and Repairs	38 18 10	1800 0 0	1936 6 4	83 1 10	
	Dues collected	180 9 4			
Executive Responsibility for sundry payments			328 14 10		328 14 10
Carried forward..	£2007 11 11	54736 9 2	68819 19 8	837 4 2	12913 2 9

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£2007 11 11	£54736 9 2	£68819 19 8	£837 4 2	£12913 2 9
Saint John's Athenæum ..		50 0 0	50 0 0		
General Repairs of Roads and Bridges	28 16 0	350 0 0	709 17 6		331 1 6
Poor Asylum	33 18 0 Coyell's Estate	1450 0 0 125 13 4	1895 7 11		285 16 7
Saint John's Gas Company	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	
Coastal Steam Communication	811 4 0			811 4 0	
Police Clothing.....		250 0 0	340 19 5		90 19 5
Repairs of Protestant Commercial Schools.....	94 8 4			94 8 4	
Carried forward...	£3201 18 3	57188 2 6	71042 4 6	1968 16 6	13641 0 3

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£3201 18 3	£57188 2 6	£71042 4 6	£1968 16 6	£13641 0 3
Wolf Killing Act.....		60 0 0	60 0 0		
Special Salaries		6780 0 0	6780 0 0		
Retiring Officers' Allowances		2157 0 0	2157 0 0		
Jury Act, 19th Victoria ..		28 15 0	28 15 0		
Road Act, 21st Victoria ..	17 16 5		17 16 5		
Road Act, 22nd Victoria ..	24 5 3		1 3 10	23 1 5	
Road Act, 23rd Victoria ..	38 2 11		25 9 2	12 13 9	
Road Act, 25th Victoria ..		5000 0 0	3641 18 6	1358 1 6	
Roads under Ann. Contracts	511 4 7		499 1 0	12 3 7	
Carried forward....	£3793 7 5	71213 17 8	84253 8 5	3374 16 9	13641 0 3

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services for the Year ending 31st D cember, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant,)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£3793 7 5	£71213 17 8	£85253 8 5	£3374 16 9	£13621 0 3
Legislative Contingencies, 1862.....		5967 17 3	5947 7 3	20 10 0	
Poor in Factory		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Repairs of Town Clock....		15 0 0	15 0 0		
Cathedral Fire Brigade ..		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Phœnix Fire Company ..		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act		232 18 0	232 18 0		
Legislative Contingencies, 1861	167 14 11			167 14 11	
Carried forward..	£3961 2 4	77729 12 11	91748 13 8	3563 1 8	13621 0 3

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£3961 2 4	£77729 12 11	£91748 13 8	£3563 1 8	13621 0 3
Industrial Department, Orphan Asylum School.		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Harbor Grace Gas Company		75 0 0	75 0 0		
Breakwater at Toads Cove	128 7 4	100 0 0	90 0 0	138 7 4	
Law Reporting	75 0 0		50 0 0	25 0 0	
Agricultural Society		200 0 0	200 0 0		
Protection of Fisheries....		600 0 0	548 8 0	51 12 0	
Fuel and Light, Government House		200 0 0	200 0 0		
Volunteer Organization Act	117 2 0	150 0 0	199 15 4	67 6 8	
Carried forward. .	£4281 11 8	79104 12 11	93161 17 0	3845 7 8	13621 0 3

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£4281 11 8	£79104 12 11	£93161 17 0	£3845 7 8	£13621 0 3
Lunatic Paupers, and Repairs of Asylum	167 11 9 Fees collected	3650 0 0 71 3 11	3911 18 0		23 2 4
Roads and Bridges, Fogo, 16th Victoria	104 19 3			104 19 3	
Roads and Bridges, Fortune Bay, 16th Victoria ...	15 11 1			15 11 1	
Repairs of Church of England Schools.....	325 0 8		55 5 0	269 15 8	
Support of Protestant Board Schools.	89 13 7			89 13 7	
Breakwater, Garnish	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Carried forward....	£5084 8 0	82725 16 10	97129 0 0	4425 7 3	13644 2 7

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£5084 8 0	£82725 16 10	£97129 0 0	£4425 7 3	£13644 2 7
Breakwater, Twillingate ..	150 0 0		17 6 8	132 13 4	
Breakwater, Bonavista....	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Breakwater, Lamaline		50 0 0	23 2 7	26 17 5	
Public Wharf, Catalina ...	150 0 0			150 0 0	
Public Wharf, Bonavista ..	150 0 0			150 0 0	
Night Watch, St. John's ..		250 0 0	196 13 6	53 6 6	
Salaries, St. John's Police Constables		1162 10 9	1162 10 9		
Firing of Fog Guns		218 4 9	225 14 2		7 9 5
Carried forward....	£5834 8 0	84406 12 4	98754 7 8	5238 4 6	13651 12 0

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£5834 8 0	£84406 12 4	£98754 7 8	£5238 4 6	£13651 12 0
Repairs of Block House ..		25 0 0	33 2 8		8 2 8
Erection of Ice Houses....		150 0 0	135 16 10	14 3 2	
Investigation of Election Riots			98 3 4		98 3 4
Harbor Grace Volunteer Fire Company		50 0 0	50 0 0		
General Water Company, St. John's			185 0 0		185 0 0
Weights and Measures Act, 4th Wm. 4th, Cap. 9 ...		3 15 3	3 15 3		
Carbonear Street Act (Cash)		106 3 2	106 3 2		
	£5834 8 0	84841 10 7	99366 8 11	5252 7 8	13942 18 0

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary—(Continued.)

Debentures issued, 1862:—

Account Saint John's Rebuilding Act	£223	19	2
" Carbonear Street Act	1,206	15	5
" Election Riots	1,297	15	7
Total	£2,728	10	2

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary ---(Continued.)

N. B.—The following Credit Balances to be dropped, as unnecessary to be carried to new Account, 1863, viz :—

Carrying out Crown Lands Act	£44	2	7
Fuel, Light, and Repairs to Custom House	77	11	8
Pumps and Tanks	176	13	11
Postal Department	55	5	7
Unforeseen Contingencies	15	6	7
Coastal Steam Communication	811	4	0
Legislative Contingencies, 1861	167	14	11
Law Reporting	25	0	0
Protection of Fisheries	51	12	0
Roads and Bridges, Fogo, 16th Victoria	104	19	3
Roads and Bridges, Fortune Bay, ditto	15	11	1
Night Watch, St. John's	53	6	6
	1598	8	1
Amount carried to new Account 1863	3653	19	7
	£5252	7	8

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

No. 25.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony

Assets.

Customs Bonds Outstanding....	£20,509	4	2			
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account.....	85	8	8	£20,594	12	10
Surplus Profits of Savings' Bank for the year 1862, £2000 Cy.	.....			1,733	6	8
Balance against the Colony	.....			26,023	14	5
				£48,351	13	11

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, Dec. 31st, 1862.

of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1862.

Liabilities.

Outstanding Warrants.	£10,594 0 11	
Outstanding Interest.....	4,903 2 6	
Treasury Notes in Circulation...	44 4 0	
Balance due the Union Bank....	27,982 8 10	
Ditto General Light Houses Account.....	320 18 1	
		£43,844 14 4
Unpaid Debentures	853 0 0	
Unexpended Legislative Grants..	3,653 19 7	
		4,506 19 7
		£48,351 13 11

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

No. 26.

Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the Year 1863.

Government Department.				
The Governor	£2,080			
Private Secretary	200			
Keeper Government House Lodge	60			
		£2,340	0	0
Colonial Secretary's Office.				
The Colonial Secretary	500			
First Clerk	200			
Second Clerk	100			
Office Keeper	70			
		870	0	0
Receiver General's Office.				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
The Receiver General	500			
Clerk	200			
CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.				
The Assistant Collector	300			
Landing and Tide Surveyor	250			
Two Landing Waiters	400			
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	200			
Second Clerk	150			
Third Clerk	150			
		2,150	0	0
Carried forward		£5,360	0	0

Financial Statement --Continued.

Brought forward		£5,360 0 0
CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT—Continued.		
Fourth Clerk	150	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	125	
Locker	80	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen	1,500	
Crew of Night Boat	300	
To Non-official Members of Board of Revenue	50	
House Keeper	40	
Incidental Expenses	150	
SUB-COLLECTORS.		
Harbor Grace, £160 ; Trinity, £150	310	
La Poile, £135 ; Carbonear, 125	260	
Fogo, £125 ; Greenspond, £125	250	
Lamaline, £100 ; Gaultois, £100	200	
Brigus, £100 ; Placentia, £100	200	
Harbor Briton, £100 ; Burin, £100	200	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.		
Bay Bulls, £50 ; Ferryland, £50	100	
Burgeo, £50 ; Bay-de-North, £50	100	
		4,015 0 0
Carried forward		£9,375 0 0

Financial Statement.--Continued.

Brought forward		£9,375	0	0
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
Twillingate, £50; Channel, £50	100			
Oderin, £50; Push Through £50	100			
Little Placentia, £50; St. Mary's, £50	100			
Belloram, £50; St. Lawrence, £50	100			
Bay Roberts, £50; LaManche, £50	100			
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers	500			
		1,000	0	0
Financial Secretary's Office.				
The Financial Secretary		300	0	0
Board of Works.				
The Surveyor General	400			
Secretary	200			
Civil Engineer	150			
Superintendent of Public Buildings	150			
Surveyor of Roads	160			
Inspectors of Roads	245			
		1,305	0	0
Colonial Building				
The Keeper	60			
Repairs	150			
		210	0	0
Carried forward		£12,190	0	0

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward		£12,190 0 0
COLONIAL BUILDING.—Continued.		
Fuel and Light	£200	
		200 0 0
Crown Lands Act.		
Superintendent of Government House	50	
Repairs of ditto	300	
Chainman	40	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	75	
Pension to Mrs. Westcott	30	
		495 0 0
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum	600	
Ditto St. John's Hospital	100	
Ditto Poor Asylum	100	
Ditto Block House	25	
Ditto and Fuel and Light Custom House	100	
		925 0 0
Court Houses and Gaols.		
Supplies to Court Houses and Gaols.	1,100	
Repairs to ditto	250	
		1,350 0 0
Education.		
Estimated Expenditure under Education Act	11,875	
Ditto ditto Academy	1,750	
		13,625 0 0
Carried forward		£28,785 0 0

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward		£28,785 0 0
Judicial Department.		
The Chief Justice	£1,248	
Two Puisne Judges	1,300	
The Attorney General	500	
The Solicitor General	200	
Sheriff, Central District	300	
Bailiff, Central District	50	
Sheriff, Northern District	300	
Sheriff, Southern District	200	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	350	
Ditto for Clerk, £80; Stationery, £20	100	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit Court	200	
Ditto Southern Circuit Court	200	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	60	
Ditto Harbor Grace	20	
		5,028 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Crown Prosecutions	300	
Coroners	200	
Circuits of Judges	500	
		1,000 0 0
Carried forward		£34,813 0 0

Financial Statement—Continued.

Brought forward		£34,813 0 0
Police Department.		
The Chief Magistrate	£350	
Junior Magistrate	300	
Clerk of the Peace	220	
Superintendent of Police	100	
Two Sergeants	140	
Fifteen Constables, at £55 each	825	
Four ditto at £45 each	180	
Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear	300	
Gaoler, £150, Turnkey, £50	200	
Two Assistants	85	
Keeper, Court House, St. John's	55	
Ditto ditto Harbor Grace	10	
		2,765 0 0
OUTPORTS		
As per Detailed List.		
16 Stipendiary Magistrates	2,160	
8 Clerks of the Peace	575	
80 Constables	1,972	
9 Gaolers	270	
		4,977 0 0
Carried forward		£42,555 0 0

Financial Statement.--Continued.

Brought forward		£42,555 0 0
Miscellaneous in Aid of Establishments.		
Printing and Stationery	£1,000	
Postages and Incidentals	100	
Insurance on Public Buildings	300	
Fuel and Light, Government House	200	
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	
		2,100 0 0
Interest on Public Debt.		
Amount Public Debt £173,642 12 11		
Interest, payable half yearly		9,383 0 0
Relief of the Poor.		
The Commissioner	250	
District Surgeons, St. John's	200	
Gaol ditto ditto	40	
District ditto Conception Bay	100	
Gaol ditto ditto	30	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	300	
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital	250	
Inspector of Poor	90	
Assistant Ditto	90	
Keeper of Poor House	60	
Assistant ditto	44	
		1,454 0 0
Carried forward		£55,492 0 0

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward		£55,492 0 0
RELIEF OF THE POOR.—Continued.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	20,000	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	3,500	
Ditto St. John's Hospital	1,700	
Ditto ditto Poor Asylum	1,500	
		26,700 0 0
Postal Department.		
The Postmaster General	300	
First Clerk	130	
Second Clerk	100	
Third Clerk	60	
Assistant	50	
Messenger	60	
Postmasters and Waymasters	419	
Contracts for carrying Mails	1,827 6 8	
Ditto Twillingate and Fogo; for Winter Service, £75; Summer, £100	175	
Incidentals	200	
		3,321 6 8
Carried forward		£85,513 6 8

Financial Statement.--Continued.

Brought forward		£85,513	6	8
Pensions.				
James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	£400			
Edward M. Archibald, late Attorney General	350			
Joseph Noad, late Surveyor General	285			
Benjamin G. Garret, late Sheriff	275			
A. W. DesBarres, late Assistant Judge	286			
Christopher Ayre, late Clerk, Secretary's Office	175			
John Stark, late Clerk, Northern Circuit Court	100			
Widow Chancey	40			
Widow Dunn	30			
Widow Buckley	25			
Joseph Ryan, late Magistrate, Carbonear	75			
		2,014	0	0
Ferries				
Estimated Expenditure for the service		367	0	0
Carried forward		£87,921	6	8

Financial Statement --Continued.

Brought forward		£87,921 6 8
Legislative Contingencies.		
Estimated amount		6,000 0 0
Miscellaneous General.		
Men stationed at Fort Amherst	£36 10 0	
Duties on Wines for Military Mess	50	
Cost of Fog Guns	152 3 9	
Saint John's Gas Company	226	
Harbor Grace ditto	75	
Shipwrecked Crews	200	
Dorcas Society, Saint John's	50	
Ditto Harbor Grace	25	
Ditto Carbonear	25	
Athenæum	50	
Saint John's Factory	100	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	50	
Agricultural Society	200	
Allowance to Robert Smith	10	
Ditto Patrick Burke	10	
Keeper, Half-way House, Salmonier	35	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	1,350	
		2,644 13 9
Carried forward		£96,566 0 5

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward		£96,566 0 5
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL—Continued.		
Conception Bay Steam Packet Service	£750	
Protection of Fisheries	600	
Repairing Town Clock	15	
Allowance to Patrick Kough	30	
Fence round Penitentiary	250	
Lock-up, River Head	300	
		1,945 0 0
Balance from the year 1862		26,023 14 5
		£124,534 14 10

Assets.

Customs Revenue, estimated at	£90,000	
Crown Lands	600	
Postal Revenue	1,000	
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.	1,400	
Profits of Savings' Bank	2,000	
		£95,000 0 0
Balance against the Colony		29,534 14 10
		124,534 14 10

Debt Repayable.

Amount of Debentures due the Year 1863		£1,080 18 8

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Financial Statement --Continued.

General Light Houses.		
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1863.		
The Inspector	£200	
Fort Amherst, Keeper, £80; Assistant, £30	110	
Harbor Grace, Keeper, £105; Assistant, £70	175	
Cape Spear, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	170	
Cape Bonavista, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	170	
Green Island, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	170	
Offer Wadham, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	170	
Cape Pine, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	170	
Dodding Head, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	170	
Baccalieu, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	170	
		£1,675 0 0
Carried forward		£1,675 0 0

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward		£1,675	0	0
GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES—Continued.				
Cape St. Mary's, Keeper, £100; Assistant, £70	£170			
Keeper, Harbor Grace Beacon	40			
		210	0	0
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.		1,766	0	0
		3,651	0	0
Balance in favor of Light Houses		2,069	18	1
		£5,720	18	1

Assets.

Balance from the Year 1862		£320	18	1
Estimated Amount of Light Dues for the Year 1863		5,400	0	0
		£5,720	18	1

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

No. 27.

Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1863.

Miscellaneous Salaries.		
The Private Secretary to His Excellency	£200	
The First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	200	
The Second ditto ditto	100	
Clerk in Receiver General's Office	200	
Civil Engineer	150	
Superintendent of Public Buildings	150	
Surveyor of Roads	160	
Inspectors of ditto	245	
Keeper of Colonial Building	60	
Office Keeper Colonial Secretary's Office	70	
Keeper Half-way House	35	
Gate Keeper Government House	60	
		£1,630 0 0
Judicial Department.		
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	350	
Ditto for Clerk, £80; Stationery, £20	100	
		450 0 0
Carried forward		£2,080 0 0

Estimate.--Continued.

Brought forward		£12,63	0	0
RELIEF OF THE POOR.—Continued.				
Assistant ditto	£44			
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	20,000			
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	3,500			
Ditto St. John's Hospital	1,700			
Ditto ditto Poor Asylum	1,500			
		26,744	0	0
Ferries				
Great Placentia	30			
Salmonier	25			
Mall Bay	12			
Colinet	25			
Portugal Cove	25			
Trinity	30			
Topsail	25			
Harbor Grace	30			
Little St. Lawrence	10			
Holyrood	30			
Burin to Mud Cove	25			
Aquaforte	15			
		282	0	0
Carried forward		£39,663	0	0

Estimate.—Continued.

Brought forward		£39,663 0 0
FERRIES.—Continued.		
Mortier Bay	£25	
Connaigre Bay	25	
Fogo	10	
King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove	25	
		85 0 0
Public Buildings.		
Repairs Colonial Building	150	
Ditto Lunatic Asylum	600	
Ditto St. John's Hospital	100	
Ditto Poor Asylum	100	
Ditto St. John's and Outport Court Houses and Gaols	250	
Ditto Block House	25	
Ditto Government House	300	
Fuel and Light ditto ditto	200	
Ditto Colonial Building	200	
Ditto and Repairs Custom House	100	
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols	1,100	
		£3,125 0 0
Miscellaneous General.		
Men stationed on Fort Amherst	36 10	
Duties on Wines for Military Mess	50	
		86 10 0
Carried forward		£42,929 10 0

Estimate.—Continued.

Brought forward		£42,995 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Cost of Fog Guns	£152 3 9	
Saint John's Gas Company	226	
Harbor Grace ditto	75	
Shipwrecked Crews	200	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace	25	
Ditto Carbonear	25	
Ditto Saint John's	50	
Athenæum	50	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	50	
Agricultural Society	200	
Allowance to Robert Smith	10	
Ditto Patrick Burke	10	
Saint John's Factory	100	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	1,350	
Conception Bay Steam Packet Service	750	
Protection of Fisheries	600	
Pension to Widow Chancey	40	
Ditto Widow Buckley	25	
Ditto John Stark	100	
Ditto Joseph Ryan	75	
Ditto Widow Dunn	30	
		4,143 3 9
Carried forward		£47,138 13 9

Estimate.--Continued.

Brought forward		£46,247 13 9
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL—Continued.		
Pension to Patrick Kehoe	£30	
Carrying out Crown Land's Act	75	
Printing and Stationery	1,000	
Postages and Incidentals	100	
Insurance on Public Buildings	300	
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	
Postal Service	3,320	
Fence round Penitentiary	250	
Lock-up, River Head	300	
		5,856 0 0
		£52,103 13 9

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

No. 28.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the Year 1863.

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables. No.	Constables. Salary.	Gaolers.	Total.
	£	£		£	£	£
Petty Harbor			1	20		20
Torbay			1	20		20
Portugal Cove			1	20		20
South Shore			1	20		20
Harbor Main			1	20		20
Cat's Cove			1	20		20
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	150	60	4	110	10	330
Bay Roberts			3	49		49
Harbor Grace	200	150	13	655	90	1095
Carbonear	150	90	8	345		585
Bay-de-Verds			1	12		12
Western Bay			1	12		12
Hants Harbor			1	12		12
Old Perlican	150		1	20		170
Heart's Content			1	12		12
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272

Detailed Statement of Salaries---(Continued.)

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
	£	£		£	£	£
New Harbor			1	12		12
Catalina			1	25		25
Bonavista	150	60	2	24	25	259
Tickle Cove			1	12		12
King's Cove			1	20		20
Salvage			1	12		12
Greenspond			1	25	15	40
Twillingate and Fogo	150	60	3	49	20	279
Exploits Bay			1	12		12
Bay Bulls	100		1	25		125
Witless Bay			1	12		12
Island Cove—Upper			1	12		12
Island Cove—Lower			1	12		12
Toads Cove			1	12		12
Brigus—South			1	12		12
Cape Broyle			1	12		12
Caplin Bay			1	12		12
Ferryland	150		1	25	25	200

Detailed Statement of Salaries---(Continued.)

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
	£	£		£	£	£
Aquaforte			1	12		12
Fermeuse			1	12		12
Renews			1	12		12
St. Mary's	50		1	25		75
Placentia	130				35	165
Little Placentia			1	20		20
Oderin			1	12		12
Merasheen			1	12		12
Burin	150	60	1	25	25	260
St. Lawrence			1	12		12
Grand Bank	130		1	12		142
Lamaline	150		1	12		162
Jersey Harbor			1	12		12
Harbor Briton	100	35	1	25		160
Burgeo Islands....	100		1	12		112
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12
Spaniard's Bay			1	12		12
Channel			1	12		12
Bird Island Cove			1	12		12
Total.....	2160	575	80	1972	270	4977

Detailed Statement of Salaries—(Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

16	Magistrates	£2160
8	Clerks of the Peace	575
80	Constables	1972
9	Gaolers	270
		—— £4977

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Detailed Statement of Salaries---(Continued.)

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
	£	£		£	£	£
Aquaforte			1	12		12
Fermeuse			1	12		12
Renews			1	12		12
St. Mary's	50		1	25		75
Placentia	130				35	165
Little Placentia			1	20		20
Oderin			1	12		12
Merasheen			1	12		12
Burin	150	60	1	25	25	260
St. Lawrence			1	12		12
Grand Bank	130		1	12		142
Lamaline	150		1	12		162
Jersey Harbor			1	12		12
Harbor Briton	100	35	1	25		160
Burgeo Islands....	100		1	12		112
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12
Spaniard's Bay			1	12		12
Channel			1	12		12
Bird Island Cove			1	12		12
Total.....	2160	575	80	1972	270	4977

Detailed Statement of Salaries---(Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

16	Magistrates	£2160
8	Clerks of the Peace	575
80	Constables	1972
9	Gaolers	270
		—— £4977

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

No. 29.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported into Newfoundland, in the year ending 31st December, 1862, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various Articles, and amount of Duty collected thereon.

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Porter, Cider, and Perry, viz.: in bottles.....	Dozens 2,380	.....	£118 10 6
in casks....	Gallons 27,097	... .	439 10 7
Animals, viz.: Horses.....			
Oxen and Cows			
Sheep, Swine, and Calves			
Apples	Barrels		
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef & Sausages	Cwts. 82 0 14	.....	33 14 7
Beef—salted and cured	Barrels 33	.....	3 6 0
Biscuit	Cwts. 51,053	.....	694 7 4
Butter	Cwts. 704 0 26	.....	112 1 11
Cheese	" 30 2 14	.....	8 8 11
Carried forward....		£	1409 19 10

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account---(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Brought	forward £	1409 19 10
Chocolate and Cocoa	Lbs. 16,922	....	77 2 8
Cigars	" 80,100	.....	44 0 8
Coals	Tons		
Coffee	Lbs. 158,902	....	721 17 4
Confectionery	Cwts. 115 0 11	.....	79 2 10
Feathers	Lbs. 4,949	.....	22 7 8
Flour	Barrels	.....	
Fruit—dried	Lbs. 181,203	.....	1121 0 11
Lumber	Feet	....	
Molasses	Galls. 1,004,049	.....	10458 17 2
Oatmeal and Indian Meal ..	Barrels 108	.....	2 18 5
Pork	" 196	.....	32 5 2
Salt	Tons 37,991	.....	949 15 6
Shingles			
Spirits, viz: Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and undefined Spirits	Gallons 17,781	.....	3971 2 0
Carried forward....		£	18,890 10 2

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account---(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Brought	forward £	18890 10 2
Cordials	Galls. 1,428½	.....	212 7 6
Rum	" 90,908	.....	10640 13 11
Sugar, viz: Refined.....	Cwts. 996 2 22	.....	649 19 6
Unrefined....	" 12,642 1 2	.....	5165 7 4
Bastard.....	" 58 1 9		29 3 4
Tea, viz.: Souchong, Congou, and Bohea	Lbs. 521,900	.....	8698 6 8
All other sorts	Lbs. 6,466	.....	134 14 2
Timber	Tons		
Tobacco—manufactured...	Lbs. 277,632	.....	3768 17 5
Stems			
Vinegar	Galls. 6,584	.....	89 18 3
Wines, viz.: in bottles	" 291½	.....	76 4 0
Not in bottles,—viz: Port, Madeira, Hock, and Burgundy	" 8,985	.....	1870 19 0
Sherry	" 3,825	£1141 13 0	641 7 7
Claret and other Wines..	" 3,588	198 14 9	399 3 11
Carried forward....		£	51,270 12 9

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account---(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Brought forward	£	51,270 12 9
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 5½ per cent.	.....	62958 15 3	3436 13 9
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described.....	.....	275964 5 7	30143 2 3
Totals....		£	84,850 8 9

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, 31st December, 1862.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Dr. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF ENDING THE 31st

1862.			
To Outport Balances from last year, viz.:			
Twillingate ..		£0 1 0	
Greenspond ..		92 18 10	
Trinity ..		295 6 8	
Carbonear ..		344 16 11	
Harbor Grace ..		2712 0 3	
Burin ..		63 7 8	
English Harbour ..		22 15 5	
Burgeo ..		0 3 2	
LaPoile ..		236 18 11	
Channel ..		43 10 8	
			£3811 19 6
" Cash in Bank ..		.....	1000 0 0
" Duties, viz.:			
St. John's,	£67,766 10 4		
Local Distillation	1692 11 4		
		69459 1 8	
" Duties—Outport ..		17083 18 5	
			86543 0 1
Carried forward....			£91354 19 7

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER, 1862. Cr.

1862.		
By Outport Balances, viz. :		
Brigus ..	£0 5 1	
Oderin ..	0 0 11	
Little Placentia ..	11 5 4	
LaManche ..	0 6 11	
St. Lawrence ..	0 15 0	
Lamaline ..	0 16 6	
Harbor Breton .	20 15 4	
Bay-de-North ..	11 15 9	
Hant's Harbor ..	0 0 3	
		£46 1 1
" Duties—Copyright ..	.....	1 14 5
" Cape Race Light Tolls ..	.....	10 16 6
" Goods sold ex Warehouse ..	.....	19 1 9
" Drawbacks—St. John's ..	.....	2382 13 7
" Return Duties " ..	.....	51 17 10
" Over Entries ..	.....	187 7 5
" Incidentals ..	.....	203 16 8
Carried forward....		£2903 9 3

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Dr. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF ENDING THE 31st

1862.		
Brought forward....		£91354 19 7
" Light Dues, viz.:		
St. John's ..	£3235 12 4	
Outports ..	2055 12 5	
		5291 4 9
" Duties—Copyright ..	.....	2 17 2
" Surcharges—Outports ..	.....	13 5 7
" Cape Race Light Tolls ..	.....	11 9 11
" Fines and Forfeitures ..	.....	52 1 4
" Goods sold ex Warehouse ..	.....	19 1 9
" Board of Revenue ..	.....	28 19 2
" Outport Balances, viz.:		
St. Lawrence ..	.....	0 14 6
Carried forward....		£96,774 13 9

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER, 1862. CR.

1862.		
Brought forward....		£2903 9 8
" Salaries—St. John's, viz.:		
Reserved ..	£1248 0 0	
St. John's Officers ..	1867 10 0	
" Tidewaiters ..	1167 15 0	
" Boatmen ..	560 0 0	
" Excise ..	26 0 0	
		4869 5 0
Outport Officers ..	2742 6 10	
" Tidewaiters ..	140 5 6	
		2882 12 4
" Incidentals—Outports ..	.....	53 19 1
" Return Duties ..	.....	10 1 0
" Surcharges ..	.....	4 3 10
" Treasury ..	.....	82139 7 10
" Union Bank—Balance ..	.....	500 0 0
" Balances—Outports, viz.:		
" Fogo ..	470 19 8	
" Greenspond ..	263 9 11	
Carried forward....	£734 9 7	£93,362 18 4

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Dr. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF ENDING THE 31ST

1862.		
	To amount brought forward.....	£96,774 13 9
		£96 774 14 9

Custom-House, St. John's,
St. John's, 31st December, 1862.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER, 1862. Cr.

1862			
	Brought forward....	£734 9 7	£93,362 18 4
By Balances—	Trinity ..	176 16 5	
"	Carbonear ..	207 2 10	
"	Harbor Grace ..	2073 13 11	
"	Burin ..	75 3 4	
"	Harbor Breton ..	72 9 6	
"	English Harbor ...	5 11 2	
"	Gaultois ..	57 1 8	
"	LaPoile ..	0 4 4	
"	Channel ..	9 2 8	
			3411 15 5
			£96,774 13 9

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1862.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom	£353,813 0 0	£327,019 0 0
British Colonies, viz. :—		
Jersey	10,459 0 0	11,023 0 0
Canada	50,448 0 0	19,001 0 0
Nova Scotia	90,596 0 0	37,019 0 0
New Brunswick	2,351 0 0	
P. E. Island	11,720 0 0	909 0 0
B. W. Indies	24,954 0 0	67,526 0 0
Ionian Islands		1,875 0 0
Hanseatic Towns	46,352 0 0	3,936 0 0
Spain	7,672 0 0	206,204 0 0
Portugal	9,400 0 0	204,806 0 0
Italian States	77 0 0	41,501 0 0
Sicily	128 0 0	6,722 0 0
Malta	65 0 0	2,833 0 0
United States	345,799 0 0	47,729 0 0
Carried forward	£953,932 0 0	£978,103 0 0

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1862.—(Continued.)

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
Brought forward.....	£953,932 0 0	£978,103 0 0
F. W. Indies	49,727 0 0	40,845 0 0
Brazil	.....	152,775 0 0
St. Peter's.....	3,423 0 0	
	£1,007,082 0 0	£1,171,723 0 0

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Custom-House, St. John's,
St. John's, 31st December, 1862.

No. 30.

Statement shewing the Aggregate Amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1862, and the Years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Amount Consolidated under Acts 19th Vict., Cap. 6, and 22nd Vict., Cap. 16	£87,979 11 4	
Ditto under Act 21st Vic., Cap. 3, for the widening of Harbor Grace Streets	5,308 19 3	
Ditto under Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 12, for the erection of a Poor Asylum in the town of St. John's, and for the completion of the Penitentiary	5,000 0 0	
		£98,288 10 7
Amount of Debentures issued under Act 25th Vic., Cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the following Districts, and payable out of future Road Grants:		
Saint John's	343 5 2	
Harbor Grace	206 1 5	
Carbonear	352 10 4	
Harbor Main	395 18 8	
		1,297 15 7
Carried forward		£99,586 6 2

Statement of Public Debt.—Continued.

Brought forward		£99,586 6 2
Amount repayable from the year 1862	£853 0 0	
Ditto ditto in the year 1863	1,082 18 8	
Ditto ditto ditto 1864	3,500 0 0	
Ditto ditto ditto 1865	2,250 0 0	
Ditto ditto ditto 1866	7,103 10 0	
Ditto ditto ditto 1867	2,344 5 8	
Ditto ditto ditto 1868	6,853 6 8	
Ditto ditto ditto 1869	1,920 12 5	
Ditto ditto ditto 1870	909 6 3	
Ditto ditto ditto 1871	808 12 6	
Ditto ditto ditto 1872	1,430 14 7	
Ditto ditto ditto 1875	45,000 0 0	
		74,056 6 9
		£173,642 12 11

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, Dec. 31st, 1862.

No. 31.

Poor Expenditure for the Year

District.		January.			February.			March.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. John's	Permanent Poor ..	116	1	0	114	16	0	114	16	0
	Casual Poor	297	7	2	261	17	0	330	16	10
	Orphanages							121	18	1
	Road work (Spring)	100	6	9	419	6	10	200	0	0
	Labrador Sharemen									
	Incidentals							92	3	1
	Salaries							124	0	9
Carbonear.....		54	2	6	70	0	0	0	15	8
Harbor Grace		12	8	0	127	5	0	63	16	6
Harbor Main.....		47	11	1	9	15	0	31	15	6
Ferryland.....		59	14	0	8	10	7	13	2	6
Placentia		119	3	3	124	18	4	85	15	9
Brigus		226	14	3	10	0	0			
Burin.....		265	18	0	101	0	5			
Bay de Verds		129	9	5	40	5	0	10	15	0
Twillingate		4	0	0	13	0	7			
Trinity		4	10	0				84	15	10
Bonavista					22	15	0			
Burgeo and LaPoile..										
Bay St. George										
Fortune Bay										

ending 31st December, 1862.

April.			May.			June.			July.			Carried forward.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
114	19	6	111	19	6	96	10	1	89	2	10	758	4	11	
397	4	3	273	0	0	133	13	6	147	3	8	1841	2	5	
						115	10	0				237	8	1	
2447	6	4	1234	5	6				3009	3	0	7410	8	5	
						39	0	3				131	3	4	
						124	0	9				248	1	6	
															£10628 8 8
260	1	4				167	4	11	117	17	6	670	1	11	
178	14	5	326	12	6	273	12	9	153	17	9	1136	16	11	
118	17	3	31	4	2	10	6	6	592	6	6	841	16	1	
224	14	3	53	7	3	24	16	6	63	0	0	446	5	1	
92	0	0	262	15	2	73	5	3	52	13	3	810	11	0	
450	12	8	155	9	2	5	1	3	1290	13	4	2138	10	8	
5	10	0	472	3	6	59	10	0	142	9	11	1046	11	10	
2	13	0	25	2	0	200	19	6	575	11	9	984	15	8	
			9	11	0	10	3	6	15	3	8	51	18	9	
91	15	9	835	1	7	363	4	0	176	11	10	1555	19	0	
			355	3	6	72	5	5				450	3	11	
			3	0	0							3	0	0	
						62	10	0	62	10	0	125	0	0	
									16	15	0	16	15	0	
															£12279 19 10

Poor Expenditure for the Year

DISTRICT.		Brought forward.		August.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. John's	Permanent Poor ..	758 4 11		90 1 5
	Casual Poor	1841 2 5		137 19 6
	Orphanages	237 8 1		
	Road work (Spring)	7410 8 5		191 14 9
	Labrador Sharemen			
	Incidentals	131 3 4		
	Salaries	248 1 6		
			10628 8 8	
Carbonear.....		670 1 11		17 0 6
Harbor Grace		1136 16 11		284 2 7
Harbor Main.....		841 16 1		5 19 9
Ferryland.....		447 5 1		2 10 1
Placentia		810 11 0		107 13 8
Brigus		2138 10 8		6 18 3
Burin.....		1046 11 10		6 3 3
Bay de Verds		984 15 8		145 0 0
Twillingate		51 18 9		
Trinity		1555 19 0		54 10 10
Bonavista		450 3 11		142 6 3
Burgeo and LaPoile		3 0 0		
Bay St. George ...		125 0 0		
Fortune Bay		16 15 0		15 15 2
			12279 19 10	

ending 31st December, 1862.---(Continued)

September.			October.			November.			December.								
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
99	17	5	102	0	2	110	3	2	128	14	6	1289	1	7			
128	19	8	159	9	7	181	4	5	264	1	4	2712	16	11			
115	0	0							123	10	0	475	18	1			
						192	2	1				7794	5	3			
						42	17	9	73	9	8	116	7	5			
9	0	6							63	4	1	203	7	11			
124	0	9							124	0	9	496	3	0			
															13088	0	2
			80	7	6	30	6	3	43	18	6	841	14	8			
			80	5	9	0	1	3	101	12	7	1602	19	1			
30	19	9	27	8	0	7	0	6	109	12	6	1022	16	6			
7	10	0	5	0	0	65	17	2	12	6	6	540	8	9			
31	10	6	246	11	6	103	17	6	7	10	0	1307	14	2			
0	1	3	64	14	8	12	1	3	210	0	11	2432	7	0			
1	5	0	19	18	0	60	2	8	4	6	9	1138	6	6			
1	5	0	63	8	6	8	10	0	11	10	0	1214	9	2			
4	10	0	93	1	1	59	5	6	12	3	5	220	18	9			
20	3	9	55	6	8	11	13	0	181	6	8	1878	19	11			
14	6	6	30	0	0	106	7	6	13	15	0	756	19	2			
9	5	7	4	10	0	65	19	10	50	5	10	133	1	3			
												125	0	0			
												32	10	2			
															13248	5	7

Poor Expenditure—(Continued.)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward....		13248 5 1
SPECIAL RELIEF.		
Twillingate District	802 4 6	
Bonavista	154 0 8	
Trinity	219 1 5	
Carbonear.....	247 2 6	
Bay de Verds.....	491 14 7	
Ferryland	668 17 0	
Placentia....	782 12 3	
Burin.....	576 16 5	
Burgeo and LaPoile	287 0 0	
Harbor Main.....	70 2 6	
St. John's....	225 11 3	
		4525 3 1
Total Expenditure....		30861 8 4

Amount received from Receiver General.....£30,850 10 7 Cy.
Proceeds of Hoops from W. L. MEWS, Trinity Bay.... 10 17 9

£30,861 8 4 Cy.

J. SHEA,
Commissioner Poor.

Examined and found correct—

Vouchers having been produced for the expenditure of Thirty Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-one Pounds, Eight Shillings and Four Pence, (£30,861 8s. 4d., Cy.)

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1862.

No. 32.

Report of the General Water Company for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

In their last annual Report the Directors of the General Water Company expressed their belief that whole of the work then unperformed would be completed in the month of June following, and the result was in accord with this opinion. By the end of May the rock-cutting near Windsor Lake, which was the main difficulty in the construction of the works, was reduced to the necessary depth, and the pipes in this section, which were required to complete the connection between the lake and the town, were soon laid. The engineer having reported the works to be ready to go into operation, and all needful preparations being made, the water was turned on and brought into the town on the 16th day of June, without any accident. The pipes in the different streets had been laid in the previous year, and the hydrants set in their places, at a distance of one hundred yards apart. The laying of the service pipes had been some time in progress, so that the water became available at once for the suppression of fire; and by the 1st day of July the greater number of the consumers were in a position to obtain their supply.

Since the introduction of the water the laying of the service-pipes has been continued, and the directors have also been engaged in extending the supply into several streets and localities where pipes had not previously been laid.

The marked success with which the introduction of the water was attended has not since been seriously interrupted; and the few accidents that have occurred are believed to be less than are commonly incident to the early operation of such works.

The extent of pipes laid exceed 10¾ miles, and of this whole range only two pipes have burst. The other interruptions in the new works have been caused by a little slackness in parts of the jointing, or other causes equally open to remedy. The works purchased from the Saint John's Water Company are defective in many respects,—from imperfectly cast pipes and worn out services, and in these works the greater part of the difficulty has been experienced.

There has not been any interruption of consequence in the new work for the past three months, and Directors believe that all radical defects in the pipes have now been disclosed. These facts prove the excellence of the castings and the workmanship, for had not both been of a superior description, the great pressure from water at an elevation of five hundred feet, must have produced results very different from those that have been experienced.

The water has been introduced into 1048 buildings; 72 hydrants have been placed in the various streets of the town, and 17 fountains have been erected by order of the government for the use of the poor. Houses paying less than £12 rent are exempted from the obligation to take the water, but in many instances the tenants of these humble dwellings have requested to be furnished with a supply, which has been given them accordingly.

But, besides the use of the water for household purposes, and the suppression of fires, parties are eagerly availing themselves of it as an agent for driving machinery. The company have made six contracts with parties for water power, but they have for the present declined to make any further engagements until they have had an opportunity of practically testing how far what has already been done in this respect affects the general supply to the town.

The excellent quality of the water is universally admitted. A large amount of labor is saved by its pressure. This article of prime necessity, which before was a scant supply, and often unwholesome, is now abundant at all times, while the properties of the water are such as to lessen the consumption of tea and soap, thus making it of further value in this view of domestic economy.

In the supply furnished by the fountains the poor have a great boon. The old tanks were wholly wanting in capacity for the needs of the people, while the water was often impregnated with putrid animal matter. The obvious privations and injury to health resulting from those causes were among the severest of their trials. Moreover, when water can only be obtained in stinted measure, it will not be used for those cleansing purposes so essential to the preservation of health, and the consequent waste of vigour and life is inevitable, though those who suffer are not always conscious of the cause. The public fountains bring an abundant and gratuitous supply home to every poor man's door, and hereafter the people

will have but themselves to blame if the healthy and invigorating condition of cleanliness be absent from their persons or dwellings. Another advantage comes of the fountains. Being constantly running, there is necessarily a considerable waste of water, but the water falls into the gratings of sewers, the contents of which it is thus made useful for carrying off.

The water had been but a short time introduced when its power to extinguish fires was well tested. A fire broke out in a wooden house in Waldegrave Street, in connection with a very crowded wooden district, where, under former circumstances, property to the extent of several thousands of pounds would have been destroyed. The hose from two hydrants were promptly brought to bear on the fire, and with such effect that in less than five minutes it was completely extinguished. the loss being confined to the house in which it originated. On several subsequent occasions the result has been equally satisfactory, and the general conviction prevails that in ordinary circumstances fire will be confined to narrow limits, and that a fire on a large scale in this town is scarcely possible hereafter.

In connection with this view the Directors think some further provision is required to secure due efficiency in the suppression of fire. There are five Volunteer Hose Companies (two of them being the well-known and valuable Phœnix and Cathedral Fire Brigades) and of the services of these companies too much cannot be said in just commendation. They are, however, five distinct and independent bodies, and, as such, they are wanting in those conditions of unity and accord, so necessary for the accomplishment of a common object Looking to the spirit which has hitherto characterized these bodies, there will be but little difficulty in giving effect to any well devised plan of organization that shall contemplate a more efficient application of their services in arresting the progress of fires. The Directors trust, therefore, that this point will engage the attention of the legislature.

As soon as the great effectiveness of the supply in extinguishing fires had been made apparent, the attention of the parties interested was directed to the rates of premium of Insurance which it was felt could no longer be justly maintained at the former scale. It is satisfactory to know that the Fire Insurance Companies have met this view, in many cases, by reducing their charges, and no

doubt this reduction will be further extended as soon as events shall demonstrate the high degree of security conferred on the property of the town by the water supply.

The accounts for the year are herewith transmitted. They exhibit also the aggregation cost of the works, which, excluding duty paid on pipes, &c., and stock on hand, amounts to the sum of £85,695 12s. 7d. currency. The sum originally estimated for was £50,000 in full, but the increase in the expense of constructing the works has arisen from causes the Directors had no power to control. They feel assured they adopted the best of the available sources of supply, and the other means employed were those, that in their judgment, would bring the work to completion at the least expense. The engineering difficulties were greater than they had reason to expect, and these caused the increased outlay. But the calculations of the Directors were not more at fault than in the case of similar undertakings in places where experience is at hand which in this country was wholly wanting at the inception of the work. But, though obtained at a large cost, the works are as perfect as have ever been constructed, and will accomplish various ends of great utility and value to the public. The community have an unlimited supply of water for the protection of property, with a natural pressure which on the highest parts of the town is abundantly effective. The people have wholesome water for all domestic uses, where formerly the supply was uncertain in measure and quality, and, in a sanitary view, the best antidote is here afforded to the origination and spread of disease, from which the public suffered severely in the dearth of water which prevailed before. These are all vitally important interests to society at large, and, conserved as they are by the unlimited supply of water the town enjoys, no dispassionate judgment will deny that the outlay has produced its due equivalents, and a little time alone will be required to make this the universal opinion of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

A. SHEA,
President.

St. John's, 31*st December*, 1862.

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the Year ending 31st May, 1862.

Dr.		
Balance due Union Bank, 31st May, 1861..		£5234 2 0
Ditto Savings Bank		1481 14 0
Cost of Pipes, Lead Pipes, and imported Hose	£1809 6 0	
Shipping Charges thereon	41 6 7	
Commission thereon	47 11 1	
Freight of the above	141 18 5	
Duties paid thereon	187 4 6	
Wharfage of Pipes, Storage, &c.	111 6 6	
Cost of Tank House.....	75 0 0	
Cost of Covers for Fire Plugs	103 10 0	
	2517 3 1	
Amount award to St. John's Water Company	8250 0 0	
		10767 3 1
Expended for Wages, Labor, &c., for the Works, inclusive of opening Pipe Tracks, laying Pipes, and filling up, from the rock cutting at Windsor Lake, into, and through the town	14056 16 2	
Diet, Cooking, &c., for Laborers at the Works	1904 2 0	
		15960 18 2
Salaries, including Engineers and all Officers		1002 15 10
Compensation for Land, &c.		213 10 0
Contingent expenses, Cartage, Lumber, Powder, &c.		774 14 9
Carried forward ...		£35434 17 10

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

Dr.		
Brought forward....		£35434 17 10
Interest on Stock, paid to 1st February last.	£2875 5 2	
Ditto to Bank, &c., on current Account....	178 11 7	
		3053 16 9
Balances due on Water Account, to 31st October next	112 7 6	
Ditto Ditto for Public Buildings..	10 15 0	
		123 2 6
		£38611 17 1

We have carefully examined the Accounts, and compared them with the Vouchers, and find them to be all correct—and that the above Statement is a correct summary of such Accounts.

(Signed) ROBERT KENT, W. H. MARE, } Auditors.

Company, for the Year ending 31st May, 1862.

		Cr.
Stock disposed of since 31st May, 1861	£22250 0 0	
Ditto to St. John's Water Company Account, Award	8170 0 0	£30420 0 0
Balance of Loan due Savings Bank.....	1620 0 0	
Due Savings Bank, loan to pay Interest, (Stock).....	2680 14 0	4300 14 0
Amount of Water Dues for the Year, to 31st October, 1862		633 12 6
Balance retained on G. Browning's Contract.		186 10 0
Balance due Union Bank.....		2405 14 4
Ditto Commercial Bank..... ...		604 9 9
Ditto Agent at Greenock		60 16 6
		£38611 17 1

St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 31st, 1862.

Errors and omissions excepted.

(Signed) W. J. WARD,
Secretary,

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

Dr.						
Balance due Savings Bank, 31st May, 1862 .	£4300	14	0			
Ditto Union Bank	2405	14	4			
Ditto Commercial Bank	604	9	9			
Ditto Agent at Greenock.....	60	16	6			
				£7371	14	7
Cost of Pipes, Lead Pipes, Sinks, &c., imported	597	9	7			
Shipping Charges thereon	9	18	7			
Commission thereon	15	12	7			
Freight of above	17	12	8			
Materials purchased by James Fenwick	16	2	4			
				656	15	9
Duties paid on above				61	4	2
Expended for Wages, Labor, &c., for the Works, inclusive of opening Pipe Tracks, and laying Services through the Town	1327	9	8			
Salaries, including Engineers, and all Officers	306	10	1			
Compensation for Land, &c.	37	0	0			
				1670	19	9
Contingent Expenses, Cartage, Lumber, Powder, &c.				520	2	5
Interest on Stock, to 1st August	1834	6	8			
Interest to Banks, &c., on current Account ..	737	15	2			
				2572	1	10
Balance due on Water Accounts	23	15	4			
Ditto at Debit Board of Works	12	0	0			
				35	15	4
				£12,888	13	10

We have carefully examined the Accounts, and compared them with the Vouchers, and find them to be all correct, and that the above Statement is a correct summary of such Accounts.

(Signed) W. H. MARE, ROBERT KENT, } Auditors.

Company from 31st May to 31st Dec , 1862.

						Cr.
Stock sold since last Statement	.....			£1620	0	0
Lead Pipe, Sinks, Cocks, &c., sold	.....			613	5	4
Balance due Savings Bank	£3163	2	2			
Ditto Union Bank.....	3036	18	3			
Ditto Commercial Bank.....	4127	6	3			
Ditto Agent at Greenock	245	3	2			
				10572	9	10
Amount of Water dues collected from 31st October to date.....	.....			82	18	8
				£12,888	13	10
				£12,888	13	10

Errors and omissions excepted.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 31st, 1862.

(Signed) P. M. BARRON,

Secretary,

Supplementary Statement, showing the aggregate Cost of the Water Works, to 31st December, 1862.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
Amount at Debit Water Works Account	£90,554 14 6	Duties paid on Pipes, Sinks, Stopcocks, &c., &c.,	£2386 16 0
		Stock on hand...	2175 5 11
		Balance.....	85695 12 7
	£90,554 14 6		£90,554 14 6

(Signed) A. SHEA,

President.

No. 33.

Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools in Newfoundland, for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my Fifth Report upon the Protestant Public Schools established in this Island.

I am happy to be enabled to report that some improvements have been commenced this year, which will have a very beneficial effect upon the Government Schools. Substantial ruled books for the registration of the daily attendance of the Pupils are now in use throughout every Educational District. Some attempt has been made to bring about a better system of School management, and though not so much has been affected as could be wished, for want of a full supply of School requisites, yet authority has been given to the Inspector to promote that object, and whenever the Schools present the necessary facilities (which there is reason to hope will soon be), their organization may be attempted; however, suitable Time Tables have been drawn out for many Masters, and instruction given in working by them. Also, the Government have taken the necessary steps for establishing that great desideratum—a Depository of Educational Books, and other apparatus for the supply of the Board Schools, which, I trust, will be prepared to make its issues next spring. Moreover, the Education Act, as it is better understood, and its requirements more strictly observed, appears to have become more acceptable to all classes; indeed, wherever the Boards are well constituted, and the business is regularly transacted, full public confidence is secured; and in those cases, coming within my own knowledge, of disagreements happening amongst members of the Boards relative to school affairs, and appeals being made to the Colonial Secretary, I have invariably found they arose purely from a non-observance of the obligation of the Act in the first place—such as a neglect to hold annual meetings, and an assumption by the Chairman of the whole responsibility. Wherever this is done, trouble is sure to arise, sooner or later. As some proof of growing confidence in the management of public Schools through the Local Boards, I hope I may take the liberty of mentioning that the Rev. Chairman of the Wesleyan School Society stated to me that he would have no objection to see

the charge of the Wesleyan Schools transferred to the Government, and I have frequently heard the Teachers express such a desire.

With regard to the attendance-registers referred to. In the course of my first inspection tour, I observed that the Schools had not been supplied with suitable books for preserving a record of the daily attendance; some few Teachers kept a Register of their own furnishing, but the majority neglected the duty, or only kept a memorandum on stray leaves to make out their quarterly returns from, hence I had no means of comparing the present with the former state of the Schools. This deficiency I noted in my formal Reports; but seeing that no movement was made to supply it, I took the liberty of procuring the requisite number for all the Board Schools to be printed last Spring. The Government was pleased to approve of them, and sanction their distribution, and I sent them out in parcels to the Chairmen of the several Boards. They all arrived safely, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the Registers in use in all the Schools which I visited, with one or two exceptions, which have been since supplied. These books will last from five to eight years. The Revd. Chairman of the Wesleyan Society, following the example, got a number of copies struck off from the same form for the supply of the Schools under his charge.

Before proceeding on my inspection tour the past season, I thought proper to represent to the Government that in attempting to visit every School in the Island, from the extreme North to the extreme West in one travelling season, which only extends from the first of May to the end of November, I felt compelled to spend too short a time in each School to render all the service to the Teacher which I felt was often needed, and to confine my business almost strictly to inspecting and reporting, for which only I was instructed and had authority; and that as all the Schools had been pretty fully reported, and but little change was taking place in them, I took the liberty of suggesting that my circuit for the present year should be limited to that part of the Island containing the largest number of Schools, in visiting which the least time would be occupied in mere travelling, in order that opportunity might be afforded for organizing or otherwise improving inefficient Schools. In reply it was stated—"The Governor in Council has not failed to give every consideration to the various suggestions made by you for the more efficient prosecution of the

service in question, embodied in your communication to me of the 8th inst. In carrying out the service, you will therefore confine your operations for the present summer between that part lying from Greenspond inclusive on the Northern, to Harbor Buffett inclusive on the South Western coast of this Island, giving, with the consent of the Local Boards, such time to any Schools which you may select for the purpose as you may deem necessary to organize them on a better system of instruction and arrangement." This reply gave me much gratification, chiefly on account of the sanction and opportunity it extended of spending my time in the Schools more profitably than in mere inspections, by attempting for the first time to initiate a uniform system of instruction so greatly needed; and also because for once I would be spared from experiencing the excessive toil of hastening like a courier through the whole extent of the coast. In my previous reports I have nowhere alluded to the circumstances attending my journeys, because I thought they were quite long enough without adding to them, and it might seem like parading the difficulties that fell in my way; but no one can travel from Exploits Burnt Island in the North to Burgeo in the West, without any certain means of conveyance, visiting almost every Cove along the coast, crossing and re-crossing every Bay, punting to almost every Island, and walking every bye-path and unfinished road, without often experiencing perils, discomforts and fatigue which he would gladly lessen if he might. Some of the members of the legislature doubtless know what the walk is from Muddy Hole to Cat Harbor and Cape Freels, and the wading of the deep and dangerous Anchor and Windmill Brooks. It is more than likely that some have made a passage across Bonavista Bay with a head wind, in the little dirty, ill-found, dull-sailing packet boat, and experienced considerable discomfort and disgust. Some have undertaken a walk from Trinity to Bonaventure, and, perhaps, but I doubt, from thence to British Harbor, certainly the worst piece of country I ever scrambled over. (There is nothing so bad on the whole Telegraph line.) Some have experienced that the road from Spaniard's Bay to the Telegraph Mine at LaManche is rather a hard one, with a rough finish. Some can also tell that the journeys from Burin to Mortier Bay, where there is no road for some miles, to Rock Harbor, to Garnish, and back on foot (I never rode it,) are tiresome ones. Some may have essayed a journey by land from Jersey Harbor to English Harbor and Belloram, and felt that they would not walk it back

again for a large consideration. But perhaps there is not one member of the Assembly, and not half-a-dozen men in the country who have proved by experience, and therefore thoroughly know, what are the difficulties to be encountered in travelling through all the Districts on a School inspection tour. I know of no Missionary, or trader, or not any Society's Agent travelling in this country that has attempted in one season a tour of equal extent, including so many calls as is embraced in the inspection of the Protestant Schools. By making much haste, with fair weather, it can be accomplished in seven months. There are about 150 Schools to be visited, and they are open but five days in each week, so that if they were all contiguous, and no time was consumed in travelling to each, and even two Schools were inspected each day, four months would be occupied in going through them. I make the above allusions to the toil and time involved in the visitation of the Schools to set some right who inconsiderately suppose that it only affords a pleasant cruise, which may be got through in two months of summer, for I feel too thankful for the honorable position in which I have been placed, with all its obligations, and for physical ability to perform its duties, to make any complaint of the work.

On the 20th May I left St. John's, and arrived at Brigus. The next day I walked to Bull Cove School; found it so bare of requisites that I could do nothing, and blamed the Teacher for not applying to the Chairman for books, who I was sure would furnish them. He appeared at first not to like the information that I intended to spend a few days with him to assist him in the management of his School, but afterwards he became much pleased. I returned to Brigus, and finding that the Chairman had not all that was needed, I telegraphed to Mr. McConnan to send me a parcel of books, &c., to enable me to go on.

Friday, 21st, visited Mr. Green's Commercial School—it is so well conducted, that I felt quite satisfied with his system, and did not interfere. I would recommend that the £5 taken out of the grant to pay a Secretary should be given to the Teacher, as there is nothing for a Secretary to do.

Monday, 24th, having procured the necessary books and slates and sent them to Bull Cove, I made a commencement in organizing; the Teacher entered into the business with evident pleasure,

and the children were very docile. In the course of the day some progress was made, and all felt interested. In the evening I walked over the hills to Brigus, and the next day back again to Bull Cove, where I spent the day. Believing that the Teacher could now do pretty well, and seeing the School well stocked, the next day I walked to Burnt Head. I found the School in charge of Miss Smith, in the room of her father, who had been ill for some time past; the attendance was low (21 present), so that I thought it not a good time to attempt improving the system, but examined all the children, gave some general advice, and returned to Brigus.

Thursday I was at Bay Roberts, delayed by rain. Friday, I walked to New Harbor. The commencement of the road is opened, but not made very well, and bad walking, the middle part is much drier, excepting a disagreeable long marsh, but from the other side of the marsh to New Harbor (4 miles, there is now a good dry bridle road. At school, May 31st, 25, 9 read in the Testament fairly, spell ditto, well acquainted with Scripture History, write from dictation, know tables, but backward in cyphering. 2nd class read in 2nd book, and answer questions on subjects intelligently; repeat tables of weights and measures; write from dictation, all doing well. The discipline of this School is good, and is so satisfactorily conducted that I did not deem it necessary to spend more than one day here. I felt much interested in the worthy young man who conducts the School, and gave him the best advice respecting his conduct, encouraging him to continue his own self-improvement to qualify himself for greater usefulness in the future. After school, I took a walk with the Teacher to Dildo Cove, only a mile distant, to endeavour to get in conversation with some of the parents, and enquire why they did not send their children to School. Dildo is a very pretty place with a Southern aspect, gently sloping to the beach, and with as good soil as there is in any part of Newfoundland. I remarked to some of the inhabitants that they might supply St. John's with vegetables, but they said there was no harbor that suffered so much from the blight, and that turnips did not succeed. The latter failure is, I could perceive, owing to sowing them too thickly in beds. If there was a good cart road constructed from New Harbor to Conception Bay, (12 miles), Dildo Cove, New Harbor and Green's Harbor, and the neighborhood would present the greatest advantages for new

settlers, as there is abundance of timber and good level land. It would appear to me that the poor families of Grate's Cove and Bay de Verds would find it much to their advantage to remove hither.

Monday, June 2nd.—Mr. Newhook's sons kindly provided me with a passage across the Arm of the Bay to Passenger's Cove, on the South side of Tickle Harbor Point On landing, they made a fire on the beach, and prepared some refreshments which they had thoughtfully provided, after partaking of which, I was better prepared to cross over the Point to Tickle Harbor ; the distance is about two miles, and the pathway boggy. Just before descending the hill to Tickle Cove, the prospect that opens to view presents the most picturesque combination of land and water that I have ever seen. At my feet lay the barrisway called Tickle Harbor, surrounded on three sides by woods reaching down to the water, and containing several wooded islets ; beyond is the magnificent beach extending a mile and a half in the most regular curve, without a stone of an ounce weight, facing the waters of Trinity Bay on the East, and sheltering a placid lagoon on the South. Further West are the high hills of Chance Cove, and far beyond, blue in the distance, appear the bare and hummocky hills of Bay of Bulls Arm. Having descended to the landwash, it was necessary to get a passage across to Tickle Harbor, where the houses are, or walk a considerable distance round. My thoughtful pilot brought a gun, and having fired a few shots by way of signal, a punt was seen to put out from the opposite shore to bring me over. Mr. Newhook's sons seeing me in a fair way of proceeding, then bade me farewell. I did not delay at Tickle Harbor to partake of the proffered hospitality of the people, but continued my journey to Chance Cove. At the end of the long beach I came upon the Telegraph Company's line of road, along which I walked to Chance Cove. The telegraph road shows many signs of decay, the bridges and cross drains are breaking down, whilst in many places trees, five or six feet high, are growing up in the road. The next morning, Mr. Smith, my host, accompanied me to the School, which is kept in a room nicely ceiled, built almost entirely at the expense of the inhabitants. 23 scholars have entered, 6 read in the Testament, and write a little ; the rest reading in monosyllables. I found the school completely bare of requisites, and the teacher in doubt about how or where she was to be paid for her past year's service,

as the Revd. Mr. Petley, who had engaged her, was gone away, and the present Chairman was not altogether willing to admit her claim. I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Board for the District, who, I believe, could not conveniently visit the place, explaining the claims of the teacher, and stating the books that were necessary for the school. Mrs. Hearn appears to suit the place very well, and, as a proof of the people's regard, they are building her a snug little dwelling house, altogether at their own cost. The next day I set out for LaManche, *en route* to Harbor Buffet, but unfortunately there was no craft to be hired. Knowing full well the importance of a fair wind, I obtained a punt passage, 4 miles along the shore, to Little Harbor, where there are some settlers, hoping I might hire a conveyance from thence. Still I was foiled; the fishermen were all out, and not expected home till the next day; here, then, I had to remain for the night. These families came here only last fall from Harbor Buffet, and as I had myself lived five years in that harbor, I was well acquainted with, and felt interested in, all the families. I felt pained to see and hear of their state of poverty, and the little prospect there was of securing prosperity for the future; they were without seed potatoes or garden seeds to plant, and without live stock of any kind. I could not conceive of a new settlement being commenced under worse circumstances. The head of one of the families was sick, and being without bedding and without proper food, soon afterwards died. I lay down for the night on the floor of one of their tilts, without covering, and the following day I obtained a passage (12 miles) to Harbor Buffet, which was to be the Western limit of my tour. The inhabitants of Harbor Buffet have long enjoyed superior advantages to the other parts of the bay. Since 1841 it has been benefitted by the labors of both a Clergyman and Teacher, and we might reasonably expect to see some fruits of their labors, and accordingly at Church on Sundays every person, great and small, holds a prayer book and joins in the responses and singing, that cannot be seen elsewhere in the bay. Here I spent about a week visiting the school every day, and assisting the teacher in improving the discipline of the school. Being desirous of giving him the method of teaching the alphabet practised in the Infant school, which I believe is the best yet discovered, I went into Mr. Bendell's workshop and sawed out the requisite number of blocks, but I found it difficult to get letters to paste on them; however, it was accomplished, and I had the satisfaction of using them in the

Alphabet class. The Revd. Chairman informed me that it would be useless to visit Spencer's Cove and Woody Island, as the Teacher for both those places was not just then at home, but he assured me that he was doing well for the small remuneration the Board could give him. It is to be regretted that the Board has not means to re-open the school at Isle of Valen, now some years closed.

I had now arrived at the Western limit specified in my instructions, and was prepared to return eastward. Of the schools beyond this, I may be allowed to say I have received favorable reports from their respective Chairmen. In the District of Burin a large amount of work is being done for the means spent by the Board. On referring to the table of school returns, it will be found that the people contribute largely towards the support of the Teachers, compared with other places, but I am sorry to see that they are about the worst paid Teachers of all under the Boards. In availing to the utmost of their privilege of training Teachers, they have given two young women a year each in St. John's, who have returned to take charge of schools, and a third is in course of training. With regard to the two that have been trained, it has been observed to me by a member of the Board, that she who attended the Church Society School was not nearly so much benefited by her opportunity as she who attended the Wesleyan Academy; and giving as a reason that the former was engaged for the greater part of her time in teaching, whilst she received but little instruction herself. In the district of Grand Bank a change of masters has taken place in both the schools, but they are still in successful operation. In the district of Fortune Bay no change has taken place, except the closing of the English Harbor School by the removal of Mr. Lucas; all the other schools are reported in operation. In a letter lately received from the Revd. Chairman of the Burgeo district, he expresses a wish that the suggestion contained in a former School Report, relative to a division of this district, were carried out. This would conduce to supplying a schoolmaster to some of those very destitute places between Hermitage Bay and Burgeo. Early in the summer an article appeared in the *Daily News*, calling attention to the moral destitution of a part of the Western Shore, in which it was stated that a Wesleyan Minister, on his way from Channel or Petites to St. John's, had occasion to put into a certain harbor containing many families, where he conducted Divine Service, and

afterwards ascertained that he was the first Minister of any denomination who had ever visited it. Being well acquainted with the Western Shore, I felt curious to learn what Harbor it could be, and found out that Fox Harbor, on the main land opposite Rameo Island, was the place referred to. I was there in 1857 ; there were then 82 inhabitants, and 13 houses or tilts, bearing the appearance of recent erection. The harbor is snug, with good fishing ground in the vicinity, and it appeared likely to become a thriving settlement. Last year I spoke to the Chairman of the District about establishing a school there, but he considered that Rameo had stronger claims, and he could not undertake a school in both places. I would here observe again, that if the people will do little or nothing for their own moral culture, and depend so much upon the Boards, I do not see how otherwise the numerous small harbors can be attended to, unless by itinerating masters. In the summer, I met a Teacher from the LaPoile District ; he complained of the want of books, and I gave him a small supply. The Petites School is, I understand, in a flourishing condition ; the peoplo have contributed the handsome sum of £23 towards the Teacher's salary. At Burnt Islands and Channel, the people appear to value their schools also, for they have contributed towards the Teachers' salaries £18 and £26 respectively. Having procured a passage from Harbor Buffet to Placentia, I engaged a seat in a carriage as far as I thought I could afford to pay the fare, considering the numerous charges I have to meet in travelling expenses, and walked the rest of the way to town. (A ride the whole distance costs £3.) After some delay in St. John's, I took passage for Trinity. Arrived there on the 9th July, and walked the same day from thence to New Bonaventure. The road has been improved since I first travelled it, but there are still some boggy lengths in it without gravel. I found Mr. Stewart taking his holidays ; he called school together ; of the first class, 9 were present, average age, 10 years ; reading well, spelling ditto ; all write from dictation. I exercised them in all the rules in the Arithmetic to Practice inclusive, and found them prompt and accurate ; writing fair ; Catechism perfect. The next class reading well in First Book. The children in this school are carefully taught, and have made rapid progress during the last two years ; one of the best cypherers is only 9 years of age. Mr. Stewart is about leaving this station to occupy one on the North side of Trinity. Although Mr. S. deserves a better station, yet I am surprised that no effort has been

made to retain him. His salary here has been only £30 sterling, which has been but slightly augmented by fees, out of which he has been obliged to purchase fuel. It has been said that our Teachers are all too low in point of ability to command the respect and hearty support of the people, but here is one instance among some others that I could mention, of a Teacher being even too good for the remuneration and the consideration he received from the people. An arduous walk of about four miles over steep hills, and through water courses, brought me to British Harbor. No road has yet been cut out, and it will require much skill to trace out even a tolerable path through such a rugged and hilly country. The average attendance at this school is sixteen; on the books twenty-three, all present to-day; eleven stood up in first class, did well in reading and in spelling, and answered questions fair, considering they were not accustomed to the exercise; three of the boys are advanced to Practice, but for want of pencils I could not exercise the class in dictation or cyphering; they made some small calculations mentally very well. The school is entirely bare of elementary reading books, and secular Readers. In fact the only school books possessed, are a few Testaments.

From thence I obtained a passage to Ireland's Eye, a small island about four miles off. The school is not largely attended; twenty-four names on the list, about half of whom read moderately well, spell ditto, write poorly, know multiplication table and Church Catechism. School room in nice order.

July 11th.—Procured a passage to New Bonaventure, from thence walked back to Trinity. The School on the North side lately kept by Mrs. Holden, I found closed, she having removed to occupy a station in the St. John's District, so I passed on to Salmon Cove. This place had been quite neglected until a few months ago, when the Board sent Mr. Jacob Pitcher, who had been a year under training in St. John's, to commence a school there. The inhabitants live on each side of the arm, which runs so far up that a journey round from one side to the other, is too far for school children to undertake, so it was necessary to erect a school room on each side. This the inhabitants have done in a most creditable manner, with but trifling assistance from the Boards, and the Teacher divides his time equally between the two places. For the examination, the children all assembled in the new school-room on

the West side ; a large number were present, amongst whom were several girls of advanced age, who had not the opportunity of learning to read before. Much progress had been made, and the diligence and behaviour was most pleasing. So far the Teacher has been very successful.

The next day, I walked to King's Cove, (17 miles) About half the distance on the Trinity side, the road is rather good, and well laid out. The other half is badly pioneered, and left in a rough state.

July 16th.—Examined the King's Cove School, which is still in a low state, on account of the many deaths by dypthæria which occurred here. The Teacher is fully competent and attentive. In the afternoon, kindly accompanied by the Rev. Chairman, I walked to Plate Cove and Open Hall.

July 17th.—Present at Open Hall School, 24—the full number on the Register. First Class, 11, have progressed well in reading ; 2 boys cypher readily beyond Practice, and one parses in Grammar. Second Class—reading fairly in dissyllables.

In the afternoon I walked to Tickle Cove. I found the school not so well attended as usual, on account of sickness prevailing. The average attendance at present is 18, 6 of whom read and write moderately well. The school-room is untidy and ill-furnished.

At Keels I saw many evidences of improvement. A competent Master has been engaged, extensive repairs have been undertaken, and the school is largely attended by very diligent scholars.

Not being able to proceed, directly, from this Northward, I walked back to King'sCove,and was fortunate in securing a passage, in Mr. Carroll's schooner, to Bonavista, where, after two days' delay, I obtained a passage, in the Packet Boat, to Gooseberry Island. On the first of last November, (1861,) this school was re-opened, under Mr. Harris, having been closed 6 years. A few months ago,the children of this place were idling on the hills or landwashes, to the great regret of their parents ; now they are gathered together into a comfortable school-room, under the care of an attentive teacher, and they present as docile and orderly appearance as can be seen anywhere. They have made surprising progress during the few months that school has been kept. Several have learnt to read in six months, who were altogether ignorant before.

The discipline of the school is good ; the singing is well performed, and a considerable stock of hymns, as well as the Catechism, have been committed to memory. Forty children were present. Also, 17 adults availed of the night-school last winter, and got through a fair share of work. The school building is being improved, and the Teacher speaks in high terms of the kindness of the people in supplying firewood, &c.

The other schools in operation in this District, are under the care of conscientious, painstaking Teachers, and are doing their work satisfactorily.

On returning to Bonavista, I found the two smaller schools closed, on account of sickness prevailing. I had an opportunity, however, of examining the school kept by Mr. Rowsell ; his pupils are doing well, especially in writing. The school-room has been further improved, and is now quite a beautiful building. The Bird Island Cove School does not thrive ; and the allowance granted by the Board for the Teacher's salary, is too small to induce a competent Teacher to take this station.

Little Catalina is certainly in a much better condition than when I first visited it ; but the small grant (£25) to the Teacher, and the meagre contributions of the people, prove a great discouragement. Great Catalina is efficiently conducted, and is in successful operation.

The education grant to the District of Trinity Bay East is altogether insufficient to provide for its existing schools, and one or two more require to be established.

From Catalina I travelled back to Trinity, and from thence took passage for St. John's. My notes on the examination of the remainder of the schools will proceed regularly, from Heart's Delight, in Trinity Bay, to St. John's, rather than in the order of time in which they were visited.

Heart's Delight.—A change of masters was made here in July ; found the new Teacher, with his boys, very busy walling under the sills ; it would be well if all Teachers were to take an interest in the condition of the school premises. The school is well regulated, and good progress will doubtless be made in future ; it is being conducted satisfactorily, and is pretty well supplied with books.

There are 34 names on the Register, and 24 present, of whom half could read.

New Perlican—On the books, 53; present to-day, 45; 3 in first class read in fourth book of I. N. S., 13 read in Testament moderately well; the writing somewhat improved; one boy well advanced in cyphering.

Scilly Cove.—Was suspended—the former Teacher having been discharged, and the person appointed to succeed him had not yet arrived.

Hants Harbor.—As many as 80 on the new register; present to-day, 70. In first class, 12 read and write fairly, spell imperfectly. Second class, 12 read and spell only tolerably. All backward in tables. School well supplied with books.

Seal Cove.—It always affords me pleasure to visit this school, for I invariably find both Teacher and Pupils much improved. The Teacher is anxious to learn the best methods of conducting a school, and readily adopts any good suggestions that are made to him. The school-room is in a respectable condition; the roof well tarred, and the walls newly limed.

Old Perlican.—This school is still largely attended, and is successfully conducted. It is, however, very short of school books, and requires proper desks.

Grates Cove.—Present 30; the average in winter is 46. The children are very young. Reading fair; writing careless. Drew out a time-table for the Teacher's guidance, and helped him to work by it.

Bay-de-Verds.—The day-school is well managed. Remaining there over Sunday, I had an opportunity of seeing a flourishing Sunday-school, superintended by the Clergyman's wife, and aided by the day-school Teacher. 86 were present, 24 of whom were adult females. The reading and singing were excellent, and long lessons were repeated from memory.

Island Cove.—A large number of children attend this school; as many as 92 in the winter, but the scholars are still very backward. I endeavored to help the master to manage the school better, yet I could do but little for want of books and slates.

Burnt Point.—A school has lately been commenced here, and the new school-room is advancing towards completion. The Teacher, who resides at Northern Bay, gives half of his time to this school.

Northern Bay—This school is but a poor affair; the school-room is unfinished and comfortless, and the attendance of the children is very irregular, and the school unprovided with books.

Ochre Pit Cove.—Present to-day, 32; in winter time, 45. The discipline of this school is good, the attendance regular, and the Teacher is zealously devoting himself to improve his pupils.

Western Bay.—The attendance was very fair last April—47: but since then it has become small and irregular. 12 present to-day; attainments very low; entirely bare of requisites.

Broad Cove.—Present to-day, 44; in the winter time the attendance has reached 118. The Teacher appears to labor hard, but his school is not in good order; it is not well supplied with books and slates, and the room is still encumbered all over with fixed seats.

Perry's Cove—The attainments of the children are very low; it is capable of much improvement.

Otterbury.—Ditto.

Freshwater.—This school is in charge of the same master that occupied the station when I first inspected it, but the attainments of the scholars are not as high now as they were then; no care has been taken to supply this school with the necessary books, so that the scholars may be properly classified.

Carbonear—Present 44; on the new Register 47 names. First class, 8; reading, moderate; spelling, fair; writing, fair—some specimens very good. Second class, 9: reading, moderate; spelling, ditto; writing, fair; younger pupils not well classified. The discipline of the school has been improved, by marks being taken, daily, for attendance, punctuality, cleanliness, diligence and behaviour, with a view to awarding prizes, at the end of the year, to the most deserving.

Carbonear, South Side.—Though somewhat improved since last year, the school is seriously hindered for want of books and slates.

Under this circumstance, I could do little more for the Teacher than draw out a time table, and explain its working.

Harbor Grace District.—For the purpose of improving the system of the Teachers, I invited them all to meet me on a certain day, in the Upper Island Cove school, which is so well conducted that it may be safely taken as a model school. All but one gave their attendance, and the day was spent most happily, and, I trust, very profitably by all of us. The school was in its usual efficient state, and called forth the admiration of the visiting Teachers. I think it is a good plan—where practicable— to have all the Teachers in each District present at every school examination, that they may copy what appears excellent, and avoid what is condemnatory.

Harbor Grace, North Side.—On new Register, 104 names; present to-day, 58; 28 read in Testament well; spelling, perfect; writing of many, excellent, and all progressing; cyphering well advanced. The next division not classified for want of books of an uniform kind, but doing as well as can be expected. The school is orderly, and the Teacher is laboring with praiseworthy zeal to improve his scholars—his salary is much too low for the master of such a large school; also the Teacher of Island Cove school deserves an advance.

Bear's Cove.—I regret to say, that at every examination, I found the pupils so deficient, that I wonder any children are sent there when other schools are not far off. It is perfectly useless for imparting instruction in reading, writing, spelling, &c.; what may be done in needle-work I cannot say. A school is not needed at all at Bear's Cove.

Mosquito.—On the new Register, 31; present to-day, 34: 11 read in Scriptures, and 3 in 3rd Book; reading, well; spelling, imperfect; writing, very careless; cyphering to compound rules. The rest not classified, and backward. Some specimens of marking, and other needle-work, were shown, which the girls were taught to do by the Teacher's wife.

Harbor Grace, South Side.—On the Register, 51; present today, 38; 16 in 1st and 2nd classes; reading, fair; spelling, moderate; questions on subject answered, ditto; writing, rather careless; cyphering, backward—all in simple rules. 4 in 3rd

class reading simple tales, 8 in monosyllables, the rest in the alphabet. Gave the Teacher a time table suited to his school, and the best advice in my power about the management of his school. Books, pencils and ink wanted.

Bay Roberts.—Educational affairs in this District are in rather a satisfactory state; suitable school premises have been provided, and are now in a good state of repair. The attainments of the scholars in reading, are good, writing fair, but backward in cyphering. There is a want of better school books, which I trust will soon be supplied. The town of Bay Roberts must now require the establishment of a grammar school.

The St. John's Board manifest a praiseworthy interest in the work committed to them. They are anxious to provide, to the utmost of their means, for the educational wants of the District, whilst they exercise a vigilant supervision of the schools which they have established. As they have taken up so many stations, the care of building new school-rooms, repairing old ones, providing requisites, paying the masters, visiting and examining all the schools annually, must make a large demand upon the time of its officers. A contract has been entered into to erect a school room at Long Pond to replace that which was burnt down in the summer; for it a very beautiful site has been secured; also a contract has been made to build a school-room three miles to the westward of the town, on a piece of land generously granted by H. Thomas, Esq., where they purpose opening a school next summer, in reply to a request from the neighboring farmers, who have undertaken to erect a teacher's house, and to pay half the teacher's salary. Some fishermen from about Black Head, on the North Shore, coming with their families to Baline, to stay during the fishing season, and being desirous that their children should be taught in the mean time, a small grant was given to a worthy young man who came with them, to keep school. I believe he had about 20 pupils.

The Belle Isle school premises are in good order, and kept very neat by the Teacher; the pupils, however, are backward; 32 names on the register—28 present at examination.

The Broad Cove School has been re-opened under Mrs. Holden, an energetic mistress, who gave satisfaction in two other schools,

having been closed over 12 months; 40 scholars were in attendance, (August 14th,) a satisfactory number, as most of them are young and were nearly ignorant when they entered, two months ago; the attainments are of course low, but the progress made in this short time, is a good indication for the future.

The Upper Gully school is an humble one. If the Teacher were a younger man, I would recommend that he should give half his time to Seal Cove, two miles further west, as there are as many children to be taught there as in Upper Gully.

The pupils of the Middle Bight and Topsail schools are as forward as may be expected, when their juvenile age, and their irregular attendance, is considered; to attain a much higher degree of proficiency, I believe the habits of the people must be changed, for the Teachers are painstaking men, both able and willing to teach more than the children stay to acquire.

St. John's, West End.—On the list, 150; average attendance, 134. Several children have been refused admission for want of room. In the 1st and 2nd classes, 38 present, 11 absent; reading and spelling, fair; all write in copy-books—an improvement made in writing since last year; in mental arithmetic, questions answered lively. 3rd and 4th classes—present 28, 5 absent; read fair; all write on paper. This must be considered a successful school; the large numbers attending it is a proof of the suitableness of the locality chosen by the Board, and also that the master and mistress merit public confidence in their ability.

Maggotty Cove schoool having continued in an unsatisfactory condition for some time past, the Board felt it their duty to close it under the present master, and they purpose re-opening it in the spring, under another person.

Quidi Vidi.—On the list: present quarter, 29; last quarter, 42. Children taken from this school very young. The 1st class read nicely for their age, spell fair, write ditto; next class doing well. The Board have lately sent a Map of the World, and of Newfoundland, and a commencement has been made in Geography. The school-room is very comfortable, and well supplied.

The Torbay school was established, and continued for many years, by the Newfoundland School Society, but that Society hav-

ing abandoned the station last spring, it was almost immediately resumed by the Protestont Board, who engaged Mr. Woods to conduct it. The examination gave me much pleasure; Mr. Woods gives promise of becoming a valuable Teacher. Twenty-six scholars have entered, who are all making good progress.

Freshwater Bay, August 5th—5 children present, 13 on the books; attendance very irregular; about 6 read in the Testament moderately well; spell imperfectly; writing bad; no tables taught. School-room well built and suitable, containing a school-room, kitchen and loft, for Teacher's use. It was built by subscriptions collected in St. John's by Mr. Knight.

Return of Pupil Teachers in Course of Training.

Where being trained.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board nominated.	When term of training commenced.	When term of training expires.
Church of England Academy	Thomas C. James	St. John's Board	January 1, 1861	January 1, 1864
	William C. Pinkham	Ditto	April 1, 1861	April 1, 1863
Wesleyan Academy	John C. Moors	Bay-de-Verds	September 24, 1861	December 25, 1862 (now left)
	Francis Skeans	Carbonear	September 24, 1861	Not specified
		Bay-de-Verds	November, 1862	Ditto
	Bridget H. Wagg	Burin Board	Oct. 30, 1862	Ditto
	Samuel Pelly	Carbonear Board	November, 1862	Ditto
Colonial Church and School Society's Central School	Robert Lawrence	Bonavista Board	June, 1860	June, 1863
	Alexander Pitcher	Burgeo Board	October, 1861	October, 1864
	James Haddon	Ditto	June, 1862	June, 1863
	Louisa Mills	Brigus Board	September, 1860	September, 1863
	Isabella Marrett	Trinity West	July, 1862	Not specified
	Jane Perchard	Harbor Buffett	August, 1861	August, 1864
	Belinda Parmiter	St. John's	August, 1862	August, 1865
	Fanny Whitten	Ferryland	October, 1862	October, 1865
Colonial Church Society's School, Harbor Grace	Eli Martin	Harbor Grace		
	Emma Gardner	Ditto	November, 1861	

The above list shews fifteen pupil teachers now in course of training; there are sixteen names given, but one has left to take charge of a school. As the Districts of Twillingate and Fortune Bay have not yet sent the two they are privileged to send, and the whole number allowed to Protestants is sixteen, it is manifest that some District has exceeded its privilege.—This is seen to be Harbor Grace, which should propose only one Protestant. The second pupil teacher has been objected to by the Government, and is, I believe, for the present withdrawn; but the Harbor Grace Board think that, as it is a serious inconvenience to a pupil teacher to have the allowance stopped after the quarter's attendance has been given on the faith of receiving the allowance, without previous notice, it should be continued at least a quarter after the objection was made by the Government.

It is a hopeful promise for the future to see so many respectable and suitable young persons come forward to prepare themselves for becoming teachers in the government schools, for as they will generally obtain charge of the newly established schools, and supplant inefficient masters and mistresses, the time cannot be far distant when all the schools may be in charge of competent teachers. The only regret on their behalf is, that the salaries attached to all the schools are so small, and that it is to be feared they will receive but little consideration from the people, until education shall be more generally appreciated. I write this advisedly, having in my mind several most worthy teachers, who are barely existing upon the Board salary, without receiving from the inhabitants amongst whom they reside any substantial tokens of esteem or gratitude for their painstaking labours. However, it must be satisfactory to the Government to see that the clause in the Education Act, making provision for the training of teachers, has such a practical effect in inducing quite a sufficient number of persons to qualify themselves, as far as they have the opportunity, for taking the office of teachers; and it must be left to the Boards who engage them, and the people for whom they labour, to retain and requite their services. The operation of this section of the Act, I may say, makes, for the first time and henceforth, the occupation of a teacher a distinct profession in Newfoundland.

With regard to the attainments of the pupil teachers, I cannot pronounce definitely; I have no official connexion with them that I am aware of, and there is no person appointed to examine them;

but having some knowledge of most of them, I may say that, on the whole, there is reason to be tolerably well satisfied, perhaps very well, considering the facilities within their reach. T. C. James, at the Church of England Academy, is well advanced in classics and mathematics, and should make a first-rate Grammar-school master. W. Pinkham, at the same school, is doing well, and promises to become an intelligent teacher.

Being present at the examination of the Wesleyan Academy, I had an opportunity of seeing something of the performances of J. Moors and F. Skeans; the latter solved a problem in navigation, which convinced me that he had a fair knowledge of decimal fractions, logarithms and trigonometry. Considering that these young men had then been only about a year in the Academy, they certainly gave proofs of close application to their studies, and corresponding improvement. Respecting Miss Darby, who received a year's tuition here, and is now engaged as a teacher, I received a letter from a member of the Board where she resides, expressing perfect satisfaction with the progress she made.

The greater number of pupil teachers attend the Newfoundland School Society's Central School. As regards the boys, they are there learning how to teach, and how to manage an elementary school, according to an excellent system which will make them good practical elementary schoolmasters; but I apprehend the girls training in the female department are not spending their time to the best possible advantage to themselves.

A member of the Burin Board thus writes me respecting Miss Gaulton, who has lately returned home, having been a year in training at this school:—"I feel very sorry that Miss Gaulton has not profited more by her attendance at the training school. She says she received but little instruction—that she was employed teaching the greater part of her time in school. Now, if this is true, I don't wonder she is deficient. We do not send pupil teachers to teach school, but to learn those branches which are necessary to be taught in our Board Schools." The father of one of the Protestant teachers now in attendance there, writes me that he is not satisfied with his daughter's progress, or the opportunities there afforded her of completing her education, and wishes something better could be done for her. But here a difficulty presents itself. *Where else can she go?* According to the Act, the only

places permitted to receive Protestant teachers, are the Church of England and the Wesleyan Academies, and the Newfoundland School Society's Central School. There is a choice of sending male pupil teachers either to the Central School or to one of the Academies, and Wesleyan Protestant teachers have the privilege of going to the Wesleyan Academy, where they admit females; but for Episcopalian females there is no choice—they can only go for training to the female department of the Central School, however unsuited it may be for qualifying them for their prospective duties. If the progress made by the Protestant teachers in the female department of the Central School is not satisfactory, there is no right to complain; neither the Society nor its teachers receive any benefit from their training—no charge whatever is made to them; the main object of the Society's teachers is to advance the education of their regular scholars, and if in doing this they can also bring forward the pupils to be trained, and obtain a little help from them in return, by hearing classes, it is well; but if not, it cannot be helped—there is no right to expect special teaching of them. At the Wesleyan Academy the Protestant teachers, and, I suppose, also at the Church of England Academy, the Protestant teachers are charged at the same rates as the ordinary scholars, and receive, as of course they have right, the same amount of instruction, but there they have not the means of practising a proper system for an elementary school. The fact is, that although we have teachers to be trained, there is no training school established, and therefore no institution altogether suited for well qualifying them for their work; but under the circumstances, the Boards do the best they may for their apprentices. It seems like an oversight, that when an appropriation was made for defraying the expenses of pupil teachers, no arrangement was made for placing any Academy, or school, under an obligation to impart the especial instruction required by them. The next desideratum to be supplied after the Depôt is in successful operation, is a Training School, where candidates for the office of school-masters and school-mistresses can be at the same time instructed themselves in the different branches of knowledge which they will be required to impart to others, and exercised in that which is to be their proper business and calling—the actual work of keeping school.

Knowing full well the advantage it is to a teacher to possess some knowledge of music, and skill in performing upon a musical

instrument, both for his own solace and his general usefulness, I much wish to see the facility afforded to all the Protestant teachers of acquiring some knowledge of this accomplishment whilst they are residing in the capital, where, perhaps, only they can be taught. Partly through my recommendation, four are now receiving lessons from professed music masters, at the expense of the Boards to which they belong. The charge—£10 each per annum—is perhaps too high for all the Boards to do the same, but if all the Protestant teachers were to be taught, and one master were engaged, the charge would be considerably reduced for each one. It would afford me much pleasure to be deputed by any Board to arrange for its apprentice to be taught music. The charge, however high, it must be borne in mind, will not recur year after year, for twelve months' tuition in music is quite enough to obtain a fair knowledge of the principles of the art, and regular practice afterwards, unaided, will secure a good degree of proficiency. Those Protestant teachers who are now learning music are suffering a serious drawback in not having access to a keyed instrument to practice on during the intervals of their bi-weekly lessons. A short time ago I received a note from one of the music masters, as follows :—" You must forgive me for again troubling you, but I consider it my duty to inform you, that without a Piano or Melodeon, Master Pitcher cannot make that progress that either you or I would wish. If you would only be kind enough to use your influence on his behalf, I think you would be successful in obtaining permission to get one."

The 24th section appears to be not sufficiently explicit, and to prevent mistakes recurring in the future, the Colonial Secretary found it necessary to address circulars to all the Boards, defining its meaning, so far as regards the number of pupil teachers which each District may have in training at one time. In this circular, I would humbly premise, there is a slight error, which affects the District of Burgeo only. The sum granted in the 24th section is £750 : that is, as stated, an allowance of £25 each to 30 pupil teachers—two (and no more) for each of the 15 Electoral Districts. It is further therein specified, that £400 is for Protestant, and £350 for Catholic pupil teachers, which provides an allowance for 16 of the former, and 14 of the latter. But as there are 15 Electoral Districts, there must be one District for which Roman Catholic Boards may not select a pupil teacher ; and also, there must be some District for which Protestant Boards may select two to

make up the 16; and as not more than two can be sent from any Electoral District, the privilege is, of necessity, restricted to that District left out by the Roman Catholic Boards. The District of Burgeo being more entirely Protestant than any other, it will be readily conceded that it should have the privilege of selecting two Protestant pupil teachers. All the other Districts may select one Protestant and one Roman Catholic pupil teacher—each at the same time—as stated in the Colonial Secretary's letter referred to. The Boards being now fully instructed, it is not likely that embarrassment will again arise respecting the number of pupil teachers selected by the Boards; but then, where there are two or more Boards in one Electoral District, some regulation is necessary to prevent the same Board from repeatedly exercising the privilege of nominating, as Harbor Grace has done, overlooking the right of the Bay Robert's Board.

SCHOOL DEPÔT.

In my former Reports I endeavored to show the necessity for instituting a School Book Depository, for the purpose of fully supplying all the Government Schools with suitable books of an uniform kind. I now feel most happy in being in a position to state that the Government, having taken the matter into consideration, and obtained the concurrence of the Protestant Boards, have determined upon its establishment. On this subject, I had the honor to receive from the Secretary's office the following letter, which will be read with interest by the members of the Boards and the school teachers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
21st November, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying memoranda, shewing the nature of the replies which have been received to a circular letter, addressed to the Protestant Boards of Education from this office, for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to the establishment of a Depôt for the sale of school books and other school requisites, and to acquaint you that His Excellency in Council, looking to the importance of a good supply of school books and other school requisites, the very general opinion expressed in favour of the proposed Depôt, on the part of the Boards themselves, has decided upon its establishment, and been pleased to appoint you to be the agent for carrying out this arrangement.

Your duties will be, from time to time, as the Government may direct, to order the books and other requisites which may be wanted, to take charge of them on arrival, accept and execute the orders of the general Boards, at cost and charges, keeping accounts of the whole, and paying receipts to Receiver-General, half yearly. For this service you will receive ten per cent. on the amount of sales, which the Government authorize your adding to the first cost of the books in making the sales. Your lists of books furnished the Government, with one or two added, (of which you are cognizant,) are those to be adopted for use; and His Excellency in Council considers that such supply of them as are on hand here at the booksellers' establishments should be purchased from them, if offered to you for sale upon reasonable terms; you will therefore ascertain, and report to me, as to the probable quantity to be procured here, in that way, and their cost.

It is also of great importance that the Books should be kept in a dry place, and in a proper state of preservation; and the Government will be glad to hear from you as to the steps which you would propose to take, in order to secure that object. I am not aware of anything further being required, in the way of information, to enable you to commence the duties in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The books recommended and approved of for general use, are the Irish National Series, and the Sunday-school Union Series. The former are, at least, as good as any published, and by far the cheapest that can be procured, besides they are already much in use in the Board Schools. The latter are intended to supply a deficiency in the former Series, and to afford a necessary change in the morning's and afternoon's exercises. It is proposed to use the Sunday-school Union Series in the morning, which supply appropriate spelling tasks for every class, and excellent religious reading lessons; and to use the Irish National Series in the afternoon, which afford instructive lessons on secular subjects. But as one or two Boards have expressed a wish to have the Christian Knowledge Society's Series of reading books used in their schools, the Govern-

ment have no objection to some of this kind also being kept in the Depository. I trust, that ere long, not only will the wants of the schools, in books, be fully supplied at a cheap rate from the Depository, but that also it will prove the medium of introducing improved apparatus in school-keeping, not yet imported; then will one of the obstacles that has long retarded education be finally swept away.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

From the 25 Boards I have received 20 Financial Returns: five are still wanting, which I have now no hope of receiving, although I have re-written for them. The defaulters are, Moreton's Harbor, Bonavista South, Ferryland, Lamaline and LaPoile. The three latter Boards have very small means, which are all spent in payment of their teachers' salaries; but still the duty of making a return should not be neglected by the Board receiving the smallest grant, as the general table cannot be complete without it. I may say I have never received any Financial or School Return from the District of Lamaline. I dare say the omission from Moreton's Harbor Board may be owing to a change of clergymen; the new clergyman, who has become the Chairman, may not be aware of the necessity for this return, though I wrote to him for it. I cannot account for the non-receipt of a Return from Bonavista South, neither this year, nor last year, nor the year before. I would recommend the penalty provided in the Education Act to be applied to this Board, also to the Lamaline Board. The table of annual School Returns is also, I regret to say, incomplete, though I have written for the missing forms, and have delayed my Report to the latest day, hoping to include them. I have had some difficulty to get many of those which appear. If I were to send the blank forms to the teachers directly, instead of through the Chairman of the Boards, I would receive them filled up more promptly, and doubtless the Chairman would be glad to be released of the trouble.

With two or three exceptions, I have reason to believe that the Boards hold their annual meetings in conformity with the Act, and that the business is transacted in a regular manner. With regard to those still neglecting this duty, having letters now before me, from interested persons, complaining of the omission, I trust it will be attended to in future. As the best results of the Education Act can be obtained only when all its requirements are properly re-

spected, it is to be hoped that the annual meetings of the Boards will be regularly held, and well attended, and that the Returns, for the information of the Government, will be duly forwarded to the Inspector, that he may be able to furnish complete and satisfactory tables in his Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon. ROBERT CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

St. John's, January 1st, 1863.

Financial Returns of Elementary Board Schools,

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in building or repairing School-houses.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Moreton's Harb.															
2	Twillingate	178	11	2				93	1	2	150	0	0			
3	Fogo	267	5	3	28	16	10	152	3	2	188	17	9	61	1	8
4	Bonavista North	238	16	2				192	11	3	140	0	0	31	5	0
5	Bonavista West	138	18	4				206	2	0	112	9	0	37	19	7
6	Bonavista South															
7	Trinity Bay East	107	6	8				0	11	8	85	0	0	10	0	0
8	Trinity Bay N.	211	16	8				23	14	6	187	5	3	11	13	3
9	Trinity Bay W.	161	11	2	10	0	0	39	3	5	170	0	0	30	0	0
10	Trinity Bay S.	206	7	0				72	1	10	168	0	0	5	7	7
11	Bay-de-Verds	284	0	0				27	19	0	241	0	0	54	19	0
12	Carbonear	200	10	0	18	3	8	5	11	9	229	1	6	14	0	7
13	Harbor Grace	347	1	0	13	3	2	65	5	8	286	0	0	31	8	9
14	Bay Roberts	247	13	4	21	7	2	173	13	8	197	6	0	142	17	9
15	Brigus	208	6	8				124	16	11	150	0	0	50	7	0
16	St. John's	769	5	8	57	13	10	0	4	7	606	5	3	35	0	2
17	Ferryland	11	10	0	10	0	0	1	10	0	10	0	0			

for the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

School rents.	Expended in School requisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	9 11 2				112 1 2
	1 9 6		2 17 8	4 15 10	189 2 10
	20 0 0		7 0 0	16 7 6	196 0 0
	6 18 0		5 0 0	2 14 0	180 3 0
	0 2 0		5 0 0		7 16 4
4 0 0	0 10 6		15 12 1	0 11 11	15 18 2
	6 0 0				4 14 7
	26 12 8		5 0 0	0 19 3	72 9 4
	10 0 0				6 0 0
13 0 0	1 2 2		11 10 0	1 2 6	4 8 6
18 0 0	13 2 5		7 10 0	27 10 0	41 18 8
	10 0 10		5 0 0		87 9 9
16 15 0	4 15 5		6 6 0	4 0 0	101 0 2
38 2 0	24 15 4	19 5 0	15 0 0	10 2 11	86 13 5
2 0 0	6 0 0				5 3 4

Financial Return of Elementary Board Schools,

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in building or repairing School-houses.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	Placentia Bay	102	10	0				7	10	0	98	0	0	2	15	9
19	Burin	125	9	0	18	4	1				125	0	0	18	4	1
20	Lamaline															
21	Grand Bank	86	4	10							75	15	0	23	14	4
22	Fortune Bay	188	12	0				106	19	0	208	10	0			
23	Burgeo	157	8	10	28	16	11	46	11	4	135	0	0	27	11	8
24	LaPoile															
25	Port-au-Basque.	95	3	9				16	3	7	80	15	4	18	11	0

for the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

School rents.	Expended in School requisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	4 2 9				5 1 6
	1 7 6				87 1 0
	41 8 6			28 16 11	Nil
	5 9 6	2 18 2			3 13 4

Summary Statement of Schools.

Established by	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary Schools	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290
Do. Commercial Schools	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202
Colonial Church and School Society.....	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436
Wesleyan School Society	11	793	8	669	8	563	8	560
Church of England ...	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110
Presbyterian Church..	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45
Total...	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

No. 1.—No Return received.

2.—Correct. Since the 30th of June about £60 of the large balance on hand has been voted for school buildings and books.

3.—Correct, accompanied with a most satisfactory account in detail—the first correct account received from this District. The £2 17s. 8d., paid to Secretary, was charged and retained by the late Secretary—the present receives no salary. By the Return, it is evident the Board has the means to open another school at least.

4.—The balance from past year was then given as £95 14. 6d. The expenditure this year was £69 3s. 8d. less than the grant, so that the balance this year should be much less than stated. However, with such a large balance on hand, the teachers might have an addition of at least £5 each to their salaries, as they are below the average, and they justly deserve to be better paid. The proportion of the amount paid in teachers' salaries, to the whole grant, is far too small. Another school might be sustained.

5.—Correct. With such ample means, I think the school buildings might be in better condition and better furnished; but I am informed the Board purpose diminishing their large balance by undertaking considerable improvements.

6.—

7.—Correct.

8.—Correct.

9.—Correct.

10.—Correct. Most satisfactory full accounts of Expenditure received. From the total expenditure for books is deducted £1 0s. 9d. for books sold.

11.—Correct.

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

No. 12.—Correct. £20 of the amount paid in teachers' salaries is set down as assistance given to the teacher of the Wesleyan School. I cannot see the justice of this payment, as this school receives considerable aid besides from the Government grant, and the Board Schools in the District are so scantily supplied; also the charge of £13 for rents is rather high; it is a charge that, if possible, should be avoided.

13.—Correct. The £27 10s., incidental, was thus spent:—To Mr. Lampin, a teacher of a private school, £7 10s.; to Mrs. F. Martin, schoolmistress, £5; to Mrs. Simmonds, for teaching needle work in Mosquito School, £5; to Mr. Wm. Davis, of the Island, a bonus of £5. The remark previously made about rents, applies here—£6 has been added since last year.

14.—Correct. A large sum has been expended upon school buildings, and valuable property has been secured.

15.—Correct. The school-room at Burnt Head was purchased from the Newfoundland School Society this year. A most satisfactory account in full, of expenditure, was received.

16.—Correct. The full account of the year's expenditure has been received, together with vouchers for every amount charged—all satisfactory.

17.— * Ferryland—no return received; but I believe the whole of the small grant of £10 19s. 9d. is paid to the teacher of the Aquaforte school.

18.—Correct.

19.—Correct. A very large proportion of Grant paid to teachers.

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* The Ferryland Return has been received since writing the above—it is correct.

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

No. 20.—No Return ever received from this Board; would advise the compelling Section of the Education Act to be put in force.

21.—Correct.

22.—Correct. A creditable return—shewing a large proportion of the Grant paid to teachers.

23.—Correct. The £28 16s. 11d, incidental, was paid to the LaPoile Board.

24—No Return received.

25.—Correct.

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Shoe Cove	1859	Frederick Fricker	No return received.					
2	Exploits Burnt Island ..	1835	Andrew Pearce						
3	Moreton's Harbor.....	1842	John Pike						
4	Tizzard's Harbor	1842	G. V. Every						
5	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	50	0	0	4	0	0
6	Herring Neck East	1854	Andrew Miles	50	0	0	1	2	6
7	Herring Neck West	1856	James Pride	50	0	0	2	3	0
8	Change Islands	1856	John Jeans	46	3	0	4	0	0
9	Fogo.....	1857	Martin Stone	69	1	0	6	0	0
10	Barred Island Harbor ..	1858	Isaac Haggett	46	3	0	2	17	0
11	Cat Harbor	1860	Moses Davis				2	5	0
12	Cape Freels.....	1845	Thomas F. Parker	35	0	0	0	10	0
13	Pinchards Island	1844	John Hann	35	0	0	5	0	0
14	Flat Island	1846	Joseph Harris	35	0	0	6	0	0
15	Gooseberry Island		Charles Harris	35	0	0	6	0	0
16	Tickle Cove	1837	John Skiffington	30	0	0	0	10	7

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No of days in School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
			30																
			37																
			27																
			24																
2	66	36	102	31	46	25	55	260	38	26	38	35	27	28	18	6	4	1	
2	8	17	25	14	11		17	213	7	12	6	6	2	4	2				
2	12	11	23	12	11		23	223	7	4	12	7	6	6					
4	31	34	65	22	36	7	38	220	11	13	41	12	24	7	6	10	8		
4	30	15	45	3	25	17	40	265	5	25	15	11	23	12	7	9			
	13	19	32	12	20		25	93	10	14	8	6	4	3	2				
6	18	21	39	13	18	8	31	129	8	18	13	10	4	3	1				
6	18	15	33	10	13	10	18	233	4	10	19	10	13	10	5	4			
6	36	27	63	17	30	16	45	240	15	15	33	11	24	7	12	6	12	12	
6	25	22	47	16	25	6	30	224	5	12	30	12	19	15	9	6	13	13	
6	20	22	42	22	19	1	30		9	12	21	21		21					
4	17	13	30	17	13		20	208	18	3	9	3	8	5	3				

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	Keils	1861	Samuel Coffin	30	0	0			
18	Open Hall	1856	Joseph Wollam	30	0	0	2	4	3
19	King's Cove	1853	John Coffin	32	0	0	2	0	0
20	Newman's Cove.....	1847	Joseph Tilley	30	0	0			
21	Bonavista Central	1854	Samuel Rowsell	77	13	10	2	0	0
22	Canaille	1853	Elizabeth Robins	25	0	0			
23	Bayly's Cove	1853	Abraham Abbott	25	0	0			
24	Bird Island Cove.....	1853	William Minty	25	0	0	1	1	0
25	Little Catalina	1855	John Wagg	25	0	0	1	3	9
26	Great Catalina	1843	Miss and Mr. Netten	35	0	0	4	0	8
27	Salmon Cove	1862	Jacob Pitcher	34	12	3			
28	Trinity North Side	1848	Elizabeth Holden	34	12	3	7	10	3
29	Trouty	1843	John Gover	34	12	3			
30	New Bonaventure	1857	John Stewart	34	12	3	2	19	6
31	British Harbor.....	1854	Thomas Gawlor	30	0	0	1	11	0
32	Ireland's Eye	1854	Wm. Watton	25	0	0	1	9	6

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Schools in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
4	24	16	40	14	13	13	30		13	14	13	7	9	9	3				
4	32	22	54	11	32	11	23	217	3	24	27	2	14	8	1	2	18	6	
4	14	15	29	9	16	4	20	210	7	8	14	7	9	5		4			
6	27	12	39	17	13	9			17	12	10	10		4					
2	34	38	72	23	33	16	41	185	20	22	30	21	43	11	12	13	14	4	
3	4	16	20						15	3	2								
3	11	10	21	11	9	1			17	4									
6	10	16	26	4	22		18	222	5	10	11	6							
6	23	14	37	7	28	2	22	276	11	13	13	10	7	4	3				
4	61	33	94	13	51	30	40	228	47	19	28	39	39	57	3	10			
6	23	33	56	11	25	20	28	142	8	48									
6	38	26	64	4	52	8	50	192	6	15	43	7	28	14	13	8			
6	10	14	24	6	18		19	182	3	11	10	6	2	7		2			
6	20	11	31	8	17	6	24	231	10	11	10	4	11	1	3	11			
6	17	6	23	5	13	5	19	262	7	7	9	5	15		6	11			
6	17	7	24	7	13	4	17	266	6	12	6	2	4	5	1				

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33	Heart's Ease	1859	George Vardy	No return received.	
34	Chance Cove.....	1860			
35	New Harbor..... ...		Moses Parsons		
36	Heart's Delight		James Lever	40 0 0	
37	New Perlican.....		W. Swansborough	40 0 0	3 12 0
38	Scilly Cove	1853	Ben. Mullaw	36 0 0	4 9 7
39	Hants Harbor.....	1839	John Hussen	36 0 0	6 2 9
40	Seal Cove....	1853	Robert Balbin	36 0 0	2 4 6
41	Grates Cove.....	1840	Robert Janes	36 0 0	2 0 0
42	Bay-de-Verds	1846	Elias Piccott	35 0 0	3 12 5
43	Island Cove.....		Joseph Mahy	Imperfect returns received.	
44	Burnt Point	1861	John Curtis		
45	Northern Bay		John Curtis		
46	Ochre Pit Cove		Philip Goudy		
47	Western Bay.....		William Loder		
48	Adam's Cove		John Martin		

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
			42																
			23																
			42																
6	19	10	29	9	19	1	24		12	17				8					
6	30	30	60	27	33		30		26	8	26	29	11	14		3			
6	35	55	90	25	59	6	71	217	24	27	39	16	27	25	12	7			
6	39	35	74	17	54	3	45	208	19	20	35	30	19	11	5	4			
6	18	20	38	13	23	2	26	216	8	13	17	21	17	8	6	3			
6	55	48	103	24	46	33	45	220	32	25	46	13	20	12	1				
	16	24	40	21	17	2			21	7	12	27	6	19	2				
			92									13							
	16	11	27	10	15	2			5	13	9		1						
			29									8							
			49																
			47																
			52																

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
49	Spout Cove		Mary Howell						
50	Perry's Cove	1843	John Swain	35	0	0			
51	Otterbury.....	1846	Joseph Jetson	30	0	0			
52	Freshwater		Joseph Parsons	50	0	0			
53	Carbonear West	1853	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	4	17	6
54	Carbonear South		George Apsey	50	0	0	6	12	2
55	Mosquito	1843							
56	Bear's Cove	1843	Sarah A. Comer	36	0	0	3	18	0
57	Harbor Grace North ..	1843	James Godden	50	0	0	7	15	9
58	Harbor Grace South....	1843							
59	Bryant's Cove	1843	Thomas Stevenson	50	0	0			
60	Upper Island Cove	1856	William Martin	50	0	0	6	5	0
61	Bay Roberts West	1853	John Beasant	46	3	0	10	3	8
62	Bay Roberts East	1861	Eliza Pack	30	0	0	0	17	6
63	Coley's Point	1843	Wm. Bursell	46	3	0	11	0	0
64	Hibbs' Hole	1855	S. Killigrew	30	0	0	0	2	6

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Schools in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
			10																
6	14	20	34	14	14	6	28	210	14	8	12	12	10	8	4				
6	20	17	37	16	20	1	24	212	13	14	10	7	2	2					
	60	61	121	33	75	13	110		24	43	54	20	34	10	15	19			
3	61	46	107	13	59	35	50	204	34	20	53	40	49	24	18	14	8	11	
4	55	41	96	3	78	15	68	214	42	30	24	30	15	16	10	10			
	20	20	40	4	19	17	26	236	6	12	22	7	14	10	4	3			
5	20	18	38	18	16	4	30	234	11	10	17	18	11	20	4				
5	61	37	98	22	60	16	85	235	21	25	52	11	43	28	12	17			
	38	31	69	33	24	12			24	27	18								
3	21	19	40	8	28	4	25	236	20	2	18	11	9	6	2	1			
3	50	45	95	20	60	15	60	230	5	20	17	9	30	12	10	8	3		
4	40	37	77	22	47	8	56	218	27	14	36	11	32	13	14				
4	40	49	89	16	60	13	36	221	21	29	39	42	10	16		1	1	1	
4	66	54	120	25	75	20	80	223	24	29	57	10	37	20	24	3			
4	13	14	27	11	16		14	229	8	4	15	9	3	9	3				

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
65	The Dock	1853	D. Lacy	45	0	0	2	4	10
66	Clark's Beach	1859	Alexander Serrick	50	0	0	4	0	0
67	Burnt Head	1844	William Smith	50	0	0	3	10	0
68	Bull Cove	1844	Thomas Youden	50	0	0	1	15	0
69	Upper Gully	1852	Charles Coates	45	0	0			
70	Middle Bight	1848	Richard Parmiter	55	0	0	2	5	0
71	Long Pond	1851	Charles Saunders	45	0	0			
72	Topsail	1845	James Allen	50	0	0	2	19	6
73	Belle Isle	1841	E. Walters	40	0	0			
74	Broad Cove		Mrs. Holden						
75	Balline								
76	Torbay	1862	James Woods	36	0	0			
77	Quidi Vidi	1850	Ed. Humphrey	50	0	0	1	11	1
78	St. John's, West End	1859	Thomas Woods	120	0	0	20	0	0
79	Maggotty Cove	1843	James Ewing	80	0	0	0	5	6
80	Freshwater Bay		Miss Knight						

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
4	27	12	39	10	22	7	22	224	8	20	11	6	8	4	7				
8	24	27	51	19	17	15	40												
8	20	18	38	10	15	13	25												
8	17	19	36	12	16	8	24												
6	17	23	40	15	21	4	22	215	20	11	9	1	8	5	3		2	2	
4	36	44	80	42	28	10	45	139	12	19	49	4	19	4	5	10	8	8	
3	32	43	75	30	32	13	42		41	21	13	4	9	8	4				
3	27	18	45	6	33	6	32	224	5	18	22	3	19	6	6	7			
3	16	17	33	12	18	3	27		9	12	12		9	5			2		
			40																
			20																
	20	6	26	8	18		22	58	14	4	8	8	8	8			8		
4	24	16	40	20	15	5	22	206	16	10	14	7	11	6	6	2	6		
4	99	88	187	40	100	47	118	221	30	37	120		90	20	24	13	46	24	
3	66	21	87	23	39	25	53	229				33	16						
			13																

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
81	Ferryland	1861	Robert Temple						
82	Aquaforte	1859	Caroline Winser	10	0	0	0	10	0
83	Harbor Buffet	1847	Nelson Bailey	50	0	0	8	0	0
84	Spencer's Cove.....	1847	Thos Stephens	30	0	0			
85	Woody Island		"						
86	Oderin		No return received.						
87	Rock Harbor.....	1860	Isabella Hooper	12	10	0	10	0	0
88	Mortier Bay.....		No return received.						
89	Port-au-Bras	1859	Robert Hodder	10	0	0	1	0	0
90	Path End	1859	James Gaulton	20	0	0	10	0	0
91	Burin Bay.....	1859	Wm. Harding	17	10	0	12	10	0
92	Spoon Cove	1859	Francis Percy	15	0	0	10	0	0
93	Foot's Cove	1860	Ada Percy	15	0	0	15	0	0
94	Great Burin.....	1844	J. E. Churchill	27	10	0	8	0	0
95	Shallaway..... .	1860	S. Moulton	7	10	0	3	0	0
96	Lamaline		No return received.						

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	9	4	13	2	3	8	9		2	2	9		11	4	3		4	4	
7	2	7	9	3	6		8	180	2	4	3	2	4	3			1	1	
5	23	27	50	13	33	4	35		10	16	24	15	21	8	8	3			
	16	11	27	8	12	7	19	190	6	11	10	6	10	7	4				
	17	16	33	11	5	17	17	108	10	11	12	14	9	9	6				
			20																
	13	13	26	8	18		23		8	9	9	2	16						
			20																
	5	11	16	3	12	1													
	23	15	38	10	28		24		10	19	9		17						
5	14	16	30	14	12	4	20	222	8	10	12	5	6	9				4	
	13	19	32	18	12	2	22		2	8	12		12						
	9	11	20	2	13	5	16	226	4	8	8	3	12	9				1	
4	14	18	32	12	16	4	26	244	11	9	12	6	4	4	4	2	2		
4	10	9	19	4	11	4	14	216	3	6	10	4	3						
			25																

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
97	Fortune		Alexander McKay	37	5	0	31	0	0
98	Grand Bank.....		Henry J. Haddon	38	10	0	28	0	0
99	Garnish.....	1851	S. Bowman				2	15	0
100	Brunet	1849	G. Snelgrove	45	0	0	4	13	0
101	Sagona.....	1860	Thomas W. Bulley	40	0	0	40	0	0
102	English Harbor.....		No return received.						
103	Harbor Briton	1858	Phœbe Chapman	15	0	0			
104	Grole.....		No return received.						
105	Hermitage Cove		"						
106	Push Through.....		"						
107	Burgeo.....	1844	Rev. J. Cunningham						
108	Hunt's Island..	1851	Sarah Crew	20	0	0			
109	Upper Burgeo	1858	S. McDonald	40	0	0			
110	Plant		No return received.						
111	Petites		George Robinson	20	0	0	23	0	0
112	Burnt Island.....	1858	Fred. Tweedell	34	12	3	18	0	0
113	Channel.....	1855	John Jordan	46	3	1	26	0	0

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Schools in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
6	39	50	89	30	46	13	74	262	17	16	56	12	28	12	6	4	1	1	
6	38	30	68	39	25	4	60	234	20	14	34	14	15	10	10	4	4	3	
	24	16	40	29	10	1	10	193	10	16	14	10		14					
	10	16	26	9	16	1	22	269	4	7	15	11	9	7	5	1	5		
4	33	25	58	22	25	11	34	239	19	20	19	21	11	13					
			30																
2	11	7	18	2	11	5	11	251	4	5	9	4	7	6	2	1			
			31																
			14																
			29																
	78	56	134					320	39	28	67	18	25	14	16	13	36	36	
6	19	13	32					300	10	12	10	5	6	6					
6	23	30	53						12	20	21	10	10	20					
			30																
	31	2	52	20	29	3	43	295	10	17	25	30	20	20	2	2	11	4	
6	11	9	20	6	9	5	14	259	5	4	11	7	6	3	4	3			
6	33	20	53	15	33	5	32	239	20	12	21	4	8	4	4	4			

Return of Protestant Commercial Board Schools in

Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Fees collected.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bonavista		Samuel Rowsell	57 13 10	2 0 0
Broad Cove		Alexander McKay	57 13 10	No return
Brigus	1853	William Green	57 13 10	22 15 0
Burin (Wesleyan)		Mr. Haddock	23 1 6	

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS.

The Grants to other localities where no schools are in operation are thus accounted for :—Muddy Hole Grant is unexpended, and is being reserved for building purposes. Twillingate Grant has been appropriated to building an excellent school-room; four years' grant, at least, has been thus absorbed. Trinity Grant does not appear to be required at present for a Commercial

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
3	34	38	72	23	23	16	41	185	20	22	30	21	43	11	12	13	14	4	
			118																
6	30		30	1	20	9	24	219	1	2	27	3	27	12	13	4	8	9	
	26	28	54				37	230	14	14	30	14	20	14	14	4	12	12	

School, and I believe it is proposed to hand it over to the Elementary Board. Burin Episcopalian Grant is unexpended: I am not aware what is proposed to be done with it. I have learned that the Grant to Harbor Briton, not being required for a Commercial School, is handed over to the Elementary Board. The Grant to Burgeo and LaPoile is divided amongst the Elementary Boards in the District.

Return of Episcopalian and Presbyterian Schools in

Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
St. John's (Presbyterian)		James N. Neilson	46	3	0	90	0	0
Cod Roy (Episcopalian)	1860	Joseph Galpin				40	0	0
Pouch Cove (Episcopalian)	1855	John J. Vile	30	0	0	8	0	0

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
6	35	10	45	6	23	16	40	222	4	4	37		42	11	22	12	45	35	
6	21	18	39	6	24	9	29	243	11	15	13	5	9	7					
	40	31	71	24	33	14	53	234	20	14	37	41	18	28	17	14	8	8	

Return of Colonial and Continental Church Society's Year 1862.

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Average Age.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
	St. John's—						
1	Central—Boys.....	Mr. Major	118		118	74	9.4
2	" Girls	Mrs. Burke		79	79	44	11
3	" Infants.....	Miss Anderson	67	48	115	60	5
4	St. John's South-side ..	Mr. & Mrs. Crosby..	42	38	80	40	9
5	Belloram	Rev. J. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall	24	26	50	46	7½
6	Port-de-Grave	Mr. & Mrs. Maddock and Miss Collier ..	82	71	153	87	7½
7	Harbor Grace	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	74	78	152	106	8½
8	Spaniard's Bay.....	Mr. and Mrs. Earle..	72	53	125	69	8
9	Brigus	Mr. and Mrs. Mills ..	76	81	157	81	8
10	Bareneed	Mr. G. Payne	57	43	100	75	7½
11	Salmon Cove	Mr. Kelligrew	35	40	75	24	8
12	Bishop's Cove	Mr. Dobie	27	35	62	52	9
13	Heart's Content	Mr. Thompson	54	62	116	62	8
14	Torbay	Miss Anderson	17	11	28	19	8½

Schools in Newfoundland in operation during the

Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.							
Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narrative.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Dictation on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Practice.	Reduction.	Division.	Subtraction.	Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
80	38			83	21	30	88	9	5	7	38	59	30	55	30
43	25	11		45	7	42	37		10	16	11	11	43	43	
22	20	28	45				70					22			
43	12	9	16	21	5	9	45		5		20	18	9	9	
38	5	7		28	21	28	10		5	6	6	8	4	10	
92	20	29	21	77	25	21	112	4	13	6	24	44	12	4	2
79	48	14	11	68		43	109	6	7	30	29	41	28	56	
56	16	24	29	26	4	14	34		2	14	6	22			
73	39	33	12	53		45	86		5	15	11	28	5	5	
49	18	17	16	25	6	25	23		5	6	12	9	2	5	
21	25	16	13	15		4	30			8	7	8			
32	10	11	9	21	4	15	42		5	15	3	2			
47	32	21	16	28	14	30	20	2	8	12	11	15	1	9	
9	7	9	3	5	2	4	24			5	3	4			

Return of Colonial and Continental Church Society's Year 1862.

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Average Age.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
15	Swayne's Island	Mr. E. Bishop	20	18	38	30	7
16	Salvage.....	Mr. and Mrs. Thurman	30	21	51	45	7½
17	English Harbor	Mr. Moore	25	25	50	32	8
18	Trinity.....	Mr. Collis and Miss Lockyer	63	40	103	50	10
19	Greenspond	Mr. Edwards	142	126	268	130	7
20	Portugal Cove	Mr. Ward	48	52	100	53	8
21	Bonavista	Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence	117	110	227	74	8
22	Fogo	Mrs. Plomer	13	17	30	25	6
23	Twillingate	H. Wills & Miss Wills	36	38	74	30	8
24	Petty Harbor	Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.	38	41	79	52	8
			1277	1153	2436	1360	8

Schools in Newfoundland in operation during the

Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.							
Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narrative.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Dictation on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Practice.	Reduction.	Division.	Subtraction.	Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
14	10	7	7	8	6	8	8		2	3	5	3			
18	20	11	2	9	2	18	31		4	17	6	6		18	
21	13	10	6	17		8	19		4	7	6	8			
63	11	6	23	50	13	46	25	4	10	14	13	10	1	4	
34	64	70	100	18	10	12	40		1	5	8	6			
35	18	32	15	30	8	18	67	3	7	8	12	9	11	35	
84	39	53	51	56	31	24	46	1	6	17	24	21	3	6	
6	6	7	11	8			20					9			
26	14	22	12	18	5	17	10	1	4	7	13	10			
43	15	11	10	15	4	15	42		7	7	4	6			
1028	525	449	428	724	188	476	1038	30	115	225	272	379	149	259	32

Return of Wesleyan School Society's Day-Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Salary from W. Society.	Amount of Auxiliary Grant from Boards or Government.	Amount of Fees collected.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Old Perlican	1843	Wm. Christian	25 0 0	23 1 6	12 0 0
2	Black Head		John Curtis	50 0 0		6 2 9
3	Sound Island	1847	Charles Downs		18 0 0	8 0 0
4	Pouch Cove		Joseph Baggs	10 0 0	55 16 8	3 7 0
5	Cupids		Thos. E. Shenstone	7 10 0	25 18 0	3 5 6
6	Flat Islands					
7	Port-de-Grave		S. Pelley			

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1862.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
	50	62	112	36	60	16	70	233	28	14	70	30	40	18	10	7	2	6	2
	32	27	59				43		11	20	28	6	10	11	5	3			
	22	18	40	10	27	3	20		11	13	16	4	20	6	8	3			
6	25	26	52	13	21	18	30	200	15	4	33	16	20	14	3	5	5	5	
4	40	50	90	25	32	33	80	141	23	40	27	20	40	15	7	3	12	12	
			50																
			63								20								

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS.

I have not included the Wesleyan School at Carbonear, it being no longer Elementary in character. The Elementary School was closed last spring, and what might be termed a Grammar School was commenced about the same time, under the management of a highly competent teacher, the fees being about £4 per annum for each scholar. There were 20 pupils of advanced age present when I visited the school, evidently receiving much attention. However desirable it may be to have a superior school in connexion with the Wesleyan Church at Carbonear, it is still more necessary to have a good Elementary School in operation there, and I hope the latter will not be sacrificed to support the former. If the Government grant in aid is given to support the Grammar School, it may be questioned whether it is strictly a legal act, as the grant is doubtless for common school purposes.

No. 34.

Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools, for the year 1862.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In presenting my fifth Report of the Catholic Schools of the Island, it affords me much pleasure in being able to state that, on my visitation of these Schools the past summer, I found the majority of them fairly conducted, while a small per centage of this majority were very efficiently so. The attendance, also, as compared with past years, was an average one on the whole; but in a few districts, there has been an increase, not only as to the numbers on the books, but also with respect to the amount of pupils I found attending. I had also the satisfaction of seeing some efficient Teachers added to our corps. But the greatest improvement effected the past year, was in the larger amount of books and stationery supplied to the schools as compared with former years. The cause of this increased supply arose from the fact of the £100, voted by the 21st Section of the Education Act, being equitably divided among the several districts, according to population; and as the majority of the Boards appropriated their portions to supplement the usual amount set aside for the purchase of books, maps, &c., &c, a larger supply of these requisites has been secured to the Schools than in any former years. And although the amount supplied falls very far short of the requirements of these schools, it has been quite sufficient to prove—if indeed proof were necessary—by the very marked improvement observable in those Schools that had their supply of books, for even a short time previous to my visit, what may fairly be expected when a regular supply of these requisites is secured to the Schools.

The Chairmen of the following Boards commissioned me to purchase books, maps, &c., for their Schools during the past summer: Burin, Placentia West, St. Mary's, Harbour Main, Brigus, Bonavista, Bay Bulls and Ferryland. And in executing these com-

missions, I experienced the usual amount of difficulty and delay in endeavoring to procure these books, &c., &c , in St. John's.

Knowing the great inconvenience that Teachers are subject to, from their Schools not being supplied with printed cards, I have had printed and distributed 50 sets, which will enable the teachers to teach the young children in class ; and as each set commences with the alphabet, and goes on progressively up to easy reading, it will render it unnecessary for those young children to be supplied with books, which they are sure to tear and destroy before they are long in their possession. I intend procuring a further supply next year, so that all the School may be supplied with them.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

As the chief defect in our Schools was the absence of any system in the mode of teaching practised by the majority of the Teachers, His Excellency, with the view of removing this defect, gave the following directions in the letter of instructions which I had the honor of receiving, previous to my commencing my inspection the past summer :—

"SIR,—As the season is now fully arrived for your visiting the extern settlements, in the discharge of your duties as Roman Catholic Inspector of Schools, I am directed by the Governor to request you will, at once proceed to the performance of the work in question ; and in doing so, he would authorize you, as he has already done the Protestant Inspector of Schools, to give, where you may deem it desirable so to do, (and with the consent of the Local Boards,) such time to any Schools as may be, in your opinion, sufficient to initiate the Masters into a better system of instruction, and of management therein. This will, in all probability, prevent your reaching the full extent of your limits ; and you will therefore exercise your discretion how far you can, consistently with your instructions, proceed north and west, taking care, however, not to shorten your distance more than you can avoid, &c."

Agreeably to this permission, I proceeded no farther north than Bonavista, nor west than Burin, visiting within these points, 70 Schools ; and in each of these Schools—with the exception of about half-a-dozen—I showed the Teacher a method of teaching

by classes, according to the system of Lancaster, putting the pupils present through a course of instruction in spelling, reading, arithmatic, grammar, &c., &c., for a period sufficiently long to enable the teachers to have a knowledge of the system. I also visited a portion of the Schools in the Districts of St. John's, Harbor Main, and Brigus, a second time, to see if the system were carried out, and I am happy to say I found it carried out as correctly as the means possessed by each Teacher permitted him to do so. For, of course, it is only when the Schools are provided with every necessary for teaching, that this, or any other system can be effectively carried out. The cause of the six schools not being included in the above course of instructions arose, either from the very small number attending the School, or from the Teacher being so throughly unfit for his position, that the expectation of carrying out any system, through him, would be hopeless.

PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE YEAR 1860.

In the year 1860 I gave a statistical statement of the number and progress of the pupils attending the 90 schools then in operation. I have this year been furnished with Returns from a similar number of Schools, from which it will be seen, that, on the whole, there is not much variation between the two years, with respect to the number of pupils attending, or their advancement in the branches taught in the Schools.

Years.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
				Spelling and reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
1862	90	4801	2957	2199	1061	1327	1390	223	213
1860	90	4639	3195	2401	799	1143	1157	145	141
Decrease		162	238	202	262	184	233	78	72

Yet, when the Districts are taken separately, or the aggregate statistics of the six following Districts are taken together, an improvement will be found to have taken place in these Districts of a very encouraging character, and also highly suggestive as to the cause of this improvement.

Districts.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
			Spelling and reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
Fortune Bay and Burin	436	258	176	111	107	157	37	37
Placentia West	230	180	115	45	40	65	12	12
Harbor Main	537	402	230	106	69	86	20	24
Harbor Grace	433	250	155	138	277	188	46	53
Bonavista and Trinity	163	99	63	42	50	65	3	3
Ferryland	300	234	214	78	96	103	8	11
	2159	1423	953	520	639	664	126	140
Compared with the same districts for the year 1860	1633	1097	749	257	309	281	49	44
Increase	526	326	204	263	330	383	77	96

Shewing the progress made in each of these Districts for the past two years.

Districts.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
			Spelling and reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
Fortune Bay and Burin	124	19	30	71	50	114	29	29
Placentia West	40	22	23	23	35	59	10	10
Harbor Main	209	197	94	40	25	41	18	18
Harbor Grace	152	96	3	91	172	96	12	32
Bonavista and Trinity	7	14	12	26	30	41	2	2
Ferryland	8	6	42	12	18	32	6	5
Increase since 1860	533	340	204	263	330	383	77	96
Decrease	7	14						
	526	326						

I have joined Burin and Fortune Bay, as I find they were so in the Return for the year 1860 ; but the improvement that has taken place may fairly be all placed—or nearly so—to the credit of the Burin District.

In five of the above Districts, the Boards have, for the past two years, made some endeavors to procure for their Schools even a moderate supply of books and stationery. In the other District, namely, Harbor Grace, I have found the Schools tolerably well supplied—at least, comparatively speaking—although I am not

aware of the Board having made, as yet, any appropriation for that purpose.

But the fact of the only improvement that can be shown to have taken place for the past two years, is in these Districts that had the advantage of a very moderate supply of books, &c., proves pretty plainly what it is we now lack to make our Schools what they ought to be.

There are two other Districts, where the Boards have made the same creditable exertions to supply the Schools with books, &c.; but the Returns from which do not exhibit any progress when compared with those for 1860· These are Brigus and Bay Bulls; but the fact of the Convent School at Brigus being established since the year 1860, the Returns from the Board Schools this year are necessarily decreased by the number of females attending the Convent Schools. The same excuse, to some extent, might be fairly pleaded for the Board Schools of the Bay Bulls District not showing any improvement, from the number of females that have left these Schools to attend the Convent School at Witless Bay.

In the remaining District—with the exception of St. John's—the Returns show very little alteration in the present state of their Schools as compared with their condition in the year 1860. In the District of St. John's there are 23 Schools established, all of which were in operation the past year. I have been furnished with returns from 21 of these Schools. In the year 1860 Returns from a similar number of Schools were given, and a comparison of the Returns for the two years will show a great falling off in the attendance and progress of the children in this District.

Years.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
				Spelling and reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
1860	21	1524	1155	807	273	467	452	50	49
1862	21	1160	687	543	218	306	321	45	47
Decrease		364	468	264	55	161	131	5	2

In each of my two last Reports, I called attention to the very great deficiency of books and stationery in the majority of the Schools in the St. John's District, describing them as being more deficient in these particulars than in any similar number of Schools in the Extern Districts. Now, although it would not probably be correct to ascribe the falling off these two Returns exhibit, solely to the want of the books and stationery, I feel quite satisfied that it had no small share in producing it.

As, however, the Government are about taking the necessary steps to establish a Protestant and Catholic Depository, or Book Store, the difficulty that at present exists to procure these books, will be removed, and consequently the excuse that might fairly be brought forward now for neglecting this all-important matter, can no longer be pleaded.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARDS.

A paragraph in my Instructions directed my inquiries to the present formation of the Education boards, to see that their numbers were complete, and if deficient, to inform the Government thereof, &c., &c.

Upon inquiry, I could not discover, from the Chairmen, that any of the Boards required to be filled up. But, in point of fact, it is matter of very little consequence to fully half the Catholic Boards,

whether their numbers are completed or not, as they have never met since the year 1858, when the present Education Act came into operation. The Districts where the Boards do regularly meet each year, are—as far as I could ascertain—Harbor Grace, Brigus, Harbor Main, St. Mary's, Trepassey, Little Placentia and St. John's.

Now, the neglect on the part of the Chairmen in not calling their Boards together once each year, agreeably to the provisions of the Act, is highly improper, as casting a slur on the other members of the Board, who, having accepted the position, been duly Gazetted, and having received their commissions, find themselves passed over, and never consulted upon a single matter connected with Education in their District, during, probably, the whole time that they occupy the position.

But, besides the absurdity of appointing persons to form these Boards, and then having their existence ignored altogether, there is great reason to fear that this course of procedure tends to injure the cause of Education itself, as it unfortunately happens that a feeling of suspicion is engendered in the minds of the Members of the Boards so slighted; and they imagine that there must be something to conceal, either in the management of the Schools, or in the appropriation of some imaginary funds which they are sure to fancy remains in the hands of the Chairman; and as they freely communicate these suspicions to their neighbors—the parents, in fact, of the children attending the schools—the cause of Education must necessarily suffer.

For it does not matter how untruthful all these suspicions are, and how completely they are set aside by the annual Returns furnished by the Chairmen, as well as the publicity given by the Inspector's Reports to all other matters touching the management of the schools, the Reports, as a general rule, never meet the eyes of these parties, they continue to labor under the false impression that have taken possession of their minds; and thus, instead of being promoters of Education, which, from their position as Members of Boards, one would naturally expect from them, they are made—by this unwise exclusion from all participation in the management of the schools—the very reverse. Now, as all this can be easily avoided by the annual meeting of the Boards, I trust I have stated sufficient to induce the Rev. Chairmen, who have hitherto neglect-

ed it, to comply with the legal obligation of having their Boards meet once each year.

I intended to have given, this year, some statistics connected with the schools, in addition to those supplied by the School Returns, and had taken notes to enable me to do so, but my note book was lost in the *Blue Jacket,* as I was unfortunately a passenger on board of her when the melancholy occurrence of her being burned, on her passage from Portugal Cove to Brigus, took place ; I must therefore postpone, for the present, these statistics, as I could not, from memory, pretend to give a statement accurately that was based on figures. But I have no such difficulty with respect to my Report of the general character of the schools, as I found them on my inspection.

In conclusion, I have only further to state, that the school fees have fallen off this year to the amount of £60 from what they were last year, the District of St. John's alone shewing a decrease of £29.

With these remarks, I beg leave respectfully to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

REPORT.

District of Burin and Fortune Bay.

There were six schools in operation the past year; of the eight established in the District of Burin, four of which are conducted by females, and all progressing favorably, I found the four I visited, namely—Burin, Beau Bois, Fox Cove and Oderin, well attended, and the children were pretty fairly supplied with books and stationery. In fact, the Burin Board was one of the first that set aside a portion of its funds to provide books and stationery for the schools under its charge, and the creditable improvement which the School returns shew that has been made during the past two years, and which the inspection of these schools enables me to verify, proves how wisely that money was spent. The Burin Commercial School is well conducted by its present Teacher, Mr. O'Donnell. Fox Cove and Beau Bois Schools continue in charge of the two female Teachers, Miss Ward and Miss Walsh, whose attention to their pupils, and success in forwarding their studies, I have made mention of in previous Reports.

The only alterations that have taken place in the Burin District since my previous visit are—the Teacher of the Spanish Room School has been transferred to the Oderin School, and the former one closed in consequence, as the Revd. Chairman informed me, of the inhabitants not fulfilling their promise of having the school-house finished last Spring. Since I visited the District, I have been informed that the school-house is now completed at Spanish Room. The Oderin school has largely benefitted by the change, as Miss Brien, who has charge of that school, is a very excellent teacher, as the improved condition of the school in every thing testified. The Lamaline school is closed, and will continue so until a school-house is erected there, when a trained Teacher from the Presentation Convent, St. John's, will take charge of it. The remaining two schools of this District, namely, St. Lawrence and Lawn, I did not visit. I have always found them, however, on previous visits, to be well conducted.

There are at present two schools in operation in the District of Fortune Bay, one at Great Jervois, and the other at St. Jacques

The latter was established October, 1861. The Harbor Breton school is closed, as only two schools can be sustained from the small amount received by this District for educational purposes, namely, £56 10s. And as the resident Clergyman, the Revd. R. Brennan states, in transmitting me the account of the expenditure of that small sum, that were it not for a balance remaining on his hands from former years he would be unable to sustain even these two. And he further states, that to meet the requirements of the Catholic population of that District, would require at least five schools, and he suggests that the appropriations for educational purposes for Fortune Bay, ought not to be made according to the strict guage of population, inasmuch as the inhabitants of that District receive in any other way so little from Government, particularly in the matter of poor relief.

District of Placentia West.

I found the schools in this District progressing favorable. Two trained female Teachers from the Presentation Convent, St. John's, had charge of two of the schools, namely, Presque and Merasheen, and were conducting them very satisfactorily. The school at Paradise continues in charge of Miss Power, who leaves nothing to be desired in her management of the school, the progress of her pupils showing her successful tuition. The school at St. Kyran's is also fairly conducted by its present Teacher, Master Sullivan.

Three of these schools, namely, Paradise, Merasheen and Presque, have a good attendance of pupils, the St. Kyran's and Anne's Cove Schools, a more limited one. The latter school, the Chairman, the Rev. James Walsh, informed me would be closed until such time as the inhabitants would erect a school-house. This is a very necessary move on the part of the Chairman, as the miserable shed where the school was held was totally unfit for such a purpose.

The school-house at Presque is not yet completely finished. The St. Kyran's and Merasheen school-houses also require some repairs; and all three require school furniture. As the Board, however, has now sufficient funds, there being, by the Rev. Chairman's Return a balance of £80 on hands the 1st of July last, I look forward to see all these improvements effected on my next visiting these schools. All these schools were moderately supplied

with books; and since I visited them I sent a further supply of some books that I saw they most required, together with some stationery.

Districts of Great and Little Placentia.

There is so little change in the schools of the Little Placentia District, and consequently so few remarks to make respecting them, that I connected the two Districts together. The three schools in the Little Placentia District continue to be conducted by the same teachers that had charge of them last year. The school at Little Placentia is fairly conducted, but I was sorry to find that there was no Register kept, and was very much surprised when the Teacher stated, in the presence of the Chairman, that he had the permission of the Board to discontinue keeping it. The Red Island School was not in operation, as the Teacher was availing himself of his vacation, for the purpose of fishing. The Teacher of the Fox Harbor school, notwithstanding his age and incompetency, is still retained, the Board being unwilling to deprive him of the situation he has held so long, and without which now he would be unable to support himself. This is one of a few similar cases that we had to contend with from the commencement.

There are at present but two other Teachers, whose services are retained for reasons somewhat similar to those that here influenced the Little Placentia Board.

The only change that has taken place in the Schools of the Great Placentia District, is in the Commercial School, which is now conducted by Mr. Curtis, formerly Teacher of the Salmonier School. The late Teacher, Mr. Rielly, became last fall a candidate for the representation of the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, with the understanding, as he and his friends state, of being permitted to re-take charge of the School if he failed in being returned. The Chairman, the Rev. E. Condon, I understand, denies that any such promise was given him. But if it were not the intention of the Chairman to permit him to re-occupy his former position as Teacher, it was most injudicious to permit him to retain the key of the school-house, which must have led him and his friends to think that the situation was still open for him, and which ultimately resulted in some very discreditable scenes on

the occasion of the present Teacher taking possession of the school. I was happy to find, however, that the school was very well attended, in fact a very large attendance, and that all unpleasant feelings had apparently subsided The only drawback to this was, that all the books belonging to the School—and it was always well supplied—were removed from the School by the late Teacher; and this is another unfortunate result of the key of the School-house being permitted to remain in his possession, and will necessitate an outlay to re-supply the School with books, which the other three School-houses in the District would be so much benefitted by having expended on them.

The School at the North-East Arm was closed, as the Teacher was taking his vacation—which was eight weeks. There has been nothing done to the School-house since my former Report; and the Teacher, whom I saw, made the usual complaint of the destitute condition of the School, with respect to books and stationery. The other two Schools I did not visit, but their character, of course, remains unchanged since last year's report; and at present I do not feel much hope of any great improvement taking place in them.

On my visiting this District last summer, I applied, as usual, to the Rev. E. Condon, as Chairman, to furnish me with an account of the expenditure of the money granted to this District for educational purposes for the past year, and not having a printed form with me, I drew out one, leaving those columns—under the heading of which I knew there was no expenditure by the Board of Placentia—out of the form, I enclosed it to the Rev. Chairman, with a request that he would fill it up at his earliest convenience, I received a verbal message from him, stating that he was unable to fill it up in consequence of the altered form—the only alteration being what I have stated—and as no explanation that I could give his messenger—the present Teacher of the Commercial School—would enlighten the Rev. gentleman as to what was meant by the "Ordinary appropriation for the District," and as he persisted in stating that he could see no difference between the "Balance on hand," and the "Balance from last year," I was compelled to leave without the return; and on my arrival in St. John's placed the matter in the hands of the Government, who at once communicated with the Rev. gentleman, enclosing him a printed form,

which was promptly returned, filled up and signed by the Rev. E. Condon, as Chairman; all the difficulties which he stated prevented him from filling it up for me having, I presume, in the mean time vanished.

Accompanying this Return, however, was a communication to the Acting Colonial Secretary, of which I was furnished with a copy, and from which I give the following extract:—"As Mr. Kelly made a strange Report last year, of this District, he not only distorted some of the facts which I gave written down, but he states a positive untruth in the 17th page, viz. :—that I stated there was a sum of £27 of a balance on hand, as I made no such statement either in words or writing." On receiving the copy of this letter, I at once placed before the Acting Colonial Secretary the original Returns I received from the Rev. E. Condon for the years 1860 and 1861, filled up in his own handwriting, and compared them with the printed Reports, to show that they were true copies of those furnished me. *These Returns I still hold in my possession,* and I now republish them:

Years.	Ordinary appropriations for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in repairing or building School-houses.	School rents.	Expended in School requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secretary of Board.	Balance on hand.
1860	£140 0 0 Total amount received per annum.	I know no such grant.	Nil.	£138 0 0	No account kept this year.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil.
1861	£138 0 0		£8 0 0	138 0 0	Nil for 1860	Nil.	Nil. 1860		Nil.	£29 11 7*

(Signed) E. CONDON,

Chairman.

* This is the amount stated, both in the Return furnished and in the Report, and not £27.

I now quote my remarks on last year's Return, to show whether they were untruthful, or in any way distorted the statement furnished me.

"This Return is incorrect. The whole amount received in this District, as I stated last year in correcting the Return then furnished, is £146 Currency. The Chairman states, he knows no such grant as a special one for his District. He will see, by the Education Act, that the sum of £40 Sterling is specially voted to support a Commercial School in Great Placentia.

"In last year's Return the balance on hands was stated to be nil, and yet a balance of £8 is now given as remaining on hands from last year. This year a balance of £29 11s. 7d is stated to be on hands, and although I cannot see, from the statement given, how this balance arises, I am pleased that so much is available to the Board to make some of the many improvements required in their schools."

I now give the Return which the Rev. Chairman forwarded to the Acting Colonial Secretary for the present year ; and considering the peculiar circumstances under which it was given, one would suppose that it would be free from the inconsistencies of former Returns, and yet it will be seen that it is impossible to say, from this Return, whether there was a balance on hand or not, on the 1st of July ; or if there were a balance, what the amount of that balance was.

Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in building or repairing School-houses.	School Rent.	Expended in School requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secretary of Board.	Balance on hands.
£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.			£ s. d.
146 0 0	40 0	9 10	120 0	19 14		12 0			44 0 0
	Stg.	Cy.	Cy.	Cy.		Cy.			
The total yearly receipts from the Government.									'This is total amount on hands, and includes the balance of the reserved fund as well as the current quarter's salaries of the Teachers.

Under the heading of the "balance on hands," the Rev. gentleman states that "£44 is the total amount on hands, and includes the balance of the reserved fund," What is the reserved fund, and what is the amount of that balance? And he further states, "as well as the current quarter's salaries of the Teachers." Which current quarter's salaries? Is it the quarter's salaries ending the 30th June, the date up to which all these Returns are made, and which would reduce the £44 by the amount due the Teachers? or is it the quarter's salaries that would be due the end of the month (September) in which he sent this Return, and which would not lessen the amount at all, as it would belong to the next year's transactions?

It is very much to be regretted that the Rev. Chairman of this District cannot keep the account of the school-money intrusted to his keeping, in such a manner as would enable him to give a Re-

turn of its expenditure in the same plain and intelligible manner that the Chairman of the other Catholic Boards do.

District of St. Mary's.

There is no improvement in the Schools in this District, and as the Board seems determined to continue the same mode of expenditure of their grant, which I had reason to find fault with last year, I am precluded from the hope of seeing the schools of this district improve or altered in the slightest degree from the miserable position they are in at present.

In Salmonier there was one school in operation the past year, but I can hardly say that there was a school-house there, the house where the school was held scarcely deserving the name. There was no school at the north-side, neither is there a school-house erected there, although in no part of the Island is it easier to getmaterial to erect a school-house than in Salmonier, where the material is growing almost at the very doors of the inhabitants. But if I am correctly informed the inhabitants only require some assistance from the Board to secure their erection in a short time. At the river-head of St. Mary's a house that was purchased by the Board is used as a school house, but it is wanting in every article of school furniture. The school was closed when I called, as the Teacher was at the fishery, and I was informed he is absent the greater part of the summer.

In St. Mary's Harbor the state of education may be fairly inferred from the fact of the register showing an average attendance of only 16 boys to the Commercial School there, and that with a population of 700 inhabitants; and of the entire number attending, only three are stated to be writing on paper, and four as far as the Rule of Three.

It will be seen that in my last Report I found fault with the manner in which the Board expended their education grant, makingno appropriation for building, or assisting the inhabitants in building, the school-houses that are so much needed, and pointing out to them that so long as that mode of expenditure was followed they would be in no better position ten years hence than they were then The following appropriations, made by the Board at their meeting last July, of which I have been furnished with a copy, will

show how little disposed the Board seem to be to carry out my suggestions :—

Convent School	£15	0	0
Supplementary Commercial School ..	5	0	0
Salmonier, North Side	25	0	0
" South Side	14	0	0
John's Pond	10	0	0
Point La Hayes	5	0	0
River Head St. Mary's	20	0	0
Holyrood	25	0	0
North Harbor	5	0	0
Books and Stationery for Schools ..	4	0	0
	£128	0	0

This comprises every shilling of funds that will be at the disposal of the Board for the ensuing year, and of course all hope that the smallest improvement will be made, either in erecting or repairing school-houses or providing them with school furniture, during that time must be given up, and under these circumstances it would be perfectly useless for me to offer any further suggestions until such time as I see the Board is disposed to carry out those I have already given.

District of Harbor Main.

There were seven schools in operation during the past year in this district. I visited these schools twice during the past summer, and on each visit I found a very large attendance of children in all the schools, fully equal to the average attendance given in the School Returns, and which would give an average daily attendance for each school of nearly 60 pupils. All these schools, with one exception, are very well conducted. The Holyrood school is at present in charge of a Mr. Vetch, a young man who spent some time in the Training School in St. John's, and who is conducting the school very creditably. Chapel's Cove school continues in the charge of Mr. Lawler, and is the exception alluded to, but his services are only retained until such time as the young man at present in the Training School will be capable of taking charge of it.

Harbor Main and Salmon Cove schools are both progressing favorably under the management of Messrs. Kennedy and Walsh. The Cat's Cove school is also very well conducted by its present teacher, Mr. Woodford, who succeeds the late teacher, Mr. Conway, whose demise I am sorry to have to record.

The teacher who had charge of the Beacon Cove school has been very properly removed from the situation, as he was totally unfit for it, and the school has been given in charge to a Miss Donnelly, who is conducting it most efficiently, and has made a great improvement in it since she has taken charge. The remaining school, the one at the north side of Holyrood, and intended chiefly as a female school, was conducted by Miss Walsh, at the time I visited it, but I understand that Miss Walsh has since then left, and the school is for the present closed ; but it is intended by the Board to have a school-house very shortly erected here, and also one at the south-side of Holyrood, and the teachers intended for these two schools, two females, are at present in training to qualify themselves for the position. When these two schools are in operation the educational requirements of this District will be very fairly supplied. All these schools were pretty well supplied with books and stationery.

District of Brigus.

There is not much alteration in the Schools of this District since my last Report. They are, with one exception, well conducted, and going on very favorably. I have already accounted for this District not being among the number of those that I have given as exhibiting, from the School Returns, evidences of improvement during the past two years, in consequence of the number of females who have left the schools in the neighbourhood of Brigus to attend the Convent School. I find also that some of the schools in this District have just now a larger attendance of pupils than they had at the time the Returns were furnished.

The Teacher of the Turk's Gut school has resigned, being unable, from his age and infirmities, to fill the situation any longer. This has relieved the Board from the unpleasantness of dismissing him, and which, from their unwillingness to do, has prevented the appointment of a more competent person this some time back. A

person has been employed to take charge of it for the winter, after which a permanent appointment will be made. The School at Brigus has been removed from the old school-house to the vestry of the Chapel, which has been provided with a stove, and will make a comfortable school-room until such time as the new school-house is erected. The school has now a daily attendance of from 25 to 30 pupils, and is most efficiently conducted by Mr. Power.

The School at Cupids, the exception mentioned, does not exhibit any improvement, nor do I look for any while the present teacher has charge. The other two schools are very well conducted, and well attended, namely, Northern Gut and Bay Roberts schools. The latter school continues in charge of the same teacher, Mr. Keefe, and is progressing favorably under his care. The Northern Gut School is at present conducted by Mr. Kennedy, who had charge of the Spaniard's Bay School for some time. As I have more than once in previous Reports mentioned Mr. Kenny's exertions as a teacher in a favorable manner, I am happy in being able to repeat my satisfaction at the manner in which he conducts the school at Northern Gut, which is very much improved since he took charge of it. A frame of a school-house has been procured by the Chairman, the Rev. E. O'Keefe, for Bay Roberts; it is to be erected this winter, and I feel satisfied will be completed as speedily as the funds at his disposal will permit him.

The school at Colliers is placed in an anomalous position at present; it is nominally under the Brigus Board, who continues to draw the Teacher's salary and pay him, but as Colliers has been lately joined to the parish of Harbor Main, the school is in reality under the direction of the Board of that District. The school is pretty fairly conducted at present.

District of Harbor Grace.

All the schools in this District are working well. The Spaniard's Bay School is at present conducted by the teacher who last year had charge of the Low Point School in the Bay-de-Verd District. He is a good teacher, and only requires a little more supervision than he was subjected to in his former position to make him an efficient one. The Island Cove School, though elementary in its course of instruction, is nevertheless doing its work pretty fairly,

as the teacher is attentive, and most anxious to impart all that he is capable of teaching to his pupils. The School at Feather Point is fairly conducted, and the school-room is now supplied with desks and forms, as well as a very fine stove. These three schools require a supply of reading books very badly. The school at Riverhead of Harbor Grace, as well as the St. Patrick School, continues to be most efficiently conducted, though not so regularly attended as one would fancy they ought to be, considering the many advantages the pupils attending these two schools enjoy. The school-house at Mosquitto has been repaired, and is now a very comfortable one; I found the school with a fair attendance of pupils, and conducted with tolerable success by its present teacher, whom I believe to be attentive, and I could see most anxious to give satisfaction.

In each of the localities of this District, where schools are established, there is now a good comfortable school-house, all of them well finished, and at present in a thorough good state of repair, and provided with the necessary amount of school furniture. This creditable state of things must be gratifying to his Lordship, Dr. Dalton, whose great anxiety to accomplish these improvements, led him to expend a large sum the past years over the amount placed at his disposal from the school funds of the District.

District of Carbonear and Bay-de-Verd.

There is no alteration in the two schools in Carbonear since my previous Report of them, either in the number of pupils attending or the management of the schools. Mr. Mackey continues to conduct his school very fairly, considering the difficulties which, I am sorry to say, he still labors under, of the want of books and other requisites necessary for such a school as he has charge of. The Crocker's Cove School continues under the management of Miss Brandsfield, who conducts it with a moderate share of success. The school has the same limited number of pupils attending during the summer as stated in former Reports.

As there were four schools closed in the Bay-de-Verd District this summer I did not visit it. In my Report of last year I pointed out the very bad state of the school houses at Western Bay, Northern Bay, Job's Cove, and Low Point; and as there were no

funds belonging to the District in the hands of the Chairman, the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, to enable him to effect these improvements, he very properly suspended these schools until such time as the funds accumulated by their suspension will enable him to make these school-houses what they ought to be. I only wish that the same course was taken in every District where, from a similar cause, the want of funds, the Boards are unable to build the necessary amount of school-houses in their Districts or to put in a proper state of repair those already built.

Districts of Bonavista and Trinity North.

I found the four Schools in these two Districts, namely, Ragged Harbor, King's Cove, Sancroix, and Trinity Schools, working very satisfactorily, and the children exhibited a fair amount of progress since my previous visit to these schools, in all the branches they were learning. Two of these schools, namely, at Trinity and King's Cove, were tolerably well supplied with books and stationery, and since I visited the District I sent a supply for the other two that will sufficiently meet their present wants. The school-house at Ragged Harbor requires a thorough repairing, in fact it was never properly finished, and this neglect on the part of the Board is the more to be regretted from the fact of the school-house being built by the inhabitants with very little assistance from the Board.

For the third time I am compelled to state that there has nothing been done as yet towards erecting a school-house at Sancroix. Since I visited these Districts I was informed that a teacher has been appointed to take charge of the Bonavista School, which was closed for the previous twelve months. A school is very much required there, and I trust it will now be kept in continuous operation.

I have not received from the Chairman the return of the disbursements of the school-money for these districts for the past year.

In the District of Fogo there is but the one school in operation, namely, at Fogo Harbor, and this has been the case for the past three years; and why this state of things is permitted to continue

I am quite at a loss to comprehend. There is a school-house at Tilton Harbor erected now about two years, and yet no teacher has been employed to take charge of it. It cannot be from want of funds, as I have shown in last year's Report that a large balance of the school-money of this District must remain unexpended; I am also sorry to be compelled to state that I have not received any financial statement of the school-money for the yast year, although I have made repeated applications for it, and this makes the third year that this account has not been furnished from this District.

District of St. John's.

As I have already stated in my opening remarks, there is a great falling off in the attendance of the children to the Schools of this district, as shown by a comparison of the Returns furnished by the teachers this year with those for the year 1860.

The number of children I found attending these Schools the past summer on my visiting them would not give more than average attendance, excluding the Orphan Asylum and River Head Schools, of about twenty pupils to each school.

The majority of the Schools in this District are fairly conducted, and of course would be much more efficient and successful if supplied with books. There is no improvement in the Torbay, Pouch Cove, or Killbride Schools, which continue to merit the character given of them in former Reports. In the Flat Rock School a slight improvement has taken place since last year. There is no improvement in the Black Head School, which I believe to be very badly conducted, as I find the children completely ignorant of every thing they are said to be learning. The same may be said of the Portugal Cove and Kelligrews Schools—at least so far as the backwardness of the pupils—and the latter school is very badly attended, the largest attendance I have ever seen there being 12; I visited it three times the past summer. The pupils I found attending the female school at Petty Harbor were very backward, and there was no register to produce—the teacher, in excuse for the absence of improvement in her pupils, pleaded the want of books.

All the school-houses in this District are in a tolerable good state of repair, but the teacher of the Fresh Water School (St. John's

Bay) complained that the school-house has not been properly finished, which makes a residence in it very uncomfortable. I was surprised to find that the teacher of the Portugal Cove School was permitted to build a shop adjoining the school-house there, and which completely destroys its appearance. A very fine school-house has been erected on the Topsail road, but it has not as yet been opened for the reception of pupils. The schools at Topsail and Belle Isle were closed the latter part of the summer, the former by the resignation of the teacher, and the latter from the teacher being dismissed on account of his being unable from age to discharge the duties of his position.

District of Bay Bulls.

There has no alteration taken place in the six schools of this District since my last Report; all of them were in operation the past year, and with the exception of the Caplin Cove School, doing their work very fairly. I found 50 children assembled in the male and female School at Bay Bulls, both of which are very well conducted; the former I have always had reason to be pleased with from the manner in which it was conducted, and the latter is fully realizing the hopes I entertained of its usefulness.

The Witless Bay School has improved since last year's Report of it, the examination of the children being much more satisfactory this year than last. The Mobile School is also fairly conducted; the teacher, who is a very intelligent young woman, is quite suited to forward the studies of the children attending this school. The Toad's Cove School I did not see in operation in consequence of the illness of the teacher—it is a fairly conducted school.

I drew the portion of the £100 belonging to this District by the order of the Chairman, but was unable to procure the books in St. John's that were required for the schools, and was compelled to commission a person to send for them to Boston.

District of Ferryland.

The eight Schools in this District that I visited the past summer, were all in operation. The Brigus school continues in charge of Miss Doyle, who conducts it, as stated in former Reports, very

fairly. The school-room is too small, but can easily be enlarged by letting in an adjoining room; and it is also deficient in school furniture. The school-room at Cape Broyle is even smaller, as it would not accommodate—with comfort—20 pupils.

These two school-houses were originally dwelling-houses, which the Board purchased and converted to their present use; and although this might be the quickest and most economical way of providing a locality with a school-house, there is this drawback, that you never can, from the construction of such houses, have a school-room sufficiently large—unless where the attendance of pupils is very small; neither can it be properly lighted or ventilated, while the exterior of the house will be anything but characteristic of the purposes for which it is used. The school at Cape Broyle is what I have stated of it in former Reports—*not such a one* as the *salary* received by the *Teacher would warrant* a person in expecting

The Commercial School at Ferryland is at present in charge of a Mr. Flannery, who is conducting it very efficiently. Mr. Flannery is a very suitable person for his position, and I have no doubt of the improvement of the school while in his hands.

The Aquaforte School gives a fair return for the amount expended in its sustainment—£15. It is held in a room of the teacher's house, sufficiently large for the number of pupils attending, and warm and comfortable.

The two schools in Renews are going on very fairly. A Mr. Dutton, who is a young man, and tolerably well fitted for his position, has charge of the male school; and the female school continues in charge of Miss Power, who, I believe, discharges her duty faithfully, and with moderate ability.

The Fermeuse School has improved since last year; the children acquitting themselves, on examination, much more satisfactorily than they did last year.

All these school-houses require something or other to be done to them—the last-mentioned requires a porch. The Cape Broyle and Brigus school-houses, in addition to what I have already stated they require, want the platform leading to both of them to be re-

paired very badly. The Ferryland school-house is not completed in the interior yet; and the two school-houses in Renews require painting, and their roofs tarring, with other smaller items. And in view of all these requirements, the money voted for educational purposes in this District is yearly frittered away in sustaining some small schools that I am satisfied give little or no return.

If all these improvements were once effected, the sustaining those schools might not be fairly censurable; but so long as their sustainment prevents the necessary and pressing wants of the principal schools from being supplied, they are anything but commendable.

I drew the amount due this District of the £100, but as I have already stated with respect to Bay Bulls, was unable to procure the books in St. John's.

Disbursement of School Monies for the year 1862, as Educational

Reference to Remarks.	District.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Over expenditure last year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Fortune Bay	56 10 0		8 6 0	
2	Burin	280 2 1	69 4 7	23 15 11	
3	Placentia West	146 0 0		25 13 0	
4	Little Placentia	107 18 7		7 17 1	
5	Great Placentia	99 17 0	46 3 0	9 10 0	
6	St. Mary's	126 15 4	46 3 0	2 1 5	
7	Trepassy	46 3 0		7 13 0	
8	Bay Bulls	181 4 3	46 3 0		
9	Ferryland	211 0 0	57 13 10		65 9 6
10	Harbor Main	245 4 2	57 13 10		66 0 6½
11	Brigus	231 9 2		56 9 2	
12	Harbor Grace, Bay-de-Verds and Carbonear	612 10 3	173 1 0		257 19 8
13	Bonavista and Trinity North	No return			
14	Fogo	No return			
15	St. John's	1102 9 7		253 11 8	
	£	3447 3 5	496 2 3	394 17 3	389 9 8½

furnished by the Returns from the Chairmen of the Boards.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in building or repairing School-houses.	School rents and fuel.	School requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Over expenditure of Boards.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60 0 0						4 16 0
326 4 3			4 18 0			42 0 4
75 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0				80 13 0
110 0 0						5 15 8
120 10 0	19 14 0		12 0 0			44 0 0
174 15 0			1 16 9		1 12 0	
32 0 0	15 1 4					6 14 8
170 0 0						39 0 0
203 16 0	20 10 8	4 5 0	2 11 0		27 18 4	
185 0 0	34 1 3					17 16 2½
157 0 0	54 13 4			10 0 0		66 5 0
535 15 0	123 18 8		7 11 9	60 0 0	199 13 2	
649 5 0	300 15 3	31 5 11	4 5 0	30 0 0		341 10 1
2799 5 3	576 14 6	43 10 11	33 2 6	100 0 0	229 3 6	648 10 11½

REMARKS.

No. 1.—This sum of £56 10s. is included in the Return furnished by the Rev. J. Cullen for Burin District. The Rev gentleman draws the money for both Districts, and accounts for its expenditure in his Return ; so that on the present occasion there is a double return for this money.

No. 5.—I have already commented upon this return in the body of my report. It should be filled up in the same way that I give it—the ordinary appropriation for the District being £99·17s. currency, and the special grant £46 3s. currency.

No. 7.—The ordinary appropriation for this District is £47 3s. currency. Under the heading of the "balance from last year," a sum of £7 13s is returned as "received from the Estate of the Rev. J. O'Neill."

All the remaining returns require no comment—they are quite correct.

No. 35.

Proceedings of Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the cause of the Decline of the Fisheries, and to take Evidence on the working of the various modes of Fishing as followed by our Fishermen.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Legislative Council,
February 20th, 1863.

The Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. WHITE,
" " TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" RENDELL,
" EVANS,
" MARCH,
" GLEN,
" MCGRATH,
" MOORE,
" NOWLAN.

Moved by Mr. GLEN, seconded by Hon. Mr. WHITE,

Resolved,—That the following persons, residing in St. John's, be summoned to give evidence before the Committee, viz., James McLoughlan, Charles Power, Peter Woods, Pierce Feehan, Captain T. Halern, Pierce Whelan, Thomas Ashman, Henry Knight, Alan Goodridge, William Killigrew, E. Duder, E. Stabb, W. Warren, James Glindon, Captain Donnelly, Thomas Avery, Thomas Jackman, William Silvey, Stephen Percey, James Hickey, John Hally, William Coady, Thomas Duff, William Whitten, George Whitten, Isaac Collins, and James Collett.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
21st February, 1863.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
" GLEN,
" MARCH,
Hon. " WHITE,
" " TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" EVANS,
" MCGRATH,
" RENDELL,
" NOWLAN.

Mr. GLEN moved, seconded by Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That this Committee refrain from entering into the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty during its sittings, and that no question be asked any witness touching the same.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the following Circular, to be addressed to parties in the Outports, requesting them to forward answers to the same, which was adopted, and is as follows:

(CIRCULAR.)

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Colonial Buildings,
St. John's, Feb. 21st, 1863.

SIR,—

A Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly having been appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence on the working of the various modes of fishing as are now followed by our Fishermen, and whether they are, or are not, prejudicial to the general interests of the people, and if so, what measures are recommended as a corrective to regulate and establish the safest system.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to give the following questions your best consideration, and return such replies as they categorically demand, with any other information or suggestion you may deem proper to impart in relation thereto.

Q. 1st—Has the use of Caplin for the purpose of Manure proved prejudicial to the Cod Fishery; and do you think that by discontinuing the practice more fish would be caught?

Q. 2nd.—Does the use of Jiggers in catching Fish, as is now customary, injure the Hook and Line Fishermen, and has it a tendency to cause a decrease in the quantity caught?

Q. 3rd—Are you acquainted with the Bultow plan of fishing; if so, state what you believe to be their effect on the other modes of fishing; and do you think their use detrimental to the general success of the Fishery?

Q. 4th.—When the use of Herring Seines have been followed, have they been injurious or otherwise to the interests of the Cod Fishermen, and are they used in proper places and in a proper manner?

Q. 5th.—What effect has the use of Cod Seines on the annual catch. Does it tend injuriously to effect the general good of the Fishery? Are they used in proper water and ground? Is there any size of mesh necessary to allow the escape of the smaller fish, and thereby preserve an undiminished supply of marketable size?

Q. 6th.—State what regulations in the mode of fishing for Salmon are followed, to your knowledge, and whether any change is required to protect the breeding of fish?

Q. 7th.—Are Cod Nets used by you or your neighbours, or do you know what their effects are on the hook method of fishing; if so, state what they are?

Q. 8th.—Can you point out any method or means by which the cure of all kinds of Fish may be improved?

Q. 9th.—Do you think the sale of Bait by our own people to Foreigners has any prejudicial effect on the best interests of our Fishermen, by lessening the quantity of Fish caught by them on our own grounds?

Answers to the foregoing queries are expected to be given separately in relation to the Labrador Fisheries and those of the Coast of this Island, and an early reply particularly requested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN RORKE,

Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

Please address Reply under cover, thus—

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,

Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,

Colonial Building, St. John's.

The Committee proceeded to take the evidence of the following parties, who were in attendance :—

Captain JOSEPH HOULAHAN examined—

Resides in St. John's ; thinks the use of Caplin for manure injurious to the Fishery generally ; don't think the spawn in deep water as prolific as when spawned on the beach, where the sun would fructify it. I am of opinion that the spawn of the fish on the fishing ground tends to feed them ; thinks the beach the natural place for Caplin spawning. Considers the use of Jiggers very destructive in some places, in others not so ; on this coast they are ; on some parts of the Labrador they must be used for want of bait ; I would not consider it prudent to prohibit their use altogether there ; I think it would be well to prohibit their use as far down as Cape Harrison, but below that, from the total absence of bait, I do not think it advisable to prohit them. Salted Caplin would answer for bait early in the season ; salted Caplin would serve in the offing in the absence of fresh bait. I would not ignore the Jigger altogether, although I would not use them myself ; I prefer bait. I am not acquainted with the modes of fishing by Bultows ; I have been engaged the last seven years in the use of Herring Seines ; I do not think that a Seine of $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch in the arms, and 1 inch in the bunt, any injury to the Fishery, provided they were of the size mentioned ; I do not think an equal amount of Herring Nets could be as useful in value as Seines. We usually haul in places not to interfere with the hook-and-line men ; I never knew any one refuse

giving herring for bait to the hook-and-line men. I do not think barring herring any injury; it is the usual way, instead of tucking; considers the large seine the best to secure herring, and the better for the voyage. I have barred them every year—never knew ten barrels destroyed by barring. When a large quantity of nets are out there is as much destruction as by a seine; herring could not be tucked, as provided for by law, without killing them; in small inlets herring barred never gets soft. Considers the operation of the Herring Act on the coast of Labrador injurious; I have seen seines robbed at the Labrador, not by Nova Scotians, but by Newfoundlanders; do not think they are taken for the use of bait. Sometimes I haul on the Strait Shore—must take my chance wherever I can haul; I have left my vessel and went 25 miles in a seine-boat for the purpose of hauling Herring; I have seen as many as seven or eight seines in one cove; a seine is never brought from point to point. No nets are used at Lance-a-Loup, Lance Amour, East St. Modeste, West St. Modeste; in the Straits of Belle Isle they cannot be used; herrings are taken in seines from Henley Harbor westward. My opinion as to the use of Cod seines is, every man who has one should use it; it may diminish the quantity of fish in some places, not generally speaking. It must be a good sized fish that will not go through the Seines at present in use on the Labrador coast; there are parts of the Labrador where they solely depend on the seine; it is the practice usually to haul in shore. I do not consider it right to haul round any boat that is fishing; while they confine themselves to the hauling coves, it is not injurious to the hook-and-line men. Seines used are generally of the same size; do not think there is any destruction of fish by having the mesh of the bunt small. I would prefer following the hook-and-line fishery to the use of seines; it is more profitable to follow the hook-and-line instead of seines, taking into account the expense. I am not acquainted with the Salmon Fishery, but have heard of complaints in Shotto of a person being prevented from setting his nets. I am not acquainted with the use of Cod Nets, never saw them used. I consider an improvement could be made in the cure of Fish—first, by paying more for it, and secondly, by washing it as it comes from the knife before salting. Never seen bait sold on the Labrador; it is not generally done.

JOSEPH HOULAHAN.

PIERCE WHELAN examined—

Resides in St. John's. Fished at Labrador, also on this coast. Is of opinion that the taking of Caplin for manure is injurious to the Fishery; makes it scarce for the purpose of bait; knew an instance of it at Lamaline; after hauling for manure not enough left for the purpose of bait; by taking them in great quantities has a tendency to drive them off in deep water, and glut the fish, whereas if left on the beach the fish would come in after them. It is 14 years since I fished at Labrador; the caplin generally remain from 5 to 7 weeks. I consider the use of Jiggers very injurious on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador generally. Thinks Mr. Houlahan's testimony correct; agrees with the use of Jiggers from Cape Harrison North. With regard to Bultows, the French on the French Shore have discontinued their use this season, and our men residing there done well after the French left. I think they have discontinued them from their injurious tendency. Herring Seines are not used where I frequent; my opinion with regard to Cod seines, the large quantity hauled by them, if left, would greatly benefit the hook-and-line men. The opinion of the French on the French Shore is that if Cod Seines are continued it will tend to destroy the fishery altogether. I am not aware of the practice of splitting fish on the fishing grounds; my remarks are confined to the French Shore; I think the hook-and-line men would average more than the cod-seine men. I have known three men to bring by the hook and line from the Gray Islands from 600 to 900 fish, while men engaged in Cod seines could not procure the same quantity. In my opinion it is a more prosperous mode of fishery. I am aware of the use of bultows on the French Shore for 12 years. Can't say how much longer. I am aware that the French are trying to do away with Cod seines, considering their use detrimental to the fishery. With the use of Cod nets I am not much acquainted; heard them complained of in Shoe Cove. The people object to their being set in the mouths of Coves; considers an improvement could be made in the cure of fish if washed after splitting and before salted, which may be done at trifling expense, and little extra labour. Not acquainted with the sale of bait on the French Shore. The French fish Canada Bay brook and other brooks for Salmon. They will not allow our men to fish. I am acquainted with an English resident who fished for 40 years, and was pre-

vented. I have myself sold bait to the French at St. Peters, and have known it to have been thrown overboard, which is highly prejudicial to our fishermen.

PIERCE WHELAN.

Captain TERENCE HALERN examined—

Resides in St. John's. Is of opinion that taking Caplin for manure is very destructive to the fishery, it lessens the quantity for bait, and drives the Caplin off into deep water. The use of jiggers tends to destroy the fish to a great extent, and drive them off the coast. I have been engaged for 25 or 26 years in the Cod fishery, but not for the last 5 years. From my experience, I am of opinion that the use of jiggers tends to destroy the hook-and-line fishery; have heard many fishermen complain of their use. As regards the bultow mode of fishing pursued on the Green Bank, St. Peter's Bank, &c., their effect on the fishery is most destructive; there is no greater curse to Newfoundland than the bultow. Herring seines on the coast of Labrador, the larger the better for the general benefit of the people; in a large seine, well moored, the fish would live. Herring is not confined to one place; I consider the proper time to haul is from 5th to 10th August, not before that; cannot at times depend on herring nets to get enough for bait. Do not think the use of seines should be discontinued; while other parties (foreigners) are allowed their use, it would be unfair to prevent our fishermen. Have read the Herring Act, don't think its provisions could be carried out; do not think Herring could be saved by tucking: mooring seines, giving them proper room, is the only way to preserve the Herring. I am confident the Herring fishery could not be carried on on the Labrador in accordance with the Bill. I am not acquainted with the practice of carrying on the Herring fishery to the Westward. I am of opinion that Cod seines ought not to be discontinued; we would not have as great a quantity of fish from year to year if seines were not used. I have been to the Westward when you could not get with the hook-and-line as much fish as you could eat, while hundreds of quintals would be taken by the Cod seines. I believe there is no way given to us to prosecute the fishery but we should avail ourselves of. Cannot say much about the Salmon fishery, have seen them spawn on or about 15th August, at Jones's Gulch. Consider it an injurious system to

bar the mouth of a river. I have been at the North West River, it is level low land, a pond is formed inside the river at ebb tide, is very shallow when the river flows in ; the salmon is penned in the nets ; the whole shore was strewn with salmon, the Company would not give away one. I am certain that £200 worth was destroyed. In my opinion the rivers should not be stopped ; it is impossible to stop the people from putting nets on fishing grounds, being mostly headlands ; they should not be permitted to be placed on fishing ledges. Cod nets should be used similar to Salmon nets. As regards the cure of fish, I consider it to rest in the hands of the merchants. The sale of bait is most injurious to our fisheries.

TERENCE HALERN.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. WHITE, that in future four members form a quorum.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next at Eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, 23rd February.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
" GLEN,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" MCGRATH,
" NOWLAN.
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " WHITE,

Resolved,—

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

That to prevent confusion, all questions put to witnesses be asked by the Chairman.

The Committee proceeded with the examination of the following witnesses :—

Captain JAMES GLINDEN, examined—

Resides in St. John's. I am acquainted with the fisheries generally. I am of opinion that the taking of caplin for manure is highly injurious to our fisheries; it shortens the quantity for bait requisite for the hook-and-line man, frightens the caplin off into deep water, destroys the spawn, and in every manner injures the fishery; it should not be permitted to be taken except for bait. Of the use of jiggers I have heard complaints; cannot be certain as to the effect of their use. I should say they would not have a bad tendency north of Cape Harrison; cannot give an opinion, as I have already stated, as to their general effect; in some places they must be used. On all the Northern parts of Labrador their use would not have a bad effect. The use of bultows I am acquainted with. I have seen them used at the French Shore, Greenspond, and other places, and from my knowledge of their use, I consider them highly detrimental, from the fact of the destruction of the mother fish which the bultows catch. I am decidedly against their use in any part of the island—they are most destructive to the hook-and-line fishermen. Herring seines not in my opinion injurious, in all respects, on the Labrador; I am not against their use; I am not against barring herring in certain localities; the use of seines does not interfere with herring nets. Tucking herring, by this system you can save no quantity. I never had any nets tucked myself; never saw many hauled in deep water; could not make a voyage by it; the herring must be kept alive. Barring herring, as I have already stated, does not affect the net fishery. Labrador herring will not stand 24 hours after being dead; do not approve of tucking as prescribed by law. About Fortune Bay, hauling in the Spring injures the fishery; it destroys the spawn; it would not be right to take them during the spawning time; they should not be allowed to be taken except for the purpose of bait in the Spring. Cod seines, in my opinion, have no bad effect on the hook-and-line men at the Labrador. Think the codfish spawn in the month of July. I do not think the Cod seine picks up more of the mother fish than the hook-and-line—as the season advances, fish get better. I never noticed spawn in the month of October in fish, but I have in September; not many persons remain at the Labrador as late as October. I am not against the use of Cod-nets; do not think them injurious; must adopt some plan to take fish; the most fish caught

by Cod-nets is fish that is glutted with bait. These nets should be moored so as not to interfere with seines or hook-and-line. I am acquainted with the Salmon fishery ; many persons use unfair means in taking them ; they interfere with the cod seines, prevent also the hook-and-line fishermen. I am also aware that it is the practice to stop the mouths of rivers ; it prevents the salmon going up the rivers to spawn, if prevented must be injurious, as the salmon requires fresh water to bring its spawn to maturity. The time of setting nets is the 1st of Jnne ; generally get salmon about from 10th to 20th July. I consider a proper distance for a fleet of nets should be an equal distance each way, the length of themselves to swing. I think possession of posts gives the right to parties occupying. The first to take up a post each spring gives the right of occupancy. In the cure of Cod fish, fine weather and more attention is required. Cannot say anything about the sale of bait, not being acquainted with the subject.

JAMES GLINDON.

Captain JOHN DONNELLY examined—

Resides at present in St. John's, formerly at Harbor Grace. Caplin is in abundance now on the coast of Labrador. My opinion is that using Caplin for manure is a great evil ; it lessens the quantity of Caplin by taking them during spawning time, driving them into deeper water, and enabling Cod Fish to feed on them there, instead of following them in to the beaches, their natural spawning ground. With respect to Jiggers—I believe their general use is an evil, and should not be resorted to except under circumstances when Cod Fish is not to be taken any other way. Bultows—I have never seen them ; not acquainted with their use. Herring Seines—think the hauling of Herring very often an improvement to the fishery, they give us bait ; I have often gone myself to a seine and procured bait from them. I am of opinion the use of seines is legitimate. If sufficient room was given the herring would not perish. I do not think, if an equal amount of herring nets were in use, it would be an improvement.

Question.—If the value of a seine was invested in herring nets, would it not be equivalent in value ?

Answer.—I do not think it would, it may be so; I fish at Batteau. Seldom use seines about that locality.

In my opinion, on the whole, less herring lost by the net fishery than by seines; a great quantity cannot be saved by tucking, if you confine them in a seine you can keep them alive; do not diminish the quantity for nets by taking them in seines. During my experience I never knew of a refusal from seines for the purpose of bait. Don't think the hauling in seines frightens the herring off. Fishermen frequently are glad when they hear of a haul of herring, it enables them to get bait. Don't consider the use of Cod-seines injurious to general fishery, never heard of any complaints against them in our quarter; I do not think they affect the hook-and-line fishermen. There are no cod-nets used at the Labrador that I am are of. I am not much acquainted with the salmon fishery; cannot give any information. Cure of fish may be improved if more attention was paid to it; washing after it is split, and before salted, would be an improvement. If the merchant would give 6d. or 1s. more for a quintal when washed, it would be an inducement for others to adopt the plan, and we would have better fish. Cannot say at what time the fish spawn, in the month of September the most spawn is found in fish at the Labrador. There are very few mother fish taken in cod seines. Not acquainted with the sale of bait.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Captain HENRY KNIGHT examined.

Resides in St. John's. Acquainted with the fisheriers on this coast. The taking of caplin for manure, in some localities, injurious; it of course lessens the quantity in the latter part of the caplin school; I do not think it has the effect of driving them off. Jiggers, in my opinion, have a bad effect, but not to the extent parties think; there are times jiggers may be used without injury. Bultows are injurious, I have seen them used the last twenty years; they destroy the mother fish full of spawn; leave a deal of dead fish which tolls sharks; the French have abandoned them lately, to my knowledge; it injures the hook-and-line men; nothing can be said in their favor. I am not well acquainted with

the use of Herring seines ; I do not think the use of Cod seines detrimental, they don't use them on fishing ledges in the localities I frequent. Fish caught in seines much inferior to fish caught by hook-and-line. Cod nets are very injurious ; keep the fish out of coves and prevent the caplin going in ; there is no place their use would be beneficial ; their use is generally injurious. The hook-and-line men never can get fish while these nets are out, a great quantity of dead fish fall from them or drop out ; great quantities of dead or strangled fish are found. I am acquained with Salmon fishery ; I do not consider it right or proper to set Salmon nets on fishing ledges, or at the mouth of rivers ; think it would be an improvement if people were confined to a certain distance in setting nets, not to interfere with hauling ; long fleets of nets are injurious to the fishery generally. As respects the cure of fish, an improvement could be made if washed after coming from the knife and before salting. I must say picking fish is a very improper method of curing, it damages the price of fish. I have been in the habit of taking fish for the last thirty years from parties who wash it, and rarely get a quintal of cullage ; think if the merchants would give 6d. per quintal for this description of fish, it would induce many to follow the system. Selling of bait—I was engaged in the Revenue Cruizer two years, 1844 and 1845, and thoroughly acquainted with the practice. I consider the traffic in Bait most injurious to the fishery generally. Cod fish, I think, spawn about the month of September—they spawn in deep water.

HENRY KNIGHT.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
24th February, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman
" GLEN,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " WHITE,
" " KENT,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" NOWLAN,
" MCGRATH.

The Committee proceeded to take the evidence of the following witnesses in attendance:—

WILLIAM KILLIGREW, Esq., examined—

Resides in St. John's. Carry on the fishery to the Southward; not acquainted with the Labrador fishery; caplin for manure has a detrimental effect on the fisheries, so much taken for manure lessens the quantity for bait; it also prevents them from returning when driven off, which destroys the spawn. I have been thirty-five years acquainted with the fisheries; last season there was a great scarcity of bait. I never remember its being so scarce. I have no doubt hauling them in such quantities drives them into deep water, and prevents the fishermen getting a supply. Cod jiggers are used to some extent; their use is very injurious after the caplin comes in, they wound, destroy and drive the fish off. It is my opinion the use of jiggers at any time is not beneficial; I would prevent their use where they had bait; I have known them used even when the fishermen had a sufficient supply of bait. Bultows not generally used on our part of the coast; know one or two parties who used them; I have heard them generally condemned; certain their use injurious, they catch the mother fish. Can't say the exact time fish spawn, I think about from the middle of June to July. Herring seines are used in the fall; don't think them injurious, they never use them in the spring of the year; think their use for bait legitimate; they are used for no other purpose

than for taking bait; am not acquainted with their use further West. Cod seines—I think their use has a very bad effect, particularly large seines, disturbing the fish in deep water, and hauling as they do on the fishing ledges, is very injurious; thinks that the small seines may be used without injury, if confined to hauling in coves; the practice of hauling with large seines has been very lately adopted; does not think that much benefit is to be derived by the use of cod seines any where; many on the Southern shore; hook-and-line fishermen have as good voyages generally as those using cod seines; thinks that if the large cod seines were not used, the hook-and-line fishermen would have better voyages. Use of Cod nets—I am the only person using cod nets on the Southern shore that I know of. From my own experience, would not recommend their use; considers their use detrimental to the cod fishery. Salmon fishery—Knows nothing of the working of the Salmon fishery on the Southern shore, where the catch is very insignificant. Cure of fish depends entirely on the state it is put in the salt bulk, and the winds and the weather. Bait is not sold in our locality. The fishery is carried on in large and small craft; thinks small boats derive a greater relative benefit than large boats.

WILLIAM KILLIGREW.

EDWIN DUDER, Esq., examined—

Resides in St. John's. Never at the Labrador; I am better acquainted with the fishery from Cape John to the Gooseberry Islands; the people do not take much caplin for manure. I am acquainted with the working of the fishery for the past five-and-twenty years; some years caplin are scarce, others not so; we generally have better voyages when scarce. I consider that taking caplin is no way prejudicial to the fishery. Jiggers are used in some parts, in other harbours the people will not allow their use; thinks their use injurious. Bultows are used in some parts, in other places not used; do not think their use prejudicial to the hook-and-line men. if used from 1st June to 15th August; they are not similar to the bultows used by the French; many fish do not drop off, they are regularly attended to twice a day; their use, up to the time I state, is no way injurious to the general fishery. Cannot say when fish spawn. The use of bultows after the 15th

August is prejudicial, as they catch the breeding fish. Herring seines are only used for procuring bait; I consider their use legitimate. The herring nets are used in the fall of the year for barreling; cod seines are used—a good many think their use prejudicial; they haul fish on the ground, which I do not think right; they should be confined to the coves and shore; should not be allowed to shoot within 500 yards of any hook-and-line fisherman, when that ground is that distance from the shore, and when a boat of any size lies anchored there; do not think if their use was discontinued there would be more fish caught by hook-and-line men. Cod nets—thinks their use no injury; they should be restricted as to the place they put them; they should not bar a bait cove, they should leave one third of the cove open. I would not permit them to fish on the fishing ledges; they ought to be used in hauling coves; I do not think their use prejudicial to the fishery generally. Within the space named the Salmon fishery is carried on largely; I should say barring the bays is injurious, the rivers should not be allowed to be barred, one-third should be kept open to allow the salmon to go up and spawn; when they bar the rivers or bays up, by putting in fleets of nets, so as to bar the bay or river, is hurtful to the fishery; the running time is about the middle of July, some sooner, that's the principal time; on the coast, whoever puts his net out first keeps his place; in the bays it is quite different; the party who holds the land should have a right down to low water mark, so as to secure his nets; do not think the method of barring them by a fence constructed of pickets any way right; should be prevented; have heard complaints of the manner of mooring. I am of opinion that some rule should be made by the Magistrates and people in each locality as to the distance to be observed or left open between the nets. Cure of fish—I think if the fish was washed after splitting and before salted, it would be an improvement; round in our locality they pickle fish, I think it detrimental; the fish do not dry, and soon become dun; think a law should be made to compel them to salt it instead of pickling; the salt bulk fish is a more marketable article; pickling is a bad way of saving fish. Think the practice of taking tom-cods by the boys in the outharbors is very detrimental, it serves to diminish the fish; about twelve thousand boys, between the ages of five and twelve, are engaged in this practice; I would not prevent them from catching them to eat, but not to destroy.

EDWIN DUDER.

ALAN GOODRIDGE, Esq., examined—

I have been engaged in the fisheries for the last 38 years; acquainted with its working from this to Cape St. Mary's. Taking caplin for manure I consider very injurious, it lessens the quantity of bait, it diminishes the annual quantity, in some particular coves it takes the whole, and leaves no bait for the fishermen. On the Southern shore it would not be permitted to be taken for manure; very seldom scarce of bait there; they seldom go to Conception Bay for bait; never knew a Renews boat to go there. It is decidedly injurious and improper to take caplin for manure, and ought to be put a stop to. Jiggers are used to the Southward, their use is very pernicious at all times, especially after the bait comes in; they are used in spring time, and also after bait comes in. Formerly it was not tolerated to use them after the arrival of the bait; I repeat, they are prejudicial at all times, they wound and destroy the fish, and drive them off. Bultows—I am not aware of any being used this side of Cape Race; I think their use would be injurious if moored opposite a cove, it would prevent the caplin or bait going in; the people are much against their use. Thinks the bultows used by the French on the banks injurious, and have been of that opinion the last thirty years; thinks it an unfair way to prosecute the fishery. Herring seines are only used for the purposes of bait; Cod seines—a great number used; thinks their use injurious, they prevent the fish coming in to spawn, also destroy a great number of small fish, if not caught, would come to perfection; injures also the hook-and-line men. The fishermen generally complain of their use; I have known the people to turn out and prevent them hauling. I am of opinion their use is prejudicial to the fishery generally; having myself a large interest in several cod seines, still I should like to see their use abolished. I have been engaged myself as cod seine skipper for a short time, and practically acquainted with their use. As regards the accounts of the cod seine men and hook-and-line men, the hook-and-line man is generally the most profitable—I speak after thirty-five years' experience. Cod nets, if followed out on our coast, would be injurious, they would prevent bait from coming in; I am not much acquainted with their use. Salmon fishery is not carried on to any extent. Cure of fish—if washed, after split, and before salted, would be a decided improvement; we cure principally in salt bulk. Pickling

fish is very injurious. I never consider pickled fish more than half cured. We never sell bait; I consider the practice prejudicial to the interests of the country.

ALAN GOODRIDGE.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
25th February, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
" GLEN,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" MCGRATH,
" NOWLAN.
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " WHITE,
" " KENT,

The Hon. E. WHITE's examination was read, and is as follows:—

First,—As to the practice of hauling caplin for manure, I am of opinion that it has a very injurious effect upon the regular supply of that fish for bait, as that practice takes the caplin in the spawning places and seasons.

The use of jiggers for the Cod fishery should be left to the fishermen themselves, as they will never use them when they can catch fish without them; better to catch them with jiggers than none at all.

Cod seines are indispensable to the profitable carrying on of the Cod fishery in many parts, because frequently the fish gets glutted with caplin, so that it will not take the hook for weeks, while good voyages may be secured with seines. This does not apply to all places alike—for instance, the Straits of Belle Isle, from Blanc

Sablon to Red Bay, it is only a few creeks in which cod seines can be used, on account of the strong current which sweeps up and down ; and, I believe, the repeated changes of this current at every six hours in fair weather, causes the fish to take the hook, and thus generally yielding a fair voyage at Blanc Sablon, Forteau, Lance a Loup, Black Bay, East and West St. Modeste, and Red Bay. Below Belle Isle, in many places little or no fish could be caught in the caplin school without seines, and it is my opinion that seines should not be dispensed with. The same applies to the Shore fishery ; localities differ very much, and what will benefit some parts will be injurious to others.

Cod-nets and Bultows.—The fishermen ought to take fish with the hook-and-line, if they can, but if not, as it is too often the case, when the fish become glutted and will not take bait, then it becomes a very important question to the poor fishermen who has to provide in summer for his family during the winter, how is he to take fish ? My opinion of these two modes of fishing, the bultows are the most objectionable.

Herring seines.—I have no practical experience of the Herring fishery about the shores of Newfoundland. The herring are of such a poor quality, when salted, that few engage to any great extent in that business, with the exception of the Western parts of our coast, where the pernicious practice of taking herring for the French fishermen in spawning seasons must have a very destructive effect.

At Labrador Herring fishery I have been engaged for seventeen summers, having over 400 tons shipping and 30 men engaged some seasons in that business.

By the use of Herring seines, this may become a very valuable branch of our business, as the Labrador herrings are, without exception, the very best in the world, if rightly cured ; and the easiest destroyed if not strictly attended to, on account of the very fat nature of the same. The most legal way of taking herring there is to surround the school, and not to draw them too near the shore, but to spread the seine in an open direction, giving the whole sweep of the seine, and the fish will keep alive and good for twenty days or more. I have had them myself for twenty days enclosed, taking out daily alive, what could be well cured.

With reference to tucking, as specified by the Act, is an impossibility; in fact it is the only perfect mode which I know of to destroy them. For instance, a man will shoot out his seine five or ten miles from the place of curing. Tucking implies to haul one arm of the seine on the bow of the boat, and the other on the stern, until the bunt is approaching, when it is quickly drawn up on the side of the boat, the fish then being dried up, becomes dead, sinks; the seine must be let go, and the whole lot lost.

More herring are lost by means of set nets than by barring with seines. It frequently occurs in stormy weather that nets cannot be attended to for several days, while they remain during that time set in the usual way, meshing the herrings and losing them as decomposition takes place; and it often occurs that when schools of fish strike nets they sink the nets to the bottom, which are sometimes found by means of creepers, with large quantities of fish unfit for use. Herrings cannot be taken at Labrador with nets so advantageously as with seines. The general effect of barring herring upon the cod fishery is decidedly good, as the fishermen are never without bait in the locality where seines are so moored, and it frequently happens that no bait can be obtained from nets. It would be well if every five room-keepers kept a seine between them, to secure herring by barring for bait, as their stay is so short along the shore, thus keeping them alive for weeks.

Salmon fisheries—Preventing the fish from going into the rivers to spawn by means of nets and other obstructions, has a tendency to diminish or destroy that very valuable fishery.

Cod fish would be improved in cure by means of washing clean before salted.

The sale of bait to French fishermen has decidedly a most destructive effect upon our Cod fishery generally.

EDWARD WHITE.

THOMAS. E. GADEN, Esq., H. M. Customs, examined—

The hauling of caplin for the purpose of manure is a practice which I strongly condemn, from the damage which it must, and already has caused to the Caplin and Cod fisheries. The caplin are taken for this purpose when just about to spawn, and by the

incessant hauling of the large numbers that follow up this practice, the caplin are driven from the baiting places, and the fishermen often deprived of bait.

The people of the district in which I have resided, do not use jiggers, being aware that more injury than benefit results from their being used. I am of opinion that they should not be used near the hook-and-line, except in cases when there is no bait to be had, when they may be used without doing any mischief.

The bultow method of fishing has been the cause of much dissatisfaction and disturbance among the people of Fortune Bay and other places. While residing among them as Magistrate, the complaints made to me by the hook-and-line fishermen were numerous and incessant, but only so many repetitions of the same matter, viz., that the bultows were destroying the mother fish, and that it was useless to attempt to fish with the hook-and-line where they were used, and begging, or even imploring, me to put a stop to their being used. In many instances, finding that the law did not protect them, the hook-and-line fishermen have taken the matter into their own hands, and used force to prevent their neighbours from using the bultow. This unanimity of opinion on the subject affords the strongest proof of the destructive character of the bultows, and the injury which they cause to the interests of the hook-and-line fishermen.

The use of herring seines, as practised by the fishermen of Fortune and the other bays of the Western coast, has produced the most disastrous results, both to the herring and cod fisheries. In former years, during the winter months, those bays were stocked with herring to an incredible extent—in every direction the water teemed with herring. When they first made their appearance late in the fall, the fishermen who used nets were in the habit of obtaining, regularly, besides a sufficient quantity for bait and as much as they needed for their own consumption, a large quantity of herring of a superior quality, which were exported to Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and other colonies. This trade was carried on extensively, and afforded a productive source of income to the whole of the poor fishermen of the Western coast. Since the introduction of herring seines this fall fishery has been falling off every year, till now it is wholly given up. Whenever seines are used, a large proportion of the herring caught in them are too small for use and are thrown

away. This has of late years been carried so far that on some parts of the coast upwards of a mile of ground is every year covered with herring which are thus destroyed. The consequence of this practice is, that the bays which I have spoken of as teeming with herring, are now almost entirely emptied and our herring fishery ruined. The poorer fishermen are the greatest sufferers, as they cannot use their nets where the seines are used; the herring, moreover, are not permitted to remain in the coves where they strike in, as the effect of the seines is to drive away the herring. Another evil result is the depreciation in the value of our herring as an article of export, as from the difficulty of properly preserving herring caught in seines, or the carelessness of the catchers, our herring have become worthless in foreign markets. The use of seines has also been the cause of loss to our cod fishermen, as they are often unable to get enough herring for bait. Herring seines are also used in the spring to a still greater extent, and this being the spawning season, the destruction of the breeding fish is immense. The rate of decline in the herring fishery of late years has been such that if this practice be continued, in a very few years our herring fishery will be ruined, and the consequence to the cod fishery most disastrous.

The use of Cod seines is a practice which has caused a great deal of damage to the interests of the hook-and-line fishermen. The effect of the cod seine is to drive the fish from the ground where it is used, and in many instances, when a large number of fishermen are together on the same ground, they are all deprived of a whole day's fishing by the appearance of a cod seine on the ground. A large proportion of the fish caught in seines, moreover, being too small for use, are thrown away, and those saved are generally inferior, when cured, to the hook and-line fish. I would therefore strongly recommend that they should not be permitted on the same ground where the hook-and-line is used.

The Salmon fishery not being carried on in my district, I am not prepared to offer any opinion on this subject.

The same remark applies to the use of Cod nets.

The people of Fortune Bay cure their fish in a manner superior to that of any other people in the island, and one which I think could hardly be improved; and the result is the superiority of their

fish in the foreign markets over any other fish exported from the country.

The supplying of foreigners with bait is the most ruinous of all practices in its effect on our fisheries. The catching of herring during the winter months is one of the ways in which the herring seines are used, and a cause of a part of the damage done by them. This business, however, if properly restricted, would become a profitable one to our poor fishermen, without being attended with any evil results. The traffic which has caused the greatest amount of mischief to our fishermen, is that of providing the French with herring. This practice, besides being the cause of nearly the whole of the damage done to the herring fishery by the use of seines, operates against the interests of the cod fishermen. By supplying the French with bait, they are enabled to catch the fish on the Banks and prevent them from coming in to our shores, as they otherwise would do. It has been proved by the good effects which have resulted to our fisheries by detaining the French from the Banks, that they depend entirely on our bait, and that by providing them with it, we are depriving our fishermen of the incalculable benefit they would otherwise derive from the enormous quantities of fish striking from the Banks to our shores. The traffic in caplin to St. Peter's being carried on on an equally large scale has produced equally disastrous results. The immense quantities of caplin taken for this purpose (the greater part of which is afterwards destroyed) being just in the spawning season, enables the French to continue their fishery on the Banks; and has had the effect of nearly emptying the only baiting places on the Western coast, upon which so many are depending for bait, causing a falling off in fish as well as bait; and I am of opinion that if this traffic be continued in a very few years those invaluable baiting places will be emptied, and the fishermen deprived of bait.

THOMAS E. GADEN.

JAMES WINTER, Esq., H. M. Customs, examined—

Considers the practice of hauling caplin for manure is most prejudicial to the cod fishery, and ought to be discontinued, for the following reasons:—

1st.—The immense quantity taken for this purpose being always taken in the spawning season, is a sure means of lessening the quantity of caplin, by preventing so large a proportion from multiplying, which otherwise would do so.

2nd.—From the incessant hauling by the large numbers who are engaged in this practice, the caplin are never allowed to remain near the shore, but are either taken or frightened back into deep water. From these causes the stock of caplin in the baiting places, from the middle of June to the last of July, has become so diminished that it has become almost impossible for the fishermen to obtain a sufficient quantity for bait; and what they have succeeded in getting has been almost unfit for use, having been obtained at so great a distance from the fishing grounds, while formerly there was no difficulty in obtaining it close at hand. The consequent scarcity of bait causes directly a scarcity in the quantity of fish, as the fish will not stay on the ground where no caplin is to be found, and also that when the caplin is driven into deep water, the fish that meet it there become glutted, and will not eat the bait offered by our fishermen.

With reference to the use of jiggers, I beg to state that I consider that they are injurious to the hook-and-line fishermen, and ought never to be used when bait can be obtained, as they frequently frighten away the fish when struck by them, and many are destroyed which are never caught; at the same time, I cannot say that I would recommend the disuse of them altogether, as there are seasons when the fish strike in from the banks and remain in the offing, and which might be caught with jiggers when no bait could be obtained, but it is only in the offing, and under these circumstances that I would sanction the use of them. To the Westward they are universally condemned.

The effect of the use of the bultow on the Cod fishery is most pernicious, and can be accounted for as follows:—

The bultow, from the hooks lying on the bottom, is a certain means of catching the breeding fish, and no others, as those fish only take their food off the bottom, and would, therefore, be caught by no other means, so that the use of the bultow, even to a moderate extent, would drain any fishing ground in a very few years. It is a fact well known to every fisherman, that no fish can be

caught with the hook-and-line on a ground where the bultow is used, the large number of baited hooks stretching over the ground, and which, while the bultow is being tended, are continually in motion, attract every fish on the ground towards them, so that the scattered morsels of bait thrown overboard by the hook-and-line fishermen, have no effect whatever towards keeping the fish near their hooks while the bultow is used near them. Every fishing ground on which the bultow has been used, has suffered from its effects. The fishermen in almost every District where the bultow has been used are unanimous in condemning them; even the bultow fishermen themselves seldom dispute the injury resulting from them.

The French therefore will not allow them to be used within three leagues of their shore, and the fishermen of different districts have always opposed their introduction; in some districts the hook-and-line fishermen have so far prevented their being used, but in others they have been introduced in spite of the people, and have been since gradually extending over the coast by our own fishermen, and still more by the French, who encroach on our grounds to an alarming extent, in spite of the efforts of our fishermen to prevent them.

That the use of Herring seines has operated most injuriously to the Herring and Cod fishery, in some districts to an alarming extent, and has deprived the poor people of those districts of a large proportion of their annual support, by the scarcity of herring thus caused, and consequently the difficulty of obtaining sufficient bait for use.

Herring seines are used by our fishermen during the winter months, and also in the Spring; when used in the Winter, either for exportation, or sale to foreigners for bait, a large proportion of the herring hauled in the seines being small, are thrown away; besides the destruction of the enormous quantities of herring which thus arises, the fishermen find it almost impossible to obtain bait, as the effect of the use of seines is to drive the herring away from the ground where they are used. The use of the seines in the spring being carried on much more extensively than in the winter, produces more serious results; the immense quantities hauled every spring, amounting to thousands of barrels, which are taken previous to spawning, has prevented the possibility of any increase, and

has caused an immense falling off in the quantity of herring each year. The effect of the system of hauling with seines in the bays of the Western coast, has been a falling off in the quantity of herring which are to be found there now, from that of former years, to an extent that would not be credited by any but those who have witnessed it.

Formerly, and previous to the use of seines, (which have only been used since Foreigners required the herring for bait), in Fortune and Placentia Bays, in the months of November and December, a sufficient quantity of herring was taken to supply all British North America, (or all that was required at that time,) also to supply all Newfoundland for every purpose, and thousands of barrels more might have been taken, if a market could have been found for them. Now, during the periods aforesaid, there is not a herring for exportation, or for the use of their families, and hardly enough for bait for the fishermen. The only means of checking this alarming decrease, is by prohibiting the use of seines until the herring have spawned, which would not be earlier than the last of May. No injury of any significance would result from the discontinuing of this practice ; a temporary inconvenience might result to the holders of seines, but they, for the most part, being independent, would suffer no great loss by it, while, on the other hand, a sufficient quantity could be obtained with nets for all purposes required. The money which goes into the hands of a few, comparatively wealthy, would be divided among the poorer people, who are now deprived of it. The herring sent to market would be a far superior article to those we now send ; no herring would be wasted ; our fishermen would never be short of bait, and there would be nothing to prevent our herring fishery becoming as productive and valuable as ever.

The effect of the use of Cod seines on the Cod fishery, will be understood by even the slightest observation of their working. The effect is that of driving every fish from the ground on which they are used. It is no uncommon sight, and one which I have often witnessed, that of a fishing ground covered with boats early in the morning, the fishermen catching fish as fast as they could haul them in, with a sure prospect of loading their boats, when a Cod seine skiff makes its appearance ; the men in the skiff shoot the seine, and at the same time commence to throw stones into the water,

beating the water with poles, &c. The result is that every fish is driven off the ground, and the hook-and-line fishermen, sometimes numbering thousands, lose their whole day's fishing, which they commenced with the full prospect of catching, at the very least, a quintal per man. This is almost a daily occurrence during caplin school, so that the actual loss to the hook-and-line fishermen can hardly be estimated. It often happens that after doing all this mischief, the cod seine has not caught a quintal of fish, while it invariably happens that when a large haul is made, the proportion of small fish is so great, large quantities are thrown away as useless; the remainder are generally very small, and are moreover far inferior, when cured, to the hook-and-line fish. The prohibition of the use of Cod seines would produce no serious evil to any class; those who use them being generally monied men, could very well afford to give them up; besides, this mode of fishing has been productive of little or no profit, of late years, to those who use them, but only mischief to their poorer neighbours.

At Lawn those of the fishermen who once used Cod seines, aware of the foregoing facts, have lately given them up, for the benefit of the rest of the people, who, not using the seines themselves, will not allow any one else to use them on the ground.

The mode of fishing for salmon in the District of Lamaline is by placing the nets near the brooks, but not so as to prevent their having access to them when they choose to pass up for the purpose of spawning. There has been a great falling off in the catch the last twenty years, which I attribute to the salmon being taken after they pass up the brooks, and before they spawn numbers are taken annually; and before they spawn I would respectfully suggest that were a fine levied on persons known to take them after frequenting the brooks, it would have a salutary effect, and would, I think, be the means of bringing back again our Salmon fishery.

With reference to Cod Nets, they are not very much used to the Westward; in fact, it is only of late years they have been used there at all. They have been tried at Lamaline, but they were found to be not very beneficial, and consequently not much used; they are also used at Cape St. Mary's, but I have not seen enough of them to judge positively what effect they have there.

I am of opinion that the cure of both Cod fish and Herring might be improved, the former by washing before it is salted; by doing

so the fish would be much cleaner, would look better, and would be more easy to cure. When fish are salted from the knife, without being washed, a large quantity of gurry adheres to them, and is pressed into the fish when put into bulk that it cannot be washed out afterwards.

The latter (herring), I am quite satisfied, might be improved on, and with much less trouble and expense. The general practice is that of pipping them previous to salting; this process takes time, is a tedious and troublesome job; and consequently the herring in most instances (particularly when a large haul is made) becomes soft, mangled, and sometimes tainted, before salting, and therefore only fit for the dung heap. On the other hand, if the Herring, immediately on their being taken, were salted in puncheons, barrels, or even in bulk, in tiers or lines, belly up, and given plenty of salt, the herring saved in this way would be a far superior article to those saved as above, and would suit all the markets in British North America and Ireland. In support of my opinion is the fact that a vessel took a cargo of herring from Lamaline to Limerick in 1843; the herring were salted in bulk in the manner I have recommended, and although spring herring, fetched 18s. per barrel.

The supply of foreigners with bait by our people is the root of all the mischief which has resulted to our fisheries. The practices involved in this traffic are the most ruinous, and the results arising from them the most fatal to our Herring, Caplin, and Cod fisheries. The general description, ("the supply of bait to foreigners,") embraces three parts: 1st. The supply of Americans with herring during the winter months when the herrings are frozen, for bait; 2nd. The supply of the French with herring during the months of April and May; 3rd. The supply of the French with caplin during the months of June and July.

Of the first of these I have already spoken in my answer relative to Herring seines. The effects of this traffic are an alarming decrease in our supply of herring, the depriving of our fishermen of bait, by which they are deprived of a large portion of their winter voyage, and the scarcity of fish, which always follows a scarcity of bait. I am of opinion, however, that this traffic, if properly restricted, might become a source of profit to our fishermen, instead of being, as it now is, by limiting the fishermen to the use of nets. As I have already said, this business would become a profitable one

to our fishermen, who could always obtain a sufficient quantity of bait for sale, and would be sure of remunerative prices, without causing any injury to the herring or cod fishery.

The second part of this subject, the supply of the French with herring, is the chief, and I may almost say, the only cause of the present state of our fisheries, and one which renders all others, contrasted with it, utterly insignificant. It is the traffic which involves the use of herring seines to the greatest extent, and in this way is the cause of most of the mischief already attributed to herring seines; the quantity destroyed in consequence of the use of seines, over and above what the French require for bait, being about twenty or thirty thousand barrels annually—last year about forty thousand barrels were thrown overboard at St. Peter's and in Fortune Bay. The chief evil, however, results to the cod fishery by affording the French the means by which the fish are prevented from coming in from the Banks to our shores as they used to do before the introduction of the French bultow fishing on the Banks, a sketch of the system adopted by the French for the spring fishery, will explain the subject. The Bankers leave France for the Banks about the 1st of March, so as to arrive there by the 1st of April. Some stay on the Banks with bait brought from France, which they throw overboard to keep the fish on the Banks, the remainder go to St. Peter's for herring, which they obtain from our fishermen; these are immediately taken to the Banks, and serve to catch a cargo of fish, and the vessels first mentioned leave the Banks for St. Peter's to get herring in the same manner as the others. Thus it will be perceived that the French depend entirely on herring to keep the fish from leaving the banks, as well as to catch their first cargo. The question as to whether the fish leave the Banks for our shores is one which, if any difference of opinion has existed with regard to it, has been satisfactorily disposed of by several circumstances.

The year 1846 the French bankers were detained later than usual by ice on the coast, as well as by the means of a Revenue Cruizer which was stationed on the Western coast, to prevent them from getting bait without paying duty; after some weeks later than usual they succeeded in getting bait sufficient to proceed to the Banks, but it was only to find, as they themselves had predicted, that the fish had left the Banks, and come into the shores;

their voyage was a total loss, while we reaped the advantage. Our shores were literally overrun with large fish, known as Bank fish, in some instances having come too near the shore, they were dashed against the rocks and killed in immense quantities, and the catch of fish this year was the largest ever known in Newfoundland.

The year 1848 the French were again detained later than usual, when the same results, though to not quite the same extent, followed. The offing fishery, which was once a very productive one off St. John's and neighbourhood, has entirely disappeared since the introduction of the bultow on the Banks.

Last year, however, the French were prevented from settling on the Eastern Bank as early as usual, when the fish struck in and remained in the offing as formerly. Another circumstance is that of the fishermen frequently catching the large fish with the French hook and sed lines in their mouths, which are at once recognized, being different from ours, and the fish pronounced to be the Bank fish.

The result of even keeping the herring from the French till about the 20th May, would be that of the fish striking in from the Banks in enormous quantities to our shores. This cannot be accomplished by any other means, nor by delaying them for any shorter time than the 20th May; and unless this be done, the French bultow on the Banks will continue to deprive our fishermen of an invaluable treasure, and leave them nothing but our present exhausted shore fishery.

The system of hauling caplin for the same purpose is carried on equally as extensive, and causes an equal amount of injury to the interests of the cod fishermen; its effect with relation to the Bank fishery is the same as that of herring. The fishery which the French began with our herring, they are enabled to continue by getting the caplin; the destruction caused to the stock of caplin in the baiting places is even more alarming than that of the herring.

There was formerly a baiting place about Langley and Miquelon, from which the French obtained their supply, and which appeared inexhaustible. The immense quantities, however, which were taken for the purpose, and the season being that when the caplin are just about to spawn, soon caused a perceptible diminution in the stock in this baiting place, which, in the course of a few years,

was destroyed altogether. Since then the supply has been taken from our baiting places, and has caused the same destruction to them. Before the caplin were taken from our shores there was a baiting place at Lamaline, which contained an annual stock of caplin which was so great that it was considered by many, even experienced fishermen, that it would be impossible even to injure the baiting by any means. The enormous quantities taken by our fishermen for the French was not long, however, in causing the same mischief to this, as well as the St. Peter's baiting place; the annual stock began to grow less and less every year, and continued to decrease ever since, till now scarcely sufficient caplin can be had for bait. The stock of caplin in the baiting places has been so large that even the rapid decrease has not hitherto caused any great inconvenience to the fishermen, till the last few years, when it was found that sometimes it was difficult to procure sufficient caplin for bait. The matter has begun to assume an aspect truly alarming, and I am decidedly of opinion that if the baiting places be not protected from the encroachments of the bait-carriers, the fishermen will, in a very few years, not have a caplin to bait their hooks.

J. WINTER.

ISAAC COLLINS examined—

Resided at Burin forty years. I am not acquainted with the Labrador fishery; I am acquainted with the fishery at Cape St. Mary's. Caplin, in that locality, is never taken for manure; my opinion is that the practice of casting caplin for manure is a most injurious one, and should not be tolerated. Jiggers, in my opinion, are most ruinous, to the fishery; the fishermen generally disapprove of them, they wound and destroy the fish; I never would use them myself. Bultows not much used, heard them complained of; they take up and destroy the mother fish, and also prevent them coming in. Herring seines are used all the year round, chiefly in spring for supplying the French with bait; in the fall for Halifax men; by hauling in seines a considerable quantity is destroyed. I think the proper time for the use of herring seines, say from 20th July to 20th October; in Placentia Bay prohibit their use in Spring, from last March to last May. Cod seines are

used to a considerable extent our way; I do not consider them prejudicial to the fisheries; I used them myself at Cape St. Mary's; they do not interfere with the fishermen; we haul in shore. I have used cod seines for fifteen years; I do not consider they affect the hook-and-line fishermen, they fish in deep water. Cod seines, in my opinion, do not tend to lessen the quantity of fish annually caught; the fishery was very bad last year. They generally commence hauling by 20th June. Cod nets, I consider, very prejudicial, they bar the coves; have heard many hook-and-line men complain of them; they should not be set at all, they frighten the fish; I am decidedly against their use; I believe it partly the cause of the failure of the fisheries at Cape St. Mary's; their use is prejudicial; they not alone frighten the fish, but a quantity of dead fish is often found in the nets; I would not sanction their being set anywhere, not even on the straight shore. I have known them to be set with weights, on the fishery ground, and have occasioned serious quarrels. I am not acquainted with the Salmon fishery, never heard any complaints. Sale of bait—considers prejudicial, should like to see it prevented. If it could be done, it would be of great advantage to the country. The sale of bait enables the French to go on the Banks early and prevent the fish coming in. The traffic, in my opinion, is overdone, and none profit by it. Cure of fish—at Burin we never salt without washing, never found it much expense; it makes the fish look much better.

ISAAC COLLINS.

AMBROSE FORWARD examined—

Resides at Grand Bank. Acquainted with the fisheries. Taking caplin for manure—the quantity taken by us for that purpose not felt; if taken in large quantities would be injurious. Do not use jiggers, thinks their use hurtful. I am acquainted with the fisheries from Port-a-Port to Cape St. Mary's, they are used at Cape St. Mary's when bait is scarce; heard no complaints; not practised to any extent. Bultows are used in Fortune Bay. I am of opinion they are injurious to the hook-and-line men, who complain of their use; it is generally the larger description of fish that is picked up by the bultow. The French use them in any depth of water; latterly the French Government have disallowed

their use in their waters; being prevented on their own ground, they come to ours and place them within 100 yards of the coast. Herring seines—I do not think they lessen the quantity, I never saw more than was last year; but taking them in large quantities, and supplying the French, must be injurious to our fishermen; they haul before and after, and while spawning. Cod seines—the people are giving up their use in our locality, the reason is the fish do not strike in to the land. Cod nets—very few use them; I lost more by them than I ever gained, they are not profitable to those who use them. Salmon-fishery—very little in our quarter; never heard of any complaint of the mode in which it is carried on. Sale of bait—I consider it injures every interest of the country. I have sold it myself, and gave it up; am certain the traffic is overdone, so many engaged in it. Cure of fish—I consider washing, after splitting and before salting, a great improvement.

AMBROSE FORWARD.

The Committee then adjourned until Satuday next at One o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
28th February, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman
" EVANS,
" GLEN,
" MARCH,
" MCGRATH.
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,

EDWARD HENNESSEY, examined—

Resides in St. John's winter time; in Merasheen during summer season; caplin is not hauled there for manure; have heard complaints of the practice here. I consider hauling caplin for

manure highly detrimental to the fisheries. Jiggers are very little used in that locality, the people themselves have abandoned their use; heard many complain of their use. Bultows—I am acquainted with the system of bultom fishing; they destroy the fish on the fishing ledges where they set them; they catch all the large or mother fish. I have seen a fish caught weighing from 70 to 80 lbs. In Merasheen the people went in a body and hauled them up; they would not allow them to be used; they are most injurious to the hook-and-line men; the fish caught by them is never properly made. Herring seines are used in Placentia Bay; they are a curse to the country; they haul bait for the French, sometimes they cannot sell it, and are obliged to throw it away. The Island men are in the habit of coming down and buying from our people, then selling them, thus giving a bad character to our herring. Herring nets give fair play to our fishermen; they can always get a fair share of bait. If herring seines were done away with, better price would be got for herring. If seines were done away with it would benefit our fisheries. Foreigners would not be supplied with bait to the extent they are. Nova Scotians, coming down and hauling in winter, lessen the quantity, and consequently injure our fishermen. In all the western parts of the country, herring seines should be done away with. Cod seines ought to be abolished. Fifty years ago there were only three cod seines, now there are over three hundred at Cape St. Mary's. If they were done away with, the hook-and-line fishermen would catch as much fish and of a better quality. I keep a cod seine myself, still I wish they were done away with. Three hundred quintals caught with hook-and-line will yield more than four hundred quintals caught with the cod seine. Cod seines very seldom take large breeding fish. The people will not allow their use. In St. Lawrence the people turned out in a body and prevented their use; hauling at head lands prevents the fish going up the bays. Cod nets—some are used; they should not be allowed to be put in the mouths of coves, and the size of the mesh not less than seven or eight inches. Salmon fishery—not very extensive. I have heard no complaints. Sale of bait—I consider it the ruin of the country. Foreigners are provided with bait too early; a stop should be put to the sale of bait. Cure of fish in our Bay depends on the weather; washing it as it comes from the knife is a great improvement, it certainly makes the fish look better.

EDWARD HENNESSEY.

WILLIAM WHITTEN, examined—

Resides South Side of St. John's; not acquainted with the Western or Labrador fisheries. Caplin for manure—taking them for manure does not lessen them here. I see the caplin as plenty now as formerly. Cannot say it has any detrimental effect on the fishery, it may be so in the bays where they haul large quantities; they don't make a practice here; they haul in Topsail. I know farmers to go there for them. Jiggers—I do not think their use improper. I would never use them myself, if I had bait. I think when a man goes to the fishery, he should be allowed to catch it any way he could. I have followed the fishery 45 years; recollects when boats fished in the offing; fish was plenty then; jiggers were then used; at that time boats would have one hundred quintals before bait came in. Bultows—not acquainted with their use. Herring seines—I do not know their use or effect. Cod seines—I never use a Cod Seine only when fish cannot be procured by hook and line. My opinion is, if a man has gear, he should be allowed to use it. I generally commence the fishery about the 28th May, and finish about the last of November; average quantity per boat from 450 to 500 quintals for three men. Cod nets—I consider no injury. My opinion is that the cause of the decline of the fishery rests with the people themselves; they commence too late, and do not stick long enough at it; if they did, they need not look for Government aid. I had this year 180 quintals for two men and a boy. Salmon fishery—never heard any complaints of the manner in which it is carried on. Cure of fish—considers washing an improvement. Sale of bait—none here.

WILLIAM WHITTEN.

GEORGE WHITTEN, examined—

Resides at St. John's, South Side. Fished out of this harbour 35 years; never fished anywhere else; I am not aware that caplin is taken to any extent here for manure; do not think it injurious about here; if caplin were scarce, and then taken for manure, would be injurious to the fishery. Jiggers—I think them injurious to hook-and-line men; in Spring many maintain themselves by jiggers. Have heard hook-and-line men complain of their use; they drive away the fish; don't think they should be prohibited

altogether. Bultows seldom used, or to no extent. If used by every fisherman, would have a bad effect on the general fisheries; they would pick up the mother fish; the breeding fish ought to be preserved as much as possible. Herring Seines—Very few are used here, and only for bait; heard no complaints of their use; thinks they may be legitimately used. Cod Seines—About 20 used here; I am of opinion that their use is not injurious, from the fact of fish being taken with cod seines when it could not be obtained by hook-and-line. Do not think it lessens the quantity on hook-and-line men; do not haul on ledges. Cod nets not used here. Salmon nets are used in Blackhead Bay; heard no complaints of their use; they are not set in the mouths of rivers, they are moored round the shore. Sale of bait—None here. Cure of Fish—Washing it a decided improvement. I think the fishery is bad enough, but if you come to prevent jiggers and cod seines, in my opinion, it will be worse then. I had last year 215 quintals for three hands. I concur in the opinion of Mr. William Whitten; if the people were to stick longer at the fishery, and pay more attention to it, they need not look for Government aid.

GEORGE WHITTEN.

HENRY SNOW examined—

Carries on the fishery at Quidi Vidi; fished two years in Burin; fished in Green Bay and at Labrador. Caplin taken for manure in large quantities is a great injury to the fishery. Jiggers, in my opinion, are a great injury to the fishery; I do not approve of them; think it would be a great benefit to the people if done away with altogether. Bultows—I am acquainted with their use; in my opinion they are not as injurious as jiggers, and taking caplin for manure; they are injurious on the Banks, not much injury here, not being used to any extent about here. Herring seines—I used them three summers on the Labrador, at Black Tickle; thinks it lessens the quantity of herring; in hauling, a great quantity die; I once hauled 3000 barrels, when we took the seine up, an equal quantity was destroyed, dead on the ground. Herring nets give every poor man a chance; many can get a herring net that cannot get a seine. No large seines were hauled seventy years ago to the Westward. I do not think the hauling of bait with

small seines wrong, but not fair to bar, with large seines, the bait from the fishermen ; if you tuck herring, it can't injure them. I am against barring ; believes by the tucking method not more than a dozen or score barrels can be taken at once. Cod seines, in some parts, are good, in other parts a great injury ; they are an injury from Cape St. Francis to Cape Race. I keep them myself ; consider their use prejudicial ; when seines from 90 to 120 fathoms hauled on fishing ground, is injurious, but from 50 to 60 fathoms, hauled in coves, after the fish is glutted, is not injurious. Cod-nets I consider most injurious of all methods of fishing ; they catch caplin and prevent them coming in ; the fish, when it strikes the cod nets, will shy off ; have seen fish often strangled in nets. If the net fishery was followed, I am confident not as much would be caught as with hook-and-line. Salmon nets—not many used about here ; I have used them on the Labrador ; heard complaints of setting them on points where fishermen fished ; they also interfere with the cod seine and hook-and-line men. I have seen them set in mouths of rivers, also in Green Bay seen the same ; it is not right to bar the mouths of rivers ; they should be left open to allow the salmon to go up to spawn ; there should be no obstruction in the mouths of rivers. Sale of bait—the traffic was not carried on to any extent to the Westward, seventeen years ago, when I was there ; they did not then use large seines ; caplin seines were used to take herring ; I have not been there since. Cure of fish—washing the fish after coming from the knife, would be an improvement, and attended with little expense.

HENRY SNOW.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next, at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, March 2, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT :

Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" GLEN,
" EVANS,

At five minutes to 12 o'clock the Committee adjourned for want of a quorum.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
March 3rd, 1863.

The Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
" GLEN,
" MARCH,
" MCGRATH,
" NOWLAN.
" EVANS,
" MOORE,
Hon. " TESSIER,

Mr. WILLIAM MENCHINTON, examined—

Resides at St. John's; carries on business at Exploits Burnt Island, Green Bay; has been engaged in the fishery for many years. I am aware of caplin being taken for manure; in one harbour in Green Bay (Fortune Harbor) they take large quantities during spawning time. The fishermen complain of the practice; it lessens the quantity for the purpose of bait; I do not approve of the practice. Jiggers—they ought to be done away with, their use injures the fish; they strike and wound them, and frighten the fish off the ground; the hook-and-line men complain of them. Bultows are used on the north side of Green Bay; they certainly are injurious to the fishery; they take the mother fish when spawning; they use them in deep water on the ledges; bultows should be discontinued. Herring seines are not used in our place; they use caplin seines for hauling herring for bait; has no bad effect; not complained of. Not acquainted with their use at Labrador; it is twenty years since I was there. Cod seines are used by us; I do not think them injurious; we do not haul on the fishing grounds, generally in coves; do not think the use of the Cod seines in our quarter lessens the quantity for hook-and-line men. Cod nets are in use to a great extent; considers them very injurious—they ought to be done away with; they tail them in the bait coves; they should not be hauled within half a mile of any bait cove; if they were discontinued altogether, it would be better for all parties; these nets destroy a number of fish, they also prevent the bait from

going into the coves. Salmon nets are used our way; generally along shore; they set them at the mouth of the river Exploits, up the Bay of Exploits. I have heard complaints of stopping the rivers; they should be left open, to allow the salmon to go up and spawn, nor should nets be set on a fishing ledge, but along shore; nets are generally used from the middle of June to the last of July. Cannot say at what time salmon spawn. Cure of fish—cannot point out any method, other than washing the fish after it comes from the knife, and before salted; it would not be of much expense; it would require another hand. Sale of bait, not acquainted with; do not sell any in our District.

WILLIAM MENCHINTON.

EWEN STABB, Esq., examined—

I am acquainted with the fisheries on the Southern Shore and to the Westward. I consider the practice of taking caplin for manure injurious, it decreases the supply.

Cod jiggers very much used. I am of opinion they are a great injury to the fishery; they wound the fish and drive them off; heard some complain of their use, not generally.

Bultows—do not think many are used. I have very little experience of them. I do not think they ought to be set on fishing ledges; they would be in the way of hook-and-line men; do not think a voyage could be got by bultows alone; do not think their use injurious in deep water.

Herring seines not much used there.

Cod seines—too many are used; they destroy the hook-and-line fishery; no seine should be used over sixty feet deep; they ought not to be allowed to haul on the ledges. I am of opinion that as much fish, and of a better description, would be caught by the hook-and-line. If seines are allowed to be used, they ought to be of a smaller size, and used in shore, and in the coves; taking an average, the hook-and-line men do better than cod seine men; the cod seine fishery is more expensive. The cod seine fish is not worth within twenty per cent. of the hook-and-line fish. I am not acquainted with the use of cod seines to the Westward or at the Labrador.

Cod nets—a few only are used; I do not think them any injury, if moored to the shore; they should not be allowed to be moored across coves, so as to prevent the bait going in. If moored in proper places, I think they are no injury, provided they do not interfere with the hook-and-line men.

Salmon fishery unimportant, it is not prosecuted to any extent.

Cure of Fish—considers more careful washing, after salted, would be an improvement; thinks if fish was more pressed when pickled, would be nearly equal to fish dry salted. I consider all Foreign salts better than Liverpool; it will not make better fish, but will keep much better and stand longer. If fish was well washed and well made, no doubt the merchants would give a shilling a quintal more for it.

Sale of bait, I am not acquainted with; don't sell any on the Southeastern shore.

EWEN STABB.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
5th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman
" GLEN,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" MARCH,
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,

THOMAS KNIGHT, Esq., M.H.A., examined—

I am acquainted with Fisheries to the Northward; have been at the Labrador. I am aware of the practice of taking caplin for

manure; if continued, will be detrimental to the fishery, and in a few years we will be without caplin altogether. It is not intended by Providence that they should come for any other purpose than bait. Think the quantity lessened; think hauling in such quantities drives the caplin off from their spawning places. Jiggers may be used in the spring of the year, for want of bait, but after should not be used for a certain time, say after the appearance of caplin; think their use after that injurious. Bultows are used to the Northward, heard them complained of by parties who do not use them; think them a general injury, their use should be discontinued; they take and destroy the mother fish; they are very destructive to our fishery and its best interests. Herring seines are only used for the purpose of procuring bait; I have never heard their use complain-of. Cod seines are used in the district of Twillingate and Fogo. I should not be for doing away with them; think their use is proper, and that as much fish would not be taken without them. I do not consider that cod seines take more large or mother fish than hook-and-line. Cod nets—in my opinion, if there is not a law to regulate the setting of cod nets, it will be most destructive; they set them across coves and prevent the caplin going in, they also hinder the hook-and-line men; they should be set so as not to interfere with the hook-and-line fishermen. Salmon nets—there are a great many used; there is a law, but not observed; nets have been set in the mouths of rivers; I have tried to prevent them, and have succeeded in doing so; have not heard many complaints; do not think they should be set in the mouths of rivers, to prevent the salmon going up to spawn. Sale of bait, not acquainted with; do not sell any to the Northward. Cure of fish depends upon the weather. I am of opinion that if our fishermen would observe the flowing of the tides, and watch the ground at that time, they would do much better, as I am of opinion that all the fish strike in towards the land with the flowing of the tide. I am also of opinion that all boats' bottoms should be painted white or green, it would be an improvement; dark drives the fish off.

THOMAS KNIGHT.

JAMES COLLETT, examined—

Resides in St. John's in winter; at Bay Bulls during the summer season. Acquainted with the Southern and Western fishery,

also the Labrador fishery. I have been as far down on the Labrador as Table Bay. I am aware of large quantities of caplin being taken for manure here; think it tends to lessen the quantity, and have an injurious effect. Jiggers—have heard them complained of; have not used them myself for the last twenty years. Bultows—never saw one; they are not used our way. Herring seines are used at the Labrador, I can give no informatiou respecting them; it is 18 years since I was there. Small herring seines are used to the Southward; heard no complaints against them, they are used only for bait. Cod seines very much in use; their effects on the fishery cannot be worse, they destroy the small fish; go out too early and remain out too late. There is one cod seine at Bay Bulls 112 feet deep, and 150 to 160 fathoms long; their use is complained of by the fishermen. No one benefits by them; the persons who use them would be independent if they never had one; they leave off about the 29th July; if Seines were to be permitted, I would not allow them to go out until the first of July; abolish all large seines; limit them to 60 feet deep, and confine them to the coves. In Witless Bay they come on the ground and interfere with the hook-and-line men; they take up the whole of the fishing ground; they take fish in eighteen fathoms of water; in my opinion they destroy the hook-and-line fishery; if there never was a cod seine used, there would be as much fish caught, and of a better description. No cod nets used Southward. Salmon fishery—not acquainted with. Cure of fish—wash it after it leaves the splitting knife; let it fall into a tub of water and wash the gurry off, it would be little or no expense; may take a little more time. Sale of bait—I am not acquainted with; not practised in our locality.

JAMES COLLETT.

A communication from the Private Secretary was laid before the Committee, and is as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
5th March, 1863.

SIR,—

I have laid before the Governor the letter which you have been directed by the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly to

communicate to him, requesting that he may give the Committee such information as he may possess in regard to the fisheries, and stating that if his Excellency is unable to attend, the Committee would wait upon him at such time as he would name.

His Excellency desires me to request that you will inform the Joint Committee, that it will afford him much satisfaction to give any information that he is possessed of on the subject of the fisheries, and to promote and facilitate the objects which he understands the Committee are appointed to consider.

The question of the fisheries, however, is a very large one, and the information which the Committee may expect from the Governor, must necessarily be derived, partly from authentic documents, and opinions founded on these documents, and observations made during his few years experience in this Colony, on the modes in which the fisheries are prosecuted, as well as the other topics *of great importance* which are necessarily connected with that branch of industry, (the fisheries.) on which a large majority of the inhabitants depend for their subsistence.

Were the Governor to appear before the Committee, he does not think that the examination would be a satisfactory one, partly because he would be ignorant of the topics to which his attention would be called by honorable members; and he believes also that the members of the Committee would not be a little puzzled in asking him questions, they having perfect liberty to start from one subject to another.

The Governor, therefore, would infinitely prefer that he should put his views in writing, under different heads, and submit them to the Committee; he would, then, be happy to attend and answer any and every question that the honorable members of the Committee may consider it necessary to ask. He wishes the Committee, however, clearly to understand. that the Government with which he has the honor to be connected, shall in no way be responsible for any information or suggestions which he may be enabled to submit to the Committee; and he also wishes it to be clearly understood that any information, suggestions, or opinions, which he may give, are to be considered as coming from him individually, believing, as he does, that much time and consideration will be required before the Legislature can carry into effect many important

changes, which, in his opinion, would promote the interests and prosperity of the Colony, in so far as the fisheries are concerned.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. COEN,

Private Secretary.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Fishery Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday next, at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
7th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
" GLEN,
" MCGRATH,
" MOORE,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following communication, addressed to him by the President and Treasurer of the Fishermens' Society, which was read, and is as follows:—

FISHERMENS' HALL,
7th March, 1863.

We beg to submit to your notice the enclosed communication from His Excellency the Governor to the Fishermens' Society, together with the Report of the Society, as already submitted to His Excellency, on the subject brought before the Hon. the House of Assembly shortly after its opening, this Session, namely, the investigation into the cause of the decline of the fisheries, upon

which a Joint Committee was appointed. Should our presence be required before the Committee, we shall be most happy to attend.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES POWER,
President, F. S., N.

JAMES McLOUGHLAN,
Treasurer, F. S., N.

To the Honorable
Chairman of the Joint Committee.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Fishermens' Society of St. John's, knowing the interest which your Excellency takes in their progress and welfare, and in the prosperity of the fishermen generally throughout the country, and aware that the Government and Legislature are, at present, engaged in devising some plan of legislation for the protection and benefit of the Fisheries, beg most respectfully to submit for your Excellency's consideration their views upon what they humbly conceive to be the main points to which, at the present moment, the attention of the Government should be directed, having for their object the immediate removal of those obstacles which impede the progress of the fisherman's industry. These, their views, they beg to place briefly before your Excellency, as follows :—

First,— They are impressed with the absolute necessity of preventing the hauling of caplin for agricultural purposes, inasmuch as it is a practice detrimental to the interests of the fisherman. Those who haul bait for the purposes of manure, resort early in the morning to the places frequented by the caplin, so that when the fishermen come for their supply they frequently are obliged to go without any. This was not the case some twenty years ago, when the fishermen could, at any time in the course of the day, obtain whatever quantity they required, there being no obstruction, comparatively, to their pursuits in this respect.

Second,—They would suggest the desirability of making a line of road from Holyrood, in Conception Bay, to the main line between Bay of Bulls and Witless Bay, (3 miles of which are already surveyed and cut,) in order to afford a quick and easy transfer of bait from Holyrood to the Southern shore, the whole distance being only 17 miles by land, while it is no less than 80 miles by water.

Third,—They are impressed with the conviction that the use of bultows is highly injurious to the general interests of the Cod fishery, and ought to be prohibited within a distance of five miles from the line of coast.

Fourth,—The increasing population of the country, who are chiefly, if not entirely, dependent on the fisheries for their support, and the necessity of opening a wider field of employment for them, induce the conviction that a bounty ought to be given by the Government to encourage the prosecution of the Bank fishery—such bounty to be limited to vessels not exceeding one hundred and twenty tons—and the time during which such vessels, in order to be entitled to the bounty, should remain out on the fishing grounds, might be properly made to extend from the 10th May to the 1st October.

Fifth,—They are strongly of opinion that the mooring of herring seines in any waters within the jurisdiction of the Government of this Colony should be strictly prohibited, as being exceedingly injurious to great numbers of the fishermen of the country.

Sixth,—They would strongly urge upon the Government the propriety and utility of erecting two or three smoke houses in different localities; for instance, one at Bay East, in Fortune Bay, one at Long Harbor, in Placentia Bay, and one at Portugal Cove.

Seventh,—They are thoroughly satisfied that the indiscriminate use of the cod seine is prejudicial to the interests of the fisheries; and that it ought not, therefore, be permitted to interfere with the hook-and-line men in any part of the country.

Eighth,—The use of cod nets, they cannot but regard as injurious to the interests of the fishermen; and therefore they would urge the prohibition of them as a wise and judicious step towards the improvement of the fisheries.

Ninth,—They would suggest, as a useful measure, tending in the same direction, the prohibition of the jigger, from the 1st of June to the 1st of October.

Tenth,—The necessity of protecting and promoting that useful branch of our fisheries—the catching of herring, suggests the propriety of preventing herring being caught, except for bait for our own fishermen, from the 20th of March to the 20th of May, which is considered their season of spawning.

Having thus, in as few words as possible, placed before your Excellency their well-considered views with respect to those subjects, which, it appears to them, should at present mainly occupy the attention of the Government and Legislature, as being of vital importance to the best interests of the fishing population, and of the country at large, the Fishermens' Society sincerely trust that they have not trespassed too far upon your Excellency's time and attention.

(Signed on behalf of the Fishermens' Society,)

CHARLES POWER,
President.

JAMES McLOUGHLAN,
Treasurer.

Fishermens' Hall, March 2nd, 1863.

TO MESSRS. CHAS. POWER AND JAMES McLOUGHLAN, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER, FISHERMENS' SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—

Rheumatism in one of my knees has confined me in-doors, and prevented me acknowledging the receipt of your communication of date the 2nd March.

I may again assure you that it will afford me the greatest satisfaction, at all times, to promote, as far as lies in my power, the interests and welfare of the fishermen of Newfoundland.

I have carefully read over the suggestions to which your Society have called my attention, and the obstacles which they consider

impede the progress of the fisherman's industry, and I think all of them will meet with that due consideration which their importance demands.

I must remind you, however, that soon after you permitted specimens of cured fish to be viewed by the community in your Hall, the Legislature of this Colony assembled, namely, on the 28th January; and the hon. member for Carbonear, Mr. Rorke, very shortly afterwards moved for a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to inquire into the causes of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence on the working of the various modes of fishing as are now followed by our fishermen, and whether they are, or are not, prejudicial to the general interests of the people; and if so, what measures are recommended as a corrective to regulate and establish the safest system.

I have received a Circular from the Hon. Chairman of the Committee, copies of which I have no doubt have been furnished to your Society; and I find that all the suggestions to which you call my attention are to undergo investigation by that Committee, excepting that I do not believe, as yet, that the Holyrood road, which you consider would be of much importance to the fishermen, nor the proposal for bounties to the Bank fisheries, have been brought under the notice of the Committee.

As the question of the fisheries will now occupy the attention of both branches of the Legislature, and, as the proceedings of the Joint Committee will get publicity, and the investigation of the whole question has been referred to them, you will at once see that the suggestions which you have made to me should now be submitted to them; and I have no doubt, as I said before, that they will meet with every attention from the Hon. Chairman and members of that Committee.

Should the Committee wish it, I may, in all probability, consider it proper to submit to them my views, *as an individual*, on this most important subject; because I believe there are other matters connected with these branches of industry which ought not to be lost sight of by the fishermen, their employers, or the community at large; but time will be required to conquer prejudices and abolish practices which, on enquiry, I believe will be found to have gradually crept in, most prejudicial to the interests of the fisheries.

If you think it right to submit your suggestions to the Committee, perhaps it might save you trouble to forward the copy of the communication you addressed to me, and with that view I return the enclosed, and, if you think proper, also, this letter or a copy of it.

I shall be happy if at any time I can give your Society any information they may require, and this correspondence will save you the trouble of calling on me, as I hope soon to be able to see you, should you have occasion to communicate with me.

I remain, faithfully,

Your obedient, humble servant,

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor, N. F.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next, at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
11th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
" EVANS,
" MARCH,
" MOORE,
" RENDELL,

ROBERT MUNDAY examined—

I am acquainted with the fisheries on the coast of the Island. I reside at Pouch Cove. I am aware that caplin is taken in large quantities for manure, which I consider prejudicial to the fishery generally. Cod jiggers are not used to any extent, but early in the spring, when bait cannot be obtained; I do not consider their use prejudicial to any great extent. I would not say against a man using a jigger to get a fish to eat. I am not acquainted with the mode of bultow fishing; it is not practised in our locality. Herring seines—not many in use about our parts. I am of opinion

that herring nets would be sufficient for the purpose of procuring herring for bait. Cod seines—there are about eleven cod seines used in Pouch Cove. I do not consider the use of them prejudicial to the fishery; they are not hauled on the fishing ledges, and are no hindrance to the hook-and-line men; from my experience, I am of opinion that the accounts of the hook-and-line men are generally better than the cod seine men. Salmon fishery—I am acquainted with its working; I follow it myself. I do not think that barring the mouth of a river is prejudicial. I am of opinion that salmon spawn in salt water. I do not think they go to the fresh water for the purpose of spawning; cannot say for what purpose they go there. Cod nets are used. Do not consider them to have any prejudicial effect. Cure of fish—thinks washing after the fish is split and before salted, an improvement. Sale of bait—on that subject can say nothing—not acquainted with it—it is not carried on in our quarters.

ROBERT MUNDAY.

After the examination of the above witness closed, the Committee were of opinion they had obtained sufficient evidence to enable them to report to the house.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
13th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, Chairman
" GLEN,
" EVANS,
" MCGRATH.
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" MOORE,
" MARCH,

The Chairman presented the draft of a Report which he read,

and the same was ordered to be engrossed and to be submitted at the next meeting of the Committee, and that the Clerk be instructed to summon the Committee, specially, for Monday next at Eleven o'clock, to consider the said Report.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next, at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
March 16th, 1863.

The Committee met this day.

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.
Hon. " TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" GLEN,
" MCGRATH,
" EVANS,
" RENDELL,
" MARCH,
" NOWLAN,
" MOORE.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a communication which he received from His Excellency the Governor, and the same was read, and is as follows :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th March, 1863.

SIR,—

Referring to the letter which, on the 5th instant, I addressed to your Secretary, I have to apologise for not sooner acknowledging the receipt of the communication sent to me by yourself, inclosing a printed circular with nine queries, to which the committee solicit replies.

They appear to me to have acted judiciously by first investigating those matters which the fishermen believe require legislation to

remedy those practices which at present prevail, and which they are of opinion are prejudicial to the general interests.

The questions which the Committee have issued can, I think, only be satisfactorily answered by those who have have long practical experience upon the shores of Newfoundland; and at the same time there are many who take a great interest in the fisheries, whose opinions may, if recorded, be useful hereafter; and with that object I enclose herewith the observations which I have made on the Circular of the Select Committee.

The Committee, I observe, were authorized to inquire into the causes of the decline of the fisheries; but their time will be necessarily very limited, and not of such duration as to enable them to show by statistics, which can easily be obtained, the periods when the fisheries have proved deficient, and the results which have followed in regard to an increased demand for Poor Relief, &c.. &c.

There is one question which is considered by many to be of vital importance to the Colony; and although legislation cannot remedy the serious evil complained of, it is to be hoped that in time it may be dealt with by those who have the power to substitute a good for the vicious system at present prevailing, of furnishing the fisherman with large supplies on credit, and on the faith that he will deliver the produce of his voyage to his supplier. If the fisherman is unsuccessful, or partly so, such a system will tempt him to cheat his supplier, and the latter must necessarily exact high prices to cover the great risks which it is well known he must run, and many cases of this kind occur every season.

In Captain Hamilton's Report of the 30th June last, there are a few figures which elucidate a part of the system, and which show the disadvantages under which outport fishermen labour:

Outports.		*St. John's.*	
Pork	£6 10 0	Pork	£3 10 0
Flour	2 8 0	Flour	1 15 0

It is to be hoped that such a difference in the value of provisions, and the system which causes it will terminate at no distant period, and the introduction of local Steam must necessarily be a precursor to accomplish so desirable an object.

There are other matters of very great importance connected with the Newfoundland Fisheries, which the time of some future Joint Committee of the Legislature will be well employed in inquiring into, and giving publicity to.

The vast extent of the coasts of this Colony, and their adaptation to the fisheries, and the many advantages they possess for carrying on that branch of trade, seem to be little valued or thought of—these, and other matters, it is to be hoped, will be prominently brought into notice by such a tribunal as I have alluded to.

The year 1862 has proved, as far as I have been able to learn, an unsuccessful one for the fisheries, on this, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic.

On reading the speech of the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, at the opening of the Legislature of that Province, the other day, His Excellency states that the fishery there had been but moderately successful, while the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick informed the Legislature of that Colony, that he would lay documents before them to show that the fisheries in that Province were becoming extinct; and earnestly urging an inquiry into a subject which is of such vital importance to the Provinces.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M.H.A.,

President, Joint Committee on fisheries.

The Select Committee on the fisheries have issued, along with a printed Circular, the following nine queries, to which they solicit replies :—

Query, No. 1.—Has the use of caplin for the purpose of manure proved prejudicial to the cod fishery; and do you think that by discontinuing the practice, more fish would be caught?

Answer.—The use of caplin for the purpose of manure being prejudicial to the cod fishery, must entirely depend upon whether the practice of appropriating caplin for that purpose has visibly diminished the quantity, which can only be known to the fishermen who reside near the coves and localities where the caplin annually and periodically frequent. Having often visited several of these coves or small bays, in the month of July, I always found myriads of these strangers forming a black line along sloping beaches, mostly composed of small stones and large round gravel; and, when the wind blows on shore, many of them are washed on the beach by each succeeding wave, and as the tide ebbs there they remain. Boys and girls may be seen gathering them and throwing them into holes dug, not many yards from the sea, as I understood, for the purposes of manure, and to this mode of using caplin no reasonable objection could be offered. It becomes, however, a very different question when caplin are hauled alive for the purposes of manure, for not only are they the bait for cod fish on which our fishermen depend for a certain period in the year, but the caplin is also one of those species which is much prized for human food; and when a more frequent intercourse shall have been opened by steam with our Outports and Fishing villages, it is to be hoped that attention will be directed to their preservation and drying for home consumption, and caplin may hereafter become a valuable article of export. If the complaints made by the fishermen are satisfactorily established, it is not to be wondered at that they ask for protection, and reasonably expect that it will be granted; and that the practice of hauling caplin alive for the purposes of manure, shall not be allowed to continue. Whether legislation is necessary to put an end to it, is a question which will require consideration; but if the practice has only been a recent one, former usage may perhaps establish the right of the fishermen to prevent such an improper interference in localities where their residences are fixed in the vicinity of the sea, and where they have been in full use of the beaches, catching bait, and carrying on their fishery avocations undisturbed for many years. The question being purely local, perhaps it is such a one as might, in the first place, be brought amicably before the Supreme Court of the Colony.

Query No. 2.—Does the use of jiggers in catching fish, as is now customary, injure the hook-and-line fishermen, and has it a tendency to cause a decrease in the quantity caught?

Answer.—The use of the jigger may be a very improper mode of fishing, and be injurious to the hook-and line fishermen, by intercepting many a cod fish which would otherwise have been caught by his bait; but it is difficult to see how the use of the jigger can cause a decrease in the quantity caught. The jigger is one of those many contrivances introduced by the ingenuity of man, to catch fish at times when no other mode will be successful. The mechanism is very simple—a piece of lead cast in the shape of a small herring, the tail attached to the line, and two or three very large hooks, the barbs of which are well fastened to and protrude from the head. All fish are attracted by light, and this polished bait, shining in the water where cod are abundant, will decoy fish in such numbers, that the fisherman has only to haul up his line and bring one or two along with it; but they are seldom caught by the mouth, and the jigger-hook is so large a one that the fish must often be injured in its endeavours to escape. It is not easy to see how such a practice can be prevented by *legislation;* but it might be effected by mutual agreement amongst the fishermen themselves, who ought readily to combine to abandon any practices which have been found to be detrimental to the general interests. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from the North Cape in Prince Edward Island, to Port Hood, on the East end, the Mackerel fishery is carried on to a great extent; seldom less than 300 United States fine schooners are employed, and the most of the mackerel are caught by jigging. Each vessel carries a sufficient quantity of salted bait (the clam), and a small mill with circular-cutting knives. The mackerel generally appear in shoals, and when they do, the fore-sheet of the schooner is hauled to windward, and under easy sail she is allowed to drift at pleasure according as the winds blows. All mills are immediately set to work—the cut bait is thrown overboard, and continues to be so, and the mackerel congregate in such vast numbers that a line fastened to a stiff rod, with six hooks without any bait on them, but a small strip of bright lead between each hook, is dropped overboard, and almost every hook will bring a mackerel to the deck, where they are split, salted, and packed by some of the crew selected for that purpose. Should the mackerel season prove unsuccessful, the American fishermen prosecute the Cod-fishery in the Gulf, and afterwards proceed with seines for the Herring fishery on the Coast of Labrador.

Query No. 3.— Are you acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing; if so, state what you believe to be their effect on the other modes of fishing; and do you think their use detrimental to the general success of the fishery?

Answer.—The bultow plan of fishing is carried on by strong lines, which may be extended to any length, and is practised by the French fishermen on the Banks of Newfoundland. The lines are sunk, and sufficiently anchored at each end, and a baited hook is attached, generally to each fathom, and the lines are so contrived that they can be taken up at one end, and the hook rebaited, and sunk again to the far extremity of the bultow; and on the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Atlantic, and the "Dogger-Bank," in the North Sea, and other Banks open to all nations, any particular mode of fishing cannot be prevented. On the East Coast of Scotland this mode is called "the long-line" fishing, but it is seldom that the number of hooks on one line exceeds 500. The Scotch fishermen never dream of fishing with "long-line" closer than eight or ten miles from the shore—more frequently at 20 miles distance, and from early in April to the middle of June they are successful in bringing to land Cod, Ling, Halibut, Skate, &c., &c., all of large size, and for which they get ready markets. Fishing with the bultow close in shore on the coasts of this Colony would appear to be prejudicial to the general interests of the fishermen—but, in this case also, legislation seems to be difficult; for, it would appear hard that a poor fisherman could not lay down a line near his residence with 100 or 200 hooks, without subjecting himself to having his line seized, or any other penalty that the law might exact.

Query, No. 4.—When the use of herring seines has been followed, have they been injurious or otherwise to the interests of the Cod fishermen; and are they used in proper places, and in a proper manner?

Answer.—This question is one which can only be answered by those who have seen the use made of the herring seine, which would enable them to say whether they have been injurious, or otherwise, to the Cod fishery.

Query, No. 5 —What effect has the use of Cod seines on the annual catch? Does it tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery? Are they used in proper water and ground? Is

there any size of mesh necessary to allow the escape of the smaller fish, and thereby preserve an undiminished supply of marketable size?

Answer.—Any deficiency in the annual catch of Cod fish will be best ascertained by referring to the annual export of dried Cod; but it is believed (and no one can doubt it,) that the indiscriminate use of Cod seines *must* tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery, enclosing, as they do, old and young, large and small, in the bosom of their nets. How this mode of fishing is to be limited, modified, or restricted, are questions which require great consideration, after which there can be little doubt that legislation will become indispensable. A notion prevails among many that the employment of seines for the hauling of cod fish is a comparatively modern invention; but this is far from being the case. The "Star Chamber," 200 years ago, issued rules for the better regulation of the trade with Newfoundland, and one of these was that "no one was to cast anchor so as to hinder the hauling of seines;" and by the 10th and 11th William III., Cap. 25, Sec. 12, it was enacted that no person should "at any time after the 25th of March, cast anchor or do any matter or thing to the annoyance or hindering of the hauling of seines, &c., &c." By the 26th George III., Cap. 2, it is enacted that "no seine or net of any kind or description whatsoever, for the purpose of catching Cod fish by hauling such seine or net on shore, or tucking such seine or net into any boat or boats; the scale or mesh of such seine or net shall be less in dimensions than four inches, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of £100 for every such offence." If, in those olden times, legislation was required to regulate the mode of fishing with seines, it would appear that it has become more necessary when no attention seems to be paid to the size of the seine or its meshes, the present mode of fishing being carried on, not only by British subjects, but by foreign fishermen, to whom the Colony has conceded the same fishing privileges as Newfoundlanders possess.

Query No. 6.—State what regulations in the mode of fishing for Salmon are followed, to your knowledge, and whether any change is required to protect the breeding Fish?

Answer.—As far as I know, there appears to be no regulations for carrying on the Salmon fisheries in this Colony; but it is be-

lieved that the mouths of rivers are barred up by various contrivances which prevent the free ingress and egress of these valuable fish from and to the sea; and which, if not prevented, will lead ultimately to the extermination of the species.

Query No. 7.—Are Cod nets used by you or your neighbours; or do you know what their effects are on the hook method of fishing; if so, state what they are?

Answer—This question can only be answered by fishermen.

Query No. 8.—Can you point out any method or means by which the cure of all kinds of fish may be improved?

Answer.—All kinds of fish may be greatly improved by their being cured as soon as possible after they are caught; and the best mode of cure may be ascertained from those places where fisheries are extensively carried on, and which have obtained a preference in the markets for their produce.

Query No. 9.—Do you think the sale of bait by our own people to Foreigners has any prejudicial effect on the best interests of our fishermen, by lessening the quantity of fish caught by them on our own grounds?

Answer.—The sale of bait by our own people to Foreigners is a question which it would be highly desirable were set at rest. There is not, and there never was, any Colonial Statute to prevent our fishermen from selling bait, with the exception of an Act which was passed (the 8th Victoria, cap 5,) which laid a duty on the export of salt or pickled herrings and caplin in bulk, 3s. per cwt.; and upon salted or pickled caplin, if exported in barrels, 2s. 6d. per barrel. At the passing of the Reciprocity Treaty, Her Majesty's Government required Reports of the Laws and Regulations then in force in the Colonies relative to the Fisheries; and the Attorney General, now Judge Little, and the Solicitor General, Mr. Hayward, being desired to report upon the Newfoundland Laws; on the 17th September, 1855, after stating that there were no special enactments of the local Legislature in operation, they allude to the 8th Vic, cap. 5, and report to the Colonial Minister as follows:—

"This Act, having been found insufficient to prevent the evil

which it was passed to correct, has not been enforced for some years past, and is now quite inoperative.

"Supposing it to be in any way inconsistent with the Treaty for the establishment of Free Trade with the United States of America, it must be regarded as suspended, so far as general words can do so, with reference to the citizens of that country pursuing the fishery on our coast under that Treaty; for the local Act, 18th and 19th Victeria, Cap. 2, being an Act to give effect on the part of this Island to the Treaty with the United States, suspends all laws of this Island which are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the spirit of the Treaty."

It would, therefore, appear that the Act imposing an export duty on bait was found inoperative, and had become a dead letter.

The Committee are aware that in 1859 a mixed Commission was appointed by H. M. Government and that of France, consisting of the Marquis de Montaignac and Count Cabineau, on the behalf of the French, and Captain Dunlop and Mr. Kent on behalf of the English fishermen, (Mr. Kent being then Colonial Secretary for Newfoundland and leader of the Government,) to inquire into various matters connected with the Newfoundland Fisheries. I understand that the Commissioners unanimously recommended that all duties and other impediments which interfere with the free sale of herring, caplin, and other bait, shall be removed by the Colonial Legislature.

This will be an easy task for the Legislature to accomplish, as there are no such laws in existence; but the Committee will consider whether it is probable, after such a recommendation on behalf of the fishermen of both nations, that any new law will ever be sanctioned by the Crown to interfere with the industrious pursuits of our fisherman by preventing them from selling bait.

A. BANNERMAN,

Government House,
14th March, 1863.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Report, which was adopted, and is inserted in the Journal, page 58.

Petitions.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Bay Bulls.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That we, your petitioners, are fishermen who fish by the hook-and-line; and the best of us find it most difficult to support our families by the fishery, as the amount of pauper relief transmitted to this place the previous winters can bear testimony; and we attribute the cause mainly to the custom adopted, of using cod seines along the shore here, which runs almost in close proximity with our fishing ledges, impeding and proving a complete obstacle to our mode of fishing; and, so much so, that should cod seines continue as those past years, to haul in the contiguous noighbourhood of our fishing ledges, it will ultimately result in general pauperism.

We, your petitioners, therefore, would most humbly submit our case to your consideration, praying that your Honorable House would be most graciously pleased to enact such laws or regulations as you, in your wisdom, may deem fit, so as to place the owners of Cod-seines under such restrictions and limitations as not in any wise to interfere with or obstruct the hook-and-line men. If they cannot be prohibited *in toto*, there should be a law that would prevent them from being used until ten days of the caplin had passed in any harbor where they are in use.

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

Bay Bulls,
18th March, 1863.

Philip Williams	Thomas Williams
James Gatherall	Henry Driscoll
William G. Williams	John Coady
William Williams	Andrew Williams
Thomas Hyde	James Drew
Jeremiah Hearn	James Mullowney

Thomas Jordan
Samuel Mullowney
Michael Judry
Joseph Williams
Robert Lundrigan
Christopher Bryan
James Glynn
Laurence Drew
John Williams
Michael Scott
Patrick Scott
Thomas Walsh
James Gatheral
Thomas Gatheral
Stephen Gatheral
William Crockwell
James Crockwell
Henry Crockwell
William Crockwell
Michael Coleman
Nicholas Coleman
Michael Coleman
Edward Coleman
Nicholas Coleman
Patrick Bryan
Patrick Glynn
John Glynn
Cornelius Glynn
Edward Drew
John Drew
Peter Drew
James Glynn
Laurence Drew
James Millar
Robert Millar
George Millar
Patrick Maddocks
Patrick Maddocks, jr.
Laurence Drew
Matthew Ryan

Walter Walsh
James Kielly
George Kelly
Michael Kelly
John Kelly
James Bryan
George Bryan
John Delaney
Laurence Delaney
Nicholas Delaney
George Glynn
John Glynn
William Glynn
George Glynn
John Walsh
Cornelius Bryan
Richard Kennedy
John Bryan
Jeremiah Bryan
Edward Kehoe
Andrew Armstrong
Michael Coady
Robert Kielly
Jeremiah Driscoll
Michael Driscoll
William Driscoll
Jeremiah Williams
James Hide
Nicholas Coady
William Coady
Patrick Coady
Miles Bryan
John Drew
Peter Drew
John Drew
George Drew
James Drew
George Drew
Joseph Molony
James Williams

William Walsh	William Mullowney
John Glynn	John Mullowney
Patrick Walsh	Samuel Mullowney
Thomas Hide	Patrick Mullowney
John Hide	George Armstrong
William Williams	Richard Williams
John Williams	James Mulcahy
William Williams	Michael Mulcahy.
Patrick Mullowney	

There are several others at the ice that will sign when they come in, if requisite.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Memorial of the Room-Keepers of Bay Bulls, using Cod Seines.

We, the the undersigned memorialists, most humbly pray your Honorable House will not too hastily pass or enact a law that will prohibit the use of Cod seines in the above mentioned District, on evidence your Honorable House may receive, and on close scrutiny may be found very incorrect.

We, your memorialists, in our time, have carried on a hook-and-line fishery for a great number of years, and for want of fish to pay the expense of such fishery, were compelled to abandon the same and adopt the cod seine fishery, although in that time our shore fisheries were much increased by a large quantity of fish caught in the offing, which now is not to be found there.

We, your memorialists, most humbly pray your Honorable House will allow your memorialists the prerogative of catching fish in their usual way, as your memorialists are of opinion that any alteration would be injurious. Large seines must be used in Bay Bulls, or none, in consequence of the depth of water in that locality. Should

your memorials by any enactment be prevented from using those seines, it would be most ruinous to your memorialists.

Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Martin Williams	Thomas Mockler, jr.
Thomas Mockler	James E. Williams
William Williams	Michael Brine, jr.
Cornelius Brine	Charles Mockler
John Williams	Henry Williams
Patrick Brien	William Getheral
Joseph J. Williams	Richard Mockler
Patrick Day	Martin Brien
William Mockler	Michael Mockler
Michael Brien	William Williams
John Getherel	Philip Williams
Patrick Scot	Thomas Dea
John Williams	James Scott.
Thomas Gatherall	

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Barren Island, Sound Island, Brawly, Spencer's Cove, Burgeo, &c., &c.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That we have reason to regret to complain of the method and practice of catching fish in this part of the Bay, with spilliards, for the past five years; up to that period there was always a fair average catch with the hook-and line, but since the commencement and increase of the spilliards with the few that use them, the many of us who use the line and hook have not the smallest chance; we could use the spilliards as well as them, but we solemnly protest against the use of the spilliards; and from experience and information from the oldest fishermen, if they are allowed by law to be continued, we shall become as so many paupers; and we believe

them to be the cause of leaving many families destitute the coming winter. We humbly pray your Honorable House will consider the case, and have the spilliards totally abolished.

October 8, 1862.

Patrick Cullerton
William Cullerton
Thomas Cullerton
James Cullerton
John Cullerton
John Fulford
Patrick Brown
Philip Brown
James Brown
Patrick Fulford
John Morris
Richard Morris
Michael Headen
William Headen
John Hickey
Richard Emberly
Laurence Murphy
Andrew Murphy
John Murphy
Richard Murphy
Peter Murphy
Joseph Murphy
Bernard Murphy
Robert Comby
John Comby
John Shea
Thomas Mackey
John Flinn
Martin Flinn
Nicholas Flinn
Patrick Flinn
James Flinn
Thomas Flinn
Bernard Flinn
Robert Rodges
Thomas Wallace
Thomas Nugent
Richard Nugent
William Nugent
John Hanlon
James Prendergast
John Hand
John Prendergast
Pierce Prendergast
Patrick Prendergast
William Parle
Philip Prendergast
Philip Hanlon
James Hanlon
Michael Hanlon
Edward Hanlon
William Flinn
Denis Murphy
James Hanid
David Shea
Thomas Hickey, sr.
Thomas Hickey, jr.
Philip Miller
William Judge
James Hickey, jr.
John Hickey, sr.
John Hickey, jr.
James Hickey, sr.
Edward Hickey
Patrick Hickey
Michael Judge
James Rogers
Joseph Rogers
Henry Rogers
James Call
William Pine
John Pine

Simon Sall, sr.	Patrick Hayes
Simon Sall, jr.	William Hayes
Elias Green	Peter Hayes
Michael Haines	Thomas Hayes
Patrick Brown	Patrick Emberly
Michael Brown	Joseph Emberly
Thomas Brown	William Emberly
Nicholas Flinn	John Power, sr.
Nicholas Walsh	John Power, jr.
Isaac Haines	Joseph Coffee
Stephen Bollard	Denis Curren
Robert Bollard	Patrick Hand
John Bollard	John Hunt
Edward Hayes	Philip Brown.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

This is to show the sentiments of the people of Spencer's Cove in respect of the bultows which have been of late years used, and still are used in some places of this Bay. We, the undersigned, certify that the fishery in this Bay, every year is getting worse and worse, from the destruction of mother fish by those destructive bultows; it is a well known fact that after a punt-load of this bultow fish being taken out of the punt, the spawn has been sometimes three inches deep all over the bottom of the punt, and sometimes much more. The favorites of the bultows will tell us, why don't you and all the people fish the same way? We answer that a great many people about this neighborhood are not able to buy half a set of bultows, and scarcely now can they get bread to eat. It is a fact that some have been seen fishing in the spring with one line only for two men in a punt; whilst one man would haul up his side the other would let down at the other; and further, any observant person may see that where the bultows are used there is no young fish now to be seen, as always there used to be. Some will argue, does not the French fish this way? We answer, all fish make towards the shore to deposit their spawn, and then, with those destructive bultows they are caught, which will not take the hook any other way.

It is also our full and firm belief that this is causing a great deal of the extreme poverty, want, and pauperism amongst us. Hoping that something will be done to put a stop to this destruction of the common wealth, we, the undersigned, are yours most respectfully,

Thomas Butcher
John Butcher
George Butcher
William Brown
Richard Brown
James Brown
Stephen Brown
Jesse Slade
James Slade
Richard Slade
William Slade
William Emberly
John Warham
Thomas Warham
George Warham
Henry Brown
John Peach
William McGrath
Patrick Judge
John Davis
John Kervin
James Radway
Robert White
John Radway
Thomas Ridout
John Pidding
Patrick Emberly
James Peach
Cyrus White
Albert Butcher
Henry Peach
William M. Peach
James Emberly
Peter Emberley
Peter Emberly
Joseph Emberly
John Emberly
Samuel Combs
Joseph Emberly
John Travis
James Emberly
Ambrose Emberly
Patrick Bennett
James Bennett
Peter Emberly
Patrick Emberly
James Plank
James Hickey
James Graves
Philip Bennett
John Bennett
Edward Travis
Thomas Travis
Owen Morooney
William Emberly
Jeremiah Emberly
James Emberly
Patrick Morooney
Michael Emberly
William Judge
Joseph Emberly
Joseph Jarvis
John Hickey
Laurence Coady.

Spencer's Cove, September 29, 1862.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

We, the undersigned Fishermen, residing in the District of Fortune Bay.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That we have been in the habit of fishing, during the winter season, by the bultow, and find that it is no injury to the fishing ground, as they are used in from 90 to 120 fathoms of water; and your Memorialists humbly sheweth, that without the use of the bultow they would not be able to obtain a living for their wives and families with the hook-and-line during that part of the season.

And your Memorialists humbly pray that the use of the bultow may be allowed, and, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

*Stephen Cluett
*William Cluett
*Philip Gould
*Thomas Bond
*James Fiander
*William Dicks
*George Dicks
*Stephen Grandy
*James Cunningham
*Ambrose Buffett
*William May
*Thomas Fiander
*Henry Tibber
*Stephen Poole
Thomas Grundy
John Grundy
George Rose
*Thomas Grundy
*William Walters
*Daniel McCarthy
*Thomas Shepherd
*John Ansley
*Wm. Burdock
*William Fiander
Stephen Gould
*Samuel Cluett
*Henry Foote
*Thomas Cluett
John Cluett
*Samuel Dyer
George Gould
*John Hickey
*William Hickey
*Philip Young
*Thomas Evans, jr.
*James Evans
*John Evans
*Thomas Evans, sr.
*John Keepin
*Benjamin Keepin
George Keepin
*William Lass
*James Keepin
*George Abbott, sr.
*George Rose
*Philip Fiander
*John Yarn
*James Baker

*James Farrell	*Augustis Mullins
John Miles	*Thomas Cox
George Short	George Paul
*William Osmond	*Richard Sheppard
*John Osmond	* Gecrge Fiander.
*William Coffin	

Those marked thus (*) have signed by mark.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Brigus and Bull Cove.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are nearly all more or less dependent on the punt and small boat shore fishery for a livelihood, and take a deep interest in every thing calculated to promote its welfare, and render it a better paying business than it has been of late years.

That, on mature reflection, we are led to consider the system of destroying caplin in such vast quantities for manure cannot be justified on any sound principle of political economy; and shall gladly welcome any stringent legislative enactment to put a stop to so pernicious a practice, one altogether at variance with the best interests of the fishery and the country at large.

That no good can possibly arise from shutting our eyes to the fact of the short catch of fish in this bay, decreasing in quantity year after year, until it has become scarcely worth prosecuting; and it would be the highest wisdom to endeavour to retrieve it, to find a remedy, if possible, something to render it more productive.

We are led to believe that the great ocean supply of cod fish is rapidly declining; and that caplin are much less abundant than formerly, we have ample proof; nor is this matter of astonishment if we go coolly into the subject and analyze it.

The reasons for and against the use of caplin for manure are simply these:—they force heavy green crops, are easily procured

and in large quantity, but they exhaust and impoverish the soil, leave nothing behind to repay the soil—nothing recuperative in the shape of bone or other matter to compensate the land for that which it was artificially compelled to yield.

Although they make bad manure, they are most excellent food for cod fish; and if permitted to carry out that great instinctive principle which brings them to land, that of propagating their species after their own fashion, there would be nothing to fear; but such is not the case—having reached the land, those of them that escape the ravages of their oceanic foes, are here assailed by man, and if not captured, are here again driven into deep water, where both the parent fish and the ova are devoured by the cod fish, to the great damage of the fisherman, who toils late and early to procure bait, and having obtained it, can make but little use of it; the fish prefer having their food alive, and there is an abundant supply in every direction around. Those who require caplin for manure, by driving them from their favourite haunts in the coves and creeks, become the caterers to the great army of cod fish who lie off the shore ready to swallow them.

Thus the caplin are destroyed *ad libitum*, their progeny annihilated in the germ, the Cod fishery spoiled, and the fishermen ruined. Mark the result—poverty and destitution on every hand. Compare this state of things with that of the early history of the country, when the caplin were allowed to perform that great office which brings them to land, without molestation from man, save for the legitimate object of using them for bait; then there was fish for catching.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take those very important subjects into your serious consideration, (we believe them to be of vital importance to the country,) and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom shall consider most conducive to the future of the country and the improvement of the fisheries, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

March 10th, 1863.

William Smith	John King
James Smith	John Way
Frederick Newbury	Stephen Sparks, sr.
James Mosdell	Ambrose Sparks, sr.

Robert Penny
Nathan Penny
Solomon Penny
Ambrose Sparks, jr.
Solomon Sparks
Thomas Sparks
John Penny
James Sparks
John Kelly
Joseph Kelly, jr.
James Kelly
Wm. Penny
Philip Yondon
Thomas Yondon, jr.
John Weeks
Robert Weeks
George Weeks
Joseph Sparks
Stephen Sparks, jr.
Henry Kelly
Joseph Kelly, jr.
James Penny
Robert Penny, jr.
Isaac Morgan
George Mannard
Wm. Mannard
Henry Youdon
Abraham Bon
John Gardner
Wm. Bradbury
Thomas Skein
James Walsh
Thomas Comerford
Thomas Barnes
Henry Barnes
John Byrne
Thomas Antle
James Antle
Moses Ledrew
William Newbury
Thomas Hinds
Edward Croak
Robert Roberts
Thomas Stephens
George Bussey.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of Israel Gosse and others, of Spaniard's Bay and Bishop's Cove.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That Petitioners are chiefly dependent on the shore, punt and boat fishery for the means of subsistence; that they view with alarm the gradual decline of the cod fishery, and of the punt fishery in particular, and are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure is being attended with incalculable injury to the fishery, and will, if not met by speedy and effective legislation, be ruinous to the best interests of the Colony; that the catch of

fish in Conception Bay is gradually diminishing, and that caplin are not so plentiful as formerly ; that were the caplin allowed to perform the great function which brings them to the land, that of depositing their spawn in places where the best chance exists of escape from their innumerable enemies, and where their ova could best be developed into the future fish, then all would be well, but that such is not the case at present, when so many millions are hauled for manure, and so many more driven into deep water, where they become a prey to the cod and other fish ; that by this means the codfish upon the ledges have abundance of food, and will not readily take the baited hook ; while, at the same time, the fishermen have frequently great difficulty in procuring bait, which they are without sometimes for days, and even weeks ; whereas if the caplin were permitted to remain in shore, in shallow water, the cod fish would take the baited hook with avidity, would remain on the ground, and much larger quantities would be caught ; and praying that the House would adopt means to ward off the enormous evil complained of.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of Joseph Drover and others, inhabitants of Upper Island Cove.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That petitioners are deeply interested in the cod fishery, and that many of them are almost wholly dependent on the shore punt fishery for the means of subsistence ; that of late years there has been a great falling off in the quantity of fish caught along their shore ; the petitioners are of opinion that unless measures are adopted to prevent the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure, it would ruin the cod fishery, and those who are dependent upon this branch of industry for support ; the codfish are not so plentiful as in former years ; and that caplin are much less abundant, is a fact of which your petitioners are all convinced ; that caplin are not allowed to remain in the various coves and along the shore, as

in early times, but are either taken in immense quantities for manure, or driven into deep water, where the codfish feed upon them; and that, in consequence, there is much time taken up in procuring bait, and when procured, late in the day, the fish are frequently glutted with caplin, and, consequently, do not take the baited hook, as they would do at dawn; that were the caplin allowed to remain undisturbed in the coves and along the beaches, petitioners would have no difficulty in taking fish bait as often as necessary, and would be moored on the fishing ground, particularly at the dawn, when the fish bite best, and would catch much more fish, and of a larger and better quality; and praying that a stop be put to the practice of hauling bait for manure.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of Charles Snow and others, of Harbor Grace.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

The petioners are all deeply interested in, and many of them are wholly dependent on the punt and small boat shore fishery for the means of subsistence; that of late years there has been a much smaller quantity of fish taken along their shores than formerly; that they contemplate with no small degree of alarm what appears to be a gradual failing of the ocean supply of the great staple of the Colony; that they are strongly impressed with the idea that the wholesale destruction of the caplin for manure is highly injurious to the cod fishery, and will, if not speedily prevented, be ruinous to the fishing interests of the Colony; that it is an admitted fact that caplin are not so abundant as in time past, and that there is no way of accounting for their diminution except the immense quantity taken annually for manure; that caplin, impelled by an innate principle to resort to land, that of reproducing their species, those of them that reach the shore, escaping with their lives the ravages of their numberless marine foes, are here attacked by man with the most ruthless energy, destroying both parent and germ, thus rendering nugatory the great object of their coming to land, where, if undisturbed, would get quit of their roes amidst the sands

and seaweed of the coves and beaches, to be quickened by the heat of the sun, and the ebbing and flowing of the tide, out of the reach of those voracious creatures who would devour it, if voided in the deep waters of the ocean or the bay; but that the caplin are not allowed the least respite in the coves and on the beaches, but are captured by millions or driven into deep water, where there is scarcely a chance of escape for either parent or ova; that it frequently happens of late that caplin cannot be procured for bait for several days, and sometimes even weeks, during what should be the prime of the fishing season; whereas were they allowed to remain in the coves and their other favourite haunts unmolested, save for legitimate purposes, that of being taken for bait, the fishermen would have little difficulty in obtaining sufficient for their requirements, and they would be longer on the fishing grounds, particularly at dawn and in the evenings, the times when the fish bite best; that besides by the caplin being driven from the shores, the fish are thereby fed on the fishing grounds, to the great loss of the fishermen, as they will not take the hook baited with dead caplin when they can easily take the live ones in abundance; that fish also become glutted with caplin, go off the ledges into deep water; that petitioners are under the impression that were the caplin allowed to remain in the shallow water of the coves, a much larger quantity of Cod fish would be taken, and of a larger size, and that they would remain louger on the ground, as was the case formerly, when caplin was used only for bait, and its wholesale destruction for manure unknown, and praying for such legislation as may be calculated to meet the exigencies of the case.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of Elijah Mercer and others, of Bay Roberts.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That petitioners are deeply interested in the shore, punt, and small boat fishery, on which many of them are dependent for the means of subsistence; that there is much less fish caught about their shore of late years than formerly; that petitioners are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure is not

only highly prejudicial to the cod fishery, but will, unless prevented by stringent measures, be attended with ruinous results; that it is a great fact that caplin are not so abundant as in time past, and that the chief cause of their decrease is the immense quantity annually taken for manure, and the perpetual harassing they undergo at those periods when they approach the shores to deposit their spawn in the coves and along the beaches, where the sands and seaweed afford a receptacle for the ova, with which becoming intermingled by the surf, fructification is produced by the sun's rays, and by the ebb and flow of the tide; but that now they are destroyed by countless millions for manure, before the object which brings them to land is accomplished, that of reproducing their species; that besides those taken, great numbers are driven into deep water, where they become food for cod and other fish; and that thus, great as is their fecundity, there is a possibility of their being exterminated; that the fishermen are frequently days, and sometimes weeks, without bait, and consequently take a much smaller quantity of fish than formerly; that the petitioners arrive at the conclusion that if the caplin were allowed to remain their full time in the various coves and creeks, out of the reach of the codfish, the latter would continue much longer on the ledges; and that vastly larger quantities would be caught on that part of the coast, as in the early history of the fishery, when there was no such thing known as the destruction of the caplin for manure; and praying for the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to put a stop to that great and growing evil.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of Colliers.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners are nearly all more or less dependent on the punt and small boat shore fishery for a livelihood, and take a deep interest in every thing calculated to promote its welfare, and render it a better paying business than it has been of late years.

That on mature reflection we are led to consider the system of destroying caplin in such vast quantities for manure, cannot be justified on any sound principle of political economy, and shall gladly welcome any stringent legislative enactment to put a stop to so pernicious a practice; one altogether at variance with the best interests of the fishery and the country at large.

That no good can possibly arise from shutting our eyes to the fact of the short catch of fish in this bay, decreasing in quantity year after year, until it has become scarcely worth prosecuting; and it would be the highest wisdom to endeavour to retrieve it, to find a remedy, if possible, something to render it more productive.

We are led to believe that the great ocean supply of cod fish is rapidly declining; and that caplin are much less abundant than formerly, we have ample proof; nor is this matter of astonishment if we go coolly into the subject and analyze it.

The reasons for and against the use of caplin for manure are simply these:—they force heavy green crops, are easily procured and in large quantity, but they exhaust and impoverish the soil, leave nothing behind to repay the soil—nothing recuperative in the shape of bone or other matter to compensate the land for that which it was artificially compelled to yield.

Although they make bad manure, they are most excellent food for cod fish; and if permitted to carry out that great instinctive principle which brings them to land, that of propagating their species after their own fashion, there would be nothing to fear; but such is not the case—having reached the land, those of them that escape the ravages of their oceanic foes, are here assailed by man, and if not captured, are here again driven into deep water, where both the parent fish and the ova are devoured by the cod fish, to the great damage of the fisherman, who toils late and early to procure bait, and having obtained it, can make but little use of it; the fish prefer having their food alive, and there is an abundant supply in every direction around. Those who require caplin for manure, by driving them from their favourite haunts in the coves and creeks, become the caterers to the great army of cod fish who lie off the shore ready to swallow them.

Thus the caplin are destroyed *ad libitum*, their progeny annihilated in the germ, the Cod fishery spoiled, and the fishermen ruin-

ed. Mark the result—poverty and destitution on every hand. Compare this state of things with that of the early history of the country, when the caplin were allowed to perform that great office which brings them to land, without molestation from man, save for the legitimate object of using them for bait; then there was fish for catching.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take those very important subjects into your serious consideration, (we believe them to be of vital importance to the country,) and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom shall consider most conducive to the future of the country and the improvement of the fisheries, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

James Hearn
John Brien
Samuel Whelan
James Whelan
Thomas McGrath
John Garney
John Ryan
Michael Connel
George Brien
James Brien
Peter Brien
John Brien
Michael Brien
Matthew Whelan
James Whelan
William Whelan
George Whelan
John McGrath
Thomas McGrath
Thomas Ryan
Michael Ryan
Edward Ryan
Patrick Ryan
John Hearn
Michael Hearn
Richard Hearn
James Hearn

John Shea
John Murphy
Timothy Murphy
Samuel Murphy
James Cole
John Murphy
John Cole
Martin Murphy
Denis Conway
John Conway
John McGrath
Matthew Whelan
William Cole
Joseph Cole
William Cole
John Cole
Michael Whelan
Matthew Whelan
Laurence Whelan
Thomas Cole
Patrick Whelan
James Whelan
Thomas Conway
Patrick McGrath
John Scanlan
Thomas Hearn
Richard Hearn

James Whelan	Patrick Doyle
William Scanlan	James Doyle
Denis Scanlan	Patrick Doyle.

Colliers, March 10th, 1863.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Torbay, Flat Rock, and Pouch Cove.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners are entirely dependent upon the fishery for their support.

That during the fishing season several large boats, some having Cod Seines, resort to the fishing ground near these settlements to fish, and contrary to all usage of the fishery, split their fish on the fishing ground, and throw the offal overboard.

That the custom of the fishery has always been, when fish was to be split on board boats, the boats were hauled up, and either proceeded to some convenient harbour, or sailed off the fishing ground into deep water, and split their fish while under sail, thereby distributing the offal over a large surface, so as not to deposit too much in any one place.

That the settlements of Torbay, Flat Rock and Pouch Cove, are within a mile of the fishing ground, and would always afford shelter to boats whilst splitting; but those parties refuse to avail themselves of this convenience, and persist in pursuing a practice which is always productive of the greatest evil to your Petitioners, inasmuch as the fish invariably abandons the ground where fish offal is deposited in any quantity.

That your Petitioners have frequently remonstrated with them, and protested against such a flagrant violation of the usages of the fishery; and whilst they admitted the justness of their remonstrances, they nevertheless persisted in the practice, and threatened

to take the lives of your Petitioners, taking up guns and other weapons with an intention to kill or maim them, if they persisted in their just remonstrances.

That whilst your Petitioners are anxious that every facility be afforded fishermen which would enhance their catch of fish, they nevertheless most respectfully submit that such a practice is most injurious to the fishery in general, and to themselves in particular, inasmuch as they are confined exclusively to this locality, having no large boats wherewith to prosecute the fishery elsewhere. They, therefore, most earnestly implore your Honorable House to put a stop to this injurious practice, either by enactment, or in any other way your superior wisdom may judge best; by so doing you will confer the greatest benefit upon fishermen in general, and upon your petitioners in particular.

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

Michael Burne	Thomas Tornbery
Robert Finn	John Brown
James Murphy	Sylvester Murphy
Michael Toole	Thomas Connell
Martin Rodgers	James Crow
James Rodgers	Thomas Keefe
Michael Dunnivan	John Furlong
Simeon Grace	John Fitzgerald
Samuel Codnor	John Devine
Thomas Codnor	Thomas Kerney
Richard Eustace	Patrick Slaney
William Blandford	Henry Meaney
Edward Reddy	Michael Dullenty
James Cooney	Michael Dee
Patrick Doyle	Thomas Dee
Thomas Jarden	Francis Maynard
John Ryan	Walter Power
William Cole	Simon Dee
Thomas Cole	Richard Waterman
Thomas Power	William Allan
John Well	James Fleming
Charles Rumzy	James Corcoran
John Dimmer	William Daw
Thomas Hutson	James Parsons

Daniel Keefe
Joseph Moran
Daniel Murrain
William Furlong
John Brien
James Parsons
Terence Kelly
James Quigly
John Wright
Luke Fleming
Thomas Martin
Richard Parsons
William Martin
James Carben
Joseph Burke
Walter Culleton
Patrick Kavanagh
Patrick Quigly
James Burke
Maurice Hogan
William Doyle
Martin Cary
Michael Curren
Patrick Larken
Francis Fitzpatrick
James Morrissey
William Murphy
Robert Martin
James Cox
Daniel Shea
Michael Shea
Richard Stamp
Michael Parsons
Joseph Maher
William Waterman
Thomas Hall
John Parsons
John Wade
John Maher
John Bulger
James Bulger
Joseph Bulger
Michael Goff
Thomas Burke
Patrick Hickey
William Burke
John Sankey
John Bradshaw
Thomas Crow
Thomas Larken
James Crow
James Cullen
William Martin
William Ryan
John Poundon
John Goss
Michael Whitty
William Fitzpatrick
John Thorn
Michael Martin
Samuel Martin
James Reddy
William Reddy
Edward Martin
Richard Reddy
Gregory Kavanagh
Philip Grace
Denis Maher
John Grace
Solomon Goss
Edward Hefferson
Edward Martin
Michael Heffren
Thomas Martin
Richard Heffren
Michael Culleton
Oliver Culleton
John Kehoe
Michael Kehoe
Cornelius Power

Michael Wade	Richard Stamp
James Wade	John Ridout
Thomas McDonald	William Larkin
Michael Houlahan	Henry Fleming
Maurice Houlahan	Anthony Phelan
John Murphy	William Martin
William Wade	Patrick Martin
Thomas Martin	

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Brigus, Cupids, and Burnt Head.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are nearly all more or less dependent on the punt and small boat shore fishery for a livelihood, and take a deep interest in every thing calculated to promote its welfare, and render it a better paying business than it has been of late years.

That, on mature reflection, we are led to consider the system of destroying caplin in such vast quantities for manure cannot be justified on any sound principle of political economy; and shall gladly welcome any stringent legislative enactment to put a stop to so pernicious a practice, one altogether at variance with the best interests of the fishery and the country at large.

That no good can possibly arise from shutting our eyes to the fact of the short catch of fish in this bay, decreasing in quantity year after year, until it has become scarcely worth prosecuting; and it would be the highest wisdom to endeavour to retrieve it, to find a remedy, if possible, something to render it more productive.

We are led to believe that the great ocean supply of cod fish is rapidly declining; and that caplin are much less abundant than formerly, we have ample proof; nor is this matter of astonishment if we go coolly into the subject and analyze it.

The reasons for and against the use of caplin for manure are simply these :—they force heavy green crops, are easily procured and in large quantity, but they exhaust and impoverish the soil, leave nothing behind to repay the soil—nothing recuperative in the shape of bone or other matter to compensate the land for that which it was artificially compelled to yield.

Although they make bad manure, they are most excellent food for cod fish ; and if permitted to carry out that great instinctive principle which brings them to land, that of propagating their species after their own fashion, there would be nothing to fear ; but such is not the case—having reached the land, those of them that escape the ravages of their oceanic foes, are here assailed by man, and if not captured, are here again driven into deep water, where both the parent fish and the ova are devoured by the cod fish, to the great damage of the fisherman, who toils late and early to procure bait, and having obtained it, can make but little use of it ; the fish prefer having their food alive, and there is an abundant supply in every direction around. Those who require caplin for manure, by driving them from their favourite haunts in the coves and creeks, become the caterers to the great army of cod fish who lie off the shore ready to swallow them.

Thus the caplin are destroyed *ad libitum*, their progeny annihilated in the germ, the Cod fishery spoiled, and the fishermen ruined. Mark the result—poverty and destitution on every hand. Compare this state of things with that of the early history of the country, when the caplin were allowed to perform that great office which brings them to land, without molestation from man, save for the legitimate object of using them for bait ; then there was fish for catching.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take those very important subjects into your serious consideration, (we believe them to be of vital importance to the country,) and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom shall consider most conducive to the future of the country and the improvement of the fisheries, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

March 10th, 1863.

James Leamon
George Gushue
John Covedock
Peter Prendergast
Thomas Cole
John Ryan
George Phillips
Elijah Bishop
John Bishop
Noah Bishop
Joseph Bishop
George Bishop
Joseph Bishop
George Bishop
William Walsh
Robert Taylor of Jacob
John Daw, sr.
John Daw, jr.
John Roberts, jr.
John Roberts, sr.
Joseph Roberts
Rueben Roberts
Jonathan Roberts
John Walsh
William Walsh
William Roberts
William A. Green
Moses Roberts
William Bartlett
Thomas Snow
John Snow
Aaron Robins
John Lidson
Joseph Reed
Isaac Ledrew
Samuel Daw
James Roberts
William Midcalf

John Byrne
John Mason
Nicholas Barrott
James Butler
Thomas Hussey
Robert Taylor of Wm.
Joseph Taylor
Esau Taylor
William Taylor, sr.
William Taylor, jr.
Jacob Taylor
Nathaniel Taylor.
William Daw
Robert Daw
James Fowler
William Morgan
John Morgan
Isaac Newel
Nicholas Daw
George Newel
Charles Daw
Nathaniel Penny
S. P. Roberts
Moses Walsh
John Stone
William Bartlett
James Hedderson
Thomas Lush
William Simms
David Ryan
John Lush
Thomas Lush
William Lush
William Simms
John McQue
James Hedderson
George Morgan.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of St. Mary's, Salmonier, Holyrood, and other adjacent localities in St. Mary's Bay.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners having heard with deep concern that a petition has been presented to the Legislature against the bultow fishing, and that a Committee has been appointed to investigate it, your Petitioners wish to state, for the information of the said Committee, that the Bultows had been introduced here last summer, for the first time only, and only partially used. The result was very satisfactory, and enabled the men of small crafts to pay their respective suppliers, which, were it not for the bultows, there is not a single small craft would realize more than fifteen or twenty quintals, which was the average of those that did not use bultows.

That your Petitioners are well aware that any interference with the bultow would inflict a serious loss on your Petitioners; that the supplies given them last fall were given them in anticipation of the result of the bultow fishery in this bay next summer; and to prepare for which a great many of your Petitioners have been to much expense already. That your Petitioners are as anxious as any fishermen in this Island for the preservation of the species of fish called mother fish; but you Petitioners do not see how the bultow will destroy that peculiar fish, as the hook-and-line are as likely to catch it as the bultow; and if your Petitioners were convinced that the bultow would destroy the species or genius called mother fish, they would sacrifice their leaning towards it, for the preservation of that species on which their support and that of their families depended. That your Petitioners hope your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into consideration, also the necessity of your Petitions depending for their support and that of their families on the fishery exclusively; that were it not for the bultows last summer, your Petitioners should, with few exceptions, be applicants for Government relief; and your Petitioners see no other means now left them, but, in the present petition to

your Honorable House, to request that no legislative interference should be adopted against the bultows in St. Mary's Bay.

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

John Grace	Patrick Bona
John Power	Robert Peddle
Daniel White	William Bona
Daniel Meehan	John Peddle
John Meehan	Edward Walsh
David Doblin	David Doblin
Robert Yetman	Michael Peddle
Thomas Bowen	John Peddle
James Bowen	Thomas Hoyles
John Peddle	James Din
John Bona	John Corcoran
Michael Bona	Daniel Sullivan
John Breen	James Corcoran
Philip Breen	Stephen Sullivan
Stephen Fegan	John Quill
John Fegan	John Bishop
Thomas Tobin	William Mandine
Edward Fegan	Edward Bishop
Patrick Tobin	Michael Bishop
Michael Fegan	Stephen Mandeville
Michael Tobin	John Mandeville
Philip Fegan	Richard Mandeville
Andrew Mooney	William Bohan
Robert Tobin	Andrew Fitzpatrick
James Nowlan	Michael Mandeville
Edward Quill	John Sancro
Patrick Nowlan	Benjamin Sancro
Matthew Quill	Jóseph Sancro
Edward Nowlan	William Tobin
Thomas Critch	Patrick Nowlan
John Tobin	Moses Corcoran
Richard Critch	William Ryan
James Tobin	Patrick Corcoran
John Critch	Thomas Coffey
Michael Bona	Thomas Cummins
Michael Critch	Michael Ryan

Henry Lee
James Ryan
James Lee
Robert Ryan
Thomas Lee
Owen Lee
Robert Peddle
Patrick Rourke
Thomas Adams
Henry Lee
James Fegan
Patrick Handelon
Daniel Mahoney
Peter Neagle
Michael Mahoney
Stephen Davis
John Davis
John Nowlan
Henry Lee
Edward Nowlan
John Mooney
Martin Nowlan
John Cahill
Patrick Mooney
John Mooney.

We, the undersigned, recommend the petition against discontinuing bultows, as one calculated to benefit the fishermen of St. Mary's Bay, who use them.

James Murphy
John Walsh
John Whelan
James Kennedy
Patrick Walsh.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of Torbay.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That any hindrance to the catching of caplin for the purpose of manure would grievously distress the undersigned, as their land would be of no use to them if deprived of this invaluable manure; that caplin are often thrown ashore in great quantity, and would rot on the strand if they were not taken by the people. That catching the caplin for the purpose of manure cannot injure the fisheries; for whilst the cod is abundantly fed with live caplin, it will not take the hook. Therefore, Petitioners humbly request permission to catch their caplin as usual.

On your Honorable House granting the said request, humble Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

John Morrissey
David Deady
John Parsons
Thomas Kelly
William Power
John Rourke
Patrick Lunphy
Patrick Fox
Andrew Malone
Edward Cantwell
Thomas Carew
James Ready
Nicholas Doyle
John Power
Martin Byrne
Edward Kelly
James Power
Moses Power
James Phelan
William Coady
Edward Ready
Patrick Power
James Kinchel
Peter Doyle
Patrick Doyle
Michael Doyle
James Doyle
George Doyle
Thomas Doyle
Robert Bradbury
John Bradbury
William Bradbury
Jacob Bradbury
Peter Martin
George Bradbury
John Fitzpatrick
Thomas Martin
George Mulloy
Robert Martin
Philip Fitzpatrick
Samuel Tapper
Isaac Martin
James Lacy
Nicholas Ellard
James Regan
James Power
Nicholas Power
Peter Chanphel
Francis Fitzpatrick
Patrick Dunphy
John Ryan
Patrick Kelly
Philip Dowsley
William Fitzpatrick
John Kelly
Jonathan Martin
James Parsons
John Parsons
John Poundon
James Poundon
Samuel White
Christopher White
James White
William White
James White
Richard White
Nicholas Codner
Thomas Codner
William Codner
James Collins
Peter Martin
Thomas Connell
John Moore
James Moore
William Thorn
Patrick Thorn

James Ryan
George Tapper
Richard Tapper
Jacob Tapper
Frederick Fitzpatrick
Patrick Molloy
Michael Molloy
Peter Molloy
James Quigley
John Hylard
James Larken
Walter Culleton
Nicholas Roach
William Walsh
Patrick Hickey
Patrick Ryan
Michael Barron
Philip Grace
Richard Martin
John Whelan
Denis Brian
James Cantwell
Simon Roach
John Grace
Philip Grace
Michael Culleton
Richard Heffernon
Michael Heffernon
Patrick Stamp
Richard Stamp
Pierce Dunphy
Philip Howlett
Patrick Howlett
Patrick Lacey
Michael Lacey
Thomas Power
Patrick Power
Thomas Tapper
John Tapper
Charles Tapper

George Bradbury
Thomas Snelgrove
Michael Snelgrove
William Allen
Thomas Keough
Denis Maher
Joseph Bulger
James Fitzpatrick
John Fitzpatrick
Frederick Fitzpatrick
Michael Whitty
James Whitty
Christopher Martin
Richard Ready
William Ready
David Dunphy
William Ryan
Martin Ryan
John Ryan
Peter Ryan
Sylvester Murphy
Martin Maguire
John Maguire
Matthew Maquire
Redmond Dunphy
Michael Dunphy
William Lapper
John Whitten
Michael Toole
William Toole
John Toole
Kyran Whelan
John Whelan
Patrick Whelan
James Cullen
Michael Cullen
Redmond Cullen
Thomas Cullen
William Cheek
John Cheek

George Cheek
James Cantwell
Matthew Whelan
William Kelley
Richard Kelley
James Kennedy
John Oliver
Thomas McGrath
John Ellard
Patrick Druhan
William Bryan
Laurence Kennedy
Thomas Fleming
Michael Fleming
Thomas Molloy
Michael Shea
Daniel Shea
James Shea
James Maguire
Michael Burne
John Byrne
John Waterman
Timothy Whitty
James Donovan
John P. Donovan
William Donovan
Michael Rodgers
Martin Rodgers
Peter Rodgers
James Rodgers
George Field
Samuel Codner
John Codner
James Kelly
Richard Eustace
James Eustace
Thomas Eustace
Thomas McDonald
Michael Houlahan
Thomas Houlahan

John Murphy
Henry Fleming
William Martin
Samuel Martin
Edward Martin
Peter Fleming
Thomas McGrath
Patrick McGrath
James McGrath
William McGrath
Robert Malone
Patrick Malone
Garret Coady
James Coady
Denis Coady
Timothy Coady
James Morey
Robert Morey
Thomas McGrath
John McGrath
Denis McGrath
Matthew Murphy
William Duggan
Patrick Walsh
Martin Walsh
James Walsh
Patrick Larkin
Thomas Larkin
Thomas Walsh
James Walsh
Jeffery Kerevan
Thomas Downs
Patrick Downs
Jeffery Oliver
Thomas Roach
John Roach
Patrick Roach
Thomas Quigley
John Quigley
Patrick Quigley

James Quigley
Patrick Kinsella
Edward Cullen
Andrew Foley
Richard Ryan
Patrick Ryan
Thomas Sinnot
James Sinnot
Laurence Whelan
William Morey
Jeffery Morey
Patrick Cantwell
John Butler
Peter Butler
Richard Butler
John Murphy
Martin Neale
John Kelly
Philip Malone
Patrick Houlahan
Philip Kinsella
James Lynch.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned Fishermen, of Conception Bay.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

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

Your Petitioners beg leave to state that from the established custom of these two harbors, three principal places have been used "for the benefit of all engaged in the Cod Fishery," viz., Saddle Island, White Point, and Whale Point, as hauling and fishing grounds. Petitioners would call the attention of your Honorable House to various encroachments made and attempted to be made on these before-mentioned grounds, by persons engaged in the Salmon Fishery, located at Henley Harbor. Castle Island grounds have been taken possession of by setting immense fleets of nets, extending seaward 500 fathoms. Whale Point has likewise been taken and surrounded by netting, completely debarring us from fishing "as customary," on these grounds. Not satisfied with the possession of Castle Island and Whale Point Grounds, these salmon catchers attempted to take possession of our only station now left us, that of York Point, by setting, in the summer of 1861, their

nets, which led to disturbances between fishermen and them, consequently they had to abandon it for the time. On arrival of H. M. S. *Hydra* that summer, the case was submitted to Captain Hamilton, who decided in favour of the fishermen retaining their fishing post. Yet again, the past season, these salmon catchers tried to set their nets, and were again resisted by fishermen.

Your Petitioners, deprecating any disturbances between them and the salmon catchers, did not interfere prior to this, but finding that they had taken advantage of the privilege allowed them by taking possession of two stations, and were apparently determined, if possible, to take the remaining one, "and if obtained, our Codfishery would be ruined, and ourselves under the necessity of abandoning our property and becoming paupers." Your petitioners fearing that further disturbances might might occur at these places between the two parties, deem it prudent to lay the matter before your Honorable House, humbly praying that we may obtain our customary rights and privileges, and be allowed the peaceable possession of our fishing stations and grounds.

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

Carbonear, February 14th, 1863.

GEORGE JOYCE
ROBERT JOYCE
WILLIAM JOYCE
EDWARD BEMISTER
RICHARD PARSONS.

I hereby certify that the undersigned names have been subscribed by me for each party, according to their desire, as witness to each.

JOHN F. APSEY.

Moses Clark
George Baggs
John Clark, of John
William Clarke, of John
John Broderick
Joseph Brokerick
John Broderick
Charles Taylor
Thomas Hunt

John Bemister
Edward Bemister, Jr.
William Gillespie
John Gillespie
Moses Gillespie
John Clarke, of Nicholas
Nicholas Clarke
John Clarke, of Adam
Samuel Clarke

William George
Edward George
Richard Parsons, jr.
Samuel Parsons
George Parsons
Charles Parsons
William Parsons
Joseph Parsons
Stephen Parsons
James Noel
Thomas Noel
Charles Noel
Richard Ash
James Corbin
John Penny
William Butt
Joseph Marshall
Jonathan Taylor
George Taylor
John Moors
Francis Moors
Levi Carnel
Oliver Penny
Joseph White
James Wilcox
William Wilcox
P. Howell
Nathaniel Butt
James Clarke
Francis Taylor
George Moors
James Rose
George Delaney
Moses King
John Kelleway
William Butt, jr.
John Clarke
Wm. Clarke, of Moses
John Taylor
Reuben Taylor
Azariah King
Mark White
Samuel Kennel
James King
John King.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Bay Roberts.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in, and many of them are mainly dependent on the shore, punt, and small boat Cod fishery, for the means of subsistence.

That there has been much less fish caught about our shore of late years than formerly.

That there appears to be a gradual diminution of the quantity, or failure of the ocean supply of our great staple.

They are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of the caplin for manure is not only highly prejudicial to the Cod fishery, but will, unless prevented by stringent measures, be attended with ruinous results.

That caplin are not so abundant as in time past is a *great fact*, and that the chief cause of their decrease arises from the immense quantity taken annually for manure, and the perpetual harassing they undergo at those periods when they approach the shores to deposit their spawn in the coves and along the beaches where the sands and seaweed afford a receptacle or nidas for the ova, with which it becomes intermingled by the surf, and where it is fructified by the sun's rays, and by the ebb and flow of the tide, away from their finny foes; but here they have to encounter a more dangerous enemy. Man is their greatest foe, destroying them by countless millions, allowing them no respite day or night at this most important season, and before the grand object which brings them to land has been accomplished—that of propagating or reproducing their species.

A consequence of this nefarious system is that they are driven into deep water, where they are preyed upon by numberless voracious denizens of the deep; and where the parent fish, as well as the ova, have scarcely a chance of escape, and great as is their fecundity, there is a possibility of their being exterminated.

It frequently occurs that caplin cannot be procured for bait, for several days, and sometimes even weeks, without great trouble and loss of time in the prime of the fishing season; whereas, were they allowed to remain in the coves and other favourite haunts undisturbed, save by the fishermen, they would experience but little difficulty in obtaining the small supplies requisite for bait. Nor does the evil stop here, the caplin being driven from the shore in such multitudes, are fed upon by the cod fish on the fishing ground, to the great detriment of the fisherman—they soon become glutted, and will not take the hook with the dead caplin on it, when they can have the same sort of food alive by opening their mouths.

Another great evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore into deep water is, that the fish soon become gorged, sicken, turn off into deep water in quest of other food, and do not return again. We arrive at this conclusion, that if the caplin were

allowed to remain their full time in the various coves and creeks, out of the reach of the cod fish, the cod fish would continue much longer on the ledges, and that vastly larger quantities would be caught, as in the early history of the fishery on this part of the coast, where there was no such thing known as a limitless destruction of caplin for manure; in fact, they were not used for that purpose.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take this subject into your serious consideration, as one of vital importance to the best interests of the country; and adopt such measures as you, in your wisdom, shall consider best calculated to put a stop to this great and growing evil; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

Elijah Mercer, sr.
James French, of Thomas
Joseph Moore
Robert French, of William
Thomas French, of William
James French, sr.
Henry French
John French, of Edward
Azariah French
Thomas French, of James
A. French, of John
Ed. French, of Samuel
William French, sr.
Edward French, of Wm.
Richard Badcock
George Crane, sr.
Nathaniel Mercer
W. Badcock, of Francis
J. Badcock, of Francis
James McStravick
Henry Russell
S. Russell, of Henry
C. Mercer, of Elijah
Elijah Mercer, of Elijah
John Badcock, of Robert
Esau Badcock
Joseph Sparks
Samuel French, of John
Esau Badcock
Thomas Mercer, of Elijah
Lot Snow, sr.
William Russell
Benjamin Bowring
John Carraway, jr.
Solomon French
James Sparks
Isaac French
Nathaniel Badcock
John McStravick
William S. Green
John Snow
John Bishop
George French

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Spaniard's Bay and Bishop's Cove.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in the shore, punt and boat fishery, on which they are chiefly dependent for the means of subsistence.

That they view with alarm the decline of the cod fishery generally, and of the punt fishery in particular, and are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure is being attended with incalculable injury to the fishery, and will, if not met by sound and speedy legislation, be ruinous to the best interests of the Colony.

That the catch of fish in this Bay is gradually diminishing, and that caplin are not so plentiful as formerly, are facts of which we are all cognizant.

That were the caplin allowed to perform the great object which brings them to land—that of depositing their spawn in places where the best chance of escape exists from their innumerable enemies, and where the ova would have a fair opportunity of being developed into the future fish, with as little interruption as possible, all would be well, but such is not the case; the timid little creatures are driven into deep water and there destroyed *ad libitum*, both parent and germ, by innumerable enemies, to the great damage of the fisherman, who has difficulty in procuring bait; and when obtained, cannot use it to advantage, as the Cod fish soon become glutted and turn away from the baited hook with disgust; whereas, if the caplin were permitted to remain in shore, in shallow water, the cod fish would take the hook with avidity, would remain longer about the ground, and much larger quantities would be caught.

We, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take this highly important matter into grave and serious consideration, and adopt such means as you, in your wisdom, shall deem

best suited to ward off the enormous evil complained of: and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

Spaniard's Bay and
Bishop's Cove, 2nd March, 1863.

Israel Goss
Thomas Smith
John Dwyer
James Sharp
Moses Wiltshire
Isaac Smith, of Daniel
Edward Smith
Joseph Borrell
Josiah Goss
Ely Smith
Esau Smith
Israel Goss
Wm. Smith, of Thomas
Stephen Smith
Stephen Smith
Israel Smith
Israel Barrett
James Drover
George Smith, of Francis
Matthew Mention
Benjamin Smith
George Baker
William Smith
William Smith
Azariah Smith
Thomas Goss
Isaac Smith
Abraham Smith, jr.
John Higgins
Jacob Higgins
Abraham Smith
George Smith, sr.
Robert Smith
Israel Barrett
John Peddle
Jonathan Brown
Edward Brown
George Peddle
Isaac Smith, of William
Abraham Smith
William Goss
Denis Connors
William Clarke
John Smith, of Edward
Stephen Goss
Wm. Smith, of George
George Smith, of Abraham
Frederick Smith
Jacob Barrett, sr.
Bethel Barrett
Edward Kelligrew
Thomas Sharp
Abraham Bradshaw
Joseph Barrett
Abm. Smith, of Jacob
Jacob Smith, of Jacob
David Barrett
Herbert Barrett
George Baker
Isaac Smith
Wm. Smith, of William
Nathaniel Barrett
Abm. Barrett, of William
Francis Barrett
Henry Mugford
Nath. Barrett, of David
Moses Barrett
Henry Barrett
George Barrett
Isaac Smith, of Abraham

John Barrett, of David
Abraham Smith
James Smith
David Barrett
Jesse Smith
Nathaniel Barrett
Thomas Menchions
Luke Menchions
Thomas Barrett
John Barrett, of William
Matthew Menchions
Wm. Barrett, of John
John Barrett
Elisha Barrett
Nathaniel Barrett
James Mugford
Solomon Mugford
Ingram Smith
Henry Goss
Jacob Smith, of Patrick
William Goss
David Barrett
Nath. Goss, of William
Owen Chipman
William Goss
Moses Goss
John Butt
Moses Goss
Owen Chapman
Levi Chapman
William Chapman
Nathaniel R. Goss
William Goss
Henry Jure
John Jure
John Vokey
Thomas Vokey
Henry Seymour
William Seymour
Thomas Seymour
Nath. Goss, of William
William Baker
Henry Baker
Solomon Goss
William Cullen
John Collins
Thomas Cane
William Moran
George Piddle
Matthew Barrett
Frederick Goss
William Pike
Joseph Pike.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Upper Island Cove, in Conception Bay.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in the cod fishery, and that many of them are almost wholly dependent on the shore punt fishery for their means of subsistence.

That there has been a great falling off in the quantity of fish caught along their shore of late years.

That they are of opinion that unless measures are adopted to prevent the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure, it will be ruinous to the cod fishery, and to those who are dependent on that branch of industry for support.

That cod-fish are not so plentiful as in former years, and that caplin are much less abundant, is a fact of which we are all convinced.

That caplin are not allowed to remain in the various coves and along the shore as in early times, but are either taken in immense quantities for manure or driven into deep water where the fish are fed ; the consequence is that it requires a great deal of labor and loss of time to procure bait, and when procured it is often late in the day and cannot be used, the fish soon become glutted from the living caplin being about the fishing ground in all directions, and will not take the hook, and there are times when we cannot obtain bait ; it is all in the deep water, out of our reach ; whereas were it suffered to remain undisturbed in the coves and along the beaches, we should have no difficulty in taking fresh bait as often as necessary, and would consequently be most of our time on the ground, and particularly in the dawn, when the fish bite best ; and we should catch much more fish, and of a larger and better quality.

We. therefore, pray your Honorable House to take this most important subject into your serious consideration, and adopt such protective measures as shall be best calculated to put a stop to the practice of such boundless destruction of caplin for manure, to the ruin of the fishing interests of the Colony in general, and of your petitioners in particular.

And they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

Upper Island Cove, 25th February, 1863.

Joseph Drover, of Thomas	Thomas Drover, sr.
James Drover, sr.	Eliel Drover
Thomas Drover	John Young, sr.
Archibald Drover	James Crane
William Whelan	John Crane
Thomas Drover	James Crane, sr.

John Hussey, jr.
Francis Bishop
Joseph Lynch
Solomon Bishop
William Drover, sr.
Thomas Drover, of Wm.
Thomas Whelan
James Hussey
Joseph Hussey
Richard Coombs
James Ryan
John Ryan
Thomas Griffin
James Young
Frederick Young
John Adams
John Young
Thomas Adams
Nicholas Burne
James Burne
Robert Mercer
John Jones
Thomas Ford
William Ford
Edward Ford
Joseph Mercer
William Janes
John Janes, jr.
Israel Janes
Solomon Janes
Nathaniel Janes
John Janes
Thomas Mercer
William Mercer
Frederick Bishop
Esau Bishop
George Mercer
Thomas Mercer jr.
John Lynch, jr.
Thomas Lynch
Thomas Sharp
William Sharp
Robert Clark
John Jones
John Drover
John Whelan
James Orsbon
John Orsbon
James Orsbon, jr.
Nicholas Dobbin
Edward Power
George Dobbin
James Sharp
James Good
John Jared
George Landergan
John Coombs
John Newman
Thomas Lynch, sr.
Thomas Lynch, jr.
Joseph Lynch, jr.
William Sharp
Aaron Drover
George Crane
William Crane
William Adams
Nathaniel Jones, sr.
Thomas Mercer, sr.
Thomas Clarke
William Clarke
Thomas Hussey, sr.
James Hussey
John Hussey
Robert Hussey
John McClean
Joseph Hussey
James Young
Archibald Young
William Coombs
John Reid
Joseph Reid
Michael McCarthy

John McCarthy
John Hyne
Elijah Mercer
John Mercer
Thomas Hussey
William Hussey
Joseph Landergan
Samuel Crane
John Crane
John Goloway
Isaac Bradbury
John Bradbury
William Bradbury
Nathaniel Jones, sr.
Charles Mercer, jr.
Nathaniel Coombs
James Gooden, jr.
Levi Mercer
John Clarke
John Drover, sr.
William Coombs
Nathaniel Coombs, sr.
James Coombs
William Landergan, jr.
Richard Mercer
James Mercer
Jonathan Mercer
Charles Mercer, sr.
Edward Grealy
William Grealy
James Grealy
Thomas Grealy
William Clarke, sr.
George Sharp
James Young
John Young, jr.
Robert Mercer, jr.
Joseph Bishop
John Bishop
Albert Bishop
William Hussey, sr.
Thomas Hussey, jr.
Joseph Hussey, jr.
Richard Drover
Brine Burn, sr.
William Burne
William Newman
James Young, sr.
John Bradbury
William Bradbury
Moses Janes, jr.
John Janes
John Hussey, jr.
George Hussey
Moses Drover
James Byrne, sr.
Joseph Drover, jr.
Israel Mercer
Henry Mercer
Joseph Byrne
Dominick Dobbin.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Harbor Grace.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in, and many of them are almost dependent on, the punt and small boat shore fishery, for the means of subsistence.

That of late years there has been a much smaller quantity of fish taken along their shores than formerly.

That they contemplate with no small degree of alarm what appears to be a gradual failing of the ocean supply of our great staple.

That they are strongly impressed with the idea that the wholesale destruction of the caplin for manure is highly injurious to the cod fishery, and will, if not speedily prevented, be ruinous to the fishing interests of the Colony. It is a great fact that caplin are not so abundant as in time past, and there is no way of accounting for their diminution, other than the immense quantity taken annually for manure. The caplin, impelled by an innate principle to resort to land—that of reproducing their species, those of them who reach the shore, escaping with their lives the ravages of their numberless marine foes, are here attacked by man, with the most relentless energy, who destroys both parent and germ, without the least remorse, thus rendering nugatory the grand object of their coming to land, where, if undisturbed, they would get quit of their roes (or seed pods) amidst the sand and seaweed of the coves and beaches, to be quickened by the heat of the sun and the ebbing and flowing of the tide, out of the reach of those voracious creatures who would devour it if voided in the deep waters of the ocean or the bay; but here they are not allowed the least respite, they are captured by millions or driven again into the deep, where there is scarcely a chance of escape for either the parent fish or the ova, and prolific as they are, there is a possibility of their becoming extinct.

It frequently happens that caplin cannot be procured for bait without great trouble and loss of time, for several days, and some-

times even weeks, during what should be the prime of the fishing season; whereas, were they allowed to remain in the coves and other favourite haunts unmolested, save for legitimate purposes, that of being taken for bait, the fishermen would have little difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency to supply their requirements; thus they would be more on the fishing grounds at those periods when the fish bite best, *i. e.*, in the dawning and the evenings.

Nor is this the only evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore in such multitudes; the fish are thereby fed on the fishing ground, to the great damage of the fisherman—the consequence is, he catches but little fish, for they will not take the hook with the dead caplin on it, when they can have them in all their freshness and beauty, without risk. Another great evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore into deep water, and almost into the mouths of the cod fish—they, the codfish, soon become glutted, get surfeited, go off the ledges in quest of other food, and do not return again. We conclude from hence that were the caplin allowed to remain in the shallow water of the coves and creeks, a much greater quantity of cod fish would be taken, and of larger size; they would remain longer on the ground, as we find was the case in former times, when there was no other use made of caplin than to catch cod fish, and when the wholesale destruction of this delicate fish for manure was unknown.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take this very grave and important subject into your best consideration, fraught as it is with vital interest to this Colony, and pass such Acts, or take such action as you, in your wisdom, shall consider best calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

Harbor Grace, 4th March, 1863.

John Munn	James Snow
Thomas Higgins	Frederick Snow
Charles Snow	Joseph Lily
Solomon Shepherd	Samuel Lily
Thomas Snow	Robert Lily
Robert Snow	John Dove
John Snow	Matthew Davis
John Shepherd	John Thomas

William Payne, sr.
Robert Payne
John Payne, sr.
William Payne, jr.
James Payne
John S. Martin
Thomas Trapnell
William Oke
Austin Martin
Jonathan Martin
William J. Martin
John Brown
Philip Brown
Henry Brown
Jacob Nicholas
Nathaniel Shepherd
John Curtis
James Mulcahy
James Martin
Joseph Martin
Josiah Parsons
Charles Wilson
Nathaniel Martin
Edgar Davis
Nathaniel Davis
George Shepherd
George Andrews
John Shepherd
George Shephard, sr.
Thomas Noseworthy
Moses Noseworthy
John Sparks
William Sparks
John T. Ash
Charles Pike
Stephen Andrews
Henry Davis, of Wm.
William Davis, sr.
John C. Davis
George Snow, of Wm.
John Pitman
George Brown
William Brown
Frederick Dalton
George Brown
Jonathan Brown
Thomas Godden
John Parsons
William Woodford
Jonathan Ash
Henry Shepperd
Richard Andrews
George Bradbury
Charles Bradbury
Charles Niles
Nathaniel Nichols
Edward Nichols
Philip Brown
William Hunt
Jonathan Martin
Edward Norman
Matthew Martin
Frederick Martin
Charles Martin
Cuthbert Martin
Joseph Brazil
John Brazil, sr.
Francis Ash
Robert Ash
Frederick Dalton
Stephen Snow
William Curtis
James H. Curtis
Hector Carter
Henry Davis
Mark Parsons
Jonathan Noel
Josiah Neil
John Shute
George Pike
Eli Pike
Charles Pike

William Brown, sr.
Frederick Brown
Moses Brown
Stephen Cowle
Thomas Parsons
Francis Martin
Charles Parsons
John Parsons
William Pippy
John Pippy
John Martin, sr.
John Martin
George Thistle
William Hunt
George Hunt
Charles Martin, sr.
Charles Martin, jr.
George Snow
Stephen Martin
Francis Martin
Joseph Martin, of John
Robert Badcock
Benjamin Martin
Abraham Martin
William Sheppard
John Fox
Samuel Parsons
Frederick Parsons
James Pudicomb
Henry Parsons
William Pudicomb
Thomas Parsons
Thomas French, sr.
James Fleming
George French, of Thos.
Thomas Ash, of John
John Ash, sr.
John Nicholas
James Bradbury
William Warren
Henry Davis
William Davis
Robert French, sr.
Robert French
William Courage
Charles Hutchins
John French, of Robert
Mark Walsh
John Courage
Joseph Courge
James Courage
Aaron Noel
John Williams
William Ash, sr.
James Ash
John Ash
Azariah Alcock
Edward Pike
John King
Charles S. Warren
William French
George Davis
James Davis
Charles Davis
Thomas Hawkins
Stephen A. Hawkins
Lisle Courage
Thomas Courage
Robert Courage
John Birkett
Edward Williams
Richard Saple
Peter Leadbetter
William French, jr.
John Bray, sr.
Fred. French, of Wm.
Geo. French, of Wm.
Chas. French, of Robt.
Wm. French, of Chas.
Robt. French, of Chas.
James Hunt
Jonathan Ash, of Wm.

John Davis
Thomas Seymour
Charles Hawkins
Frederick French
William French, sr.
John Noseworthy
Wm. Crane
Geo. French, of Wm.
Stephen French
Frederick Bray
John Bray, of John
George Bray
Joseph Bray, of Wm.
Henry Bray
Charles Bray
James Bray
Archibald Bray
William Williams
John Cole, sr.
John Verge
Joseph Verge
Stephen Hunt
George Andrews
John Stowe
Thomas Pelley
Robert Horwood
Alfred Horwood
Frederick Verge
Stephen Williams
Henry Sheppard
William Duncan
John Knight
William Pike
Thomas Powell
Eli Rogers
Nathaniel Goss
William Smith
J. C. Pike
Ambrose Pike
George Ash
George Sheppard

George Hatcher
Mark Alcock
William Bray, sr.
William Andrews
George Andrews
James Gill
Horatio Jenkins
John Jenkins
Stephen Courage
John Ryan
George Brown
Tobias Merchant
George Pippy
Nathaniel Davis
James Meek
Edmond Ash
Ambrose Heater
Patrick Gill
George March
Charles Davis
Edgar Davis
Henry Webber, sr.
Thomas Pippy
John C. Webber
William Andrew, sr.
William F. Andrews
John Robinson
William Hawkins
Edward Pike, sr.
John Pike
Charles Walker
Charles W. Ross
William Tapp
Samuel Gordon
Michael Hartery
Henry Luffman
William Sellers
Alfred Sheppard
Ebenezar Parsons
Ebenezar Barnes
Arnold Webber

Alfred Webber
Ebenezar Webber
James Whiteway
William Warford
Edward Whiteway
Ebenezar Pike
Joseph Pike, of John
Tobias Nicholas
George Heater
S. C. Heater
Nathaniel Davis
John Stewart Butt
William Parsons
Thomas Parsons, of Wm.
William Ash.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Oderin and the neighbouring Harbours.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the last eight years, there is a mode of fishing carried on, on these shores, called the Bultow or Spillir, that is by placing a large quantity of hooks baited, and moored on the bank shoals and in deep water, where fish usually resort, and hauling them once, in twenty fathoms, when the weather permits.

This is the most destructive way of cod fishing ever invented by man; for when they have been used, the fish, up to this third summer, have abondoned those grounds altogether, for then when they are practiced, there is not the smallest chance for the hand hook-and-line, and not more than one-tenth of the fishermen use them; and those too come from the Westward. Your Petitioners would call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact that the French Government at St. Peter's abandoning this Bultow fishery altogether, within a certain distance from the shore, showing they felt the necessity of securing their cod fishery. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly hope and trust your Honorable House will cause an Act to be passed that will come into operation the ensuing summer, to prevent it, as it will also save many collisions between the different fishermen, as nine-tenths of them are opposed to it.

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

Patrick Furlong, J. P.
William Jarvis
James Murphy, W.M.
Michael Maddox
Philip Power
Andrew Murphy
William Drake
Thomas Drake
Robert Pittman
James Murphy
Charles Foot
John Slade, sr.
Joseph Bailey, sr.
William Bailey
John Bailey
John Luke, sr.
John Luke, jr.
John Travis, sr.
Thomas Donly
Martin Harris
John Travis, jr.
James Travis
Thomas Travis
Richard Costello
Thomas Carrol
Ennis Londergan
Thomas Londergan, sr.
Thomas Londergan, jr.
Joseph Londergan
Michael Breathe
William Luke
Edward Fewer
Daniel Murray
Charles Birne
Matthew Fogarty
Patrick Pitman
William Sullivan
John Smith
John Murphy
William Murphy
William Smith
Thomas Smith
Samuel Smith
Thomas Mangin
John Butler
Samuel Butler
James Butler
William Butler
John Brown, sr.
John Brown, jr.
Henry Brown
Francis Brown
James Monk
William Bailey
John Bailey
James Bailey
Moses Bailey
Moses Crow
Patrick Murphy
Patrick Mullit

This petition could be signed by 400 others, if they were from their Winter quarters.

Oderin, 10th February, 1863.

Quantity and Value of Fish (dried) exported from Newfoundland, for the Years 1840 to 1862, inclusive, with exception of the year 1846, not known, (the Customs' Book having been destroyed by Fire.)

Years.	Quintals.	Value.
1840	915,795	£576,245
1841	1,009,725	605,014
1842	1,007,980	561,950
1843	936,202	532,194
1844	852,162	482,480
1845	1,000,333	536,994
1846		
1847	837,973	489,940
1848	920,363	491,924
1849	1,175,167	588,728
1850	1,089,182	532,969
1851	1,017,674	493,014
1852	973,731	463,741
1853	922,718	561,100
1854	774,118	517,818
1855	1,107,388	680,283
1856	1,268,334	789,124
1857	1,392,322	1,006,129
1858	1,038,089	765,101
1859	1,105,793	894,966
1860	1,138,544	846,238
1861	1,021,720	668,263
1862	1,074,289	752,002

St. John's, March 19th, 1863.

REPLIES TO CIRCULAR TRANSMITTING QUERIES.

FEBRUARY 25th, 1863.

Mr. JOHN RORKE, Member of Carbonear.

SIR,—

Complying with your request, I am satisfied that the present mode of fishing is best, with the under exceptions—that is the barring of herrings, bultows and jiggers. Caplin for manure, I do not wish to say to or from it. Salmon nets very often hinder the use of cod seines, on account of being set on hauling ground.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD GEORGE.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq., Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

SIR,—

I received your Circular, and beg to transmit the following answers to questions contained therein.

No. 1.—It has, and by discontinuing the practice will prove, in my opinion, a general benefit.

2.—The use of jiggers is, I think, a decided injury to the fishery, by wounding, and thereby driving the fish from the ground.

3. I am, and think bultows set in the offing prevents fish from coming on the fishing ground, and also very injurious in the spawning season, viz., from 20th July until 20th August.

4.—If the present Act be fully carried out, herring seines will, I think, be a general benefit.

5.—I do not think Cod seines has an injurious effect on the fishery. I think they are used in proper places, and the mesh now in use sufficiently large to allow the small fish to escape.

6.—I think the practice of persons setting Salmon nets on ledges or banks detached from the main land or islands, prevents the Cod fish from coming to the shore; also Salmon nets set at the mouth, or near any hauling cove that have been in general use as such, is detrimental to the interest of the fishery; and also persons fishing with Salmon nets from 20th August till 20th September, should be prohibited from doing such, for the better protection and preservation of the breeding fish.

7.—Cod nets, to my knowledge, are not used on the Labrador, but if they were, would, I think, prove an injury to the hook-and-line fisherman.

8.—Discontinue the practice of pickling Cod fish; cleanliness should be particularly observed, and fish put under salt as fresh as possible. Salmon, mackerel and herring should be put away, even quicker than Cod fish, and great care should be taken in cleaning and keeping the brine always over them.

9.—I think the sale of bait to foreigners must, of necessity, be an injury to us, because we give them the means to enable them to catch fish on our coast, and also able to compete with us in foreign markets.

P. S.—I have frequently got bultow hooks out of fish on the Labrador, caught by men there.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL GORDON.

CARBONEAR, February 25, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—

I have received your Circular concerning the fishery question, and I most cheerfully come forward to assist with my opinion.

Answer to Question 1st.—I think that taking Caplin for manure has proved prejudicial to the fisheries in this Island, and I think it proper to give it a fair trial.

Question 2nd.—As it respects the Labrador fishery, we cannot possibly do without the assistance of the jiggers, as the great part of the fish taken down the shore the past summer, was taken by jiggers, and I may add that I myself have been obliged to abandon the bait and take to the jiggers, and have loaded my boat repeatedly.

Question 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing, but I believe their effect to be detrimental to the general success of the fishery, by their taking the breeding fish.

Question 4th.—By what have come under my view of the herring seines, they have been most injurious to the fishery, by their not being used in a proper manner—by the mesh not being larger than two inches, they destroy thousands of barrels not fit for market. I may here add that there is a wholesale destruction of the blessings of Providence. If we allow our fishing coast to be blockaded by large herring seines, my view is, they will soon abandon our shores, and then farewell to the fisheries.

Question 5th.—You ask what effect has the Cod seine on the annual catch. I answer, without the use of the Cod seines we should be one-third the quantity less. As to the size of mesh, I know not how it may be improved respecting the destruction of the small fish, as the mesh is generally $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Question 6th.—I would here state, according to my knowledge, the scale of nets to be from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I believe them to be beyond our improvement. The only improvement

to be made is the nets set near the hauling ground ; that the seine-boat's master be allowed to cast them from the shore, as I have seen many opportunity lost by the net lying in the way.

Question 7th.—I here say, concerning the cod-nets, I have heard my neighbors say they have lain alongside of a cod-net a whole evening waiting for a haul of fish, and lost it through te means of the cod-net.

Question 8th.—The only means that I can devise is, that the purchaser give a price according to the quality of the fish ; I believe that to be the best improvement as to the curing.

Question 9th.—I believe it to be detrimental to the fisheries, and ought to be abandoned.

I remain your sincere friend,

MOSES PIKE.

HARBOR GRACE, February 26, 1863.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., Chairman Select Committee.

DEAR SIR,—

According to request, from circular bearing date 21st, I feel a pleasure in answering the questions you sent me.

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin for manure has proved prejudial to the Cod fishery, and by discontinuing the practice more fish will be caught.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers, as is now customary, does injure the hook-and-line fishery, and it has a tendency to cause a decrease in the quantity caught.

Answer 3rd.—I have not been acquainted with bultow plan of fishing.

Answer 4th.—The use of herring seines has not been injurious to the Cod fishermen, they should not be used in barring herring, nor on Cod fishing ground.

Answer 5th.—The use of Cod seines does not injure the general good of the fishery; they should not be used on the hook fishing ground. The size of mesh cannot be altered.

Answer 6th.—

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are not used by any of my neighbours, but I believe them to have an injurious effect on the hook fishery.

Answer 8th.—I believe our fish, in general, to be handled very careless; there should be more care taken to keep it clean.

Answer 9th.—The sale of bait to foreigners by our people has a prejudicial effect on the interests of our fishermen; it will lessen the quantity of fish caught by them on our ground.

Those remarks refer to the Labrador fishery, unless No. 1.

GEORGE PIKE.

BRIGUS, February 26, 1863.

JOHN RORKE, Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

In reply to your circular,

1st.—Consider caplin for manure no injury to the fishermen; if less caplin visit our bay, more fish would be caught.

2nd.—If jiggers be prohibited, the catch of fish will be much less.

3rd.—Not acquainted with the use of bultows.

4th.—Where I have seen herring hauled, the fishermen have received great benefit as catch of fish.

5th.—The use of Cod seines very beneficial for catch of cod fish, with the usual size mesh.

6th.—Not acquainted with any mode of catching salmon only in nets; do not understand anything about the breeding fish

7th.—Great quantity of fish caught with nets that would not be caught with hook.

8th.—Better attention to the cure, and fine weather.

9th.—Think sale of bait to foreigners very injurious to our people.

SIR,—

I know there has been a bad feeling amongst our people as regards the fisheries, some from the taking of caplin for manure, others from the use of cod seines and the use of cod nets, others from the use of jiggers, others from the use of bultows; and I believe, since it first prevailed, there has been a decrease on the fishery, and what man can say what is the cause? I believe it is a scourge from the Almighty. You will find that the industrious man that will try every means to catch the fish that the Almighty sends to our shores, is not the pauper on Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN BARTLETT.

CARBONEAR, 27th February, 1863.

SIR,—

In answer to the queries contained in your circular of the 21st inst., I beg to reply—

Question 1st.—Yes.

Question 2nd.—In some localities the jiggers may injure the hook-and-line men; in other places, where the bait is scarce, the jigger do not decrease the quantity caught.

Question 3rd.—Not acquainted with the bultow fishery.

Question 4th.—Believe the herring seines have not been injurious to the cod fishermen.

Question 5th.—The use of cod seines will undoubtedly increase the catch, and do not tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery.

Question 6th —When nets set on the fishing ledges, and in, or near, hauling coves, are most injurious to the cod fishery.

Question 7th.—Cod nets are not used in our neighborhood.

Question 8th.—More care and good weather.

Question 8th·—Know nothing about the sale of bait.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. TAYLOR.

BAY ROBERTS, 28th February, 1863.

SIR,—

Your Circular of the 21st came to hand on the 25th inst., and I am sorry to say, in a very unfavorable season for my being able to give that attention to the same that the subject demands, and that I would have given it, had I not been so busily engaged in fitting out my vessel for the ice ; though I am aware that I am not so competent as I would wish to be to answer the questions.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT DAWE.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M. H. A.

Answer 1st.—It is impossible for me to say that the hauling of caplin for manure is either injurious or beneficial to the

fishery, for we often see the scarcer the caplin are, the better the fishery ; but I would say that I cannot believe that caplin are sent for the purposes of manure.

Answer 2nd.—As to the use of the jigger, I believe it to be the worst method of fishing now in operation, but it is only used by the hook-and-line fishermen (only) when the fish will not take the bait. The cod-seine man only requires to use the jigger to know when the fish is on the ground, when, after striking a few fish he then shoots his seine. If the cod-seine men are prohibited from using the jigger, it will be impossible, in thick water, for them to know when the fish are on the ground, consequently when to shoot their seine.

Answer 3rd.—Unacquainted with that mode of fishing.

Answer 4th.—The herring seine I consider a great improvement in the herring fishery, and a benefit to the hook-and-line fishermen for this reason ; that should a man have his seine moored round a lot of herring, he would have no objection to give the hook-and-line fishermen bait ; and such indeed is the general practice, and is the means of adding a large quantity of fish to their catch.

Answer 5th.—The cod seine, I believe to be the greatest and best mode of taking fish. If the mesh be large enough to allow the small fish to pass, it renders the seine useless, as it would cause so many of the larger fish to mesh. I am not aware that the cod-seine can have an injurious effect on the general good of the fishery ; and it may be used in any water, or on any ground, when not in direct contact with the water or ground being used by the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 6th.—Unacquainted with the salmon fishery.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are used with good effect, and are no injury to the hook when used in proper places.

Answer 8th —Am unacquainted with the cure of any fish but the cod, which, if salted as soon as split, and left in salt from

six to ten days, with due attention to it afterwards, a great improvement might be made in the fish.

Answer 9th.—Do think that the sale of bait by our people to foreigners has a bad effect on our fishery, and lessens the quantity caught by our people.

The difference between the Labrador and shore fishery, is but slight, yet for your general information, I would say that the less legislation (in my opinion) on the fishery the better. All the modes of fishery are, in their way, good, and can be used in all places in proper seasons. Legislators should not be led away by reports or complaints (unproved) against any particular mode of fishery ; from my experience of the fishery, I believe they mostly arise through envy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT DAWE.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

BALEEN, February 28th, 1863.

SIR,—

In compliance to your request, I give my opinion of the several fisheries with which I am acquainted.

Answer 1st.—By making manure of the caplin, I do think it a very great injury to the fishery at large—in time it will cause a scarcity of bait.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers in catching fish, I think them very necessary where there is no bait to be had, in the first of the season, on the Southern shore or any other part, for the first of the season.

Answer 3rd.—I am not thoroughly acquainted with the bultow mode of fishing, but so far as I am acquainted, I do think it do injure very much by catching the mother fish that is strolling along the ground.

Answer 4th.— I also do think that herring seines are useful, and not detrimental to the fisheries for the use of bait, because bait could not be procured on the Southern or Western Districts, for large boats, in the spring or after the caplin, without them.

Answer 5th.—Cod seines very useful, and I do think not very detrimental to the hook-and-line ; they may tend to lessen a portion of young fish. I have experienced seasons when hooks and lines and cod seines would be all alike ; and also others when no fish could be procured by the hook ; the seines would do well, provided they would not interfere with the small boats to give them room to fish. I do not think, so far as my experience goes, that by altering the mesh of the seine would be any avail to screen the small fish, as the bag would do as well ; by altering the mesh of the seines, it would renew fresh expense on the merchant and planter, when the bag would be but slight expense towards that of the seine, by altering the scale of the bags from 3½ to 4 inches.

Answer 6th.—As for the salmon fisheries, I am not acquainted, as there is not much of them taken on our shores.

Answer 7th —Cod nets are not used in general ; there is but few of them, and I do not think them detrimental, provided they are not used on fishing ground where the boats fish —they take up the room of several boats.

Answer 8th.—I cannot point any other better method of curing than that which we practice.

Answer 9th.—I think the sale of bait to the foreigners, by our fishermen, is very prejudicial to our fisheries. For my own experience since 1808, when we used to resort the offing, the fish was in abundance, until 1815, when there was peace with the French, they came on the Banks and destroyed all the mother fish with their bultows. In the first of my proceedings in the offing, when we would be fishing, every fish you would haul in would spawn on the deck, so much that the men could hardly stand in their rooms. Our fishermen, by selling to the French the bait in St. Peter's, in the spring of the year, enabled the

French to fish on the Banks, which fish would strike our shores. Some 40 or 50 years ago, by going to fish, to go off 40 or 50 miles in the spring of the year, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, the fish would be approaching nearer and nearer towards the land, but is not that way now; you will get no fish in the offing at all in those days. On the decline of the French fishery in the month of October, we catch some of the same fish that deals with the French, for we get the hooks in their mouths.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS GETHERAL.

Hon. Chairman
Select Committee on Fisheries.

BAY ROBERTS, 28th February, 1863.

SIR,—

Your circular of the 21st instant, came to hand on the 27th, in a very unfavorable time, as I am now busily engaged in fitting out for the coming seal fishery, and cannot give it that consideration which I consider it requires.

Answer 1st.—I consider that the use of caplin for manure is a great injury to the fisheries in general.

Answer 2nd.—I consider jiggers are in some cases a great injury, and in others quite indispensable; for instance, in the use of cod seines, when the water is thick and muddy, you must use the jigger to know when fish is lying on the ground, and on the other hand, when fishing with the hook-and-line, the jiggers, when used, is an injury.

Answer 3rd.—I am well acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing, and consider it a great injury; for instance, the bultow is always set in deeper water than where the hook-and-line is used, and in consequence catches all, or a great

many of the largest and spawning fish, as I have often taken and seen fish taken from bultows, and a large quantity of spawning fish. I consider bultows are injurious to the general success of the fisheries.

Answer 4th.—I consider the herring seines no injury to the cod fishermen.

Answer 5th.—I consider the cod seine the most improved mode of fishing now followed, and tends to increase the annual catch. I should suggest that $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch be the smallest mesh used.

Answer 6th.—Not acquainted with the salmon fishery.

Answer 7th.—Have used cod nets, and seen them used, and consider them an injury.

Answer 8th.—I think that if cod fish were well washed when split, before salted, it would greatly improve their appearance. The same would apply to all other fish.

Answer 9th.—I consider that the sale of bait by our fishermen to foreigners is a great injury to their own interest.

I would beg to bring before your notice the practice of splitting fish on the fishing grounds, which is far too prevalent among our fishermen, and is, I consider, a great injury to their best interests.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours,

SAMUEL DAWE.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

HARBOR GRACE, February 28th, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—

I have been many years engaged in the Labrador Fishery, but not at all in the shore fishery.

Answer 1st.—Do not know that taking caplin for manure is prejudicial to the cod fishery.

Answer 2nd.—Do not think jiggers any injury to the fishery, for sometimes nearly whole voyages are taken with jiggers, when there is no bait to be had.

Answer 3rd.—Do not know anything about bultows.

Answer 4th.—Thinks that barring of herrings is injurious to the cod fishery.

Answer 5th.—Do not think cod seines injure the cod fishery, and do not think any cod seine could be made with a mesh to save the small fish.

Answer 6th.—Do not know any way to protect the breeding salmon.

Answer 7th.—Know nothing about Cod nets.

Answer 8th.—Thinks that cod fish may be cured better, but with more expense, by washing them before salting, and washing them well, taking them out of the stage and making them on flakes in place of rocks, so that both sides may dry at the same time.

Answer 9th.—Thinks the sale of bait to foreigners prejudicial to the cod fishery.

I remain, your humble Servant,

NATHANIEL DAVIS.

P. S.—Any circulars coming to me in future, you will please have them post-paid.

BAY BULLS, 2nd March, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, in which you request me to give my opinion for the information of a joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of the fisheries, I therefore, in compliance with your request, herein transmit to you my candid and unprejudiced opinion.

Answer 1st.—Hauling caplin for the purpose of manure is injurious to the fishery. I am of opinion that, should the fishmen throw overboard the spare bait each day, it would be the means of keeping the fish on the ground.

Answer 2nd.—I do not think the use of jiggers in catching fish injures the hook-and-line fishermen; as for years, in my recollection, from 25 to 40 qtls. a man would be caught on jiggers before the caplin set in, and still did not seem to have any effect in the diminution of the catch during the remainder of the season.

Answer 3rd—Bultows are not used here—consequently I cannot give my opinion grounded on my own experience, but, from the general opinion of those who fish in their vicinity, they are very detrimental to the general success of the fishery.

Answer 4th.—Herrings are hauled with seines here during the months of August and September only, when no other bait can be had, and by which all are supplied with bait. Should that practice be discontinued here, it would be ruinous in the extreme to the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 5th.—Cod seines have an injurious effect on the annual catch of fish, and tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery. Those seines are hauled in the first week of June, before the fish are settled on the ground, disturbing it and causing it to strike off into deep water. They are enabled, by their great depth, of from 90 to 100 feet, to frequently haul on the fishing ground; and by so doing the hook-and-line fishermen in their immediate vicinity, although catching fish very fast before the seine

is hauled, are under the necessity of immediately making another berth, as the fish totally fails once the seines are hauled in their vicinity. I consider the mesh of the seines too small, being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, whereas the Parliament mesh, I believe, was formerly 4 inches; consequently a great quantity of small fish is taken, which is altogether worthless, unless merely for the liver alone, as I have sometimes seen the shore crew taking out the liver and throwing the fish afterwards to waste.

Answer 6th.—I do not use cod nets, nor do I know of any person here using them; but I am of opinion that they have an injurious effect on the hook fishery, by being stationary in the course which the fish take, and causing it to strike off, and also preventing boats to come to anchor for the purpose of fishing, wherever they are set.

Answer 9th.—I am of opinion that the sale of bait to foreigners, by our own people, is highly prejudicial to us, as by supplying the French and other foreigners with bait, tends very much to the diminution of our own catch of fish.

The foregoing answers are given candidly, and without prejudice, and grounded on my own experience.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours,

PHILIP WILLIAMS.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

BAY ROBERTS, March 2, 1863.

SIR,—

In reference to a circular received from Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries, I beg to observe,

1st.—That the discontinuance of catching caplin for the purposes

of manure might induce the caplin to return to their former haunts, about the beaches, which they are annually leaving, and possibly cause the cod fish to remain, as formerly, in their vicinity.

2nd.—I have never heard any complaints about the use of jiggers in this neighbourhood, but occasionally from the Labrador fishermen, without their suggesting any alternative.

3rd.—I have no acquaintance with the bultow method of fishing, but presume, if the charge be correct, that the fish are retained on the banks by the French using the bultow there; it would equally apply to the fishing grounds on this coast.

4th.—I have no knowledge of the practice of the herring fishery by seines.

5th.—I cannot suggest any improvement in cod seines; had they never been used, those engaged in the fishery would, in my opinion, have been in better circumstances than at present. The size of the fish better marketable and better cured.

6th.—I am not acquainted with the mode of salmon fishing.

7th.—A few cod nets are used by the more industrious of our fishermen here. I have no idea that the practice can injure the hook-and-line fishermen, although it excites the envy of the less industrious.

8th.—Under the existing indiscriminate system of supply, I see no method by which the cure of fish can be enforced, unless the fisherman can be shewn that he derives personal advantage from the extra trouble and expense involved.

9th.—I have no knowledge by which I can hazard an opinion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM S. GREEN.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

LONG POND, March 2nd, 1863.

To the Hon. Gentlemen of the Committee.

Gentlemen,—It is my opinion concerning the questions you require from me,

1st.—That the use of caplin for manure is a great injury to the fishery, by keeping the caplin in deep water to spawn, so that the fish lie on the spawn to feed, that is, will not take the hook.

2nd.—That the use of jiggers is a great injury to the fishery, by drawing the fish off the ground.

3rd.—That the the use of the bultow is a hurt to the fishery, by catching the mother fish that is spawning in deep water.

4th.—That the use of herring seines is no hurt on our shores, that a great many people would be deprived of herring for the winter, and would be a serious loss.

5th.—We know nothing about cod seines; there is none used on our shores.

6th.—The salmon fishery, we do not consider any injury to the cod fishery.

7th.—That the use of cod nets is a great hurt to the cod fishery, it keeps the fish from coming in shallow water, to be caught by the hook.

8th.—We know nothing about any way of curing fish but the common practice we always used.

9th.—It is our opinion that the sale of bait to foreigners is a serious hurt to the fishery, by lessening the quantity of bait.

I remain,

Your's truly,

MATTHEW GREENSLAT.

CARBONEAR, March 2nd, 1863.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq., St. John's.

SIR,—

I herewith tender you my opinion for the prosecution of the fisheries.

Answer 1st.—I am of opinion the use of caplin for manure is very prejudicial to the fishery, as the fish are not allowed to land for spawning, but kept off in deep water, consequently the cod fish becomes glutted, and will not take the hook, and tends to lessen the bait.

Answer 2nd.—I have every objection to the use of jiggers, knowing they drive the fish off the ground, and in many instances the fish get so much injured they go away, causing many to follow them.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow fishery, but should suppose a great many of what is termed the mother fish is taken by them ; if so, they are very injurious.

Answer 4th.—In my opinion the use of herring seines are very detrimental to both fisheries, for instance, large numbers of herrings are seined at one time, the result is that large quantities of them are destroyed, not sufficient time to put them under salt. Further, were they not seined, the herring would mesh in our herring nets, each would always have bait, and what would be cured would be good quality.

Answer 5th —Respecting the use of cod seines, I am in favour of them. From my own knowledge and experience, I have known the seines to be doing well, when nothing could be done with the hook-and-line. Two and three quarter inch mesh the size generally used.

Answer 6th.—Not having anything to do with the salmon fishery, cannot give you any reply.

Answer 7th —Cod nets are not used on the part of the Labrador I locate ; cannot therefore give you any information.

Answer 8th.—The curing of fish might be improved by washing it out earlier than it is generally done, and in smaller quantities.

Answer 9th.—I am much opposed to the selling of bait, and think it very injurious to the fishermen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BEMISTER.

PETTY HARBOR, March 2nd, 1863.

HON. GENTLEMEN,—

Having received your Circular, I have made the following replies, as have come under my consideration :—

Answer 1st.—I do think that more fish would be caught by discontinuing the practice of catching caplin for manure ; by catching it for manure the caplin is caught up as it comes in, and it has not time to leave its spawn for the fish to feed upon.

Answer 2nd.—As to the use of jiggers, I do not think that it does any injury to the annual catch of fish.

Answer 3rd.—I do think that the bultow is a serious injury to the fishery. I have seen the bultow overhauled, and have examined the fish taken off, and have seen that they were mostly all mother fish, and those fish lay on the bottom at the time of spawning, and the bultow is a bottom fishery.

Answer 4th.—As herring is a bait, I do not consider that herring seines ought to be used for bait alone, on our shores.

Answer 5th.—I do not think that cod seines do any injury to the annual catch of fish, where the seines are not above sixty-five feet deep they do not interfere with the boats on the fishing ground. As to mesh as is now used, I have seen

smaller fish caught with the hook-and-line the last four or five years, that it would take from five to seven hundred to make a draft, and that is smaller than any I ever caught with my seine.

Answer 6th.—Unacquainted with the salmon fishery.

Answer 7th.—When cod nets are used afloat, with corks at the head over water, as formerly used, no injury to the annual catch.

Answer 8th.—I do not know any better mode of curing fish than at present; principally it depends upon the weather.

Answer 9th.—I do think that catching bait on our ground, and carrying it to foreigners is very injurious to the annual catch of fish on our shore. In 1833, and for years after, we caught in the offing from 60 to 70 quintals per boat; but since the selling bait to foreigners took place, we have tried, at different times, and caught none. Last Spring the bankers were interrupted by the ice, and then we found the large fish to come on our shore, as formerly. The French hooks have frequently been taken out of the fish.

VALENTINE WILLIAMS.

TOAD'S COVE, March 2nd, 1863.

SIR,—

I have been engaged in the cod fishery 56 years, in many forms, after all the time, I may be as blind as the novice. I give my synopsis of the fishery system according to conscience, erudition and intellect.

Answer 1st.—It may not be legal to haul caplin for manure, but on an average, I have seen the caplin more abundant than the cod fish. In former times there was no caplin used as manure; but there was a great quantity destroyed by the bankers, when they would haul in one year as much as would do them until they came the second year.

Answer 2nd.—I consider the jigger a support to the fisherman, if fish came on fishing ground in the middle of May, as I have often seen no caplin until the latter end of June. Would not fishermen catch the greater part of their voyage during that time? I have known two men to catch from 20 to 40 quintals of fish on jiggers before they got caplin, and during the caplin, not ten.

Answer 3rd.—I do surmise the bultow to be detrimental to the fishery, by the annihilation of the mother fish; where there are no breeders, there is no offspring.

Answer 4th.—I also think that herring seines are very useful, and not detrimental to the fishery; bait could not be procured for boats, spring or fall of the year, without these seines.

Answer 5th.—I do consider the mesh of the cod seine large enough. By having a larger mesh bag, then what small fish your seine will enclose when you bag this fish, the small will deopillate and extricate itself. Cod seine men to keep clear of small boats, then they do them no harm.

Answer 6th.—In regard of the salmon fishery, I am unacquainted with it.

Answer 7th.—In regard of cod nets, I may say that I have no knowledge of them. I do think, by keeping them off the fishing ledges and hauling coves, they do harm.

Answer 8th.—There may be a better method to cure fish than we have got, it may cause more expense, and our profit not equilibriate.

Answer 9th.—My opinion is this, that selling bait to foreigners is detrimental to our fishery.

SAMUEL DRISCOLL.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

HARBOR GRACE, March 3rd, 1863.

SIR,—

I beg to send you the following answers to the queries in your Circular of the 21st ult. :—

1st.—I consider the use of caplin for the purpose of manure most injurious to all interested in the shore fishery ; and I attribute thereto the decreased quantities of codfish lately taken in this neighbourhood. As soon as the caplin come near the coves and beaches to spawn, they are taken in immense quantities by a large fleet of punts especially engaged for that purpose; and in a few days the caplin not destroyed are driven out into deep water, where the fish feed on them, and consequently they will not take the bait from the hooks of the fishermen. When away for a few days the caplin attempt to return, but the same process is continued, and they are then obliged to keep out in deep water to spawn. By this wholesale destruction the quantity of them is greatly decreased, and instead of remaining as formerly, for about six weeks, they are not to be had after a month from their first appearance ; and the past season, in many places, several times the fishermen were even unable to get any for bait. In the neighbourhood of Upper Island Cove and Spaniard's Bay, they were only obtainable for a few days at the beginning of the season ; and as they left the coast the fish went too. Having been driven away from the places where the caplin, within the last few years, landed and spawned, it may be inferred that if the practice be continued, the outer coves, whither the boats now go to take them, will in a short time also be deserted by them. The quantity of cod fish now annually caught about this Bay is very much less than formerly, for the fish will not take the bait from the hooks, as they have the live caplin driven out to them, and from the circumstance that the caplin-school now continues so much less a time than formerly, and on that period the punt fishermen almost entirely depend for their voyage, their small craft not allowing them to go out to the headlands. If the destruction of caplin for manure be not prohibited, the large number of persons now engaged in the punt fisheries in this Bay will not be able to make a livelihood, and supplying them, therefore, will have to be stopped.

2nd.—Both on this coast and on the Labrador the use of jiggers is very injurious and destructive to the catch of fish, and after the use of jiggers for a short time on any fishing ground, the fish forsake it; large numbers are wounded by the jiggers, which immediately rush away to the deep, followed by the rest of the fish, and many are uselessly destroyed in consequence.

3rd.—I consider fishing by bultows very injurious during spawning time, as they catch all the mother fish, but not in any way prejudicial in the autumn, when they may be used with advantage.

4th.—I do not consider the use of herring seines injurious to the cod fishery, unless used improperly, by barring up the coves and creeks, which should not be allowed; for besides being an injury to the herring fishery, it prevents the cod fishermen getting bait in their own nets; and this class are those principally interested in the voyage. These remarks apply to the Labrador.

5th —I do not see the use of cod seines, as at present used, either at the shore or Labrador fisheries, to be injurious; a great quantity of fish is thus caught, which would not otherwise be obtained.

6th.—I am not much acquainted with the working of the salmon fisheries, and cannot make any observations with respect thereto.

7th.—Cod nets are used to some extent, in many parts of this Bay; when placed on the hook-and-line fishing ground, they are injurious to the general interests of those concerned, but when fished apart from the hook-and-line ground, I do not hear them complained of, but spoken of as largely assisting the catch.

8th.—Greater care, cleanliness in washing, handling, and working the fish, are very necessary to improve the cure. The custom of pickling the shore fish, as carried on by many, is very injurious; and the fish, in consequence, will not stand a voyage to hot climates.

9th.—If bait were not sold to foreigners, cod fish would come in much larger quantities on to our coast, as they would come in for bait, which they now get on the Banks from those to whom it is sold; and although a few men sell it, and may be benefitted, the larger number of fishermen are injured thereby. I would most especially press on the Committee the absolute necessity of prohibiting the taking of caplin for manure, which threatens, in a short time, to drive away from us this essential fish; and which now so seriously injures the punt fishery, on which so many in this bay are depending.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM H. RIDLEY.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

SPANIARD'S BAY, March 4th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I received your circular of the 21st instant, and in reply, I have been connected with the cod fishery for the last 40 years; and in my opinion there is nothing so destructive to the fishery as the taking such abundance of caplin for the purpose of making manure; for I do believe that if there is not some stop put to it, that in this place, and many other places, it will be the cause of our fisheries becoming a total failure.

I have seen as many as from 15 to 20 large skiffs, each taking as many as 20 or 30 barrels for manure, and leaving our fishermen, shortly after, without one caplin for bait—and also driving them off in the deep, so that the cod fish gets glutted and will not take the hook; wherein if the caplin was let remain in the coves, our fishermen could catch some of that fish out in the deep.

Many persons complained to me last summer about so much caplin taken, and they could not get any for bait, and would have destroyed the skiffs, only I used to persuade them out of it—and

told them that your Honorable House would take the matter into their serious consideration, and put a stop to such practice. As for the use of jiggers and cod nets, I believe they are also injurious to the fisheries; and if the use of them was stopped, our fisheries would improve.

As for the use of cod seines, herring seines and bultows, is not much used in this place—nor neither is salmon nets.

I don't know of any other way that the cod fish could be better cured, only wash the fish clean before the salt is laid on; and I think that would improve the cure, with plenty of sun to dry it up, and it would stand in warm countries.

As for the sale of bait to foreigners by our people, I do think that if that bait was kept back, the fish that would be taken with that bait may come in to our shores, and be caught by our own people, so that the country at large would be benefitted by it.

I am, dear Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ISRAEL GOSSE.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

BRIGUS, March 5th, 1863.

Answer 1st.—I do not think that the use of caplin for manure has been, or is, prejudicial to the cod fishery, or if so, to a certain extent; I think that preventing the use of them for that purpose would entail much more loss on the population of the island than the cod fishery would be benefitted by such a step.

Answer 2nd.—I believe the use of jiggers to be injurious to the cod fishery.

Answer 3rd.—I cannot say anything about the bultow mode of fishing.

Answer 4th.—I believe the herring seines, when the tucking system has been followed, is injurious to the cod fishery. I approve of the old system of mooring the seines.

Answer 5th.—When fish cannot be caught with hook-and-line, it is well to get it somehow. I do not think that cod seines injuriously affect the fishery; I presume that no one would use a seine, only in proper water and ground. No alteration, in my opinion, is necessary in the size of the mesh.

Answer 6th.—No observation to make.

Answer 7th.—Yes. No bad effect on the hook-and-line, as nets generally are only put out when fish will not take bait.

Answer 8th.—Know of no better method of curing cod fish than the one in use now, if carefully followed. Would strongly recommend that herrings should be smoked, and a few competent men imported to give instructions on that mode of curing.

JAMES WILCOX.

BAY BULLS, March 6th, 1863.

SIR,—

I received your Circular of the 20th of February, requesting me to answer certain questions on the present mode of fishing, which I shall do to the best of my knowledge and long experience.

Answer 1st.—I do not think caplin used for manure injurious to the fisheries; I would recommend all caplin remaining in the boats in the evening to be thrown out on the fishing ground, as it may have a tendency to detain fish on that ground.

Answer 2nd.—Hook-and-line fishermen, to my knowledge, have used jiggers these last fifty years, and during that time there have been a great many abundant fisheries. Now

jiggers are not so much used; then our fishermen used to jig from the main bank to the shore, and catch fish all over that part of the offing.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow fishery—this I have remarked, since the French have used them on the banks, the fish formerly taken in the offing have totally failed; our boats used, in that season, generally catch from one to two hundred quintals, which is a great cause of the decline of our fisheries.

Answer 4th.—Herring seines are generally used on the shore in August, for the purpose of procuring bait for fishing, therefore I think it must be a benefit to the cod fisherman.

Answer 5th.—The annual catch of fish, in my opinion, is much increased by the use of cod seines. I do not think that cod seines tend in any way to a general injury with regard to size of mesh used; a small portion is three inch, all the rest from four to five inch. I have seldom known any too small for market taken.

Answer 6th.—The salmon fishery, I am quite unacquainted with, therefore incompetent to give an opinion.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are sometimes used in my neighbourhood; by remaining in the water by day, they may hinder boats from anchoring, and seldom cod fish mesh in day time, but set them in the evening, and haul them in the morning, it is my opinion they do not injure the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 8th.—I am not acquainted with the cure of any fish but cod fish. I know of no mode of improvement, as the weather has as much to do with it as the curer.

Answer 9th.—I do think the sale of bait by our people to foreigners has an injurious effect on the interests of our fishermen, as it affords the French sufficient to cover all the main bank with bultow lines, which is in my opinion the cause of the decline in our offing fisheries, which decrease the

annual catch considerably, particularly to fishermen from Cape St. Francis to Cape St. Mary's.

I remain, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

THOMAS MOKELER.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

BAY OF BULLS, March 9th, 1863.

To the Fishery Committee,—

GENTLEMEN,—

I transmit to your judgment my opinion of the due effects of cod seines and other modes of fishing. I have been catching cod fish for thirty years. I have used cod seines, hook-and-line, and jiggers twenty-three years. I have been master fourteen seasons; I used a cod seine, I have fished round the island, in the Western Bays, down the Straits of Belle Isle, and on the coast of Labrador, from Lance Sablon as far down as Table Bay. Wherever the cod seines are commonly used, fish becomes scarce. My opinion is that certain shoals of fish frequent the different fishery grounds. An experienced fisherman can tell the fish caught at Cape St. Mary's from that caught at Cape Pine—it is the same on all the coast. My opinion is, that when the fish that frequent any part of the coast come on that ground, it will remain there for the season, if not frightened or driven away. There are schools of fish that seem to be driven along the coast with every change of wind and tide, that take the hook when passing the different fishing grounds. We often say this is not the fish belonging to our ground, the fish that we say belong to the ground, when it get gorged with bait in caplin school, will sometimes be for days you cannot catch one. I have often let down a jigger amongst it, and it would form a circle round it, so that I could not get one for breakfast, and so it remained until a change of wind or bait, but always sure to take the hook occasionally, when on the ground. This is the reason that I

condemn the use of cod seines, for they frighten the fish that rest on the ground, and drive it away, and leave the hook-and-line fishermen bare rocks instead of fish; besides, there are more fish destroyed, taking numbers to account, than there are cured. If the cod seines are allowed to be used, as at present, thirty years hence we will not get five quintals of fish for each man, and the cod seines will have done away with themselves. Herring with us are only hauled for bait, but I believe the seines to be injurious to the herring fishery. The cure of cod fish can be improved by care and attention.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS,

Of Bay Bulls.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary of Joint Fishery Committee.

SPANIARD'S BAY, March 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I give the following a careful consideration—viz :—

Answer 1st.—I do firmly believe that the use of caplin for manure is detrimental and ruinous to the cod fisheries. I have seen in this locality hundreds of barrels of caplin taken and bulked on the beaches for manure, and at or about the same time the fishermen could not get caplin for bait. So much so have the caplin been driven from the beaches (where they would have spawned) into deep water, and of course the cod fish followed the caplin out of the reach of the fishermen, which, in my opinion, if not stopped, will cause a total failure of the fisheries.

Answer 2nd.—As to the use of cod jiggers, if such practice is allowed, there will not be any fish left on the fishing

ground but will be driven away, so that none will be caught with hook-and-line.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow system of catching fish, but there are a few bultows used in this place, and the fishermen complain to me that the bultows were ruining them; that they could not catch any fish when the bultows were in the water. I often heard the fishermen say that they would cut the bultows adrift.

Answer 4th.—As to the use of herring seines or the herring fisheries, I am not acquainted with it, therefore I cannot dwell on that question.

Answer 5th.—As to the use of cod seines, they are, in my opinion, injurious to the fisheries when they are worked on the fishing ground where the boats are using the hook-and-line. I have been myself catching fish very fast with the hook, when a cod seine has been put in the water near the boat I was into, and I could not get fish after, and had to go elsewhere.

Answer 6th.—As there are no salmon fisheries carried on here, I have no knowledge of what injury it may be to the cod fisheries elsewhere.

Answer 7th.—The use of cod nets appears to be in the way of the fish coming in with the shore after the caplin (when they are allowed to land).

Answer 8th.—As to the cure of cod fish, I should recommend that before the fish be salted, that it should be washed clean of the blood and slub that sticks so close to said fish, and after that to be cured as usual.

Answer 9th.—I think the sale of caplin by our people to foreigners to be as injurious to our fisheries as the taking of caplin for manure.

Answer 10th.—The Labrador fisheries I am not acquainted with, and have no remarks to make.

Answer 11th.—I have been acquainted with the shore fisheries over 40 years, and I do wish that the taking of caplin for manure, the use of cod jiggers, bultows and cod nets,

be done away with, so as to save the fisheries from a total ruin.

I am,

Your humble servant,

MOSES GOSSE.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

PORTUGAL COVE, March 9th, 1863.

SIR,—

Answer 1st.—I certainly think the hauling of caplin for manure is an injury in the early part of the caplin season, and ought to be stopped by law. I know it is extensively used, and is of great use for gardens, and am not prepared to say whether the total disuse might or might not be advisable, or whether the great destruction carried on is likely to drive them from our shores.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers here is of no injury, being so little used, viz. : only at times when bait will not take.

Answer 3rd.—The use of the bultcw, I do believe is very injurious, chiefly so in the destruction of the mother fish. I however use them myself, as well as many of my neighbors—for the fact must be told, we are so infatuated, or so covetous, or envious, or whatever you like to call it, that unless you prevent us by some legal enactments, we shall still continue cutting our own throats, and that wittingly. The same may, with too much truth, be said also of the cod nets. The fact is we want you to stop us —for as long as my neighbour enjoys the privilege, I must do nothing, and therefore I do it too, or starve. We have bultows covering the fishing ground in its whole extent, some over three hundred fathoms long, with a hook every fathom.

Answer 4th.—The herring nets, when used, do no harm.

Answer 5th.—The cod seines are used here, and, in general, I am of opinion do no harm when they confine themselves to proper hauling coves, and not on the straight shore. Some do occasionally trespass upon the ground occupied by hook-and-line men, and ought not to be permitted, unless by common consent of hook-and-line men, on particular occasions. I have known the crew of a cod seine come to terms with the hook-and-line men and share the catch. This has been consented to, and way made for the seine when little was doing with the hook, and a good prospect offered for the seine. The size of the mesh in the bunt should not be less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which will allow unmarketable fish to escape uninjured.

Answer 6th.—Salmon nets are used here by us all under no regulation, and must interfere with the cod fishery, barring off and walling up the ground in the same way as do the cod nets. I use them myself.

Answer 7th.—The cod nets are the most mischievous mode of fishing practised. The fish not caught in their meshes cannot come on the ground, but may be seen in clear water passing off outside them. Another evil, with the cod nets, I have omitted to mention is, that some who use them desecrate the Sabbath by overhauling them on that day. The whole body of fish may be seen following the leading fish (like sheep) in the form of a wedge, and going off round the end of this wall of cod nets, quite clear of the ground. Some of those who use them are now on the public works, and will drive the whole country into pauperism, if not prevented.

Answer 8th.—This question I can say nothing about.

Answer 9th.—And this more concerns the people to the westward.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY HARDING.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

PORTUGAL COVE, March 9th, 1863.

SIR,—

Answer 1st.— As regards caplin for manure, I am of opinion that it certainly should not be used for that purpose, on its first appearance on the ground, say for the first fortnight, as I have frequently known great quantities hauled for manure, whilst our bait skiffs have had to wait a day or two in consequence of their disturbance. I do not know that it would be advisable to prevent the use of it altogether for manure, but certainly the early taking of it for that purpose ought.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers in this locality is not much practised, and when used, the fish will not take bait, and consequently does not lessen the quantity caught.

Answer 3rd —As regards the bultow plan of fishing, I am well acquainted with it, and find it very injurious. In the first place, the great waste of time in procuring bait, and attendance to the bultow, and the small quantity caught in comparison to the quantity of bait used, oftentimes the numberless hooks used are cleansed of their bait, with very few fish. The hook-and-line fishermen, in the morning, find the fish have been fed well during the night, and, therefore, cannot tempt them with bait. The fish taken by the bultow is generally of the largest description, viz., the mother fish, and therefore cannot but be mischevious. I myself use the bultow occasionally, as well as my neighbours, but still I think we ought all to be stopped by the interference of the law.

Answer 4th.—Herring seines have not been injurious to the cod fishery in this locality, in any way.

Answer 5th.—I am long acquainted with the use of the cod seines, and can see no sound reason for any injury they do, when confined to the proper hauling coves. Until the last four years they were a great profit, until cod nets were sunk on the ground, and now the catch is not one-third. As regards their being "used in proper water and ground," it must be confessed some do use them improperly, to the

interference of the hook-and-line men, but the law could easily define the proper limits, viz., the hauling coves. The size of mesh for cod seines should not be less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the bunt; that is the size generally used here.

Answer 6th.—We have no regulation here as regards the fishing for salmon; numerous salmon nets are used on the fishing ground, to the great inconvenience of the cod fishing.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets, I use them as well as my neighbours, but I deem them to be the beginning of our poverty generally, for they have already proved their mischevious effects, in turning so many upon the Government for relief. I verily believe they have reduced the catch of the hook-and-line men, from their former catch of 40 or 50 quintals per man, to now an average of 15 only. These cod nets are brought home close to the rocks, and run out, net after net, for hundreds of fathoms, forming wall after wall, and stretching out into deep water; the fish are consequently prevented coming in on the fishing ground, and pass off round, out of our reach. The usual fishing ground extends out about 70 yards only.

Answers 8th and 9th.—On these questions we offer no opinion, not feeling ourselves competent so to do.

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD CHURCHILL.

John Rorke, Esq.,
Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

Bay Bulls, March 9th, 1863.

Sir,—

In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, in answer to the first query therein proposed, I beg to say:—

1st.—That if the fishermen, instead of taking caplin for manure,

would, after every day's fishery, throw all their remaining bait overboard, it would certainly tend to keep the fish on the ground until fresh bait was supplied them next morning. On former years, to my knowledge, caplin was never used for manure.

2nd.—I answer that although jiggers may be a little injury to the fishery, it does not, I think, cause a decrease in the quantity caught.

3rd.—The bultow fishery is not followed in this locality.

4th.—Herring seines only used for a supply of bait, in this locality.

5th.—I do not think cod seines tend to injure the fishery, when followed so as not to interfere with or molest the hook-and line fishery.

6th and 7th.—No salmon fishery or cod nets used in this locality.

8th.—I do not think I can point out any improvement on the present method of curing fish.

9th.—There is no traffic in the sale of bait in this locality.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MARTIN WILLIAMS.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

MOBILE, March 9th, 1863.

SIR,—

In compliance with your wishes, on the interests and welfare of the fisheries, and after a few days consideration on the matter, I came to a conclusion, as follows :—

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin for the purpose of manure in this locality is but very trifling, but in other harbors, where there are so much of them used for manure, I do think it it is prejudicial to the cod fishery. Those three or four years past, caplin did not come in on our shores before the 25th of June, or the 1st of July, and then in small quantities, scarcely any stopping on the fishing grounds, but going up to the bottoms of the harbors, on the sandy beaches, to deposit their spawn. Then hauling such large quantities for the purpose of manure, it scarcens them, and also makes them strike off very soon, the cod fish following them off into deep water, and I do think that by discontinuing this practice, the caplin would stop longer in on our coast, and then there would be more fish caught and hauled.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers now in our harbors is but very trifling, because the large boats go away to St. Mary's and Placentia Bays, fishing in the spring ; and but few of our small boats go out jigging before the caplin comes in ; but I do think that if the jiggers were much practiced, they would be hurtful to the cod fishery, because they would scare and frighten the fish off the ground.

Answer 3rd —The plan of bultow, and its effects on the other modes of fishing, I am unacquainted with, never having them myself, or seeing them used by others.

Answer 4th.—The use of herring seines on our coast does not injure, but serve our fishermen very much ; from the 1st of August until the termination of the voyage, our fishermen would be almost idle only for those seines. Squids are getting scarce now on our coast, and herring is almost the only bait our fishermen can procure for that season.

Answer 5th.—The use of cod seines, in my opinion, do not decrease, but increase the annual catch of fish, because there are times when cod fish cannot be caught with hook-and-line, but can be hauled with the cod seines to a great advantage. Of course I know that large cod seines going out the 1st and 10th of June on the fishing grounds, and hauling in 18 and 20 fathoms water, is injurious to the cod fishery in general, because at the time there are large quantities of cod fish roving about the ground in quest of food; then these large cod seines commence hauling so early that they frighten the fish off, because there is no bait to keep it on the ground; but if those cod seines would stop in until the 20th or 25th of June, then the caplin and cod fish would be in together, they may go out then and commence hauling, and I do think that they would not hurt the hook-and-line fishermen very much, because when we have a good cod seine voyage, we generally have a good hook-and-line voyage; but, in my opinion, it is the want of fish, and not the cod seines that makes our voyages so bad those few years past. As for the different size meshes, I do think the one in practice is as appropriate as any other we could adopt.

Answer 6th and 7th.—The mode of salmon fishing, and the use of cod nets, I am unacquainted with, and therefore I cannot give any opinion on them.

Answer 8th.—As for any other mode or method of curing cod fish, than the one now in practice, I am unacquainted with, —this I know, if there was more care taken in washing and cleansing cod fish in the stage, before it would go on the flake, it would make a great improvement in it; but after it once goes on the flake, I do not know of any better mode of curing or drying the said fish than the one now in practice.

Answer 9th.—I know that the sale of bait to foreigners by our fishermen is injurious to the interests of our fishery. Some twenty or thirty years ago, our old fishermen used to bring in from 100 to 150 quintals of cod fish per boat out of the offing (as they used to call it) before the caplin

would come in; but now there is none to be caught there, and the old experienced fishermen do think that the large fish they used to catch then in the offing, came from the Grand Banks, and the reason it do not come now is, that the large number of bankers coming on the said Banks in the month of April, and then getting supplied by our fishermen with bait, they keep this large fish on the said Banks, and prevent it from coming in on our coast, as it formerly used to do, but if some measure was adopted to keep our own fishermen from supplying those bankers with bait, then probably the large quantities of fish would come in again on our coast, as it used to do formerly.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MICHAEL DRISCOLL.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Fisheries.

ST. JOHN'S, 9th March, 1863.

SIR,—

In reply to the queries submitted for my consideration by the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, I have the honor to state:

1st.—That I am of opinion, that the using of caplin as manure is highly prejudicial to the cod fishery, and for the reasons hereinstated.

2nd.—The use of jiggers, now so general, I look upon as a destructive mode of fishing. A single cod fish wounded with the jiggers, will be pursued by myriads of cod into deep water.

3rd.—The bultow method of fishing is very objectionable, inasmuch that by far the greater portion of fish so taken are the

mother fish. Many persons indulge in the mistaken idea, that if fishing with the bultow was restricted to the early part of the fishing season, the evil would be remedied; but it is an established fact that spawn, to a great extent, is found in fish taken with the bultow in October.

4th.—I consider the Act passed by our Legislature, prohibiting the hauling of herring in seines before the 12th April, as an act of the utmost importance, and should be carried out to the letter of the law; and the prohibition should extend to the 20th of April at least.

5th.—Fish pickled in tubs is a practice much to be depreciated. Fish so managed will not stand in a cargo on a long voyage so well as fish salted in bulk. The inducements to pickle fish are a saving of salt, and the fish weigh *better*. Fish washed before it is salted would be better, both in quality and appearance.

6th.—The sale of bait to the French may be regarded as the main cause of the falling off of our shore fishery. The writer had the command of the Revenue vessel engaged in the protection of the fishery on the south-west coast of the island, during the four summer months of the year 1846 and 1847. So impressed are the French in the belief that the hauling of large quantities of caplin would be detrimental to their shore fishery, that the privilege of taking caplin for *bait* within the French limits is confined to those who are engaged in the shore fishery—bankers consequently are excluded.

th.—In the neighbourhood of Lamaline, extending along the coast for eight or nine miles, the French, previous to 1846, were supplied with 2,500 barrels of caplin; but in that year, owing to the presence of the Revenue vessel and her boats, not 100 barrels were taken in that locality; this, with the obstruction thrown in the way of the French bankers being supplied with herring in the Spring, and their being a month later than usual on the Banks, resulted in the best fishery with the English subjects for many years previous.

th.—The quantity of caplin supplied the French bankers in 1845, was 21,000 barrels; the fishery has since increased, and

the question would naturally be, that with the facts before us, would it be wise, in addition to this enormous quantity of caplin taken from our shore, to countenance the indiscriminate use of caplin for manure?

9th.—From the 1810 to 1816 I resided at Burin, in the service of Messrs. Spinner & Co. Eighty four-handed boats were, from their premises engaged in the fishery; their voyage was wholly taken by the hook-and-line at Cape St. Mary's, and it would not be looked upon as extraordinary to exceed 900 qtls. for each boat; but after the peace of 1815, and St. Pierre again handed over to the French, the catch of fish gradually fell off; hence the fact of the influence which the Bank fishery, supplied with bait by our subjects, has on our fishery.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT OKE.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

HOLYROOD, March 10th, 1863.

SIR,—

I consulted with the planters and fishermen, and their answers to the questions are as follows:—

Answer 1st.—That the caplin used for manure is not injurious to the fisheries, as bait is plenty at that time.

Answer 2nd.—Jiggers cannot be very injurious to the fisheries at times.

Answer 3rd.—Not acquainted with bultows.

Answer 4th.—The hauling of herring not injurious to the fishing here; but to the Labrador it is very injurious, as they bar them into coves, and fishermen cannot get bait.

Answer 5th—We cannot see any change in the cod seines to be made.

Answer 6th.—There is no salmon worth notice caught here.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets ought to be prevented from barring up coves, or where caplin resort.

Answer 8th.—They do not see any method of curing fish, only the way they follow at present.

Answer 9th.—The sale of bait to foreigners is most prejudicial to the fisheries.

The men that I consulted have no other opinion to offer.

I remain,

Your's truly,

JOHN McGRATH.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Fishery Committee.

BRIGUS, March 10th, 1863.

SIR,—

In answer to the questions proposed by the Fishery Committee, I beg leave to give the following answers to such of them as have come under my notice in this Bay :

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin for manure, I believe has done an incalculable amount of injury to the fishermen in this part of the Bay, as at the very first appearance of the caplin, and when they can be most advantageously used, those parties who are prepared with seines of the largest dimensions are after them, and I have seen persons taking the first of them for manure, and refusing to give the fishermen enough, (or any at all) for bait; when if they had been used for the purpose for which, in my opinion, they were intended, hundreds of quintals of fish would have been the result. This practice is continued with

unabaited zeal, till the coves are cleared, and those left are driven into deep water to spawn; consequently the fish help themselves, and become glutted, when if the caplin were allowed to spawn in the coves as formerly, the fish could not so well get at them, and would take the baited hook, and the fishermen would be rewarded in a far more successful manner.

Answer 2nd.—I believe the jiggers are very injurious to the hook-and-line men; as when a fish is torn by the jigger, and gets clear with the inside hanging out, a great quantity of fish will follow it and leave the ground.

Answer 3rd.—Our most experienced fishermen consider the bultow plan a very bad one, and on the fishing ground on the south shore, where formerly was the best hook-and-line ground, and where bultows have been so very much used, the hook-and-line men cannot now catch any fish near it.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are very much used about this part of the Bay, and are considered by most all to be injurious, being moored on the bottom all along the shore, which prevent the fish from working up into the harbours as they would naturally otherwise do; besides laying along on the bottom, they destroy a great quantity of mother fish.

Answer 8th.—I believe a great improvement may be made in the cure of fish, if it was properly cleaned after being split, and after being salted. If fish is not properly washed before being put on the flake, it can never be made to look well. Cleaning and good splitting are most essential to make good fish.

I remain, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

JAS. N. LEAMON.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

St. John's, Nfld, March 15th, 1863.

Sir,—

In reply to your circular, I beg to offer the following observations from my personal experience in the fisheries of the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, in which I have been engaged the past twenty-eight years. I may be rather prolix in my remarks, but am anxious to show the reasons why I arrive at my conclusions on the important subjects submitted for my opinion.

The caplin is one of the smallest of the salmon family, and inhabits only the northern waters. It is not found further south than the shores of New Brunswick, and does not at all frequent the Nova Scotia coast. The manner in which the caplin deposits its spawn is one of the most curious phases of its natural history. The male fish are somewhat larger than the female, and are provided with a ridge projecting on each side like the ridge of a house. In this peculiarity the female is deficient. The latter, on approaching the beach to deposit its spawn, is attended by two male fishes, who cuddle the female between them, until the whole body is concealed under the projecting ridges, and her head is only visible. In this position all three run together, with great swiftness, upon the sands, when the males, by some inherent, imperceptible power, compress the body of the female between their own, so as to expel the spawn from an orifice near the tail. Having thus accomplished its delivery, the three caplins separate, and paddling with their whole force through the shallow water of the beach, generally succeed in regaining once more the bosom of the deep, although many fail to do so, and are cast upon the shore, especially if the surf be at all heavy. From the observations I have been enabled to make, I believe the caplin approach the coast and spawn at spring tides. By the next spring tides the spawn has become vivified, and is washed off and mixed with the sand and gravel. In about six weeks the young caplin are about the size of a cambric needle, and half the length. About this time the cod fish come in after the young spawn in great numbers, and I have had 70 to 100 quintals often taken in a seine at a single haul at a beach that was a favourite spawning place of caplin. If a stop were put to the practice of hauling caplin when they come in on the coast for the purpose of depositing their spawn, and destroying them by wholesale to manure the land, the natural results would follow; the majority of them would

spawn, the cod fish would remain on the coast to feed on the young spawn, and in my opinion the caplin would again re-visit the places they have deserted. In corroboration are the following observations from the late Moses H. Perley's work on the fisheries. Of Tracadie Gulley he says: "The Jersey houses had formerly an extensive fishing-room near this gully, at which they caught and cured from 3000 to 4000 quintals cod fish annually. The caplin then came in on this part of the coast in great abundance, and they were largely used by the settlers for manuring the land. Apparently this had the effect of breaking the run of these fish, as now they have almost ceased to appear on this shore. With the disappearance of the caplin, the cod fishery fell off greatly, and about six years since the Jersey houses found it necessary to break up their establishments here." In his general remarks, he says: "A law to prevent the use of fish as manure is greatly needed, the practice is destructive to the fisheries, in every possible way, and it is injurious to the land, which, although stimulated for a season, is for several years after rendered almost unfit for agricultural purposes. The practice has been extensively followed in the Bay of Chaleur, where the fisheries have greatly suffered in consequence. The action of the Canadian authorities is also required to give full efficacy to a prohibitory law within that Bay. There has been a great complaint of the failing of the cod fishery of late years in the Bay of Chaleur, which is said to be every year decreasing. At Carleton, Maria, New Richmond, and other places on the Gaspe shore, the fishing places are deserted and going to ruin. At these places there was formerly an abundant fishery, but the inhabitants now barely catch enough for their winter use. This decrease is also felt on the New Brunswick shore. The decline of the fishery in the upper part of the Bay is attributed to the wanton destruction of the proper and natural food of the cod, (herring and caplin) which are taken in immense quantities, not for immediate eating, or for curing, or for bait, but for manuring the land!" In a representation made to the Canadian legislature by a fisherman of Gaspe, it is stated this fisherman has seen five hundred barrels of caplin taken in one tide, expressly for manure, and that he has seen one thousand barrels of herring caught, and left to rot on the beach! It has been remarked on the Bay of Chaleur, that owing to the waste of the smaller fish, the cod fishery recedes as agriculture advances.

The lazy farmer, who thinks he can increase the fertility of his land by a single sweep of his seine, does so at the expense of the fisheries ; although a kind Providence has furnished the shore with inexhaustible quantities of kelp, sea-weed, and other valuable manures, which really enrich the soil, while it is admitted the use of fish greatly deteriorates it.

The Legislature of Canada has been strongly urged to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to use either caplin or herring for manure.

And is not the decline in our fisheries tc be attributed to the same cause, that of the immense destruction of caplin in their spawning season for the purpose of *manuring land?* The caplin have their favourite spawning places, to which they resort in greater quantities than to others, that are not so fitted for depositing their spawn. In former years they were to be found on every portion of our coasts, and were left undisturbed, except by the fishermen who hauled them for bait. Since agriculture has advanced, and they have been used as manure, many portions of our shores are deserted, and our bait skiffs have to go long distances to procure them, and when they do strike in at their favourite places, then the farmers do not allow them to land and spawn, but immediately commence hauling them in immense quantities for manure, and what they do not take, frighten off ; and they consequently spawn in deep water, where the spawn, which require the action of the sun, cannot vivify, the cod fish not having the young spawn to feed on, and to keep them in on the coast, strike off with the caplin.

Where are now to be found, as formerly, the deposits of spawn in the coves, and on the beaches, which were more than knee deep? Where now could be seen such a scene as is described by the Rev. ——— Auspach in his history on Newfoundland, on the arrival of a caplin school in Conception Bay, where he resided for many years, he says :

"It is impossible to conceive, much more to describe, the splendid appearance on a beautiful moonlit night as at this time. Then the surface of the Bay is completely covered with myriads of fishes of various kinds and sizes, all actively engaged, either in pursuing or avoiding each other. The whales already rising and plunging

throwing into the air spouts of water; the cod fish bounding over the waves, and reflecting the light of the moon from their silvery surface; the caplins hurrying away in immense shoals to seek a refuge on the shores, where each retiring wave leaves multitudes skipping upon the sand, an easy prey to the women and children who stand there with buckets and barrows ready to seize upon the precious and plentiful booty, while the fishermen in their skiffs, with nets made for the purpose, are industriously engaged in securing a sufficient quantity of this valuable bait for their fishery."

I firmly believe that the caplin do not frequent the coasts of Newfoundland in half the quantities they did formerly, and that the falling off of the cod fishery is to be attributed to the sinful and wanton abuse of God's best gift to Newfoundland—the home of the cod fish, and designed by him as a fishing country—the caplin, the natural food of the cod fish, which is wantonly used, not for what it was intended, but to manure land; surely such was never intended; rapidly are we paying the penalty of our misdeeds; in less than fifty years the caplin will be talked of as a fish that once frequented our waters; we shall then bitterly repent of having killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. For more than twenty years have I written and spoken of this evil. I will say that there is not an intelligent fisherman who would not, by every means in his power, prevent this monstrous crime and evil.

The use of the cod jigger is injurious to the hook-and-line fisherman; the practice should be discontinued. Not one fish in five struck with the jigger is taken; in the majority their entrails are torn out and protrude. The cod is a timid and most voracious fish, and if not frightened, follow and devour their maimed companions; and it is found the fishing ground where the jigger is used is soon deserted, and the boats have to haul up and go to another place. In catching one hundred fish with the jigger, I consider five hundred are injured and die.

The use of the bultow, I believe, destroys a large quantity of the mother fish, and as I see it stated that a cod fish caught near Dieppe, in France, contained 9,344,000 eggs, and as it is generally admitted that the bultow being moored with the hooks near the ground, catches the parent fish, it is obvious their use should be forbidden, especially in the spawning season. The French do not allow them to be used on the French shore, the westward, or near

St. Peter's, and is pronounced by them to be highly injurious to the fishery.

Herring seines, in such numbers as are now in use on the Labrador coast is undoubtedly injurious to the cod fishery, as they break the schools, and by their constant hauling frighten them off the shore; still, I believe it would be better when they are surrounded by the seine, to allow the herring to be taken out of them at convenience, as then they will have time to cure them properly, whereas were tucking only allowed, the seines would be oftener shot, the schools would be more broken up and frightened, there would be many more destroyed, the act of driving up the seine would kill the fish, and more would be taken from the seine than could be cured, and the dead fish would be turned out of the seine, when it was considered they had as many as they could cure, or they had boats to carry, which would not be the case if they were taken alive as wanted, by a small seine, out of the one that was moored. From personal observation at different times, in twenty harbours, where I have seen seines moored since 1840, I will say that were the use of seines done away with, the fishermen could obtain herring for bait from their nets, and have large quantities to dispose of. In answer to one of your committee, as to whether there would be herring enough caught in nets for commercial purposes, I say yes. I have formerly in a season purchased from a planter in Indian Tickle over sixty barrels of herring that he caught in a fifty ran net, and this after he had supplied his three boats with bait. I have loaded three vessels in a season—the produce of the net fishery. I was, I believe, the first person from Newfoundland who used a herring seine at Labrador.

There was over 3,000 barrels herring caught in one haul, and cured from our seine, in Black Tickle, about 18 or 20 years since.

By permitting the use of seines on the Labrador, we prevent our fishermen from obtaining a supply of herring for bait and to dispose of, and are in a great measure doing away with the net fishery, for the benefit of Nova Scotians, Americans, and others, as very few seines are owned by Newfoundlanders. The net fishery is conducted by fishermen who have rooms, the seine fishery mostly by those who follow it in vessels; still I think it would be unfair to those who have laid out their money to prosecute the seine fishery, to at once abolish their use. Two or three years' notice should be given

of such intention; besides, the law regarding the hauling of herring cannot be carried out, as it would be impossible for the Superintendent of Fisheries, whose duty it should be to regulate these matters, to watch all the seines on the coast, and see they were not moored.

The use of cod seines I consider as injurious, they break the schools of running fish as they are coming in on our shores, and it is generally believed where they are much in use, as witness the southern shores of Labrador, they scare and drive off the fish, and as soon as the hauling season is over, the fishermen in those harbors are obliged to go north to make up their fares. As far back as the year 1775, a petition was presented to the House of Commons against their use. Cod seines at least should be restricted to the proper hauling coves and places.

The salmon resort to shallow pure water, and swiftly running streams, the rapidity and frequent falls in which impart purity and vitality, by mingling their waters with the atmosphere. The salmon *invariably returns to the place of its nativity*, urged by the imperious instinct of uature, it refuses its course to be arrested by cascades, by the most rapid currents, or by any other obstacle it can possibly surmount; but they are prevented by weirs used every season, which catch all salmon entering the rivers, and by set nets, which are placed so as to effectually bar the stream, and prevent them from ascending to their spawning places, consequently, if they spawn in salt water it cannot vivify.

It is a well known fact that the rivers and ponds in Newfoundland, if not exactly barren, are in a fair way of becoming so. Look at Lower Canada since their rivers have been protected, and their salmon, which, owing to the use of weirs, mill dams, and the barring of the rivers with nets, had nearly deserted them, have returned. In Quebec, where, four years since, salmon of about 12 lbs. weight sold as high as eight dollars, and seldom less than three, were selling last year as low as three-pence per lb.

A full grown female salmon will contain as many as 10,000 ova, and even this is putting it lower than strict accuracy will warrant. Assuming, then, only five hundred salmon spawn annually in our rivers, and one-tenth of the ova come to maturity, this would produce 500,000 salmon. These figures are plain, and yet so startling

in their results, as to prove at once that it is not from the deficiency of the fry that we have to lament the deficiency of the catch of salmon.

I would beg leave to say, trout, too, should be protected in their spawning season. I saw, the latter end of October, taken in small nets hauled across the river between King's Bridge and Rennie's Mill, in St. John's, several barrels of trout—from one to four lbs. weight—then in the act of spawning, which for that purpose had ascended the river from Quidi Vidi Pond; the spawn exuded from them immediately after their being bunted; and thus tens of thousands of trout, which would have come to maturity, were wantonly destroyed; the fish were unfit for human food.

No wonder our ponds are barren, when such practices are allowed on the coast of our metropolis.

Laws should be enacted, and their provisions carried out, to regulate the setting of salmon and herring nets, the hauling of seines in coves and hauling places, &c., &c. Our fisheries have been neglected by our Legislature; not a single law for their regulation, protection, or preservation has been carried out—true, there is a Salmon and Herring Bill on the Statute Book; but has any any of its provisions been carried out, or has there been endeavour made to do so?

Our mode of cure of cod fish may certainly be much improved by washing the fish immediately after its being split, and before it is salted, as is now done in the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspe. The general practice now in vogue in Conception Bay and other places, of pickling fish, cannot be too strongly condemned, as the fish imbibes the dirty, slimy, bloody pickle, which no after-washing can thoroughly cleanse or eradicate, and which gives the fish a strong taste, and unfit for standing a long voyage to a warm climate.

In the other Colonies—Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose united fisheries are not one-fourth of the value of ours, they have fishery Superintendents and Overseers, whose duty it is to see the laws and regulations concerning the fishery carried out. In this land of cod fish, our fisheries are left to regulate themselves; our Fishery Superintendent's duty, it seems, is merely to prevent the French from catching fish in the Straits of Belle Isle. Our fellow-subjects in the Colonies, when they read the report of,

as he terms himself, the "General Superintendent of the Fisheries," will not be able to see by his log that he has had anything to do with them. The New Brunswickers, Canadians, and Nova Scotians, have thought their fisheries worthy of encouragement and regulation, and have adopted means to develope them; surely ours, which give us our daily bread, ought not to be neglected as they have hitherto been.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW H. WARREN.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

BRIGUS, March 16th, 1863.

SIR,—

I received your circular on the 16th, and proceed at once to give my opinion:

Answer 1st.—Hauling caplin for manure is not practiced here, but where it is, I consider it injurious to the cod fishery.

Answer 2nd.—I don't consider the use of the jiggers by any way injurious to the fishery. If the jiggers are given up, you may as well give up the western boats in the caplin school; when it cannot be caught with the hook, they very often load their boats with the jigger.

Answer 3rd.—I believe the use of the bultow would be injurious, if carried on to any extent; it would interfere a great deal with the hook-and-line.

Answer 4th.—The use of the herring seine is injurious in some coves, such as Placentia and St. Mary's Bays in the spring of the year, where there are from two to three hundred boats looking for bait, and large quantities hauling for the market.

Answer 5th.—The use of the cod seine has a great effect on the annual catch. Do not believe it any way injurious, but very much increase the annual catch. I recollect one year, in particular, about twenty years ago, there were plenty of fish to be hauled with the cod seines, and could not be got with the hook-and-line, the best boat in the harbor had not twenty quintals the 5th August, when the caplin went off; with the change of bait they commenced catching the fish, and it continued as long as they wished to catch it, it was the best year's fishery they had since; it was a proof the cod seine did not injure the catch. I believe three inch mesh is a fair size, any fish that will mesh in that size can be manufactured.

Answer 6th.—There are very few salmon caught here.

Answer 7.—I believe cod nets would interfere very much with the hook-and-line; they would be moored in the caplin school on the fishing ground.

Answer 8th.—I believe the sale of bait to foreigners injurious. I have personal and practical experience in Western and shore fishery for thirty seven years, and took a very great interest in it. I believe there is nothing more injurious than supplying foreigners with bait. Cape St. Mary's, that was formerly called the garden of Newfoundland, we would be sure of plenty of fish whenever we would go there. There are very little caught there these years past, principally owing to the bultow fishing on the Banks catching the breeding fish that we used to catch formerly in the offing.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

NICHOLAS POWER.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary of Joint Fishery Committee.

(COPY.)

ST. JOHN'S, March 12th, 1863.

SIR,—

I am instructed by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Fisheries, to respectfully request that you will be pleased to convene a public meeting in your District, for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion on the exclosed queries, by the planters and fishermen of Bay Bulls.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

RICHARD B. HOLDEN,
Secretary to Joint Committee.

JOHN L. MCKIE, Esq., Bay Bulls.

BAY BULLS, 17th March, 1863.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., (which only reached me 14th,) I beg to say that I convened a meeting of the fishermen of this locality on the 16th, (Monday,) it was attended by some of the oldest and most experienced of the fishermen from the different outharbors, who expressed their opinions on the querries submitted, and which I now transmit herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN L. MCKIE.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

In answer to the query "what effect has the use of cod seines generally," opinions were expressed by several fishermen at the meeting held 16th March, at Bay Bulls.

James Gatheral stated that he had been fishing forty-six years—forty years boat's master; that he had always caught a large quantity of fish yearly; but since 1829, when the cod seines were first used here, the fish was decreasing, and he attributed it to no other cause that the use of cod seines, in driving the fish off the ground, by the noise of the dousers and the depth of the seines, preventing the fish from settling on the ground. He considers the quantity of small fish caught and destroyed by the cod seines to be more than equal to the quantity of cod fish they save, and that, therefore, in his opinion, cod seines are most injurious in their effects on the hook-and-line fishery.

This opinion was corroborated by that of eight other fishermen present.

William Williams's opinion was that cod seines were so very injurious to the fishery generally, that he wished them to be prohibited altogether. He followed a cod seine himself for years, and could therefore judge of their injurious effects—was of opinion beyond all comparison more small fish were destroyed by the cod seines than what they saved good.

James Drew's opinion is, that cod seines were a great evil and injury to the hook-and-line fishery, in destroying the young fish and driving the fish off the ground.

James Glyn stated that he considered the cod seines do great injury to the hook-and-line fishery, that the noise made by dousers tends to drive the fish off the ground—thinks it lessens the supply of fish, by reason of such quantities of small fish destroyed, and much of it for the liver only. He wishes cod seines were done away with altogether.

Michael Scott stated that vast quantities of small fish caught by cod seines, are appropriated to manuring the gardens before the caplin strike in, he having manured all his ground with small fish before the caplin came in.

Samuel Carter is of opinion that cod seines are a great injury to the hook-and-line fishery, by reason of the large cod seines preventing the fish from following in the caplin to the shoal water—that the dousers make so much noise on the bottom, that the fish are frightened off the ground, not to mention the large quantities of small fish destroyed by these large cod seines. Would wish cod seines done away with altogether.

Thomas Mullony, of Witless Bay, would restrict cod seines from hauling from Great Fish Point to Witless Bay Point.

John Armstrong, of Witless Bay, does not wish to do away with cod seines altogether, but to restrict them to certain bounds, to wit, from Long Rock to Ball Head Rock, and altogether from the ledges of Green Island and Gull Island.

James Walsh considers cod seines a great injury to the fishery, by their hauling on the ledges—in other points agrees in opinion with John Armstrong.

Michael Walsh agrees in opinion with James Walsh and John Armstrong.

John Gordon is of opinion that cod seines are a great injury to the fisheries, by destroying vast quantities of small fish, and would confine them to the same bounds in hauling as stated by Thomas Mullony.

Thomas Connors is of opinion that cod seines should not be hauled on fishing ledges, nor allowed to haul or go out before the 29th of June.

Francis Dillon, of Mobile, is of opinion that cod seines do great injury to the fishery in Mobile, and should not be allowed to haul until the 29th June, and should end on the first day of August; and then, when hauling, to be restricted to certain bounds, to wit, from Mobile Point to Deep Cove Point, and as far as Long Rock, on the Witless Bay side and Truker's Point.

Stephen Dillon would restrict cod seines from hauling from North Point of Mobile to Deep Cove, when they would not interfere with the fishing ledges.

Peter Hartwell agrees in opinion with Francis Dillon.

Laurence Drew, Sr., is of opinion that cod seines do all the injury in the world to the hook-and-line fishery, and, in particular, hauling on the ledges where the fishermen are at anchor. He agrees in opinion in all respects with those of James Getheral, William Williams, and James Glyn.

Patrick Nolon and *Daniel Fitzgerald*, of Mobile, entertain the same opinion as Francis Dillon, of Mobile, in all particulars.

William Burke is of opinion that cod seines are a great injury to the fishery, by their hauling on the ledges, and thinks they should not be allowed to haul, at all events, until the second day after the caplin had struck in.

James Murphy and *William Tobin* agrees with the opinion of William Burke in every particular.

Laurence Drew, Jr., stated that, in his opinion, the cod seines are very injurious to the fishery, and being of such large dimensions, they so interfere with and disturb the fish spawn in the kelp on the bottom, that it never comes to perfection, and thus, with their hauling such immense quantities of small fish as they do, (as their mesh is so small, they can haul herring as well as cod fish) is one of many reasons he would wish cod seines to be done away with altogether.

LOWER ISLAND COVE, March 17th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

According to your request, I will give you my opinion respecting the various questions relative to fisheries, &c., as under:

Answer 1st.—I am of opinion that caplin should not be taken but for the use of bait, as the general voice of the people make against it, owing to such havoc being made, will eventually diminish the quantity.

Answer 2nd.—Myself with a few others of our principal fishermen are of opinion, that if all would come to, as we term it, otherwise to anchor, jiggers would not in any way prove injurious; yet by people drifting over the fishing ground, often does harm, by taking the fish in deep water when it often takes its departure to some other locality; yet, notwithstanding, we would not wish you to prohibit them, as they do more good than harm.

Answer 3rd.—As we have had nothing to do with bultow fishing, we cannot say anything for or against it.

Answer 4th.—With reference to herring seines, with what little knowledge we have of them, they don't injure the fishery one iota, and should not be prohibited.

Answer 5th.—The people this way never objected much to the use of cod seines, with the proviso they are of a moderate size, and not so deep as to disturb the fish passing over ledges, that is, they should use them in with the shore, and should have such a size mesh as not to destroy such quantities of small fish. We would say, a third less would prove a preventative in some measure, or otherwise a third larger, when the greater part would escape.

Answer 6th.—We can't think upon any plan to prevent the destruction of the breeding of salmon, and the mode of catching this way is pretty nearly the same as practised over other parts of the country.

Answer 7th.—It is generally thought by the people this way, that cod nets set on fishing ledges prove injurious when so deep as to reach from surface of the water to the bottom, as they stop the fish from going up and down the shore —and as the consequence, it often strikes off in deeper water, and leaves for some other locality. Yet we believe, if nets are constructed so as to leave room enough for fish to pass under it, it will do very well.

Answer 8th.—We cannot see what better plan we can hit upon for the improvement of the cure of fish, than to wash it thoroughly before and after its being salted, and also bulking instead of pickling the same.

Answer 9th.—As we are unacquainted with parts of the island where herring are sold to foreigners, we cannot judge if it is or is not injurious.

JOSEPH REID and others.

To the Hon. Gentlemen
of the Fishery Committee.

OLD PERLICAN, March 18th, 1863.

SIRS,—

In answer to a Circular forwarded me some time since, requesting my opinion on the present mode of fishing in this country, I beg to submit the following :

Answer 1st.—I do not think the use of caplin as manure has injured, or can injure the cod fisheries; that it never has, I feel bold to assert ; that it scarcely ever can, appears to me so obvious as to be hardly worth a question among the fishermen. But seeing there are so much conflicting opinions, I beg to submit my reasons for your consideration, viz. : That portion of this country where it has been so used, is very small, compared with the extent of coast which caplin occupy, and the multitudes which swarm over the whole extent of said coast, for five or six weeks to two months. Visit every spot of sand from Cape Spear to Hare Harbor on the south side of Sandwich Bay on Labrador, with five fathoms and less water, and you will see it white with spawn, in some places yards deep. The distance of said coast being about four hundred miles direct : take in its circuitous indentations, Bays, Arms, &c., and it will give a thousand miles. Now, I dare say caplin for manure has not been taken from five miles of the spawning ground of this island, and none at all used for that purpose on the Labrador. How can it be, then, that so small a portion could materially affect the whole coast any more than a drop from the ocean.

Then again, every fisherman knows, that in those late years, as soon as the caplin strike the shore, the fish will not take the hook so ready as before, in consequence of their becoming glutted with them, and caplin still so abundant, that if fish was ten to one more plentiful than they are, they could *eat* enough, and to spare. Nevertheless, when they are scarce, they should not be taken for manure.

Answer 2nd.—I believe jiggers to be injurious (as they are now used) to the hook-and-line, and should be suppressed as soon as possible. I have seen it driven from the hook-and-line often and repeatedly, and surely as the jigger would go down. Drifting with jiggers should be especially prohibited near any person using bait, as they are sure to do injury to such person.

Answers 3rd and 4th.—I can give no definite opinion, as the bultow plan of fishery is not in operation here. Neither are herring seines.

Answer 5th.—I can reply that I have seen fish often driven from the ground when abundant, by the use of seines. I feel confident that the use of cod seines will frighten and shy fish, so as to prove detrimental to the general interests of the fisheries, and should be discontinued or restricted to certain localities, and not to a whole line of coast indiscriminately, as the seine master may see fit, allowing the fish no rest, and in this respect causing injury also. I find among the old fishery laws, an act entitled an "Act to amend and render more effectual the several laws now in force for encouraging the fisheries carried on in Newfoundland," 26 Geo. 3, cap. 26, sec. 11, a reference to the size of netting; it reads thus: "It shall not be lawful for any person concerned in the said fishery, to use on the shores of Newfoundland any seine or net, for the purpose of catching cod fish, the mesh of which shall be less than four inches, under the penalty of forfeiting one hundred pounds for every such offence." Seines are now used less than three inches, which I deem a bad practice, and I fully agree with the conditions of the old law referred to, only, that, if anything, four inches is too

small certainly; no cod net ought to be less than five-and-a-quarter inches. The use of small meshed seines has been most destructive to small fish, and ought never to be allowed.

Answer 6th.—The mode of fishing for salmon in this place cannot be more simple or less injurious, if you catch them at all; salmon are caught in the open sea, no breeding rivers being near.

Answer 7th.—No cod nets are used in this place. They ought not to be placed so as to bar coves.

Answer 8th.—All fish ought to be washed before salting, and if caught seven hours, in warm weather, should be washed before being split; it ought to be salted in leaky vats, or bulk, or if pickled, it should be pressed before placed to dry, which would make the fish hard and solid: whereas if placed in the sun, wet with pickle, the heat of the sun producing evaporation, would leave the fish light and porous; pressing would also facilitate the process of drying, and thereby render it less liable to be affected by bad weather.

Answer 9th.—As there is no bait sold for foreigners' use, I can only use reason in the matter. If large quantities are sold and used for the purpose of keeping the fish on the ground, where only foreigners use them, then it must be injurious. In my opinion, and I am not alone in that opinion, though I have not seen it referred to in print,) the loose and disorderly manner of anchoring on the fishing ground materially affects the hook-and-line system; and so great has the evil become, that it is almost useless to try for fish in the day time, unless every person is catching it, as some persons are sure to place them themselves in a position to take it. This may not be understood by persons unacquainted with the art of catching fish, but those versed in the art know well enough the effect of the current on fish, to take up a position so that the first man anchored shall not catch any, though he may have been catching previously as fast as possible; this being followed up they drive it from each other, and

neither of the parties are profitted, but often and again return empty, when they should otherwise have had a good catch. And I would suggest that every man who should frighten fish from another, whether by grapnell or jigger, or unfair position, should subject himself to the liability of a serious fine, to be adjudged by the Magistrate, before whom such case may be brought. I think no two boats should anchor within thirty fathoms of each other, a broad-side, or sixty fathoms astern. On this shore the practice now is, each boat to carry a small one or more, about six or seven feet keel, so small that they are hardly safe for two men, but in calm weather can be easily managed by one man, in this they drift slowly over the ground with the current, using the jigger chiefly, and so near to any person catching in the larger boats, as to be sure to frighten it. Every body condemns the practice, yet, like Cowper's apple stealer, their maxim is, "He'll lose none by me, though I get a few," so they "share in the plunder, and pity the man." They were useful in their place, but should not be made an abuse of. They should never be allowed to fish drift or within thirty fathoms of a larger boat at anchor. These may appear small matters to legislation, but they are certainly as detrimental as anything can be to the hook-and-line. Every river on the island should be stocked with clams for bait —they are excellent bait for the spring, and a great many brooks and rivers abounded with them formerly, but have been recklessly destroyed. I am of opinion that caplin could be preserved fresh by artificial cold, brought to bear on ice vaults, so as to freeze the fish and keep them frozen until required for use—accomplish this, and we need no other expedient to enhance the value of our fisheries. With these answers and remarks for your consideration,

I remain,

Your's &c.,

JABEZ TILLEY.

To JOHN RORKE. Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

CARBONEAR, March 19, 1863.

At a quarterly meeting of the planters of this place, convened at the Court House this day, Edmund T. Pike was chosen Chairman, and John F. Apsy Secretary, before whom the following statements were taken relative to the use of cod seines :

Capt. Wm. Penny.—I have been fishing for 40 years in different harbors at Labrador, but at the present in Red Bay. I do not think that cod seines injury the fisheries. They are great benefit to the people that use them ; have frequently seen on the coast, for many days, the fish completely gorged and would not take the bait, and nothing doing with hook-and-line, when the cod seines were doing well ; several persons at this place, for many years fished with the hook-and-line—and were beggared—have taken to the cod seine, since which have done well.

Wm. Hogan.—I fish at Venison Tickle and use a cod seine. My opinion is that it does not injure the fishery by their use. Can't say whether it would be better if all used hook-and-line.—It's only one chance—but with the cod seine I have frequently been doing well, when for a time nothing could be caught with hook-and-line. At the present it would be a great risk to solely depend on hook-and-line. I left my own harbor, the past season, and went North—but left my cod seine behind, the consequence was, that I returned with half a voyage for my hook-and-line. If I had my cod seine could have seined my voyage. I can't say whether cod seine fish, if not caught, would remain on ground to be caught by hook-and-line-men.

John Osmond.—I use hook-and-line, and fish at Merchantmans' Harbor. Am of opinion that cod seines ruin the fishery, for when fish strike in and cod seines commence hauling and continually dashing about, it terrifies the fish, and away it flies about, and it is impossible at times for the hook-and-line to get any. If the fish were not so disturbed, it would remain about the ground for bait, and there would be a chance to get it, but cod seines grab up a certain quantity and frighten away the rest. I have

used a cod seine for many years previous—but gave up using it, and since have done far better with the hook-and-line.

Thomas Oats.—I fish at Battle Harbour, use a cod seine, having been fishing those 50 years past—in favour of the cod seine—do not hurt the fisheries—very bad voyages if depending on the hook-and-line.

Joseph Taylor.—I fish at Indian Bight, Collaboose; used a cod seine for many years; I cannot believe they injure the fisheries or the hook-and-line men; make fair wages with cod seines; but it would be a poor one if trusting to the hook-and-line where I reside.

G. Williams.—I fish at Petty Harbour, with hook-and-line. Cod seines don't injure the fisheries. Have many a time been doing nothing; fish would not take bait, and the cod seines doing well.

Ed. Sweeney.—I fish at Venison Tickle, with hook-and-line.—Don't think cod seines injure the fisheries; often when we are doing nothing with the hook-and-line, they are doing well.

Henry Hamilton.—I fish at Snug Harbor; use a cod seine, which I consider a great benefit to those using, as they can seine fish when it cannot be taken with hook-and-line, as, at times—fish being gorged with bait—will not eat. The only injury, I imagine, the cod seines can be to the fisheries, is in the striking in of fish, and before it has properly landed; to commence seining them at such time may prove injurious, by shying off much fish that may come in; if not disturbed prematurely, otherwise the chances for a voyage is in favor of the cod seine.

G. Soper.—I fish at Cape Charles; use a cod seine; cannot imagine how they can injure the fisheries; if cod seines are done away with, do away with the people; cod seines are the staff of the country; no use for merchants to send fish vessels depending on what the hook-and-line men catch, or else they would be very short of cargoes.

Wm. Ash.—I fish at Indian Tickle, with hook-and-line. I belive cod seines to be a very great injury to the fisheries. When fish first landed after bait, can catch it then with hook-and-line, the cod seines are then at it; sweeping and dashing about with their seines terrifies the fish so that it is so harrassed, away it goes from one place to another—the fish is frightened off the fishing grounds, but the cod seines still pursue it, and haul until they banish it away from themselves. Let the fish come in properly, and seek for bait, and if at times it is glutted, the probability is that it will eat sometimes, and a fair chance for all. It's the harassing with seines that drive both fish and caplin about; if all were left to the use of hook-and-line, I believe essentially the fish would be better in quality and quantity—for cod seines destroy mother fish and young fish in abundance that's not to maturity.

John Taylor.—I have fished at various harbors on the Labrador for 53 years. Have had experience both with cod seines and herring seines. Do not think cod seines are injurious to the fisheries; cod seines can be doing well, with nothing to be caught with hook-and-line. Take away the cod seines, and, in my opinion, the country would be ruined.

John Ronan.—I fish at Battle Harbor, with hook-and line—cod seines do not injure the fishery—many a time when I could do nothing with hook-and-line, the cod seines were doing well.

Moses Pike.—I fish at Square Island—use hook-and-line—do not think cod seines injure the fisheries.

Capt. Butt.—I fish at Chatteau—cod seines are the only dependence for a voyage—do not think it injures the fisheries.

Thomas Geary.—I fish at Murray's Harbor—use cod seine—have seen instances in places were it not for the cod seine the voyage would be ruinous.

JOHN F. APSEY.

OLD PERLICAN, March 20th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have given your circular of the 21st ult. my best consideration, but find it a matter so important, and of so delicate a nature, that it is beyond my limited knowledge to form any perfect definition as to the best mode of carrying on, or regulating, our fisheries, yet I beg to submit to your superior judgment the answers in connection with the questions contained in your circular:

Answer 1st.—Caplin taken for the purposes of manure proves prejudicial to the cod fishery; thinks that the greater the quantity of caplin keeps the fish more settled. Caplin is not as plentiful as some twenty or thirty years past.

Answer 2nd.—Thinks the use of jiggers is hurtful—the wounded fish frighten the others from the ground, a decrease in the quantity caught must follow.

Answer 3rd.—No bultows in use with the fishermen here—thinks that bultows set on the banks in the spring prevent the fish from coming in shore, as bultow hooks are frequently taken out of the fish during the latter part of the summer.

Answer 4th.—Firmly believes the herring seines, used otherwise than procuring bait, to be injurious, as the cod fish, in the latter part of the season, follow the herring schools as they do the caplin. About 20 years ago herring was in abundance, now so scarce that it is hard to procure enough for family use—believes it to result from the injudicious mode of fishing practised in other parts of the country.

Answer 5th.—Thinks the cod seines, with mesh below a regular scale, to be very injurious, as it destroys large quantities of small fish, but not otherwise, unless it interfere with, or be so near as to frighten the fish from those who are taking it by hook-and-line. Scale of mesh should not be less than 4 inches in arm, 3½ in bunt.

Answer 6th.—The mode of fishing for salmon on this shore is by setting nets with a mooring each end. Can say nothing about the breeding fish.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets, to my opinion, unless moored on fishing ground, or across deep coves, thereby preventing the ingress and recess of bait, are not injurious. They may be used to great advantage during the fall months, in deep water, and thereby secure good catches of fish that could not be taken otherwise.

Answer 8th.—Thinks the best method of curing all kinds of fish is to cleanse it from blood, slub, and black before salting, and give cod fish due attention until it is cured.

Answer 9th.—Believes the sale of bait to foreigners to have a prejudicial effect on the interests of the colony, as the enormous quantity of bait purchased and taken to the banks, not only to bait their extensive bultows, but scattered over the banks, to feed and keep the fish stationary on the banks.

In giving this, my humble opinion, on the several questions contained in your circular, I beg to offer a few remarks, viz.: that should the use of cod seines or cod nets be abolished, it may lead to serious consequences, and result in reducing the man of industry and independence to the same level as the pauper. Therefore, I would say, whatever restrictions or modes of future fishing be adopted, by no means prohibit the lawful use of cod seines and cod nets.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN BURT.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

GRATES COVE, March 20th, 1863.

SIR,—

As we are requested to answer the several questions given in your Circular letter of the 21st February, respecting the decline of

our fisheries, &c., we thought necessary to consult several of our planters and fishermen on the aforesaid questions, and our answers thereto, with their approbation, are as follows:

Answer 1st.—In reference to the hauling of caplin for manure, it is very certain that it is the means of lessening the quantity that visit our shores. As it is not so plentiful as it formerly was—consequently it is probable that the destruction of so large a quantity of bait, is a means of lessening our cod fishery, as our bait masters cannot procure a sufficient supply at all times as in years past.

Answer 2nd.—As to jiggers, we believe that it has a tendency to diminish the quantity of fish caught by hook-and-line, as numbers of the mother fish are wounded by the jiggers, and also great quantities are driven from the fishing grounds into deeper water; yet we cannot do without the jigger in the early part of the season, to take a supply of fish for present use, before bait can be procured.

Answer 3rd.—Bultow fishing is not practised here, yet we believe it is detrimental to the general success of our fisheries, as they are generally laid in deep water, and take the mother fish as they are coming in to deposit their spawn.

Answer 4th.—As regards the herring seines, they are not used on our shores; but it is reasonable to think that they are injurious to the breed of herring, as large quantities are caught in their time of spawning, consequently our fishermen suffer for want of bait in the herring season.

Answer 5th.— The use of cod seines has a great effect on the annual catch of cod fish by hook-and-line, as they are generally used in improper water and ground, and the scale of the mesh in general is very destructive to the small fish, as numbers of quintals have been thrown away as useless. We believe that 3½ inch mesh for bunt of seine would be necessary to allow the escape of the small fish.

Answer 6th.—We have no salmon fishery here, consequently we can give no regulations thereon.

Answer 7th.—Respecting cod nets, we believe that they are very

injurious, and take a great effect on the hook method of fishing, as they are set near the bottom, and take the larger size or mother fish mostly; moreover, the said nets cause a sparkling light in the water by night, that turns the fish and bait, consequently it passes by our fishing grounds.

Answer 8th.—In reference to the improvements of curing cod fish, we advise that it be fairly split, carefully salted, thoroughly washed before and after salting; as for other fish, we can give no answer regarding their improvements.

Answer 9th.—In respect to selling bait to foreigners, we believe that nothing can be more prejudicial to the best interests of our fishermen, as large quantities of bait have been bought by foreigners and taken to the Banks and strewed over different parts of the said Banks; consequently preventing thousands of quintals from visiting our shores; do away with that system.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMES JAMES,
WILLIAM MEDDAS,
THOMAS AVERY,
JAMES FROST.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

HANT'S HARBOR, March 21st, 1863.

SIR,—

For the information of the Joint Committee on Fisheries, I beg to state my opinion and replies to the questions proposed in your Circular of the 21st February, relating to the shore fishery.

Answer 1st.—Caplin are not generally hauled here for the purpose of manure; and if they were, it would not, in my opinion be injurious to the fishery, as the supply is abundant about the time they are used for that purpose.

Answer 2nd.—I believe the using jiggers to be very injurious to the hook-and-line fishermen, as there are a good many more fish wounded than taken by jiggers. The fish so wounded goes off the ground, and many more follow, so that in a short time none can be taken by the hook men, which consequently has a tendency to decrease the catch.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with bultow plan of fishing, and can give no opinion.

Answer 4th.—Herring seines are not much used about here. I believe hauling herrings in the spring, for any other purpose than for bait, is injurious to the fisheries.

Answer 5th.—Cod seines are not much used in this neighbourhood, and when they are, it is in proper hauling places, and do not interfere much with the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 6th.—I have no experience in salmon fishery, and can give no opinion of the change required to protect the breeding fish.

Answer 7th.—There are but few cod nets used about here; where used to any extent, I think they are injurious to the hook method of fishing, as they intimidate or prevent the fish and bait from coming in with the shore.

Answer 8th.—There being so much inferior cured cod fish, I believe is chiefly owing to the carelessness in salting, and washing it clean. I do not know of any method of improving the cure, any more than salting it regular, and not leaving it too long in salt—washing it clean, and by attendance and good weather, the quality will be good; I always find it so.

Answer 9th.—I do not know what effect the sale of bait to foreigners may have on the fishery, as it is not practised here.

Hoping your Committee may be successful in promoting the interest of the fisheries,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GULLIFORD.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Fishery Committee.

HANT'S HARBOR, March 21st, 1863.

SIR,—

I now, according to your request, answer your Circular, received 16th instant:

Answer 1st.—Caplin hauled for manure is certainly injurious.

Answer 2nd.—Jiggers, after spring, is injurious.

Answer 3rd.—As to bultows, there is none in this place.

Answer 4th.—Herring seines,—I see no injury in them.

Answer 5th.—Cod seines, if used, should have proper mesh.

Answer 6th.—Salmon,—very few caught here.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets, if put from the end, and not along the shore, I see no injury in them.

Answer 8th.—In curing, fish to be salted well and washed clean.

Answer 9th.—In regard to selling bait to foreigners, I think would be very injurious to our own fishermen on our own grounds.

With best respects, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES REED.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

CAPE BROYLE, March 23rd, 1863.

SIR,—

In reply to the queries contained in your circular of the 21st ulto., I have thought well to accord my humble opinion after each query, as it is on the paper, which I hope will suffice, and I have also added, in conclusion, a suggestion of my own, which, if not approved of by your Committee, they must only take the will for the deed. But in conclusion, I beg to state that I think the most essential requisite of all, for the future prosperity of our fisheries, is for all in them engaged, to prosecute them justly, and in the friendship of the Almighty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your's &c.,

RICHARD CASHIN.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

P. S.—I would feel obliged if, at your convenience, you would send me another copy.

R. C.

Answer 1st.—Yes, in my opinion, it is injurious as well as unnatural.

Answer 2nd.—I don't think they are.

Answer 3rd.—I'm not acquuinted with it.

Answer 4th.—I don't think they are.

Answer 5th.—I think they ought to be used within the headlands.

Answer 6th —I don't think there is any change required.

Answer 7th.—I think they are not.

Answer 8th.—I think care and attention is all.

Answer 9th.—I think it has.

And in addition to the above, I give it as my humble opinion, that the preservation of the pea or spawn of the cod fish, and using

it for manure, or otherwise, is highly prejudicial to their increase, as I have proved by experience in putting them into water, and in less than a fortnight they were come to life and size and form of fish.

RICHARD CASHIN.

FERRYLAND, March 25th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, of the 21st ulto., on the subject of the decline of the fisheries in this Colony, and requesting my attention to the queries therein contained, and, in reply, I beg to state, that I have carefully considered the matter, and will endeavour to reply thereto in the order in which they are submitted.

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin in this locality has nearly been confined to its legitimate purpose, very little having ever been used as manure—still, as a general rule, I think the custom decidedly bad, and subversive of the end for which they were intended, and prejudicial to the catch of cod fish. Perhaps it may not be out of place here to state, that in a conversation lately had with an intelligent and experienced person on the subject of the present inquiry, I was informed that the practice of bringing surplus bait off the ground was not the way to encourage fish to frequent it, but, (after the day's fishing) if any bait that remained was distributed over the ground, it would be the means of inducing any fish there to remain, or if a school of fish came along in search of food, it would be apt to attract them, and induce them to remain also, and any person coming after with fresh bait, would stand a good chance of a catch of fish.

Answer 2nd.—I think the use of jiggers is not materially prejudicial. In many cases fish may be struck and escape—perhaps die, but more frequently recover, and from my own personal experience, I conclude that often a catch of

fish may be taken with jiggers, when without them you would return with a clean boat. However, I think legislation on that point superfluous, as experience to the operative fishermen will prove a better guide than any enactment.

Answer 3rd.—The system of fishing with bultows has never been in operation here, consequently I am unable to give any practical opinion—still, were the use or discontinuance of the system depending on my voice, I would say, by all means discontinue it, as I consider, from all I have heard on the subject, that the major part of the fish so taken are those which come in to spawn, and consequently very destructive to the race.

Answer 4th.—The use of herring seines, in this locality, is confined wholly for the purpose of procuring bait; and herring are never taken in greater quantity than the immediate wants of the fishermen require.

Answer 5th.—I consider this question of vital importance, and one requiring grave consideration. In the first place, I am of opinion that the use of seines is prejudicial to the general good of the fishery, and that it materially diminishes the aggregate catch. I base my opinion on the experience of years employed in the system, and from the personal observation of the vast quantity of fish destroyed by the use of seines. It is no uncommon practice, after casting the seine round a breach of fish, and hauling it in, to discover that the fish is so small that it is not worth the trouble of splitting, and merely save it for the purpose of taking out the liver, and if saved for the intention of splitting, in consequence of the diminutive size, the process is so tedious that nearly half of it becomes soft, and unfit to salt, and is left to rot, and what is saved forms but a very inferior article for shipping. I also think the size mesh at present in use is decidedly too small—in fact, I consider any mesh too small that would confine a fish of less than medium size. However, I would prefer seeing the use of cod seines discontinued, and I think the fishery would be materially improved by the change.

Answer 6th.—No salmon fishery carried on here, nor salmon brooks in the locality.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets not used here, still I do not think their use (with suitable size mesh) would be injurious to the fishery generally.

Answer 8th.—I think the main cause that a better description of article is not produced, is occasioned by the fact that no encouragement is held out by our supplying merchants, as a reward for greater care or attention; for if a careless curer will produce fish that is barely fit to pass for merchantable, he will obtain as high a price as the person who strives and succeeds in procuring a better article. Still, I think much may be done to improve our system of curing, and think the greatest drawback to our success is want of cleanliness in the curer. At present the fish, when split, is allowed to fall into a dirty "drudge barrow," and subject to the "gurry" or "slub," from the splitting table, and from thence to the "salt bulk." I think if there were a "vat" for the fish to fall into from the knife, so that a quantity of clean water could be pumped on to it before salting, it would be a great improvement. Another evil in splitting is, that the large fish is generally selected to be first split, and the small ones are deteriorating all the time. If the system were reversed, I think it would be to the advantage of all concerned.

THOMAS NORRIS.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Fisheries.

ADAM'S COVE, March 26th, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—

Your hand-bill, concerning the present state of the cod fishery, came duly to hand, and I have been thinking over the matter seriously, and have come to the following conclusions :—

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin for manure is very injurious.

Answer 2nd.—Jiggers have not any effect to injure the average catch, as the fish will not take the hook in midsummer.

Answer 3rd.—But the continuance of bultows will be injurious, in preventing the fish from coming in on the proper ground.

Answer 4th.—The cod seines have not any effect whatever; if they were to be given up, the catch would be less.

Answer 5th.—As for the salmon fishery and cod nets, I cannot say anything; they have not been practised where I have been.

Answer 6th.—More industry, in general, would be an improvement in the curing of it.

Answer 7th.—The sale of bait to Foreigners ought to come to a final end.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE HUDSON.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

SCILLY COVE, March 30th, 1863.

SIR,—

The Circular from the Chairman of Select Committee on Fisheries duly came to hand, and we beg to hand you our replies to the questions therein contained.

Answer 1st.—We cannot say anything about the use of caplin for manure as regards our district.

Answer 2nd.—We have every reason to believe that the use of cod jiggers injures the hook-and-line fishermen, and that more fish would be caught if they were done away with altogether.

Answer 3rd.—We know nothing about the bultow plan of fishing.

Answer 4th.—The herring seines have not been used amongst us.

Answer 5th.—We believe that cod seines are injurious to the hook-and-line fishery, as they drive the fish off the grounds.

Answer 6th.—The salmon fishery is not practised with us, and therefore we cannot say anything about it.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are not much used by us, but we believe they are injurious to the hook fishery, as when the fish get dead in the net, the live fish keep off the grounds.

Answer 8th—The best method to cure fish properly is to salt it well and wash it clean.

Answer 9th.—We know nothing about the effect the sale of bait to foreigners has on the best interests of our fishermen, it not being practised by us.

Before closing, we would beg to call your attention to a matter not mentioned in the circular, viz., that splitting the fish near where it is caught is injurious to the catch of fish in general.

With these remarks we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

JASPER HISCOCK,
his
JOSHUA ⋈ HINDY.
mark

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

BONAVISTA, April 17th, 1863.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
St. John's.

SIR,—

In answer to a circular from your Honorable Committee, requesting of me to reply to certain questions on the fishery, I herewith enclose, according to my humble ability, my answers to the the said questions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PATRICK KOUGH.

P. S.—I omitted to say that the circular did not reach this until the 5th instant.

P. K.

Question 1st.—Has the use of caplin for manure, &c. ?

Answer.—When taken specially for manure, it must lessen the quantity of spawn very considerably, and must eventually be destructive to the cod fishery ; so far as this place is concerned, very little is made use of as manure.

Question 2nd.—Does the use of jiggers, as is now customary, injure the hook-and-line fishery, &c. ?

Answer.—Not so much when used at anchor, as when under sail drifting across the ledges; it is very injurious, always drawing the school of fish from the ledges, after such boat drifting. In my opinion, it ought to be discontinued without delay.

Question 3rd.—Are you acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing, &c. ?

Answer.—It is but lately that this article has been introduced amongst our fishermen, some of whom (and I may say nearly all) exclaim against its use ; in short, I am of the same opinion with the bultow, as with the jigger, that the sooner they are discarded the better.

Question 4.—When the use of herring seines have been followed, have they been injurious or otherwise to the fisheries,&c. ?

Answer.—Here they are used wholly and solely, in the spring, for obtaining the bait to catch the fish, without this resource the fishermen would be ruined.

Questions 5th.—What effect has the use of cod seines on the annual catch, &c. ?

Answer.—I cannot give any opinion about cod seines, the fishermen of this place do not make use of any.

Question 6th.—State what regulations in the mode of fishing for salmon are followed, &c. ?

Answer.—There are but few nets in this place ; the regulations observed by those are such, that it is impossible for me to give opinion upon them ; but I beg to say, that no nets should be moored across the mouth of the brook, but a space should be allowed in the centre thereof to allow the salmon to enter and pass into the brook.

Question 7th.—Are cod nets used by you or your neighbours, &c. ?

Answer.—Cod nets are in use here, and so far as they are concerned, appear to do a great deal of harm. Our fishermen, on the whole, (excepting those interested,) are opposed to them, and particularly wish that they should be discontinued. The principal desire for doing away with these nets are that nearly all the fish taken in them, is what is called the mother fish, and that wherever these nets are put down, and fish taken, no fish can be caught with the hook-and-line after.

Question 8th.—Can you point out any method or means by which the cure of all kinds of fish may be improved?

Answer.—All the improvement that I can recommend is, to do away altogether with the method of pickling cod fish, and to enforce the salting of it in bulk.

Question 9th.—Do you think the sale of bait by our people to foreigners, &c. ?

Answer.—There is no traffic of that kind in this district, but where practised, it must be very injurious—supplying as it does the foreigners with the means of taking the fish, which would eventually, when not caught by them, pass along our coasts, and, as a matter of course, there would be more to be caught by our people. I would further add, that use of chains instead of hemp on the fishing ground, is the most injurious and most detrimental that can be made use of upon the fishing ledges, the noise made by the chain when first let go, and continual clinking upon the bottom afterwards, has the effect of turning away any school of fish that may approach the ground over which the boats are riding. It should be strictly forbidden, indeed put down as destructive. Its noise may be heard in the fore-cuddy of the boat using the chain.

Respectfully submitted by

Your obedient and humble servant,

PATRICK KOUGH.

BURIN BAY, May 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I now give you my opinion of the fisheries, as far as I understand them.

The caplin hauled for manure, I consider injurious, as we have often a great deal of trouble to procure them for bait, besides, when there is no caplin on the shore, the fish come in and find no food, they return to the ocean again.

As for the jiggers, I consider very injurious, there are so many fine fish torn to pieces that are never caught; besides, I believe it causes them to leave the shores.

The bultow, I consider also injurious, as the catching of so much mother fish.

The herring seines cannot be done without, because we want them to procure bait for the cod fish.

I believe the cod seines to be injurious, they haul so much small fish, and as to altering the size of mesh, I believe it to be no service, for if made large they cannot use them—the fish will mesh so that they will not be able to haul.

The salmon fishery, I know but little about.

Cod nets, I believe to be very injurious; our shores here are lined with them, the fish and bait strike for the shore, until they come to the nets, then the caplin pass through to the shore, and the fish returns to sea again.

I believe the sale of bait to foreigners, or to the French, however, is the worst of all. I believe it to be the ruining of our shore fishery.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE GOODLAND.

FORTUNE BAY, May 2nd, 1863.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,

SIR,—

I received a circular from J. Rorke, Esq., respecting the fisheries, and he requested my opinion on it, and desired me to address you on the subject.

Answer 1st.—Caplin.—In regard to caplin hauling for manure, there is very little use for them here for that purpose; but if there was I do not think it would injure the fisheries, for I think that too much caplin injures the hook fishery, by glutting the fish: neither do I think it would diminish the caplin—as a proof, I believe there are more caplin carried to supply the French bankers, than would manure all the farms in the island, and still they appear to be more numerous than ever. I know them to be more now than 50 years ago on our coast.

Answer 2nd.—Jiggers.—The use of these, I believe, is a great injury, but there are more used now than ever there were in this bay.

Answer 3rd.—Bultows.—This, I believe, is very injurious to the fishery, for it is my belief that in the course of twenty years or less, our fishery will be destroyed by it, as it catches all the mother fish. One bultow will destroy more mother fish than 1000 lines with hooks, although there has been a great deal of fish caught with them in this bay, where they have been used, though as yet not carried on to any great extent, but it will be this summer, and it is my belief it will eventually ruin this bay. I am very much surprised to see what a small quantity of small fish there is caught here now, to what there was some 30 or 40 years since—I believe it owing to the bultow being used on the banks so much, and also on the shores.

Answer 4th.—Herring Seines.—I do not think the use of these does in any way injure the cod fishery, nor does it lessen the quantity of herring, as they are more numerous than ever. I am of opinion, that there is 1000 barrels to one every year in this Bay, than there was 50 years ago. I ought to know something about it, for I have been master of a fishing boat this 50 years, and know what fishing is in all its branches.

Answer 5th.—Cod Seines.—I believe, as they are carried on now, is very injurious to the line men, as they are used on all shoals and ledges, where the water is not so deep; were they confined to coves, it would not be so injurious; that is not the case, and wherever a cod seine is hauled, the fish is scared away, and that to the great loss of the line men. This I know from experience. In regard to the mesh, were they made larger, it would still be worse, for so many fish would mesh, it would be impossible to haul them.

Answer 6th.—Salmon fishing is not carried on here much, they are both small and scarce.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are not much used in this Bay, and if they were, I do not think they would affect the line fishery, unless set on the ledges.

Answer 8th—Cure of fish.—I cannot point out any better way to cure cod fish than that usually followed, not to salt-burn it, wash it clean before salting, and well wash it after; and then, with good flakes and beaches, and fine weather, that will give you good fish. But I think a better method may be used for curing herring, than has been hitherto adopted, which would be a great boon to this bay, where herring are so plenty all the year round; and I believe there would be no danger in making them scarce. For example, take the Rameo Islands, to the westward of this, some 25 leagues from this. This is a great place for herring in the month of July, August, and September, although there has been herring hauled there 30 years, or more, and as many as 30 seines in the season —for I have been there and seen it—for more than ten summers. I have used seines there, and without doubt herring were more plentiful last year than ever; so much so, I saw them sold (and gave way) at two dollars a boat load, say 25 barrels. Now, these herrings are fully as fat as Labrador herring, but not so large, and they are nearly as plentiful in other places.

Answer 9th—I do think that by supplying foreigners with bait for using bultows, is a very great injury to our fisheries; but were we deprived of selling bait to the French, this bay would be starved, as there is not cod fish enough to be caught in it to support the inhabitants. Bait in the bay is very plenty, and I believe were it not so plenty, there would be more fish caught in some seasons of the year. I have stated to you my opinions on the subject candidly.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

GEORGE LAKE, Sr.
JOHN LAKE, Jr.

N. B.—Please to observe this was written by George Lake, Sr., his son John being absent, but has now returned, and coincides with his father's opinion, and has also signed his name to it.

FORTUNE, May 14th, 1863.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,

SIR,—

I received a Circular from R. B. Holden, Esq., requesting me to give my opinion on the mode of fishing here, and address the same to you.

1st.—Caplin.—Hauling for manure should not be allowed ; some days the coves are full, and when disturbed, leaves none for bait.

2nd.—Jiggers.—Are not used with us ; the use thereof cripple and injure the fish greatly.

3rd.—Bultow.—We are acquainted with the said plan of fishing ; but I know it is a great injury, for it takes all the large mother fish, and will be the means of destroying the fishery in this Bay ; they are used by persons who have the means, while those who have not suffer considerably.

4th.—Herring Seines.—In regard to these, I can't say much ; but supplying the French with bait the summer months, is a great injury ; they get fresh bait every day, and with it set their bultows on our ground, which is a great injury to the hook-and-line mode of fishing.

5th.—Cod Seines.—With us they are not much in use, though I often hear the fishermen complain they frighten the fish.

6th.—Salmon.—I can't say anything about, for there are none caught on our shore.

7th.—Cod nets are not much used by us, therefore I can say nothing concerning them.

8th.—Cure of Fish.—I know no better method than that used.

9th.—The sale of bait to foreigners, during the winter, is a great injury to the poor inhabitants of our Bay.

These are my opinions on the above questions.

Yours respectfully,

ELIAS MAJOR.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Grand Bank, 25th April, 1863.

SIR,—

Your communication of the 21st February last I received on the 23rd inst., per mail, and agreeably to your request, I herewith transmit to you my replies to the nine questions demanded of me, with remarks; and in so doing, I desire to say that they (of whatever value they may be considered,) are my deliberate convictions, drawn from my own experience, and the experience of others.

Answer to question 1st.—I believe that when caplin is hauled for the purpose of manure, the cod fishery is prejudiced, and if that practice was discontinued the cod fishery would be benefitted.

Remark.—It is well known by all fishermen, that the caplin takes to the shore for the purpose of depositing its spawn on the sand; and that the cod fish pursues it, as part of its natural food. If then the caplin is hauled for manure, or for exportation, the cod cannot take it, and will naturally strike off the shore again, but if while the cod is in pursuit of it, a cod seine that is of a proper sized mesh were skilfully used, marketable sized fish would be taken at each haul, and must therefore benefit the fisherman. And although the stale bait that may be in the bait-tub, or tubs of each boat, when the men haul up to come in with their fish caught, might be considered as only fit for manure, it would be vastly more profitable for the fisherman to take care and place it on the ledge, on the bottom where he caught his fish.

Answer to question 2nd.—I believe that the use of cod jiggers injures the hook-and-line fishermen, and has a strong tendency to decrease the quantity that would be caught.

Remark.—When jiggers are used, the craft, big or small, is never stationary, as at anchor, but drifting, and by the constant agitation of the jiggers, the fish are lured to within a few fathoms of the surface of the water. On this, this destructive, there is a "tail hook" fastened, which hook is baited, and sometimes a fish on the tail hook,

and on the jigger also, is hauled in ; but more frequently fish are broken off the jigger at the surface of the water, and escape with their entrails out, these fish are never caught, they either die, or become food to fish that pursue them because of their entrails. The drift of the craft may be over several miles of the fishing ground, according as the wind is moderate or otherwise, and that drifting craft will be followed by the fish, which must very materially interfere with the catch of the fishermen at anchor, besides the certain destruction of the wounded fish.

Answer to question 3rd.—Yes. I believe the effect of the bultow on the hook-and-line is, that a much less quantity is taken by the fishermen than they might fairly expect to take, and its effects on the cod fishery, as a whole, are detrimental, from the fact that such great numbers of the large breeding fish being taken, must, as a just consequent, tend to the annihilation of the species, so far as man's ingenuity and cupidity can accomplish it, and therefore, if persevered in, will be ruinous in the extreme.

Answer to question 4th.—Injurious. When herring seines are used in estuaries, or in coves where fresh water brooks run into the sea, the inshore fishermen have each year sustained a loss, and therefore these places are improper for their use ; and instead of "tucking" with the seine, which would be proper for them to do, they have used them for imbarring, and hauling to the shore.

Remark.—The cod fish (it is well known) follow the herring, and the herring resort to fresh water streams, in coves and barrisways, but if the herring are hauled, the cod fish "strike off," and although it seldom happens that the cod fish play up for hauling in the herring school, yet there is good fishing with the hook-and-line, and also a proper sized cod net could be used with advantage. There is also a very great waste of herring, occasioned by the use of seines, as a considerable quantity are in each haul too small for market, also, by there being no demand for herring as bait, on their arrival at port, and all such are thrown away ; this is a reckless waste, and

it has an injurious effect on the cod fishery, in many instances.

Answer to question 5th.—A destructive effect, and does tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery. Cod seines are used inshore, which is a proper place, and they are used on the ledges and fishing ground, which are improper places for them to be used in, and when the "cast arms" of the cod seine are brought into the boat, or on to the shore, there are no meshes of sufficient size for the smaller fish to escape, and consequently a great quantity of small fish is destroyed.

Remark.—Herring seines have been used for hauling cod fish, and are not much more destructive than the cod seines are, from the smallness of the meshes in the "hunting leaves" and in the "bunt." A cod seine, to be preservative, and not destructive, should be of equal sized meshes from end to end, and each mesh six inches from knot to knot.

Answer to question 6th.—The mode of fishing for salmon is with nets, and the regulaticns followed are agreeable to the Colonial Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 8th, which I consider are sufficient to protect the breeding fish.

Remark.—The nets are set in and out from the shore in estuaries and coves. During the caplin school the salmon are in pursuit of the caplin for food, and caplin sufficient for bait to supply the hook-and-line fishermen may be taken without doing much injury to the salmon fisheries; but when the waters in these places are disturbed day and night, by schooners and boats with skiffs and punts, continually hauling caplin for exportation, the effect on the salmon fishery is detrimental; but if the 4th section of the Colonial Act 25th Vic., Cap. 2nd, is fully and fairly enforced, the salmon fishers will then have a fair chance, and the probabilities are that a remunerative catch of salmon will be the result.

Answer to question 7th.—Cod nets are not in general use, and if they were, they could not have a prejudicial effect when moored in and out from the shore, as salmon nets are

moored, and therefore the use of the cod net of full size mesh, that is six inches from knot to knot, might well be encouraged.

Answer to question 8th.—The curing of cod fish—although there is an inferior article too often taken by the merchants—is nevertheless very well understood by Newfoundlanders, and circumstances have tended towards that inferior cure which the suppliers of the fishermen might not have means to control. The fishermen know very well that fish to be well saved, must be landed on the stage fresh and sound, that it must be well cut open, well headed, well split, and well salted, carefully washed, and that due attention on the flake or beach must be given to it. The cure of herring is not so well understood, and under existing circumstances, there is not a sufficient inducement to make them desirous of understanding it. But if protective laws are granted for the herring fishery, so as to make it in demand as an article of export when well cured and in barrels, at a remunerative price, it is very certain that the fishermen will be sufficiently alive to their immediate gain, to learn, to understand, and practice the curing of herring, so as to give satisfaction to the purchasers.

Answer to question 9th.—I do think that the sale of bait to foreigners, as it has been conducted hitherto, and at present, has had, and will have, a prejudicial effect on the best interests of our fishermen, and that it is instrumental in lessening the quantity of fish caught by them on our own grounds, by thousands of quintals.

Remark.—It is asserted that large sums are paid annually by foreigners for the supply of bait, and if it were true to the extent of the highest amount named (fifty thousand pounds,) yet its effects are prejudicial, and if twice that sum were really paid, it would not be an equivalent. The bultows used by them on the banks, *they know very well*, are working the destruction of the fishery there, (as they will do ultimately wherever they are used,) and there is no doubt that they do affect injuriously the inshore fishery. If they were content to fish with hook-

and-line, the supply of bait, that is of herring taken in nets and seines at proper times and in proper places, and caplin hauled in seines at not less than one mile distant from any settlement, between Cape Race and Cape Ray, should be freely accorded to them by our fishermen, at a price such as might be agreed on by them.

I cannot give any opinion with regard to the Labrador fisheries, touching these questions, of my own experience, or of the experience of others.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOS. BLACKBURN.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M. G. A.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the proceedings of the Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, "appointed to enquire into the cause of the decline of the fisheries, and to take evidence on the working of the various modes of fishery, as followed by our fishermen," the same having been taken from the Records of the Committee, and ordered by the Honorable the House of Assembly to be printed, and also that the replies in answer to the Circulars of the Committee, issued on the 21st February last, are true and correct copies.

RICHARD B. HOLDEN,
Secretary Joint Committee.

Clerk's Office, House of Assembly,
May 23rd, 1863.

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