

JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



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

Being the Second Session of the Tenth General Assembly.

1871.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. :

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



Proclamation.

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

STEPHEN J. HILL.
[L. S.]

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the *General Assembly* of this Island stands Pro-
rogued until *Friday the Fifteenth day of July* instant; and
whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said *General Assembly* until
Thursday the 22nd day of September next: I do therefore, by
this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said *General Assembly*
until *Thursday the Twenty-Second day of September* next, as afore-
said: of which all persons concerned are required to take due
notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT ALSOP,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



Proclamation.

By His Honor EDWARD MORRIS, Esquire,
EDWARD MORRIS. Administrator of the Government of
(L. S.) the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the *General Assembly* of this Island stands Pro-
rogued until *Thursday* the *Twenty-second* day of *Septem-*
ber instant, and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said *General*
Assembly until *Wednesday* the *Twenty-third* day of *November* next :
I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the
said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday* the *Twenty-third* day of
November next, as aforesaid ; of which all persons concerned are
required to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Honor's Command,

JOSEPH CROWDY,
For Colonial Secretary



Proclamation.

STEPHEN J. HILL.
(L. S.)

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the *General Assembly* of this Island stands Pro-
rogued until *Wednesday* the *Twenty-third* day of *November*
instant; and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said *General*
Assembly until *Thursday* the *Twenty-sixth* day of *January* next
ensuing: I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Pro-
rogate the said *General Assembly* until *Thursday* the *Twenty-sixth*
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 Govern-
ment House, at St. John's, in the afore-
said Island, this *Twenty-first* day of
November, in the Year of Our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Seventy.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT ALSOP,
Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Second Session of the Tenth General Assembly.

THURSDAY, 26th January, 1871.

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

At One of the clock the House met.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Members pre-
sent.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, the Hon. 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 Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith

Governor ar-
rives at Council
Chamber.

Assembly summoned to attend.

attend at the Bar of this House; and they having come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

The happiness and prosperity of those around must ever be to us a source of deep gratification, and the pleasure of again seeing you is enhanced by the conviction that we meet in Session to further promote the welfare of a Colony the good fortune of which, for the past year, has been unprecedented, and for which I offer you my most sincere congratulations.

In pursuance of a policy long contemplated, Her Majesty's Government has withdrawn the Imperial Garrisons from several British Colonies, including Newfoundland. We must now, therefore, rely upon our own resources for the preservation of peace; but I trust that the presence of the new Police Force may be sufficient to maintain law and order, and that the good sense of the community may render the hostile employment of the Force unnecessary.

The good conduct of our people deserves the highest commendation, and the empty cells of our prisons bear ample testimony to the absence of crime from the Island, and to the moral character of our population.

In order to ensure efficient discipline, the Government has requested the Secretary of State for the Colonies to nominate a qualified officer from either the Irish or London Constabulary, to take charge of the Police Force here, and I have no doubt a fit and

proper Superintendent will be selected for this responsible post.

Governor's
Speech.—Cont.
tinued.

The result of the Seal Fishery has been a fair average, and the Cod fishery has been, on the whole, better than that for many years past, and may be considered as satisfactory.

The Labrador fishery north of Cape Saint Charles has been, I regret to say, the worst ever known, arising not so much from a scarcity of fish as from the interruption consequent on the continuance of the northern ice upon that shore, and from the constant stormy weather, which prevented the boats putting to sea. During short intervals of moderate winds, I am told, plenty of fish could be found for catching.

The Herring fishery, which may be considered secondary only to that of the Cod, is, I am glad to say, affording profitable employment to those engaged in it; and it is annually increasing in the localities of Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands, on the Western Shore.

After an absence of forty years, Mackerel were abundant last year as far South as Trinity Bay, whereas, the previous year, this fish was taken only at the Northern extremity of our Island. I may congratulate the community on this valuable addition to our fisheries.

With respect to the Salmon, this once valuable fishery is now almost worthless in the Colony, owing to the improper methods used in stopping the mouths of rivers and brooks with nets, thus preventing the fish from ascending the streams to spawn.

On the coast of the Labrador a fair catch of Salmon was secured.

Governor's
Speech.—Con-
tinued,

I would suggest, for the consideration of the Legislature, an amendment of the Acts relating to the Salmon and Herring fisheries, particularly respecting the mode of taking the fish. A strict prohibition against barring the entrances of streams and rivers by nets is essential for the propagation of Salmon, and the advantage of those who now infringe the Law would be its necessary and beneficial result.

I am pleased to see that Agriculture is more appreciated than heretofore, and that the extent of cultivated land is each year increasing.

The Crops of the past year have not been as good as might be desired; that of the Hay has been below the average. Potatoes have been, however, tolerably abundant, and free from disease, but smaller than usual, in consequence, I presume, of the continuous dry weather of last summer. There has been a moderate supply of other produce.

I regret to remark that fearful fires in the woods, followed by floods of unprecedented violence, have committed such utter destruction both to public and private property, as to demand the expenditure of large sums of money. In some instances furious torrents swept away bridges, seriously damaged others, and rendered rivers and roads impassable. This large outlay of money was, however, most timely, as it afforded the Government an opportunity of employing, in the repairs of roads and bridges, the unfortunate fishermen of the Labrador, and of offering a helping hand to men who otherwise, with their families, during the winter, might have suffered from starvation and want.

With reference to Coastal Steam, advertisements were published in the local Papers, on the 21st June last, respecting Tenders for two efficient Steam Ves-

sels. A similar notification was issued in several Colonial, American and English papers, but up to the 31st October, the last date on which Tenders would be received, no acceptable offer had been made. The Government, therefore, have inserted other advertisements for a temporary local service for 1871. It is the intention of the Government to call for Tenders for a five years' further contract, and we may hope that Steamers sufficiently powerful and commodious will be secured for this important object.

Governor's
Speech.—Con-
tinued.

An additional suitable Vessel should be employed, for at least two months in the summer, for the commerce of the Labrador, and to afford every possible information from time to time, to St. John's and the Island generally, of the localities where the shoals of fish, which migrate to that coast, may be found.

The Government have lost a valuable public servant by the death of Mr. R. Oke, late Superintendent of Light Houses.

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

I shall cause the public accounts to be laid before you, and shall submit for your consideration the Estimates for the current year. I feel assured you will make due provision for the Public Service.

The past year has been unusually prosperous, and the Revenue unprecedented in amount, having reached the sum of £207,790. The Government have, therefore, been enabled, notwithstanding the remission of £12,000, taxes on flour and bread, to pay all the current expenses, including about £8,000 for repairing damage by flood and fire, and £16,600, the remainder of the floating debt, leaving a balance of £23,682 10s. 9d. to the credit of the Colony.

Governor's
Speech.—Con-
tinued.

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legisla-
tive Council ;*

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

It is the intention of the Government, if practica-
ble, to cause the Steamer employed on the Western
Mail Service under any future Contract, to touch at
certain harbours in St. George's Bay and Bay of Is-
lands. This I consider a judicious measure, necessi-
tated by the greatly increasing population of those
localities,

Harbour Lights are much required, and the erection
of those important works is so much needed as to be-
come almost indispensable. An Act to provide a
given number in succession, was read a second time
during the last sitting of the House of Assembly, and
I trust will be passed this present Session.

The Geological Report when completed will be laid
before you. This survey, under the able direction of
Mr. Murray, progresses steadily, and will, I trust, soon
result in the discovery of new sources of mineralogical
wealth. It may not here be out of place to impress
upon you the necessity and value of roads to open the
interior of the Island ; by so doing you will not only
give employment to the poor, and induce the Agricul-
turist to extend his field of labour, but the fact of
breaking new ground, in making the roads, may pro-
bably open some mineral treasure at present un-
known.

I would suggest the appropriation of a suitable
building as a Public Museum, to contain, in addition
to fossils and minerals now in the possession of Mr.
Murray, a collection of various productions of the
Colony, animal, vegetable, and mineral, and thus to

elucidate the Natural History of Newfoundland. Such a collection would prove both valuable and interesting, and be creditable to the Island.

Governor's Speech.—Continued.

I shall direct Despatches received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid before you.

My duty terminates in reminding you of the grave responsibility of your duties, in trusting that the mutual harmony of your Chambers may lead to the continuous advancement of the Colony, and praying that your Councils may be always guided by the wisdom of Divine Providence.

STEPHEN J. HILL,

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
26th January, 1871.

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

Assembly withdraws.

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

Chairman of Select Committee presents draft of Address of Thanks.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey,—

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

Select Committee to draft Address of Thanks appointed.

Ordered,—That Honorables Messrs. Harvey, Thornburn, Kent, and Pinsent, be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY 30th January, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Chairman of Select Committee presents draft of Address of Thanks.

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

Read a first time.

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

Ordered to be printed.

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

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 31st January, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*,

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

Address read a second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

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

Select Committee on Contingencies, &c., appointed.

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

Committee.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 1st February, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Committee on Address.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

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

Ordered that the Report be received.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

WHITE,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

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

Progress reported.

Ordered that the Report be received.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 6th February, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*,
 Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,
 WINTER,
 TESSIER,
 PINSENT,
 DONNELLY,
 WHITE,
 SHEA,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Government to provide fortnightly Mail Communication, during the remainder of the Winter Season, with Halifax.

Report of Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies. Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House, submitted the following Report, which was received and read :

The Select Committee upon the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council report that they have appointed (subject to the approval of the Council), the Proprietor of the *Express* Newspaper, to be the Publisher of Debates, in the room of the Proprietor of the *Daily News*, who has ceased to publish.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed), R. J. PINSENT, *Chairman*.
 R. KENT,
 W. DONNELLY,
 A. W. HARVEY.

Ordered—That the said Report be adopted.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received. Report received.

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

TUESDAY, 7th February, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

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

THURSDAY. 9th February, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*,
 Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,
 WINTER,
 TESSIER.
 WHITE,
 PINSENT,
 SHEA,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, when the Census Returns will be placed in Members' hands.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

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

Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received.

Hon. Mr. Talbot gives notice that he will, on to-
morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule with
reference to the Address. Notices of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on the
20th instant, bring in a Bill for the amendment of the
Law of Insolvency; and, on the same day, a Bill to
provide for the Examination and Grant of Certificates
to Masters, Mates, and Engineers in the Mercantile
Marine Service.

Hon. Mr. Kent, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon.
the Organ of the Government, if it be the intention
of the Government to provide fortnightly mail com-
munication with Halifax during the remainder of the
winter season. Notice of motion
respecting fort-
nightly communi-
cation with
Halifax.

Hon. Mr. White gives notice that he will, on to-
morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government,
if we shall have the services of a British Man-of-
War to protect the Fisheries on the Coast of Labra-
dor continued, and whether that part of Labrador from
Lance Sablon to Cape Chudleigh will continue to be
under the Jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Notice of motion.

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

MONDAY, 13th February, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

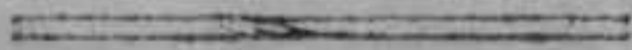
PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.
Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,
KENT,
WINTER,
WHITE,
SHEA,
HARVEY,
THORBURN,
TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

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



WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read,

Minutes read.

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

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address with some amendments.

Address reported with some amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Report received.

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

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

Address read a third time and passed.

Address.

The Address is as follows :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;

We, the Legislative Council, in Session convened, respectfully reciprocate your Excellency's congratulations upon the prosperous circumstances of our people during the past year, and we hope a like reward for their labor may be reaped during the present one.

We exceedingly regret that the steps taken last year by the Legislature, failed to effect the continued maintenance of a Garrison force in St. John's. We believe we coincide with the general sentiment, in deploring the departure of the British troops ; but we trust that in the good sense and peaceful disposition of the people, may be found the best and surest preservative of internal order, upon which are not only dependent the character of the community and the security of person, but the value and stability of trade, property, and every industrial pursuit.

With regard to the better organization of the Police Force, we trust that Government will take such measures as may ensure the efficiency of a body having in charge the general peace of the whole Colony.

We are pleased to know that the fisheries of the past season, with the exception of those of Labrador, yielded much profitable results ; and we regard, with satisfaction, the prospect of the accession to our present industries of the Mackerel fishery, which, if re-

established, may occupy an important place amongst our resources. Address (continued.)

We shall deem it our duty to give our earnest attention to the passing of such laws as may appear to be necessary for the preservation and improvement of our Fisheries, and, especially with regard to the Salmon fishery, which in other countries has repaid with wonderful increase the care bestowed on its preservation and culture.

Recognising Agriculture as an indispensable auxiliary to the fisheries, we look upon the increasing area under cultivation as a promising feature in the present condition of our Island ; and altho' the last was by no means a season favorable to the labors of the Agriculturist, still the result, on the whole of the year's operations, has been encouraging to those engaged in such pursuits.

The immense damage caused by the fires and floods of the past summer and autumn, is much to be regretted ; but we are glad to learn that the large expenditure consequent thereon, has afforded employment to many of the working classes who might otherwise have been unprovided for.

We trust that the Legislature and Government may succeed in placing the Outport Steam Service on a satisfactory footing, of a permanent character, embracing to the West the rapidly increasing settlements of Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands.

We trust the advantages of rapid and frequent Steam Communication between Newfoundland and Labrador, during the fishing season, will be fully appreciated and adequately provided for by the Government. This Service should not interfere with, nor be interrupted

Address (con- by, the performance of the Northern Coastal Mail
 pned.) Contract.

We learn with regret the loss to the public service of the late efficient Inspector of Light Houses.

The erection of Harbor Lights is no doubt a subject of much importance, and one that may well engage the attention of the Legislature.

It is gratifying to know that the Geological Survey progresses favourably under the able superintendence of Mr. Murray ; and we trust that through its agency new sources of wealth to the Colony may be opened up ; and we highly approve of the suggestion that a suitable building should be provided as a Museum for the deposit of Fossils and other Geological specimens, as well as for other objects illustrating the natural history and productions of this Colony.

We thank your Excellency for the promise to have laid before the Legislature copies of certain despatches from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We assure your Excellency of our earnest desire to promote, consistently with the public interests, the harmonious working of the several branches of the Legislature ; and we trust that under Divine Providence our efforts may prove of lasting benefit to this Colony.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
 February 15th, 1871. }

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

To be presented
 by deputation of
 the whole House.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the attention of the Hon. the Organ of the Government, to the language of a Despatch, published in the *Royal Gazette*, of the Secretary of the Colonies, of the 16th May, 1870, in which His Lordship refers to relaxation of restrictions in Grants of Land on the French Shore; and to the Address of the Council to the Governor, and His Excellency's reply thereto, relative to the subject, last Session;

Also, for a Return of any such Grants that have been issued, and of the form of such Grants;

Also, for a Statement of the Names, with all other particulars, of the Persons who had received amounts for clearance and cultivation of Land, under the Acts for the Reduction of Pauperism;

Also, for a Comparative Statement, shewing the difference between the recapitulation of the Census of 1869, and the former Census.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY, 16th February 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

SHEA,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

House proceeds to Government House with Address.

At a quarter to Twelve o'clock, the House proceeded to the Government House with the Address.

House returns.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the House having returned, the Hon. the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words :—

Reply.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

I am gratified to find that you reciprocate my congratulations upon the prosperity of Newfoundland ; and I fully concur with you in hoping that our people may this year be further rewarded for their labour.

The interests of the Colony cannot be better advanced than by the consistent harmonious action of all branches of the Legislature ;—and the assurance to me on your part to thus promote the welfare of the Island, is, under Divine Providence, a pledge of success.

Accept my most sincere thanks for your Address, and be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to perpetuate the cordial relations which happily have always existed between your Honorable Chamber and myself.

Reply—continued.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House, Newfoundland, }
16th February, 1871. }

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay before this Chamber a Detailed Statement shewing the amount of the duties received on Flour and Bread, and the amount of duties remitted to the Importers and Local Bakeries, on and after the 20th of May, 1870; the amount of Flour in Bond, on or before the 20th May, 1870, by whom imported, with the amount of duties remitted to them on Bread and Flour taken out of Bond for consumption on or after the 20th May, 1870, and to whom remitted, shewing the amount remitted to Importers and Local Bakeries;

Notice of motion.

Also, for a Copy of the Estimates and Public Accounts, including the Financial Statement of the affairs of the Colony, for 1870; and for Balance Sheet of Receiver General of Assets and Liabilities;

Also, Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditures for the year ending the 31st December, 1870;

Also, a Statement of the over-expenditure, shewing the total amount of expenditure voted in Supply by the Legislature, which includes the Floating Debt for the year 1870; and also the amount of expenditure voted by the Legislature, including the balance from 1869—the so-called Floating Debt.

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

MONDAY, 20th February, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Census Returns laid on the table.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, when the Census Returns will be placed in the hands of Members.

The required documents were laid on the Table.

Questions as to future protection of fisheries, &c.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. White asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, whether we shall have the services of a British Man-of-War to protect the Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador continued, and whether that part of the Labrador from Blanc Sablon to Cape Chudleigh will continue to be under the Jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the attention of the Organ of the Government to the language of a despatch, published in the *Royal Gazette* of the Secretary of the Colonies, of the Tenth of May, 1870, in which his Lordship refers to relaxation of restrictions in grants of Land on the French Shore, and to the Address of the Council to the Governor, and his Excellency's reply thereto, relative to the subject, last Session ;

Information and various returns asked for.

Also, for a return of any such Grants as have been issued, and of the form of such Grants ;

Also, for a Statement of the Names, with other particulars, of the persons who have received amounts for clearance and cultivation of Land, under the Acts for the reduction of Pauperism ;

Also, for a comparative Statement shewing the difference between the recapitulation of the Census of 1869, and the former Census.

The Hon. Mr. Talbot said the required information should be furnished.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent brought in a Bill, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Law of Insolvency," which was read a first time, and

Insolvency Bill brought in, and read a first time.

Ordered—To be read a second time on Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Winter, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table a Detailed Statement, shewing the amount of the Duties received on Flour and Bread, and the amount of Duties remitted to the importers and local Bakeries on and after the 20th May, 1870; the amount of Flour in Bond, on or before the 20th May, 1870, by whom imported, with the amount of Duties remitted to them on Bread and Flour taken out of

Questions asked,

Returns asked for. Bond for consumption, on or after the 20th May, 1870, and to whom remitted;

Also, for a copy of the Estimates and Public Accounts, including the Financial statement of the affairs of the Colony, for 1870 ;

Also, Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending the 31st December, 1870 ;

Also, Detailed Statement of the Over-Expenditure, shewing the total amount of Expenditure voted in Supply, which includes the Floating Debt, for the year 1870 ;

Also, the amount of Expenditure voted by the Legislature, including the balance from 1869, the so-called Floating Debt.

The Hon. Mr. Talbot said the documents should be furnished.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Mr. Talbot to lay on the Table a Copy of any Minute of Council authorising Hon. Messrs. Bennett and Talbot to offer payment to the Imperial Government for Imperial Troops stationed in this country ; and to ask when the Report of the mission or delegation composed of the above-named gentlemen, will be laid on the Table of this House.

Petition presented. Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a petition on the subject of the Permissive Bill, from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a Detailed Statement of the amount due to the Sinking Fund, and remaining unpaid (contrary to the provisions of the several Acts for consolidating portions of the Public Debt,) on the 31st December, 1860 ;

Also, the amount paid into the Sinking Fund, during the year ending the 31st December, 1870 ;

Also, the amount placed in the Financial Statement of Expenditure, for the year 1871.

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

THURSDAY, 23rd February, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.* Members present:

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to Insolvency, and the Recovery of Debts," was read a second time, and Insolvency Bill
read a second
time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow. Committed.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Shea asked the Hon. Mr. Talbot to lay on the Table Copy of any Minute Question asked

of Council authorising the Hon. Messrs Bennett and Talbot to offer payment to the Imperial Government for support of Troops stationed in this country; and asked when the Report of the Mission or Delegation composed of the above-named gentlemen, will be laid on the Table of this House.

Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, to lay on the Table of this House, any correspondence had by the Government with the Inman Steam Company (or their Agents), on the subject of extra winter trips of the steamer *City of Halifax* between Halifax and this Port.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this Chamber, the opinion of the principal Law-Officers of the Crown, whether it is not imperative on the part of the Governor in Council to issue a Writ of Election for any District of this Island when the seat of the Member elected for such District has been rendered vacant by means of a statutable disqualification.

Documents laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid on the Table the following documents:—

Financial Department:—

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year 1870;

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st December, 1870;

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1870, and the years in which the several portions of it are re-payable;

Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1871; Documents laid on the table— (continued)

Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1871;

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers in the Outports, for the year 1871.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if it be the intention of the Government to introduce any measure or take any steps with reference to Education, and the improvement of the present Educational system. Notices of motion

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will cause to be laid on the Table of this House, a Copy of any Minute of Council authorising payment to the Imperial Government for Troops stationed here; also, the Report of any Mission or Delegation on this subject, or any other documents connected therewith.

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

MONDAY, 27th February, 1871.

House meets, The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present,

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

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

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1871.

House meets. House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb presented a petition from the inhabitants of Burin on subject of Temperance. Petition presented.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency and the Recovery of Debts;" Insolvency Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

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

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to revive and continue the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 3.'" Reduction of Pauperism Bill brought up,

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the Construction and Maintenance of Harbor Lights in the Island." Harbor Lights Bill brought up,

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 26th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.'" Sewerage Bill brought up,

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

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

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Petition pre-
sented.

Hon. Mr. Winter presented a petition from the Bishop, the Coadjutor Bishop, and the Clergy of the Church of England in the Colony of Newfoundland, on subject of Temperance.

Returns asked
for.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a Detailed Statement of the amount due to the Sinking Fund, and remaining unpaid (contrary to the provisions of the several Acts for consolidating portions of the Public Debt, on the 31st day of December, 1860; also, the amount paid into the Sinking Fund during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1870; also, the amount placed in the Financial Statement of Expenditure, for the year 1871.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Kent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table any correspondence had by the Government with the Inman Steam Company, or their Agents, on the subject of extra winter trips of the Steamer *City of Halifax* between Halifax and this Port.

The correspondence required was laid on the Table of the House.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Kent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, to lay on the Table of this Chamber, the opinion of the Principal Law Officers of the Crown whether it is or is not imperative on the part of the Government in Council to issue a Writ of Election for any District of the Island, when the seat of the Member elected for such District has been rendered vacant by means of a statutable disqualification.

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

tion of the Government to introduce any measure or take any steps with reference to Education, and the improvement of the present Educational system.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the following Address to His Excellency the Governor was moved and adopted:—

Address to His Excellency the Governor on subject of Imperial Troops.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council respectfully requests that your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table of this House, copy of any Minute of Council authorising payment to the Imperial Government for Troops stationed here; also, the Report of any Mission or Delegation on the subject, or any other documents connected therewith.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council,
28th February, 1871.

Ordered,—That Honorables Messrs. Shea and Pinsent be a delegation to present the said Address.

Deputation to present Address.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a Select Committee to take into consideration the subject of Education and the present Educational system, and will move the adoption of a Message to the House of Assem-

Notice of motion.

bly to appoint a Committee to form with the Committee of this House, a Joint Committee for those purposes.

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

FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT ;

Members present. Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Leave of absence for Hon. E. White asked and granted. Hon. Mr. Tessier asked leave of this House for the remainder of the Session.
Hon. Mr. White to absent himself on private business for the remainder of the Session.

granted. Leave granted accordingly.

Water Company Bill brought up, and read a first time. A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 33rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment

of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Acts for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company,' " which was read a first time, and

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Petition of the inhabitants of Burin, setting forth the evils arising from intemperance, was read, praying for Legislative enactment on the subject. Petitions on subject of Temperance read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the Petition of the Bishop, the Coadjutor Bishop, and the Clergy of the Church of England, in the Colony of Newfoundland, on the subject of Intemperance, was read, praying for Legislative enactment; and

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Newfoundland, setting forth the evils to society consequent upon intemperance, was read, praying for Legislative interference.

Ordered,—That the said several Petitions do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to revive and continue the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 3,'" was read a second time, and Reduction of Pauperism Bill read second time;

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act for the Construction and Maintenance of Harbor Lights in this Island," was read a second time, and Harbor Lights Bill read a second time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Sewerage Bill
read a second
time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 26th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's,"" was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this House information as to the principal localities on or near which it is desirable to erect the Harbor Lights.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 6th March, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT ;

Members present.

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid on the Table the following Documents laid on the table.
documents :—

Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, signifying the allowance of Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislature,

Statement of the amount due the Sinking Fund, and remaining unpaid on the 31st of December, 1860, with accompanying abstract with reference to the same.

Returns shewing the amount of Duties received on Flour and Bread, and the amount of Duties remitted to the importers and local Bakeries, on and after the 20th May, 1870.

Report of the Inspector of Protestant Schools, 1870,

Report upon the inspection of Roman Catholic Schools, for the year 1870.

August 13th, 1870.

Report of Doctor Head, of H. M. S. *Niobe*, on sanitary condition of fishing stations.

Copy of Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esq., Judge of the Court of Labrador, to His Excellency the Governor, for 1870.

20th Feb., 1871.

Report of Postmaster General, for the year 1870.

Statement of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, for the year ending 1st July, 1870.

General Statement of Union Bank of Newfoundland, 31st May, 1870.

General Statement Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, 30th June, 1870.

Documents laid
on the table—
(continued)

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, 1870.

Copy of Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, together with Secretary's letter accompanying Statement, 1870.

Report and Accounts of the Harbor Grace Water Company, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

General Abstract of the Affairs of the Union Marine Insurance Company, 31st December, 1870.

Account of Vail's Joint Stock Company, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Report and General Account of Directors of Floating Dry Dock Company, for 1870.

General abstract of the Affairs of the Notre Dame Mining Company, 31st December, 1870.

Report of Patrick Furlong, Mail Officer on board the Steamer *Walrus*, on her trip to Labrador, September, 1870.

James March's Report, Fishing Protection, Belle Isle.

James Eagan's Report Protection of Fisheries at Cape John, 1870.

Report of J. L. Noonan, Esq., General Superintendent of Fisheries, 1870.

Report of Thomas Brine, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Shea, from the Deputation appointed to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor, for Copy of Minute of Council respecting the retention of Troops here and delegation to England, re-

ported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and would cause to be laid on the Table of this House the required information.

Hon. Mr. Talbot, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table the following communication and accompanying extract:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

In handing to you the Minute of the Executive Council, relative to the Mission of the Premier and Mr. Talbot to England, on the subject of the retention of Her Majesty's Troops in this Colony, I have to observe that the proceedings thereof are strictly private, the Members being sworn to secrecy. I therefore apprehend that the Government are not obliged to furnish their minutes on call of the Legislature, except as an act of courtesy, or to forward what may be considered the interests of the public service.

Reply of Governor to Address on subject of Imperial Troops.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House, Newfoundland, }
4th March, 1871.

Extract from Minutes of Executive Council of 20th June, 1870:—

Extract from Minutes of Council.

"The Council then took into its consideration the propriety of urging upon the Imperial Government the necessity of allowing a Military Force to be retained in the Colony, and it was

"*Resolved*,—That the Honorable C. F. Bennett and the Hon. Thomas Talbot, Members of the Executive Council, who are now about to visit England, be instructed and empowered to negotiate with the Colonial Minister for the retention of a Military Force in the Colony."

Correct Extract of Minute of Ex. Council.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH CROWDY,
Pro Secretary.

Reduction of
Pauperism Bill
committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to revive and continue the Act 29th Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., cap. 3;'"

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with
amendments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

The amendments are as follows :—

Amendments.

1st.—In the Title to the Bill, in the first line, after the word "continue," insert "certain provisions of."

2nd.—In the first line in the Preamble, after the word "continue," insert "certain provisions of the Act 29th Vic., cap. 5, entitled."

In the first line in the last Section, after the word "the," insert "first six Sections of the."

Sewerage Bill
committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 26th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's;'"

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Sewerage Bill reported.

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 8th March, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.* Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid on the Table the following document :— Document laid on the table.

Amount of Expenditure under the Act 29th Vic., cap. 5.

Reduction of
Pauperism Bill
read a third time
and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to revive and continue the Act 29th Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., cap. 3,'" was read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sewerage Bill
read a third time
and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 26th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's,'" was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Supply Bill read
a first time.

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

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Select Committee
on Education.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved the appointment of a Select Committee on Education and the present Educational system, and the adoption of a Message to the House of Assembly to appoint a Committee to form, with the Committee of this House, a Joint Committee on the same subjects.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed, and

Ordered,—That Honorables Messrs. Pinsent, Shea, and Tessier, be the Committee for that purpose. Committee appointed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Construction and Maintenance of Harbor Lights in this Island." Harbor Lights Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this House information as to the principal localities in or near which it is desirable to erect Harbor Lights.

Hon. Mr. Talbot said he would afford all the information he could upon to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if the Government intend to undertake, this year, the erection of a new Hospital, or to provide any improved Hospital accommodation in St. John's. Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this House a Return of the number of persons Vaccinated during 1870, by the

District Surgeons of St. John's, and by any other persons who may have been authorised by the Government to perform that operation during 1870 ;

Also, whether the Government have received any information from Great Britain on the subject of Small Pox, and if so, if they will lay a copy of the same on the Table ;

And also, whether, in view of the epidemic now existing in Great Britain, the Government are preparing to take such measures as may be best calculated to prevent its introduction and spread should it be unfortunately brought here.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 10th March, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present,

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

TESSIER,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read,

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend the Act 25 Vic., Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better management of the Savings' Bank,'" which was read a first time, and

Savings' Bank
Bill read a first
time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

Supply Bill read
a second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 33rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts,' also, of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company,'" was read a second time, and

Water Company
Bill read a
second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency, and the recovery of Debts."

Insolvency Bill
committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether the attention of the Government has been called to the fact that the American Steamship *Monticello* is engaged for the second time in the Seal Fishery on this Coast; and whether her being fitted out in Conception Bay be not an infringement of existing Treaties; and whether the provisions and other outfits imported in her from the United States for the Seal Fishery be not subject to duty on their importation into this Colony; also, whether the produce of such sealing voyage, being caught under the American flag, be not subject to duty in this Island; and what are the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown on these subjects.

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

MONDAY, 13th March, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*;
 Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,
 WINTER,
 TESSIER,
 SHEA,
 PINSENT,
 DONNELLY,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 33rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.'" Water Company Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Act 25th Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better management of the Savings' Bank,'" was read a second time, and Savings' Bank Bill read a second time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvency, and the Recovery of Debts." Insolvency Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with
amendments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments, together with a certain Resolution.

Ordered—That the Report be received ; and

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

Resolution.

The Resolution is as follows :—

“The Committee upon the Bill entitled “An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvency, and the Recovery of Debts,” report that they have passed the Bill, so far as relates to Insolvency, and the said Bill, as passed by the Committee, is as annexed, and is entitled “An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency,” and they have

Resolved,—That the remainder of the said Bill, relating to abolition of Imprisonment, and the amendmend of the Law of Attachment, be embraced in a separate Bill for the further consideration of this House.”

Questions asked,

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Shea asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if the Government intend to undertake, this year, the erection of a new Hospital, or to provide any improved Hospital accommodation in St. John's.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, to lay on the Table of the House a Return of the number of persons Vaccinated during 1870, by the District Surgeons of St. John's, and by any other persons who may have been authorised by the Government to perform that operation during 1870 ;

Also, whether the Government have received any information from Great Britain on the subject of Small Pox, and if so, if they will lay a Copy of the same on the Table ;

And also, whether, in view of the Epidemic now existing in Great Britain, the Government are preparing to take such measures as may be best calculated to prevent its introduction and spread, should it be unfortunately brought here.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid on the Table the following documents :— Documents laid on the Table.

Returns relative to Vaccination, asked for by the Hon. Mr. Harvey.

Circular Despatch from Earl Kimberly, 17th Oct., 1870, on the beneficial effects of certain Statutes rendering Vaccination compulsory.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, whether it is the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act. Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, whether it is the intention of the Government to provide a Factory, Work House, or other means of employment or reform, for the destitute poor of St. John's, and other places.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that, on to-morrow, he will bring in a Bill, in accordance with the Report of the Committee of this House, for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, and the amendment of the Law of Insolvency.

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

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Savings' Bank Bill committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Act 25th Vic., Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better management of the Savings' Bank;'"

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported,

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

Water Company Bill read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 33rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An

Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace 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 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. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency," was read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Insolvency Bill read a third time and passed.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, a Bill entitled "An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to amend the Law of Attachment in certain cases," was read a first time, and Abolishment of imprisonment for Debt Bill read a first time.

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

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, whether it is the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act. Questions asked,

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if it be the intention of the Government to provide a Factory, Work House, or other means of employment or re-

form, for the destitute poor of St. John's, and other places.

Question asked.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Donnelly asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether the attention of the Government has been called to the fact that the American Steamship *Monticello* is engaged for the second time in the Seal Fishery on this Coast; and whether her being fitted out in Conception Bay be not an infringement of existing Treaties; and whether the provisions and other outfits imported in her from the United States for the Seal Fishery be not subject to duty on their importation into this Colony; and also, whether the produce of such sealing voyage, being caught under the American flag, be not subject to duty in this Island; and what are the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown on these subjects.

Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table the written opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, on the subject of American Fishery rights, and particularly as regards the Seal Fishery on our coast.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, bring in a Bill to prevent the introduction or spread of Small Pox in Newfoundland.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT ;

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present

Hon'bles. Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a Petition of the Terra Nova Lodge, No. 1, British Templars, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Petition presented from British Templars.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to amend the Law of Attachment in certain cases," was read a second time, and

Abolishment of imprisonment for Debt Bill read second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey brought in a Bill entitled "An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox," which was read a first time, and

Small Pox Bill brought in and read a first time.

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

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Document laid on the Table. Hon. Mr. Talbot laid on the Table the following document:—

Copy of Geological Report of Alexander Murray, F. G. S., for the year 1870.

Question asked. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Donnelly asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table a written opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of American fishery rights, and particularly as regards the Seal Fishery on our Coast.

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

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

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

Ordered,—That the following Message, with reference to the said Bill, be sent to the House of Assembly :— Message from Assembly with reference to said Bill.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the first and second readings of the Revenue Bill, and that the Committee of the whole House has reported progress on the same, but the Council defer sending the Bill back to the House of Assembly, and finally passing the same, until the Assembly shall have had an opportunity of considering the matters now brought under the notice of this Honorable House.

Since the Revenue Bill has been sent to the Council, it has been brought under the notice of the Council that an American Steamship has this Spring (for the second time), visited a Port in Conception Bay in this Island, importing her provisions and fit-out, and part of her crew, from the United States, and obtaining the remainder of her crew from the said Port. That the said Ship proceeded to prosecute the Seal Fishery carried on from this Island, and is now engaged in the prosecution of the same, and it is believed that the said Ship will return to a Port in this Colony, with the produce of her voyage, and that the same will be manufactured in this Island.

The evil consequences to the general interests of this country of permitting the prosecution by Foreign-

Message continued.

ers of one of our staple branches of industry in direct competition with the trade of this country in our own ports, and availing of the experience of our men and the manufacturers, must be too apparent to require comment. And the reason for its prevention in the case of the United States, is much strengthened by the fact of the almost prohibitory Tariff of that Country upon the importation of the produce of this Island, and the policy which prevents British ships from being purchased and registered by American subjects, and which excludes British vessels from the Coastal Trade of the United States.

This Foreign trade thus commenced, if encouraged by success, and by facilities now afforded is likely to expand into a rivalry which will be highly injurious to our commerce and industrial pursuits, and its continuance and progress ought, the Council believe, to be stayed by such legislation as it is within our power to impose.

The Council therefore defer the passing of the Revenue Bill, until the Assembly shall have had an opportunity of considering the matter now brought under its notice; and they respectfully suggest that a mode of making an immediate provision on this subject may be found by laying a duty upon seals imported, and extending the Warehousing clause now in the Revenue Bill, relating to the importation of Fish.

The Council, sensible of the urgency of this subject, in view of the return of the Sealing fleet, would recommend it to the serious consideration and immediate action of your Honorable House.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Council Chamber, }
March 20th, 1871. }

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the better management of the Savings' Bank," was read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Savings' Bank Bill read a third time and passed.

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

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

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

PINSENT,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, and to mark the respect which the Council entertain for their most Gracious Sovereign, and also their gratulation on the

The House, on auspicious marriage of Her Royal Highness the occasion of marriage of Princess Louise, adjourns.

Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne,
 Ordered,—That this House do adjourn until
 Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 24th March, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a Detailed Statement of the Rates and Amounts assessed annually under the former and late appraisements, in accordance with the provisions of the St. John's General Water Company and Sewerage Acts, giving the numbers of the Houses, and the amount due and paid, and by whom paid, under each several head; and also, the total amounts, with the num-

ber of Houses in which such assessments remain unpaid, contrary to the provisions of the said Acts, with the reasons why the unpaid assessments have not been enforced by the proper Officers.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice, that he will, Notices of motion! on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the Table Copies of the Correspondence and Telegrams that passed between the Hon. the Receiver General and the Sub-Collector at Harbor Grace and Preventive Officer at Bay Roberts, regarding the *Monticello*, last year; and also, for the Return of the amount of Duties paid by said Steamship in each year, and particulars of Goods on which such duties were paid.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to Her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a Petition of the St. John's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, on the Petitions presented. subject of Temperance.

Also, a Petition of the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland;

Also, a Petition of Union Division, No. 8, of the Sons of Temperance;

Also, a Petition of the inhabitants of Long Pond and Topsail, Newfoundland;

And, a Petition of St. John's Division, No. 3, of the Sons of Temperance, all on the same subject.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative

Council that they concur in the amendments made by the Council, in and upon the Bill entitled "An Act to revive and continue certain provisions of the Act 29th Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic. cap. 3.' "

(Signed,)

THOMAS R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
March 13th, 1871.

Abolition of
Royalties Bill
read a first time.

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

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Abolishment of
imprisonment for
Debt Bill com-
mitted.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to amend the Law of Attachment in certain cases."

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Committee rose without reporting.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 27th March, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Shea asked leave for the Hon. Mr. Donnelly to absent himself from the House for some time on private business.

Leave of absence for Hon. Mr. Donnelly asked and granted.

Leave granted accordingly.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the following Address to Her Majesty the Queen on the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, was adopted and passed:—

Address to Her Majesty the Queen on the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty;

GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's Legislative Council of the most ancient Colony of Newfoundland, in Session convened, animated by sentiments of devoted attachment to the Throne and Dynasty of Great Britain, and loyal affection to your Majesty's person and the Royal family, humbly offer our congratulations upon the marriage

of your Majesty's beloved daughter Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, an event which we believe is gratifying to your Majesty's subjects in all parts of the world, as well from a sense of the satisfaction expressed by your Majesty in giving your assent to the union, as from the belief that not only will the happiness of your Royal daughter be secured by so auspicious an alliance with a British Nobleman of ancient and honorable lineage, but also that the ties of interest and affection between the Crown and people will be more closely drawn, and the more firmly established.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Council Chamber, }
27th March, 1871. }

Address to His
Excellency the
Governor.

Ordered, that the foregoing Address be taken to His Excellency the Governor by Honorables Messrs. Pin- sent and Thorburn, together with the following Address :—

*To His Excellency Colonel HILL,
Companion of the Most Honor-
able Military Order of the Bath,
Governor and Commander-in-
Chief in and over the Island of
Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council have passed the accom-panying congratulatory Address to Her Majesty upon the event of the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne.

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

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Council Chamber, }
March 27th, 1871. }

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot,—

Resolved,—That from respect to the memory of the late Honorable Robert Alsop, a member of this Council, and also Colonial Secretary and member of the Executive Council, the House do now adjourn until 4 o'clock on Thursday next, P. M., and that this expression of sympathy on the part of this House, be communicated to his bereaved widow and family.

Resolution on the death of the Hon. Robert Alsop.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

PINSENT,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Talbot presented a Petition from the Rev. Father Sears, on subject of Roads.

Petition presented.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Deputation appointed to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor, to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen,

Report of Deputation to present Address to Governor.

reported that his Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to return the following reply:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

His Excellency's
Reply.

I shall have great satisfaction in forwarding to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the loyal Address of the Legislative Council, congratulatory on the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House, Newfoundland,
29th March, 1871.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Government to introduce, this Session, a Bill to abolish Crown Rents on Land improved and cultivated by farmers, fishermen, and others.

Small Pox Act
read a second
time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill entitled "An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Documents laid
on table relative
to the Monticello,

Hon. Mr. Talbot, in reply to notice given by the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, laid on the Table the following document:

Correspondence relative to the *Monticello*, United States Steamer, which took place between the Customs' Department of St. John's, Harbor Grace, and the Revenue Officer at Bay Roberts.

Memorials pre-
sented on subject
of Education.

Hon. Mr. Clift presented a Memorial of the Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England, and several

other Memorials and Petitions from different Out-ports, all on the subject of Education.

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

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MONDAY, 3rd April, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox." Small Pox Bill committed; and

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments. Reported with amendments.

- Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received, and
Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be read
a third time to-morrow.
- Message from As- A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought
sembly. up the following Message :
- MR. SPEAKER,—
- The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the
Legislative Council, that they have passed the Bill
sent down from the Council, entitled “ An Act to
amend the Law of Insolvency,” with some amend-
ments, to which they request the concurrence of the
Legislative Council.
- House of Assembly, 1871.
- Supply Bill brought up ; A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought
up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled “ An Act for
granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defray-
ing the Expenses of the Civil Government of this
Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of
December, 1871, and for other purposes.”
- District Court Bill brought up ; A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought
up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled “ An Act to amend
an Act passed in the 32nd year of the Reign of Her
present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act to Establish a
District Court in the Central District, and for other
purposes,’ ” and also to continue the Act 33rd Vic.,
cap. 5, entitled “ An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of
the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates
for the Central District, and for other purposes ;”
- Royal Charter Bill brought up ; A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought
up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled “ An Act to repeal
in part so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as
prohibits the holding by the Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court any other Office ;”
- and read a first time. Which said Bills were severally read a first time, and

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee presently, on the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled “An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency.” Committee on amendments made upon Law of Insolvency Act,

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes!

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

Ordered,—That the report be received.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Government to introduce, this Session, a Bill to abolish Crown Rents on Lands improved and cultivated by farmers, fishermen, and others. Question respecting Crown Rents.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a Detailed Statement of the Rates and Amounts assessed annually under the former and late appraisements, in accordance with the provisions of the St. John's General Water Company and Sewerage Acts; also giving the number of the Houses, and the amount due and paid, and by whom paid, under each several head; and also, the total amounts, with the number of Houses on which such assessments remain unpaid, contrary to the provisions of the said Acts, and with the reasons why the unpaid assessments have not been enforced by the proper Officers. Question relating to Water Company.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if any correspondence has taken place between the Notice of motion

Notices of motion,
continued,

Imperial and Local Governments, or on the part of either of them, relative to the subject of the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from this country by Foreign ships, and lately under the consideration of this House, and if so, if the Executive is in a position to lay such correspondence upon the Table of this House, and if it be, that the same may be furnished to this House.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this House, correspondence, if any, between his Excellency the Governor and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the expediency of changing the existing arrangement for the appointment of an Administrator of the Government, when required by the death, absence, or other incapacity of the Governor for the time being.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the Table a copy of the Report of Commissioners appointed relative to Hospital accommodation, if such Report has been received.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 12th April, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,
WINTER,
CLIFT,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday the 3rd day of April were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill entitled "An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox," was read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Small Pox Bill read a third time and passed.

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

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

Message from Assembly on subject of proposed amendment of Revenue Bill.

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly having had under its consideration the Message from the Hon. the Legislative Council on the subject of a proposed amendment of the Revenue Bill now before that Hon. Body, consider the imposition of such a duty on Seals imported, as objectionable, inasmuch as it might imperil the Revenue Bill ; and regarding the great importance of

the interests involved, this House begs to inform the Council that the whole subject to which their message makes reference, has been submitted by his Excellency the Governor to the Imperial Government for their consideration.

Passed the House of Assembly, 3rd April, 1871.

THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

Supply Bill read
second time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money to defray the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, 1871, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

District Court Act
amendment Bill
read second time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 32nd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Establish a District Court in the Central District, and for other purposes,' and also to continue the Act 33rd Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes,'" was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Assembly's
amendments on
Insolvency Bill
committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency."

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Committee reported the amendments with some amendments. Reported, and passed with amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

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

Pursuant to notice by the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if any Correspondence has taken place between the Imperial and Local Governments, or on the part of either, relating to the subject of the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from this country by Foreign Ships, and lately under the consideration of this House, and if so, if the Executive is in a position to lay such Correspondence upon the Table of this House, and if it be that the same may be furnished to this House. Question asked as to prosecution of Seal Fishery by Foreigners.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor to cause to be laid on the Table of this House, Copy of any Correspondence between His Excellency and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the expediency of changing the existing arrangement for the appointment of an Administrator of the Government, when required by the death, absence, or other incapacity of the Governor for the time being. Notice of motion for Address to the Governor.

Notice of motion
for address to the
Governor.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor for Legal opinion and certain correspondence in regard to the outfit of Foreign Sealing Ships from our Ports.

Documents laid
on table.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid on the Table the following Documents, conformably with notice given by the Hon. Mr. Winter :—

Copy of Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the Hospital accommodation in the Town of St. John's.

Return from General Water Company.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 14th April, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Talbot gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the Suspension of the 35th Rule with reference to all Bills at present before this House, and for the remainder of the Session. Notice of motion for suspension of 35th Rule.

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

MONDAY, 17th April, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets,

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

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. Talbot, 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. Donnelly in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

The House resumed.

Message from
Assembly.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

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

House of Assembly,

April 12th, 1871.

THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

Indemnity Bill;

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled “An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony ;”

Road Bill ;

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

Permissive Bill ;

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled “An Act for the Repression and Prevention of Abuses arising from the common Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the Sale thereof, and the issuing of Licenses therefor.”

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bills were severally read a first time, and ^{Brought up and read a first time;}

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Chairman resumed the chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amend- ^{Revenue Bill reported.}
ment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill reported, was then read a third time ^{Read third time and passed.}
and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, and pursuant to notice,

Ordered,—That the 35th Rule be suspended with <sup>35th Rule sus-
pended.</sup>
reference to all Bills for the remainder of the Session.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Hon. Mr. <sup>Notice for 2nd
reading of Royal-
ties Bill,</sup>
Talbot moved that the Bill entitled "An Act for the abolition of Royalties in this Colony," be read a second time,

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved in amend- <sup>Motion in
amendment with</sup>
ment, with the following Resolution, that the said Bill be read a second time this day six months.

1.—The Council have had before them a Bill sent ^{Resolution,}
up from the House of Assembly "for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony."

2.—No Petitions have been presented to the Council praying for such abolition.

Resolution—con-
tinued.

3.—No enquiry has been instituted,—no statistics nor information furnished, to enable the Council to form an opinion as to the desirability or justice of depriving the Colony of a portion of its Revenue, by relieving Proprietors of Mines from their obligations to pay the dues reserved by Law and by their Agreements out of the wealth produced from Public property, and which they obtain for little or nothing.

4.—Many Grants appear to have been issued according to law, under the Act 23d Victoria, cap. 3, which reserves two and one half per cent. Royalty after five years' working.

5.—These Grants have been issued to persons who had before got Licenses to Search, and who must have considered their prospects of success good before they obtained their Grants under the provisions of the Law with which they were acquainted; and one or more of those Mines, particularly that known as the "Tilt Cove or Union Mine," is known to be a source of great wealth to the holders; and the consequent Revenue to the Colony, by reason of the Royalties payable upon it, must be of considerable importance.

6.—No Proprietors of such Mines have made complaint, or asked this House for a remission of the rents they undertook to pay.

7.—Besides the Grants lawfully made under the Act 23rd Victoria, cap. 3, at least two Conveyances of Mining rights had been made—one known as the "Million Acre Grant," (which in terms was a perpetual Lease of Mines), embracing all the Country lying between Placentia and Fortune Bays, with the Islands adjacent. This Lease, declared invalid by the Law Officers of the Crown both in England and Newfoundland, and pronounced by the House of Assembly in 1858 to be "a great act of injustice to the people

not only of the locality over which the grant operates, but to the inhabitants of the whole Island," has not, so far as the Legislative Council are aware, been surrendered by the Claimant, nor in any degree modified; nor has its Claimant petitioned this House on the subject. The "Bill for the abolition of Royalties" seems calculated (perhaps unintentionally) to include this "*Lease*" in its exemptions.

8.—Another Grant of property, known as the "La Manche Mine," given prior to the passing of the Act before referred to (but not, as the Council are aware, otherwise objectionable in its character) was conferred upon the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company with certain Royalties reserved.

That Company derives immense rights and privileges under its Charter of Incorporation, with little corresponding return to the Colony; nor has it, in reference to the Mining Grant in question, made any representations to this House.

9.—Whatever opinion the Council might, after due representation and enquiry, entertain upon the general question of encouraging Mining operations, by absolving future enterprises, and possibly some present Proprietors, from payment of Royalties to the Colony, they feel that the ground-work has not yet been laid for taking action in the matter; and they are likewise of opinion that such a measure as that now before the Council, should have been introduced by, and upon the responsibility of the Government, and that the Bill should not have been one to provide only for the relief of individuals from Royalties, but should have had for its object the better regulation and encouragement of Mining operations in this Island.

The Legislative Council therefore *Resolve*, that this House is not now in a position further to entertain the

Resolution—con-
tinued.

“ Bill for the abolition of Royalties,” and that it be read a second time this day six months.

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

Amendment
carried.

Contents :

Non-Contents :

STABB,
WINTER,
KENT,
DONNELLY,
TESSIER,
SHEA,
PINSENT.

HARVEY,
TALBOT,
CLIFT,
THORBURN.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Supply Bill com-
mitted, and

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, 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, A.D. 1871, and for other purposes.”

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported without
amendment.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the report be received, and

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

Address to Gov-
ernor on Royal
Charter in part
repeal Bill,

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the following Address to his Excellency the Governor was adopted and passed :—

*To His Excellency Colonel HILL, C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-
Chief.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council have received from the

House of Assembly a Bill entitled "An Act to repeal in part so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court any other office." Address—continued.

The Council would respectfully ask your Excellency's attention to the fact that their President has almost invariably, in the history of this Colony, administered the Government in the temporary absence of the Governor.

The Council submit that the President of their Body ought always to be a gentleman of such qualification and position as to fit him for the temporary administration of the Government.

The Council, being so far uninstructed upon the matter, desire most respectfully to be informed by your Excellency, whether it is at the desire or suggestion of your Excellency or Her Majesty's Government, that the Bill before referred to has been introduced, and whether it is intended to supersede that portion of the Royal Instructions which provides, in certain contingencies, for the administration of the Government by the President of the Legislative Council.

The Council would also suggest to your Excellency the desirability of making general the repeal of that portion of the Royal Charter to the extent to which it prohibits the Judges of the Supreme Court from holding other office, by enabling them all to accept temporary commissions or employment, a provision which, in certain cases, might be found eminently useful.

It is the Council's desire, as your Excellency is aware, to work in harmony with the Representatives of the Crown, and with Her Majesty's Government, in all matters where the interests of the Colony, and the

position of the Council as a constituent Branch of the Legislature, may not be injuriously affected.

Passed the Legislative Council, 17th April, 1871.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Deputation appointed to present Address.

Ordered,—That Hon. Messrs. Kent and Donnelly be a Deputation to present the said Address.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the following Address to his Excellency the Governor was adopted and passed :

*To His Excellency Colonel HILL, C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor on subject of Seal Fishery by Foreigners.

The Legislative Council being desirous of addressing you upon the question of the entrance and outfit of Foreign Vessels in this country for the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and the manufacture of Seals into oil, with the intention of making further representations to your Excellency, in view of the enactment of laws for its future prevention or regulation,—respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the Council to be furnished with such legal opinions as your Excellency may now be able to afford, or may be enabled to obtain, upon the subject of the rights of the Trade, People, and Legislature of this Country, as against Foreigners, and especially the United States, in relation to the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and the entrance and clearance of ships, and the landing and manufacture of Seals, whether under existing Treaties or otherwise ; also, that your Excellency will be pleased to furnish the Council with copies of the correspondence which the Executive informs the Council has taken place between your

Excellency and the Imperial Government on or touching this subject.

Passed the Legislative Council, 17th April, 1871.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Ordered,—That Hon. Messrs. Donnelly and Pinsent be the Deputation to present the said Address. Deputation to present Address.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will move the reference of all Petitions on Education to the Select Committee on Education. Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be true that a Gentleman has arrived from Ireland, to take charge of the Police Force, and what are to be the position and responsibility of that officer, and what the proposed number and future organization of the Police Force.

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

TUESDAY, 18th April, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present,

Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

At half-past 4 of the Clock, His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, the Hon. the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to acquaint the Speaker and Members of the Assembly that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills :

Bills assented to.

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

An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency.

The Governor retires.

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

House resumes.

The House resumed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, 1871," was read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony," was read a second time, and the House went into committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Committee reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

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. Talbot, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the

Bill read 2nd
time and com-
mitted.

Colony," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

The House resumed.

Message from
Assembly.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly beg to inform the Hon. the Legislative Council, in reply to their Message of 10th of March, in which they state that they have appointed a Select Committee of three Members, the Hon. Messrs. Pinsent, Shea, and Tessier, to take into consideration the subject of Education, and the present Educational system, and requesting the Assembly will appoint a Committee for the same purpose, to form, with the Committee of Council, a Joint Committee, that this House is not at present prepared to enter into consideration with the Hon. the Council of the Laws on which the Education system of this Colony is now based, as at this advanced period of the Session it is deemed inexpedient and inconvenient to appoint a Committee of this House to meet a Committee of the Council with reference to that object.

House of Assembly,

17th April, 1871.

(Signed,) THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

The Deputation having retired,

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Road Bill reported,

Ordered,—That the report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. read 3rd time and passed.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Permissive Bill the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Repression and Prevention of Abuses arising from the common Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the Sale thereof, and the issuing of Licenses therefor," was read a second time, read 2nd time; and the House went into Committee on the same Committed; presently.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Reported,

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Read 3rd time and passed.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of District Court Bill— the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 32nd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Establish a District Court in the Central District, and for other purposes,' and also to continue the Act 33rd

Vic., cap. 5, entitled ' An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes.' "

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

District Court
Bill reported—

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time
and passed.

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

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Petitions on
Education.

Ordered,—That all Petitions on subject of Education, laid on the Table, be referred to the Select Committee on Education, and

Committee ap-
pointed.

Ordered,—That Hon. Messrs. Harvey and Thorburn be added to the Select Committee.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 19th April, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Kent, from the Deputation to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the Charter of Justice Bill, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and reply thereto as follows :

Deputation to Governor with address on the subject of Royal Charter of Justice Bill report.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

In reply to the courteous Address now before me, requesting certain information with respect to a local Bill entitled " An Act to repeal in part so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of any other office," I have much pleasure in acceding to your wishes.

Reply.

The passing of the present Bill does not necessitate any change in the Royal Instructions contained in the draft of my Commission, which provide, in the absence

Rep'y, continued. of a person or persons appointed under the Royal Sign-Manual and Signet to administer the Government during the temporary absence or otherwise of the Governor or Lieut.-Governor, that the President of the Legislative Council may then succeed to such Administration. It is simply to enable the Chief Justice of the Colony to hold another office without avoiding that of Chief Judge.

Immediately after the death of your late respected President, I submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the name of the present Chief Justice, as one eminently qualified to perform the duties of Administrator. Earl Granville would have had much pleasure in recommending Sir Hugh Hoyles for a dormant Commission, had the Royal Charter of Justice permitted him to hold a second office in addition to that of Chief Justice. The Bill now proposed by my Responsible Advisers, and suggested by the late Secretary of State, is with the view to remove the legal difficulty which prevents the Chief Justice from performing duties other than those of his office, without first relinquishing the Chief Judgeship.

As regards the suggested amendment, with reference to the Judges of the Supreme Court, I am unable to express any opinion, as the confidential correspondence between the Secretary of State and myself had reference only to the Chief Justice.

Be assured that there is no intention whatever to interfere with your privileges, which it is my duty and pleasure to guard with scrupulous exactness and zealous care.

Government House,

Newfoundland,

19th April, 1871.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly from the Deputation to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor on subject of the United States Steamer *Monticello*, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to give the following reply, with documents :

Deputation to Governor with Address on subject of United States Steamer 'Monticello' report.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

With reference to your Address requesting to be furnished with any legal opinions that I can supply relative to the entrance and outfit of Foreign vessels in this Country for the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, I beg to hand you the opinion of the Attorney General upon the case of an American vessel named the *Monticello*, which steamer has been recently engaged in the prosecution of the Seal Fishery in the seas adjacent to Newfoundland.

Reply.

Except in the case of the Vessel in question, no correspondence has arisen, during my Administration, with respect to the taking of Seals off the coast of this Colony by Foreign ships. I have recently referred this case to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as any correspondence thereon must necessarily at this early period be incomplete, I cannot comply with your request for copies of despatches on the case now referred to, until the correspondence relative thereto shall have been completed.

Government House, Newfoundland,
19th April, 1871.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

MR. LITTLE TO MR. C. F. BENNETT.

[COPY.]

St. JOHN'S, March 27th, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the Twenty-fifth instant, with En-

Bill to Establish a Marine Court in the City of St. John's

Opinion of Attorney General.

closures, in reference to a proposed Amendment in the Revenue Bill now before the Legislative Council, and requesting that I would furnish you with my opinion as to the legality and effect of such a section being inserted in the Bill.

I beg to state that I would not advise the adoption of any such Clause or Amendment, because, in my opinion, it is a renewal of that exceptional Legislation which took place in our Legislature on the passage of the Revenue Bill for Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six, and justly censured by the then Secretary of State for that year.

As to your query whether the owners of the American Steamship *Monticello* have infringed any of the provisions of existing Treaties by calling at a port in this Island, and there equipping, manning and fitting out said vessel for the prosecution of a Fishing voyage; I am of opinion that such acts are an infringement not only of existing Treaties, but also of the Statute Law of England, and I would respectfully advise that the case be formally stated and submitted to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Imperial Authorities for their information.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

JOS. J. LITTLE.

The Hon. C. F. Bennett,

Premier, &c., &c.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the adoption of an Address to the Governor, embodying the views of the Council upon the prosecution of the Seal Fishery by Foreign ships.

Bill to Establish a District Court at Harbor Grace brought up;

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to Establish a District Court in Harbor Grace," which,

on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, was read a first and second time, and

Harbor Grace
District Court
Bill read first
and second time,

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

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

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

Message from
Assembly.

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to authorise the Erection of an Hospital in the Town of St. John's, and the raising by loan a sum of Money for that purpose."

Bill for Erection
of an Hospital
brought up;

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bill was read a first time, and

Read 1st time.

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

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 20th April, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Messages from Assembly.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

House of Assembly,

April 20th, 1871.

(Signed,)

THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Hon. the Legislative Council will furnish this House with a statement of their Contingent Expenses for the present Session.

House of Assembly,
April 19th, 1871.

(Signed,) THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

Pursuant to the order of the day, Hon. Mr. Talbot moved the second reading of the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to repeal in part so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court any office?"

Motion for 2nd reading of Royal Charter of Justice Bill.

Whereupon, it was moved in amendment, by the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, that the said Bill be read this day six months,

Motion in amendment.

And on question being put there appeared for the amendment:

Amendment lost.

Contents :

Non-Contents :

DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
KENT,
THORBURN.

WINTER,
STABB,
PINSENT,
CLIFT,
TALBOT,
SHEA.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The said Bill was then read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Bill read 2d time

Committed;

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported ; The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
Ordered,—That the report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed. The said Bill was then read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Harbor Grace District Court Bill committed ; Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to Establish a District Court in Harbor Grace.”

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with amendments ; The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3d time and passed. The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

The amendments are as follows :

Amendments. 1st Section.—Strike out the words from the word “ the” on the third line, down to the words “ Bay-de-Verds inclusive,” and substitute the following words “ following Division of the Electoral District of Conception Bay, viz., Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Port-de-Grave and Bay-de-Verds.”

2nd Section.—Strike out in second line the words “Police Magistrate for the said District, and,” and in fourth line, after the word “authority,” insert the words “within the said Electoral Division of Harbor Grace,” leaving out from “within” inclusive at end of Section.

3rd Section.—On the seventh line, for the word “District” substitute “Division.”

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to authorise the Erection of an Hospital in the Town of St. John’s, and the raising by loan a sum of Money for that purpose,” was read a second time, and

Hospital Bill read
2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled “An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox,” were read, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Assembly’s
amendments on
Small Pox Bill
committed;

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid on the Table the following documents :

Documents laid
on table.

First Report upon Revision of Consolidated Statutes, 1871, and Letter of 20th April, 1871.

Report of Commission upon Revision of Law Consolidation.

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

FRIDAY, 21st April, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present, Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.
 Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 PINSENT,
 DONNELLY,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

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

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 21st April, 1871.

SIR,—

Communication read of Governor's intention to close the Session. I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Legislative Council, that it is His Excellency's intention to close the Second Session of the

Tenth General Assembly, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) JOSEPH CROWDY,

Pro Secretary.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House went into Committee on the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to make provision for the prevention of the spread of Small Pox." Assembly's amendments on Small Pox Bill committed and reported,

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the amendments without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Report received.

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House had agreed to and concurred in the said amendments without amendment.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the Erection of an Hospital in the Town of St. John's, and the raising by loan a sum of Money for that purpose." Hospital Bill committed—

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Reported,

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3d time
and passed.

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.

Messages from
Assembly.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council that they concur in the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Establish a District Court in Harbor Grace.”

House of Assembly,

21st April, 1871.

THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to his Excellency the Governor, to which they request the assent of the Legislative Council.

House of Assembly,

21st April, 1871.

THOS. R. BENNETT.

Speaker.

To His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL, Esquire, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

Address of Assembly to Governor with reference to Lunatic Asylum.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Dollars, for the erection of an additional Wing at the Lunatic Asylum building.

House of Assembly,
21st April, 1871.

THOS. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot,

Ordered,—That the said Address be adopted, and that it be sent to the House of Assembly, with message that this House had agreed to, and concurred in the same.

Protest of Honble. Messrs. KENT, DONNELLY, HARVEY and THORBURN.

Protest against the Royal Charter of Justice Bill.

We, the undersigned Members of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, enter our protest against the passing of the Bill lately under the consideration of this Honorable House, entitled "An Act to repeal in part so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court any other office," on the following grounds:—

Firstly,—That we regard the provision that no Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold any other office of emolument, as so wise and so necessary an

arrangement for preserving the purity of the Bench, that we consider its repeal totally uncalled for.

Secondly,—That we see no necessity to alter the existing arrangement for the Administration of the Government in absence of the Governor, as, by the Royal Instructions, any person (not being a Judge) may be appointed by a Dormant Commission as Lieutenant Governor or Administrator, and that, failing the existence of such Commission, the right vests in the President of the Legislative Council.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
A. W. HARVEY,
ROBERT THORBURN,
ROBERT KENT.

Entered this 21st day of April, 1871.

G. H. EMERSON,
Clerk, L. C.

Address to Gov-
ernor relative to
Seal Fishery and
Foreign Ships
read ;

Committed ;

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, pursuant to notice, the Address to his Excellency the Governor, relative to Seal Fishery and Foreign ships, was read,

And the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with
amendments ;

The Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted the said Address, with some amendments.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and the Address passed, and

Deputation to
present Address.

Ordered,—That it be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation consisting of Hon. Messrs. Donnelly and Pinsent, and that His Excellency be requested to transmit the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Address is as follows:—

Address to Govern-
ernor.

*To His Excellency Colonel HILL, C. B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland in Session convened, respectfully submit the following statements in reference to the question of the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from our Ports by the Vessels of Foreign Nations.

1.—It is unnecessary for us to make any particular references to the case of the United States Steam Ship *Monticello*, which first led to the consideration and discussion of the subject by the Legislature, as the circumstances have already come under your Excellency's observations.

2.—The matter appears to us to present itself in one or both of two views—viz., either as the infraction of existing Treaties, or as an intrusion, with which, in the absence of a Treaty, the Colony has, through its Legislature, a complete and inalienable right to deal as a question of Maritime and Territorial right.

3.—If the first view (that which is generally received) be correct, then, by the terms of the Convention of 1818, American fishermén have no rights on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, and harbors of Her Majesty's Dominions in America, save the liberty of taking fish on certain defined parts of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, and to dry and cure the same in unsettled localities; and by that Convention and the Imperial Act 59 Geo. 3, Cap. 38, they would have no right to enter the Bays or Harbors of Newfoundland outside these limits for any other purposes whatever than those of shelter or repair, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, under the penalties of that Act, and

Address—con-
tinued.

subject to any order or orders of Her Majesty in Council, or of the Colonial Governor, in pursuance of such orders.

4.—The entry, outfit, manning, and clearance, and subsequent return of the Ship in question, and the manufacture of her cargo of Seals, have taken place outside the boundaries excepted in the said Act and Convention, and within the prohibited limits ; and is the commencement of a foreign trade and industry which, if unrestricted, may probably assume such dimensions and importance as very seriously to damage the interests of the Trade and People of this Colony.

5.—We desire that such powers as may be lawfully exercised under the Treaty of 1818 and the said Act, and by local legislation (if necessary), for the more effectual execution of the same, may be applied towards the prohibition of the use by Foreigners of our Territorial and Maritime possessions for the purposes of the prosecution of what is commonly termed the “ Seal fishery,” and the manufacture of Seals into oil.

6.—If it be held that the Seal, being an amphibious mammal, is not a “ fish ;” nor its capture, by means of Ships, a “ fishery ;” nor its manufacture into oil a “ drying or curing of fish ;” nor the person conducting the business of Seal-taking, a “ fisherman ;” and that therefore, or for other reasons, the matters specified in the fourth paragraph were never contemplated by, and do not come within, the Treaty, then no further question of the interpretation or execution of Treaties will arise ;—and we submit that our Territorial and Maritime authority with regard to this question would be wholly unaffected and undiminished, and may be freely exercised by local legislation in such manner as may, in the judgment of the Legislature, best conserve the interests of this Colony.

7.—Her Majesty's Government has on more than one occasion assured to the Colony the integrity and control of its Territorial and Maritime rights. We submit, that by the Law of Nations the subjects of a Foreign State have no right to occupy and use at its discretion any portion of the territory of another State, nor are they entitled to any Commercial privileges within it, unless by Conventional stipulation, or the authority of the Law of the latter State ;—that if the traffic in question be unaffected by Treaty, the Colony has the exclusive power of legislation over its Maritime territory, which embraces, by the general usage of Nations, the distance of a marine league along the coast, “ within which limits its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other Nation.”—In the assertion of these rights, the neighbouring Colonies have passed, and have for many years enforced, penal laws for the protection of their rights from foreign competition and interference.

8.—During the present Session the local Government has declined to legislate upon the subject matter of these representations ; and while we do not disapprove of the forbearance to pass any law affecting the operations of the present season, we do most strongly urge the enactment in the next Session of protective measures in regard to the use of our territory for purposes mentioned in the 4th paragraph, and otherwise calculated to create and foster a dangerous rivalry. And we respectfully suggest, that in the meantime it should be clearly intimated and understood that Foreigners, proposing to engage in the next ensuing and future seasons, in the prosecution of the Seal fishery, will do so subject to existing Law and —so far as the jurisdiction of this country is concerned —to such laws and regulations as the Colony may impose.

Address—con-
tinued.

Address—con-
tinued.

We submit the foregoing observations as worthy of consideration, with regard to this serious and important matter, and we trust that any course of action may be carefully avoided which may tend to derogate from the just rights of the Colonists, or be calculated in any way to permit or countenance any Foreign intrusion fraught (as we believe that in question to be) with highly injurious consequences to the Trade and People of this Colony.

Passed the Legislative Council, April 21st, A. D. 1871.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

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

SATURDAY, 22nd April, 1871.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present, The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*
Hon'bles MESSRS. STABB,
KENT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
THORBURN,
TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly, from the Deputation to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor, on sub-

ject of Foreign prosecution of the Seal fishery, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to give the following Reply :

Report of Deputation to present Address to Governor relative to prosecution of Seal Fishery by Foreign ships.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

I thank you for your Address in reference to the question of the prosecution of the Seal fishery from our ports by the Vessels of Foreign Nations, and for the interest you display in this important matter and in the general affairs of the Colony.

I shall have much pleasure in transmitting your communication, which embodies subjects worthy of careful consideration, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government House,
22nd April, 1871.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House, submitted a Report on the same, which was received and read, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege on the same.

Committee of Privilege on Report upon Printing, &c.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted the Report to them submitted, with some amendments.

Report adopted with amendments.

Ordered,—That the report be received, and

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

The Report, as amended, is as follows :

Report on Printing and Contingencies.

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

Contingent expenses of the Clerk and		
Master-in-Chancery.....		\$444 10
Ditto, Usher of the Black Rod.....		180 00
<i>Newfoundlander</i> for publishing Debates..		160 00
<i>Public Ledger</i> do. do. ..		100 00
<i>Express</i> for copying do. ..		100 00
<i>Standard</i> for copying do. ..		100 00
The foregoing Journals for extra work..		220 00
To be paid by Warrant in favor of the Clerk, who shall pay the several persons on completion of their work.		
J. W. McCoubrey, Miscellaneous Printing		432 75
J. T. Burton, do. do. ..		162 00
Clerk and Master-in-Chancery		1615 40
Usher of the Black Rod		553 80
Reporter's Salary		500 00
Reporter for extra work		100 00
Door Keeper.....		230 95
Assistant Door Keeper		138 45
Fireman		56 00
President's pay.....		240 00
Ten Members' pay		1200 00
One Outport Member.....		180 00
One Member, short attending		52 00
Widow of the late Hon. Robert Alsop..		120 00

Estimate of cost of Printing and Binding	
Journals.....	640 00
	\$7525 45

Passed the Legislative Council, 22nd April, 1871.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

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

Contingency Bill brought up;

Committed;

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported without amendment;

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.

Read 3rd time and passed.

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

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be true that a Gentleman has arrived from Ireland, to take charge of the Police Force, and what are to be the position and responsibility of that officer, and what the proposed number and future organization of the Police Force.

Question asked;

Hon. Mr. Talbot gave the required information.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns;

MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

PINSENT,

SHEA,

TESSIER,

TALBOT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

CLIFT,

DONNELLY.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Governor arrives
at Council Cham-
ber,

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

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Thirty-second year of the Reign of Her present Majesty,

entitled "An Act to Establish a District Court in the Central District, and for other purposes," and also to continue the Act Thirty-third Victoria, Chapter Five, entitled "An Act to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes." Bills assented to
—continued.

An Act to Establish a District Court in Harbor Grace.

An Act to repeal in part so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court any other office.

An Act for the Repression and Prevention of Abuses arising from the common Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the Sale thereof, and the issuing of Licenses therefor.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.'"

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty entitled "An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's."

An Act for the construction and maintenance of Harbor Lights in this Island.

An Act to authorize the Erection of an Hospital in the Town of St. John's, and the raising by loan a sum of Money for that purpose.

Bills assented to
—continued.

An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to provide for the better Management of the Savings’ Bank.”

An Act to revive and continue certain provisions of the Act Twenty-ninth Victoria, Chapter Five, entitled “An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the Provisions of the Act Twenty-third Victoria, Chapter Three.”

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

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

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

S P E E C H :

Governor’s
Speech.

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

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

I experience much gratification in releasing you from your Sessional duties, and in permitting you to exercise, without restraint, your accustomed avocations. I trust that your recent Legislative functions

may lead to the perpetuity of that increasing prosperity and welfare to which I alluded with sincere pleasure at the commencement of the present Session.

Goveruor's
Speech (contin-
ued.)

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

I thank you for the supplies which you have so liberally granted for the Public Service, and feel assured that the Government will supervise the disbursement of them with scrupulous exactitude and strict economy.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

I gather from the perusal of your proceedings that several very salutary and useful measures have been lately enacted, and without entering minutely on a review of the special advantages of each Bill, I avail of this occasion to comment briefly upon those laws, the novelty of which will doubtless attract more than ordinary public attention.

The extremely beneficial effects of the Compulsory Vaccination Act in the United Kingdom have induced my responsible advisers to sanction the application of it to this country. This measure, intended to mitigate and check the ravages of disease, warmly advocated by the medical faculty, and adopted solely for the good of the people—ought to be compulsory only in name, and the prejudices which exist, as I am informed, in the minds of some against it, will naturally be eradicated when the purport of the Bill is made known to them.

The want of a suitable Hospital in St. John's has long been much felt, and the Bill to authorize the

Governor's
Speech (contin-
ued.)

erection of such a building has met with universal approbation.

The advantages of Harbor Lights are so apparent, that the enactment to secure their construction in dangerous localities on the coast now without Beacons, requires no advocacy on my part.

The creation of a New District Court for the north side of Conception Bay is likely to work beneficially for the interests of the people in that locality.

The Permissive Bill gives the people an opportunity of banishing the cause of much evil from their homes, and I trust may be extensively availed of.

In addition to the usual grant for Roads, the sum of \$26,000 has been provided for any public works that may be deemed desirable in the several Districts of the Island. A sum has been voted to afford Water Bailiffs for the very necessary protection of the Salmon Fisheries ; and the boon of increased Steam communication will be conferred upon the Colony.

The accounts received from the Seal Fishery are most encouraging ; and the frequent arrival of deeply laden vessels therefrom is a subject of warm congratulation to the enterprising capitalist, and to the daring and industrious sealer.

While horrid scenes of tumult and disorder rage fiercely in one of Europe's fairest capitals, and thousands of once happy homes are made desolate for ever, have not we, who are far removed from this frightful and cruel war, manifold reasons to be doubly grateful to a merciful Providence, who, with a bountiful hand, gives us the treasures of the deep, and bestows upon us the inestimable blessing of peace.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
24th April, 1871. }

The Hon. the President of the Council then said, it ^{Prorogation.} is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the First day of July next, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

JOURNAL

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

**Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for
the Colonies, signifying the allowance of Acts pass-
ed during the last Session of the Legislature.**

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 40.

DOWNING STREET, }
11th August, 1870. }

SIR,—

I have received your Despatch, No. 7, of the 5th July, forwarding, for the consideration of Her Majesty, authenticated copies of eleven Acts passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, of which the titles are enumerated in the annexed Schedule.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to disallow any of these Acts.

Cap. 2.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges within this Colony.

Cap. 4.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the 21st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," and Acts in amendment thereof.

Cap. 5.—An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes.

Cap. 6.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Harbor Grace Water Company.”

Cap. 7.—An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Thirty-second year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to amend and consolidate the Game Laws,’ and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Cap. 8.—An Act to continue the Act Thirty-first Victoria, Cap. 14, entitled “An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 29th Victoria, Cap. 5, entitled ‘An Act for the reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Victoria, Cap. 3.’”

Cap. 9.—An Act to amalgamate the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works.

Cap. 10.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to reduce and make provision for the payment of the Salaries of the Departmental Officers of Her Majesty’s Government in this Colony, and to repeal certain Legislative enactments in reference thereto ;” and a portion of the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 12, entitled “An Act to amend the Acts for the Establishment of a Board of Works.”

Cap. 11.—An Act to indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.

Cap. 12.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and for other purposes.

Cap. 13.—An Act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

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

[COPY.]

Newfoundland,
No. 50.

DOWNING STREET,
31st August, 1870. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony,'" a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 47, of the 5th July last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

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

[COPY.]

Newfoundland,
No. 52.

DOWNING STREET,
13th September, 1870. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the

Act as the Legislature of Newfoundland, 33rd Victoria, Cap. 1, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 47, of the 5th of July.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 2,

Circular Despatch from Earl Kimberley, 17th Oct., 1870, on the beneficial effects of certain Statutes rendering Vaccination compulsory.

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET, }
17th October, 1870. }

SIR,—

In his Circular Despatch of the 3rd of September, 1867, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos communicated to you, for the consideration of your Government, a copy of the Imperial Act, 30 and 31 Victoria, Cap. 84, for amending and consolidating the law relating to Vaccination in England. It is well known that that Act was enacted for England in view of the very remarkable success which had attended the system of compulsory Vaccination introduced into Ireland by Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1863. Since the date of the Duke of Buckingham's Despatch the progress made in stamping out Small Pox in Ireland has been still more remark-

able than in previous years; and I think it may be well to put you in possession of the facts of the whole case.

In the year 1851 an Act of Parliament was passed, called "The Medical Charities Act (Ireland), 1851," by which it was made part of the official duty of every Dispensary Medical Officer in Ireland to vaccinate, gratis, all persons coming to him or brought to him for that purpose. In the ten years previous to the passing of this Act, the deaths from Small Pox in Ireland had averaged 3,800 a year; in the seven years subsequent to the Act, from 1851 to 1857, they averaged about 1,500 a year.

In 1858 Lord Mayo carried through Parliament an Act providing that the Poor Law Medical Officers should receive a gratuity of 1s. for every successful vaccination performed. Owing to the impetus given to vaccination by this latter Act, the deaths from Small Pox, in the years from 1858 to 1863, did not average more than 1,000 a year. On the 1st of January, 1864, commenced the operation of the Act of 1863, which rendered vaccination compulsory, and which, it should be observed, continued the provision in Lord Mayo's Act, whereby the Medical Officers had been given a pecuniary interest in the efficiency of the system they were called on to administer. The effect of the Act of 1863, in stamping out Small Pox, is shewn by the following table of deaths resulting from that disease, in the years since its enactment:

1864	854 deaths.	1867	20 deaths.
1865	347 "	1868	19 "
1866	187 "	1869	1 death.

The man who died in 1869 was a Swedish sailor, who came to Ireland with the disease already on him.

In 1870, as far as the returns have been ascertained, only one man has died of Small Pox, and only 48 cases of it have been treated, and of these 32 are referable to contagion imported from England, Scotland, and Norway; and in no case of outbreak did the disease become epidemic.

The Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland give it as their experience, that whilst it is undoubtedly the case that vaccination

does not in every instance render the person vaccinated proof against the disease, yet it does so in a very large proportion of cases, and when the disease does attack those who have been vaccinated, it comes in a modified form, and is far less fatal, as will be perceived from the following table, which has been compiled by Mr. Symon, Medical Officer of the English Privy Council :—

Table shewing the proportion of cases of Small Pox ending fatally amongst persons wholly unvaccinated and persons more or less efficiently vaccinated.

CLASS I.	Amongst persons unvaccinated	35½	} Per cent. of cases end in death.
CLASS II.	“ “ stated to have been vaccinated but bearing no vaccine scar	21¼	
CLASS III.	“ “ having one vaccine scar	7½	
CLASS IV.	“ “ having two vaccine scars.....	4¼	
CLASS V.	“ “ having three vaccine scars ...	1¾	
CLASS VI.	“ “ having four or more scars	¾	

I need only further observe that the efficient working of a compulsory vaccination Act must be wholly dependent on an efficient registration of births. Such success as has been attained in Ireland, cannot be looked for, if any appreciable number of the infant population are left unvaccinated, and this cannot be guarded against unless the registration of births is as nearly perfect as may be. In Ireland, Parliament has done the utmost that can be done to prevent anything of the kind, by combining the duties of Registrar with those of Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator; those who have a pecuniary interest in the extension of vaccination being thus put in a position to know of every case in which it may be performed.

You will communicate this Despatch to the Legislature of the Colony under your Government, at the same time bringing the Act forwarded to you by the Duke of Buckingham again under its notice, unless the Colony has already adopted the compulsory

system, but in any case it will be useful that the remarkable facts as regard Small Pox in Ireland should be made publicly known.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 3.

Returns relative to Vaccination.

A Circular was addressed to Medical gentlemen and others in St. John's and the Outports in the month of May, 1870, arranging for a general Vaccination (so far as could be got) of the poor, gratis. The following are the Returns, as far as received, to date:—

		No Vaccinated.
St. John's	District Surgeons	634
Carbonear	Dr. Nelson	125
Bay-de-Verds (to Ochre Pit)	Ditto	300
Harbor Main	Mr. Fury, J. P.	263
Brigus	Dr. Anderson	124
Trinity	Dr. White	294
Bonavista	Dr. Skelton	239
Ditto (North)	Dr. G. Skelton, (Greenspond)	855
Ditto (Islands)	Ditto, (by Deputy),	248
Ferryland	Mr. Stephenson	57
		<hr/> 3139

No. 4,
**Correspondence relative to intermediate trips by the
S. S. "City of Halifax," during the months of
January, February, and March, of 1871.**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
6th December, 1870. }

Letter requesting information as to whether the services of the S. S. *City of Halifax* can be availed of during the months of January, February, and March, for intermediate trips, and if so, what amount of compensation would be required, addressed to

F. J. WYATT, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

ST. JOHN'S,
7th December, 1870. }

Acknowledgement by Mr. Wyatt, of preceding communication, informing the Government that he would communicate with Mr. Inman, by telegraph, relative thereto, addressed to

The Hon.
The Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND,
St. John's, 12th December, 1870. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of 7th instant, I beg to inform you that I have received a cable message from Mr. Inman, who is willing to allow the *City of Halifax* to perform extra trips between Halifax and this Port during the months of January,

February, and March, for £500 Stg., (Five Hundred Pounds Sterling,) each trip, provided there be no penalties for unavoidable irregularity, and that he be protected, by contract, if the Steamer be damaged on extra trips, and if she has time to keep the Engines in good order for next season.

On arrival of the *City of Halifax*, next week, I shall be able to tell you positively whether she can run the extra trips or not.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FRED, J. WYATT.

The Hon.

The Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

20th December, 1870. }

SIR,—

I am directed to acquaint you that the Government are prepared to accept your offer for two additional trips between this Port and Halifax, by the Steamship *City of Halifax*, at £500 Stg. per trip during the months of February and March, without reference to or infringement of the original contract.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT ALSOP.

F. J. WYATT, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., }

21st December, 1870. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge your letter of this date, in which you acquaint me that the "Government are prepared to accept your

offer for two additional trips between this Port and Halifax, by the Steamship *City of Halifax*, at Five Hundred Pounds Stg. (£500) per trip, during the months of February and March, without reference to or infringement of the original contract." In reply, I deem it expedient to revert to previous negotiations on this subject, and to state, in the first place, that the proposal for extra trips did not emanate from Mr. Inman or myself, nor was there an offer without reference to or infringement of the original Contract, as might be inferred from the tenor of your letter. On receipt of your first letter of the 6th inst., enquiring if the Steamship *City of Halifax* would be available for intermediate trips in the months of January, February and March, and the amount of compensation therefor, I waited on the Hon. Mr. Bennett, and arranged with him, by a memorandum in writing, which I still retain, the terms of a cable message to Mr. Inman, by which it was distinctly understood between us (and I may add only reasonably), that no penalties were to be incurred for unavoidable irregularity on any of the voyages for the three months. Accordingly I cabled to Mr. Inman, and communicated his reply to you on the 12th inst., and not hearing anything to the contrary, believed it was considered satisfactory. In calling at your Office, to-day, to conclude arrangements for intermediate trips in February and March, (as you were aware one in January could not be undertaken), I was surprised at the departure of the Government, or the members then present, from my understanding with the Hon. Mr. Bennett, by confining the non-application of penalties in case of unavoidable irregularity to these trips, as it is obvious that the same casualties may be encountered on the Contract voyages, and irregularity occur from the shortened period for their performances, which no skill or human foresight could avert. Mr. Inman is most willing, so far as may be practicable, to perform the whole service with accustomed regularity, subject to the agreed upon condition, and it will, therefore, rest with the Government whether they are desirous to afford the accommodation to the public.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

FRED J. WYATT.

The Hon.

The Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
24th December, 1870.

SIR,—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., apprising the Government that, only by a deviation from the terms of the Contract, as to penalties, during the months of February and March, could the Steamer *City of Halifax* make intermediate voyages during that period.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOSEPH CROWDY,
Pro Secretary.

F. J. WYATT, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

Statement of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company for the year ending 1st July, 1870.

[COPY.]

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND,
AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW YORK, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1871.

Statement of the condition of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, for the Year ending 1st July, 1870, made pursuant to Charter.

Capital Stock issued to 1st July, 1870,	38,302 Shares,	
	@ \$100	\$3,830,200
Sterling Bonds outstanding 1st July, 1870,	17 Five	
per cent. Bonds, £1,000 ea.		85,000

Gross earnings for the year, July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870.....	512,049
Dividends paid during the year, 7 per cent, July 1st, 1869 to July 1, 1870	264,010
Cash in hands of Treasurer on 1st July, 1870.....	27,274

E. E.,

New York, 1st February, 1871.

(Signed,)

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, JR.,

*Acting Secretary.***LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS**

*New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company,
1st July, 1870.*

	Shares.		Shares.
George Ashman.....	83	Chas. E. Butler.....	100
Loring Andrews.....	417	Caleb A. Burgess.....	352
Henry Adams.....	25	J. W. Burnham.....	30
John Alstyne.....	150	Peter Cooper.....	6164
E. M. Archibald.....	51	James Cormack.....	2
Wm. L. Andrews.....	20	Benjamin Cartwright.....	150
James B. Andrews.....	250	F. M. S. Carrington.....	66
Fanny Field Andrews.....	133	Charles Curtis.....	67
Gilbert Browning.....	1	Thomas Cochrane, Jr.....	35
Peter Brennan.....	2	J. G. Craighead.....	83
W. W. Bemister.....	1	Margaret E. Connell.....	10
C. F. Bennett.....	4	Jas. S. Connell.....	13
George F. Baker.....	20	James Cheney.....	100
Robert C. Boyd.....	34	C. W. Dickson.....	2
Albert W. Berg.....	30	Charles Dalton.....	1
Stephen Burkhalter.....	134	W. Donnelly.....	6
Bowdoin, Laroquise & B.....	13	J. Dalton.....	1
Joseph D. Badgley.....	33	Francis F. Dorr.....	66
Stanton Blake.....	50	J. F. Desmazes.....	4
Christian Bors.....	100	Dabney, Mergan & Co.....	50
Frédéric Bronson.....	25	George Elson.....	2
Fisher A. Baker.....	20	Cyrus W. Field.....	4480
Bookstaver, Thayer & S.....	50	David Dudley Field.....	700

List of Stockholders.—(Continued.)

	Shares.		Shares.
J. G. Falle	1	Adelina L. Hitchcock	50
Dudley Field	234	Philip Heidelback	100
Mary S. Field	1000	J. W. Hubbard & Co.	20
Mary Grace Field	133	Robert Hogg	50
Alice Durand Field	133	A. Humbert	75
C. W. Field, in trust	133	Thos. B. Job	2
Do., Trustee for C.W. Field	133	Isabella Field Judson	100
Henry M. Field	100	Jacob H. Joseph	67
Mary E. Fish	20	Rd. Johnson and nephew	33
James D. Fish	100	E. Kavanagh	8
Jeannie L. Field	120	John Kent	3
James D. Fish, President	235	Gour Kemble, Jr.	13
Walter Grieve	2	Wm. Kemble	30
O. Godfrey Gunther	20	E. Ketchum	50
W. H. Gunther	20	Wm. Kitchin	4
John C. Gunther	20	P. F. Little	1
F. Fred. Gunther	20	Marshall Lefferts	50
John R. Gardner	128	Cambridge Livingstone	133
Samuel Graydon	34	Johnson Livingstone	667
Anne Goldsmith	7	A. A. Lowe & Brothers	334
Wm. Graydon	13	Moses Lazarus	200
Mary Eliza Graydon	7	Samuel F. B. Morse	700
Clendenan Graydon	6	Robert P. McLea	2
J. G. Garner	317	John Munn	12
W. D. Gookin	223	Robert Murray	50
J. R. Gardner, Trustee	100	John Mulford	5
Wilson G. Hunt	457	Elizabeth H. Morton	7
Hugh W. Hoyles	3	Edwin B. Morgan	183
James S. Hayward	1	Henry Morgan	50
Alexander Holland	80	Samuel B. Miller	27
Marallus Hartley	17	Junius Spencer Morgan	50
Peter V. Husted	27	Sidney E. Morse	50
Louis Heidelbach	100	Sidney E. Morse, Jr.	50
Wm. H. Hampton	33	Alexander M. Mackay	3
Joseph Herzfield	200	Morton, Bliss & Co.	140
Caleb Haley	67	Laurence O'Brien	2
Sarah Hawley	22	R. O'Dwyer	2
Lucy A. Hedden	7	J. V. Onativia & Co.	100
Thomas Hitchcock	52	Robert Pack	1
Sarah M. Hitchcock	50	Edward Pike	1

List of Stockholders.—(Continued)

	Shares.		Shares.
H. B. Plant	133	Charles S. Stone	8
John Perkins	66	Stone, Nichols & Co.	150
Albertina S Pyne	133	Moses Taylor	5065
Percy R. Pyne	50	James Stern	650
W. C. Pickersgill	300	J. Thompson	2
Henry Parish	51	Arthur Thomey	1
Rufus Park	9	Laurence Turnure	40
F. A. Palmer, Trustee	47	E. G. Tinker	25
F. D. Perry, Sr., for Delia M. Baker	22	Dwight Townsend	204
John N. Quick	13	S. C. Thompson	100
M. O. Roberts	5438	Alfred Van Santwood	20
Ridley & Sons	5	O. F. Varley	32
John Rorke	2	W. Van Vliet	5
John Morris Rendell	2	W. V. Whiteway	66
Charles Rubens & Co.	100	Anna M. White	521
Estate of Mary F. Stone	320	G. W. Wittbans	80
Ambrose Shea	1	Williams & Guion	134
John Stevenson	1	Cornelia E. Wright	60
Henry A. Swift	33	L. W. Winchester	100
Robert Spedding	33	Kate W. Winthrop	133
W. J. Syms	67	R. Cornell White	25
Samuel R. Syms	33	Richard Wynkoop	25
Peter O. Strang	14	Joseph Wilde	36
Jacob R. Shuyler	17	Thurlow Weed	13
James M. Smith	35	Western Union Telegraph Company	266
Henry G. Schmidt & Co.	133	F. W. Worth	50
John Simpkins	177	Alexander M. White	134
Nicholas S. Stabb	7	William W. Wakeman	22
John W. Sterling	23	Mary C. Wakeman	68
James R. Smith	67	Eliza H. Wakeman	22
Frank M. Smith	67	Susan A. Wakeman	22
Smith & Drenning	500	Cornelia C. Wakeman	22
Augustus Schell	150	Jestip Wakeman	22
		Shares	38,302

E. E.,

New York, 1st July, 1870.

(Signed,)

EDWIN F. HATFIELD,
Acting Secretary.

List of Directors of the Telegraph Company.

PETER COOPER.
 MOSES TAYLOR.
 CYRUS W. FIELD.
 MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.
 WILSON G. HUNT.

No. 6.

**Reduction of Pauperism by Encouragement of
 Agriculture.**

Expenditure under Act 29 Vic., Cap. 5, for Year 1870.

		1st Acre at \$8.00	2nd Acre at \$6.00.		
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Patrick Carew	Admiral's Cove	1 0 0	0 0 0	6 00	
Robert Strathie, Jr.	Musgrave Town	1 0 0	2 0 0	9 00	
John Boland	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Thomas Boland	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
				31 00	
John Asple	Ferryland	1 0 0	0 0 6	8 20	
Martin Wickens	Seal's Cove	1 0 0	0 3 37	10 90	
Michael Mahoney	Freshwater	.....	1 0 10	6 40	
Patrick Asple	Ferryland	1 0 0	0 0 5	8 15	
Peter Walsh	Ditto	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Thomas Leary	New Town	1 0 0	0 0 3	8 10	
Edward Flemming	Broad Cove	1 0 0	0 1 20	10 25	
Michael Dooling	Bear Cove	1 0 0	0 0 8	8 30	
Eight Certificates to Deputy Surveyor				8 00	
				76 30	
Laurence Lawlor	Renews	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Thomas Morrisey	Admiral's Cove	.....	1 0 0	6 00	

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre at \$8.00.	2nd Acre at \$6.00		
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Richard Walsh	Renews	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Edmond Quirk	Ferryland	1 0 0	0 0 4	8 15	
John Kersey	Cape Broyle	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
John Boland, Jr.	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Six Certificates	.....	.....	.....	6 00	
					52 15
Martin Green	Point Verd.	1 0 0	0 3 0	12 50	
Michael Murphy	Shoe Cove	.....	1 1 0	7 50	
Two Certificates	.....	.....	.....	2 00	
					22 00
John Swain	Stone Island	.....	1 0 0	6 00	
Martin Healey	Aquaforte	.....	1 0 0	6 00	
Dennis & Murt Lawlor	Renews	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Gerald Fowley	Ditto	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Michael Gregory	Brigus	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
James Power	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	.....	6 00	
Michael Healey	Aquaforte	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Stephen Gatherall	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
John Alyward	Cape Broyle	.....	1 0 0	8 00	
William Gahan	Aquaforte	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Andrew Asple	Torr Cove	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
George Craft	Aquaforte	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Wm. Anglum	Torr Cove	.....	1 0 0	6 00	
Robert Swain	Stone Island	.....	1 0 0	6 00	
Fourteen Certificates	.....	.....	.....	14 00	
					116 00
James Burke	Witless Bay	1 0 0	0 0 4	8 15	
James Alyward	Cape Broyle	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
William Johnson	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Thomas Condon	Caplin Bay	.....	1 0 0	6 00	
David Fowley	Renews	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Robert Condon	Aquaforte	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Edward Shallow	Clew's Cove	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Patrick Brien	Aquaforte	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Richard Redigan	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Thomas Stamp	Aquaforte	1 0 0	.....	8 00	
Walter Clancey	Caplin Bay	.....	1 0 0	6 00	

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre at \$8.00.		2nd Acre at \$6.00.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Edmond Kelly	Cape Broyle	.....	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 00	
Nicholas Conelly	Toads Cove	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
James Brennan	Ferryland	.....	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 00	
Fourteen Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	118 15
Peter Quirk	Mobile	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Christopher Yard	Witless Bay	1 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	8 10	
Michael Power	Mobile	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	8 15	
Thomas Wall	Witless Bay	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Catharine Carew	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	8 15	
Benjamin Hart	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Six Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	54 40
Joseph Oldford	Musgrave Town	.....	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 00	
Barnard Handcock	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Caleb Reader	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
John Oldford	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Henry Holloway	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Job Holloway	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
David Matthews	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 00	
John Perry	Ditto.	.....	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 00	
Wm. Lifferidge	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Alfred & Geo. Juder	Freshwater Bay	1 0 0	0 0 14	0 0 14	0 0 14	8 55	
Ten Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	92 55
Peter Gregory	Caplin Bay	.....	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 00	
Philip Handcock	Musgrave Town	.....	1 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 00	
George Warr	Twillingate	1 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	11 00	
Isaac Moors	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 00	
Four Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	21 00
Catharine Lennie	Torr Cove	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 00	
Joseph Carnell	Musgrave Town	.....	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 00	
Mesheck D. Stares	Ditto.	.....	1 3 0	0 10 50	0 10 50	10 50	
William J. Stares	Ditto.	.....	1 1 0	0 7 50	0 7 50	7 50	
John Curtis	Ditto.	.....	3 0 0	0 18 00	0 18 00	18 00	
Five Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	55 00

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre at \$8 00		2nd Acre at \$6.00,			
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.			\$	cts.
Oliver Culleton.	Flat Rock.	1 0 0	0 2 6	11	10		
John Martin	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 0 3	8	10		
Samuel Martin	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
William Allen	Ditto. . . . .	.....	1 0 4	6	15		
Edward Everson	Ditto. . . . .	.....	1 2 0	9	00		
Michael Hefferan	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 0 6	8	10		
Gregory Kavanagh	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 1 0	9	50		
Richard Stamp	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Patrick Kavanagh	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
John Kehoe	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
							83 95
Thomas Power	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thomas Malone	Logy Bay	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
William Burk	Flat Rock	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
David Murran	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Stephen Gatheral	Bauline	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Gerd. & Peter Colbert	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thomas Hanrahan	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Michael Colbert	Caplin Cove	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Jas. & Wm. Denine	Torr Cove	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
James J. Power	Toad's Cove	1 0 0	0 1 0	9	50		
Six Certificates . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	6	00		
							87 50
John Hearn	Toads Cove	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Wm. Fortune	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Wm. Evans	Pouch Cove	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Martin Butler	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Joseph Shea	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
William Shea	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 0 5	8	15		
John Grace	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 0 8	8	25		
John Evans	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Two Certificates . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	00		
							66 40
Peter Ellard	Torbay . . . . .	.....	0 3 8	4	75		
Philip Kehoe	Stone Island	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
John Neal	Long Beach	1 0 0	0 2 0	11	00		
Patrick Brennan	Ferryland	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
William Martin	Long Beach	1 0 0	.....	8	00		

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre at \$8.00.	2nd Acre at \$6.00.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
John Shallow	Fermeuse	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Thomas Roach	Renews	1 0 0	....	8	00		
John Power	Bear Cove	1 0 0	0 1 0	9	50		
Martin Kelly	Ferryland	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Thomas Farrell	Ditto.	.....	1 0 0	6	00		
Andrew Healey	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Ten Certificates	.....	.....	.....	10	00		
						97	25
William Newell	Northern River	1 0 0	....	8	00		
James Coffee	Angle's Cove	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Matthew Grace	Great Placentia	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Michael Keefe	Barrisway	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Patrick Power	Salmonier	1 0 0	0 2 0	11	00		
Stephen Power	Renews	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Charles Powell	Little Happy } Adventure }	1 0 0	..	8	00		
Joseph Moss	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
William Powell	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Charles Hayward	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	14	00		
Rbt. Hy & Jas. Powell	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Ab. & Wm. Turner	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	14	00		
William King	Sandy Cove	1 0 0	0 1 0	9	50		
Benjamin King	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 2 0	11	00		
Abraham Turner	Happy Adven- ture.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
William Turner	ture.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
William Moss	Salvage, New	.....	2 0 0	12	00		
						159	50
Benjamin Oldford	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 2 0	17	00		
Wm. Squire	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
George Squire	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	14	00		
Joseph Squire	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Joseph T. Moss	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Richard Thorne	Collier's Cove	1 0 0	1 0 0	14	00		
Sixteen Certificates	.....	.....	.....	16	00		
						85	00
John Dyke	Salvage, New	1 0 0	....	8	00		
Samuel Mesh	Ditto.	1 0 0	....	8	00		
A. & G. Oldford	Salvage	1 0 0	....	8	00		

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre at \$8 00.	2nd Acre at \$6 00.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
Philip Blunden	Musgrave Town	1 0 0	1 0 0	6	00		
T. & Israel Holloway	Ditto.	2 0 0	2 0 0	12	00		
Dugald Strathie	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Francis Stares	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	6	00		
George Manuel	Ditto.	2 0 0	2 0 0	12	00		
John Perry	Ditto.	2 0 0	2 0 0	12	00		
George Ryan	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
John Holloway, Sr.	Ditto.	1 2 0	1 2 0	9	00		
Joseph Fifield	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	6	00		
Jonathan Diamond	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 1 0	9	50		
James Lifferidge	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
James Ryan	Ditto.	2 0 0	2 0 0	12	00		
George Wells	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	6	00		
Henry Holloway	Ditto.	1 1 0	1 1 0	7	50		
Wm. Lifferidge	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	6	00		
William Diamond	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Nathaniel Lifferidge	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Thirty Certificates				30	00		
						174	00
William Harris	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Daniel Brouders	Shoal's Cove	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
James Barron	Great Placentia	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Elezar Wellar	Loon Bay	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Joseph Roberts	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Samuel Roberts	Twillingate	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Stephen Cooper	Cotterel's Is.	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Seven Certificates				7	00		
						63	00
George Porter	Dog Bay	1 0 0	0 2 0	11	00		
Jesse Trook	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 2 0	11	00		
Titus Manuel	Loon Bay	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
William Wells	Three Arms	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Thos. & Saml. Burt	Carter's Cove	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
John Rowsell	Sergeant's Cove	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
John Cull	Comfort Head	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
Jacob Keef	Burn Cove	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
James Jure	Peter's Point	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		
George Gill	Indian Point	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	00		

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre		2nd Acre		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		at \$8 00.		at \$8.00.					
		A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.				
John Gill	Indian Point ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Robert Chulk	Sussor's Cove ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
John Porter	Sparrable Cove ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
John Burt.....	Sampson's Id.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Sampson Stuckless ..	Exploits Bay ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
James Rowsell.....	Sunday's Island	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
John Marshall.....	Hall's Bay Hd.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
James Parsons.....	Lush's Bight ..	1	0 0	2	0 0	20	00		
Eighteen Certificates .....	.....					18	00		
								180	00
Edward Slade	Lush's Bight ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Thomas Brooks.....	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
John Roberts	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
James Higgins	N. W. Arm ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Francis Squires	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Wm. Moore Pike.....	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Joreph Mills.....	Ditto.	1	0 0	2	0 0	20	00		
Phil. & Nichols. Perry	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Amos Goudie	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Joseph Green	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
William Bowditch ..	Jerry's Cove ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
William England ..	Brine's Cove ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
James White	Wester Arm ..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Owen Berge.....	Dark Tickle...	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Robert Alcock.....	ThimbleTickles	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
George Marsh	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Sixteen Certificates .....	.....					16	00		
								156	00
Edward Fowler	Broad Cove ...	.....		1	0 0	6	00		
Michael Barron	Placentia	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Stephen Miller.....	Ditto.	1	0 0	1	0 0	14	00		
Patrick Miller	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
John Collins.....	Ditto.	1	0 0	2	0 0	20	00		
Samuel Saunders....	Middle Arm ..	1	0 0	0	0 35	9	45		
Adam Gidge.	Friday's Bay..	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
Thomas Ings	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
George Sampson....	Ditto.	1	0 0	.....		8	00		
James Reaser	MusgraveTown	1	0 0	0	1 0	9	50		
Ten Certificates.....	.....					10	00		
								108	95

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre	2nd Acre	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		at \$8.00.	at \$6.00.				
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
John Dunn.....	Great Placentia	1 0 0	0 2 0	11	00		
Walter Fewer.....	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Michael Lahey.....	Cape Broyle ..	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
John Clancey.....	Caplin Bay....	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thomas Leary.....	Renews	1 0 0	0 1 0	9	50		
James Kenny.....	Caplin Bay....	1 0 0	..	8	00		
John Wade.....	Stone Island ..	.....	1 0 0	6	00		
Thomas Meaney.....	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
William Meaney.....	Ferryland	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thomas Manuel.....	Loon Bay	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thomas Hayden.....	Caplin Bay....	.....	1 0 0	6	00		
Eleven Certificates ..	.....	.....	.....	11	00		
						99	50
James Carew.....	Witless Bay...	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thomas Vail.....	Mobile.....	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Michael Driscoll.....	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 0 6	8	20		
William Vail.....	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Stephen Sweeney...	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Michael Ryan.....	Seals Cove....	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
James Keefe.....	Great Placentia	1 0 0	..	8	00		
Michael Money.....	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thomas McGrath...	Patrick's Cove	.....	1 0 0	6	00		
Nine Certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	9	00		
						79	20
Matthew Carew.....	Salmonier.....	1 0 0	5 0 0	38	00		
Urias Reynolds.....	Caplin Cove ..	1 0 0	0 1 0	9	50		
John Kelly.....	Job's Cove....	1 0 0	0 1 16	10	05		
Timothy Kinshela ..	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 2 34	18	30		
Joseph Murphy.....	Ditto.	1 0 0	1 0 21	14	80		
John Garland.....	Lower Id. Cove	1 0 0	0 0 31	9	18		
Robert Swain.....	Stone Island ..	.....	1 0 0	6	00		
William Mountain ..	Ferryland	1 0 0	0 0 35	9	40		
William Brien.....	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
James Craft.....	Aquaforte....	1 0 0	0 0 20	8	75		
John Hanahan.....	Ferryland	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
William Collins.....	Rattling Brook	.....	1 0 0	6	00		
James Delaney.....	Great Placentia	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Thirteen Certificates.	.....	.....	.....	13	00		
						166	98

Reduction of Pauperism, &c.—(Continued.)

		1st Acre	2nd Acre	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		at \$8.00	at \$6.00.				
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
James Murphy.....	Distress	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Martin Foley	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Patrick Conway	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Philip Doahey	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Matthew Lunergan..	Ditto.	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
John McCoy	Clam Cove.....	.....	1 2 7	9	35		
Thomas Conway	Distress	1 0 0	.....	6	00		
John Rousell	Exploits	1 0 0	.....	8	00		
Eight Certificates ...	.....	.....	.....	8	00		
						73	35
						\$2635	43

HY. RENOUF,

H. M. Surveyor General.

No. 7.

**Report of the Directors of the St. John's Floating
Dry Dock Company, for the year 1870.**

The Directors, at the close of another year, beg to present their Report to the Shareholders, on the occasion of their Ninth General Annual Meeting.

Some special repairs have been completed during the past season, which were referred to, as being necessary, in their last annual Report ; the cost has exceeded the then estimated amount by about Fifty Pounds.

The number of Vessels docked have been 104, giving a revenue of £1024 18 5 : this is rather under the average of former years, and considerably less than last year, and is partly to be accounted for in the loss of time occupied in making the repairs referred to.

The Directors report the Dock to be now in fair working order, and consider that about Twenty-five Pounds will cover any extra expense over and above the ordinary working expenses, during the next season.

Having paid a Dividend of Eight per cent. this year on the Capital Stock of £5500, there now remains in hand a balance of £86 2 5, as appears by the general Account now submitted and duly audited.

Presented on behalf of the Directors, this 30th day of January, 1871.

S. RENDELL,
President.

Dr. St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company,

To Bonus to Dock Servants, as per Resolution at last Meeting.....	£20	0	0
“ Incidental expenditure for Tools, Repairs, Painting, &c.	29	9	4
“ Fuel	69	12	4
“ Oil and Tallow, Cotton Waste, Rubber Hose....	25	0	1
“ Rent and Insurance.....	36	16	0
“ Special expenditure for repairs, as referred to in last Report	150	8	5
“ Charles Ellis, for Labor and Engineering	350	0	0
“ Dividend on Stock, £5500, at 8 per cent. per annum	440	0	0
“ Secretaryship and Stationery	29	17	10
	<hr/>		
	1151	4	0
By balance in hand	86	2	5
	<hr/>		
	£1237	6	5

E. E.

St. John's, January 30th, 1871.

S. RENDELL,
President.

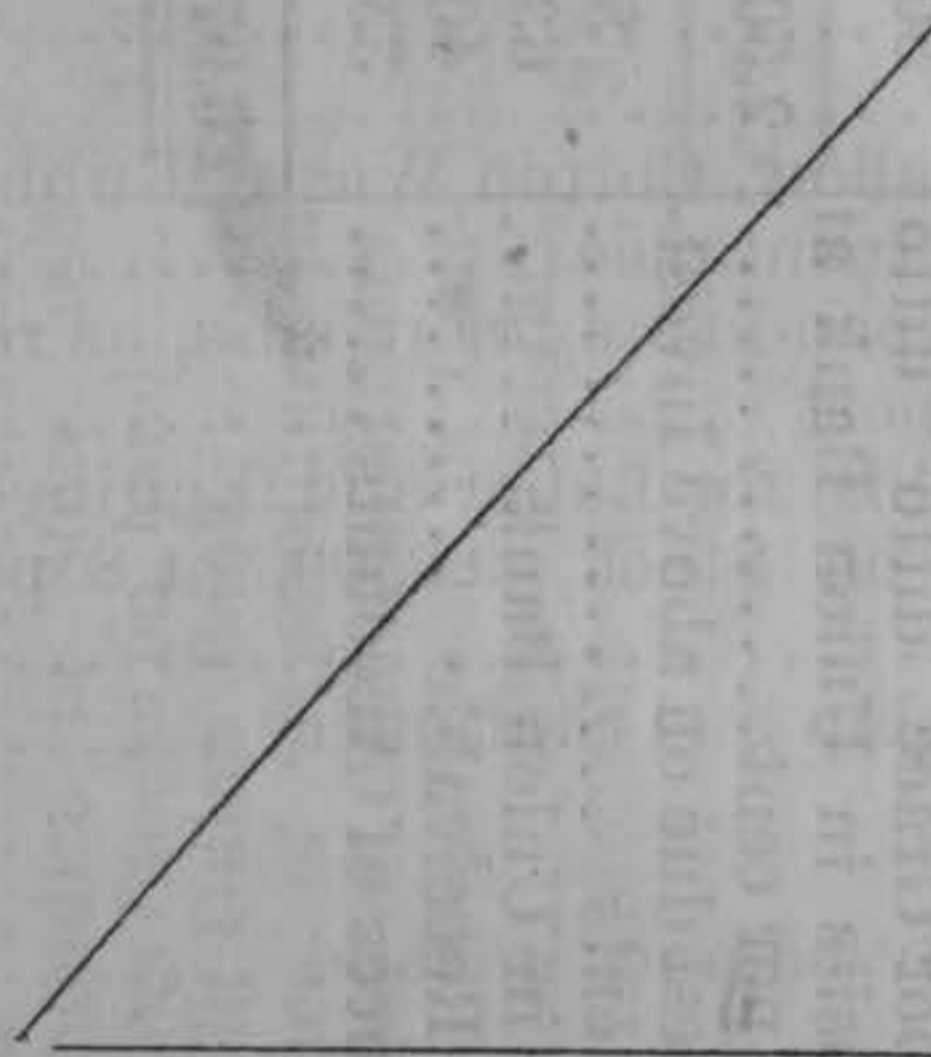
Audited and found correct,

(Signed,) J. GOODFELLOW,
JOHN J. ADAMS.

General Account, 1870.

Cr.

By Balance in hand, as per last Account	£212	5	8
“ Firewood sold	0	2	4
“ Dockage of 104 Vessels	1024	18	5



£1237 6 5

Acknowledged and declared before me, this 31st January, 1871.

D. W. PROWSE, J. P.

**General Abstract of the Affairs of the Notre Dame Mining Company,
31st December, 1870.**

Dr.			Cr.
To Capital Stock £15,000, of which amount there has been paid,.....	£10,724	0 0	
and the balance (£1276) of the last call is now being paid in.			
“ Debts due by the Company for Merchandize, Supplies, Wages, &c., &c.	1,660	0 0	
	<u>£12,384</u>	<u>0 0</u>	
			By Purchase Money of Burton's Pond Mine
			£6,000 0 0
			“ Amount expended in erecting Buildings
			850 0 0
			“ Estimated value of Ore on hand
			500 0 0
			“ Merchandize in Store, and various Stocks on hand....
			1,400 0 0
			“ Cash in Union Bank
			343 19 3
			“ Balance of expenditure in Wages of Officers, Miners, and Laborers, and in Gunpowder, Tools, Freights, and Incidentals
			3,290 0 9
			<u>£12,384 0 0</u>

No. 9.

APPENDIX.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1870. }

JOHN H. WARREN,
President.

E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 10.

Receiver General's Statement of Sinking Fund.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
25th February, 1871.

The Amount due to the Sinking Fund, and remaining unpaid on the 31st December, 1860, was £1865 15 5 stg., being Two per cent. on £93,288 10 7, Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued under the Acts 19th, 21st, and 22nd Victoria.

The Amount paid into the Sinking Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1870, was \$1788 21, being Two per cent. on \$89,410 71, Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued under the Act 22nd Victoria, Cap. 16.

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

N. B.—Nothing has been placed in the Financial Statement of Expenditure for the year 1871, on account of the Sinking Fund.

T. G.

No. 11.

Report upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for the year 1870.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland, 1871. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

The extended means which were so liberally granted for the prosecution of the Geological Survey, last session of the Legislature, by the recommendation of Your Excellency and the Executive Council, have enabled me to make more rapid progress in the investigation, during the late season, than was possible in the same space of time any previous year.— The field work which has been accomplished is of considerable extent ; and will, it is hoped, be found both interesting and important ; while the acquisition of a building in which to establish an office, and wherein to deposit a collection of specimens, has placed the Survey in a position to be useful as a public institution, either as affording information respecting the resources of the country, or instruction to those who may feel an interest in matters of scientific enquiry.

The collection, however, which has been made from time to time on the several explorations, has now accumulated to such dimensions as to require much more room for exhibition than the building it is now deposited in is capable of affording ; and as such a collection is a most important auxiliary in studying out the structure of the country, as well as an illustrator of what has been ascertained, it is most highly desirable that some suitable place should be appointed to receive it. Of fossils alone there is

now a large collection, the classification of which, arranged so as to represent the age, or stratigraphical position of the several formations to which they belong, is one of the first and most necessary steps in forwarding a Geological investigation.

Geological Survey of Canada.

For reference on some points, and assistance in various ways, I have hitherto been much indebted to Sir W. E. Logan, Mr. Selwyn, and the officers of the Geological Survey of Canada generally; and especially to Mr. Billings, the Palæontologist of that institution, for having examined and named most of the organic remains that had been collected previous to the year just expired; and who also has supplied me with a small but useful arrangement, classified and catalogued, of the typical forms of organisms belonging to the successive epochs as displayed in Canada, which for comparison and illustration are of great value.

Geological Map of Canada.

To R. C. Selwyn, Esq., the present Director of the Canadian Survey, I am much indebted for the magnificent Geological Map of Canada, which was most kindly and considerately presented to me, and which I had the honor to exhibit in the early part of last year, before Your Excellency and the Legislature.

Chemical Analysis.

Various samples and specimens of ores and minerals have also been referred to Dr. Sterry Hunt of the Canadian Survey, for examination and analysis, which, as far as his time would permit, have been kindly attended to, and the results of some of those enquiries are now in my possession; but the time that necessarily elapsed before such specimens reached their destination, were examined, and finally returned, was found to be so very inconvenient, that I felt justified in availing myself of the services of Mr. R. C. Hennessey, at present residing in St. John's, to make

such chemical assays as I considered immediately necessary.

Notwithstanding the advance that the Survey Reports of progress. has made up to the present time, there is still much to be accomplished before it would be either prudent or expedient to attempt to enter upon a condensed report of the whole subject. The field work must still be extended over a vast area of country; a general Map, with all the ascertained facts recorded thereon, must be constructed; sections drawn to represent the structural arrangement and sequence of the formations; besides many other matters of detail, involving much labor, study and time. The present report, which I now have the honor to lay before Your Excellency, must therefore be, in common with those which preceded it, a simple history of the manner in which the investigation has been conducted during the past season, with such conclusions as may have been arrived at from the evidences observed.

To render geological subjects properly intelligible, Illustrations. many illustrations are absolutely necessary; and there being no means of getting such executed either on wood or stone in St. John's, I have been obliged heretofore, wherever a drawing was indispensable, to have the necessary work done at Montreal, under the superintendance of Sir William Logan. This has been, and still is, a most formidable inconvenience, as, through the medium of those illustrations, a lengthy and wordy text is avoided, and the subject matter made clear and explicit.

As stated in my report of last year, my intention Construction of a Map. is, eventually, to have a Map of the whole Island constructed, which will include my own and all other Surveys that can be procured, upon a scale of four miles to one inch; but as I have in the mean time,

through the kindness of Staff Commander Kerr, R.N., been supplied with a general Map of the coast survey, I have been engaged for some time past in reducing my topographical plans upon it, and colouring in the geological formations, so far as ascertained, which will be useful for present purposes, and will be to some extent a guide for future explorations.

Staff of Survey.

The staff appointed to carry on the investigation for the past year was arranged into two parties; one under myself, consisting of an Assistant and five Indians, with whom and with three canoes I proceeded into the interior of the country from the Bay D'Espoir,* and by the valley of the Bay East River. as proposed in last year's report; while the second party, under Mr. James P. Howley, who was provided with a small vessel and crew, and a miner, was directed to examine certain parts of the coast, and make collections of rocks, ores and fossils.

SURVEY OF THE BAY EAST RIVER, ITS TRIBUTARIES AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Process of Surveying.

This survey was effected in the same manner as those of former years, by measuring distances along the course of the streams or along the shores of the lakes, by Rochon's Micrometer Telescope, the bearings being taken at each measurement by prismatic compass; a system of triangulation being kept up throughout, by Theodolite or pocket sextant; while checks were kept upon the whole by frequent observations for latitude and variation of the compass.

* NOTE.—Usually called Bay Despair, but I have preferred to adopt the original word as more applicable.

The Bay East River is one of the largest and most important of the south flowing streams of the Island, draining an area of nearly 720 square miles of country. Rising in about the latitude of $48^{\circ} 30'$ and between the meridians of 56° and $56^{\circ} 20'$, it falls into the Bay East Arm of Bay D'Espoir, about latitude $47^{\circ} 50'$ and longitude $55^{\circ} 57'$. At pages 30 and 31 of last year's report, a brief description is given of the character of this river and the region through which it flows; but the statements in that report were the result of such observations only as could be made during a hurried excursion at a late season of the year; or founded upon information derived from the Indians. The more careful survey that has been accomplished since, has proved some of those statements to be somewhat inaccurate, as the following topographical detail will shew. As stated in the report referred to, the river consists of a chain of lakes, of which Long Pond is the lowest, linked together by rapid streams. The lower or extreme southern end of Long Pond is in latitude $47^{\circ} 58'$, very nearly on the same parallel as the extreme head of Bay D'Espoir, and five miles sixty chains due West from the latter. From this point the stream issues, flowing with great velocity, in a nearly due South course to the sea at Bay East Arm; the head of which, according to the coast survey Map, is in latitude $47^{\circ} 50'$.—This would make the distance between the outlet of Long Pond and the sea, nine miles and sixteen chains in a straight line, instead of between two and three miles as stated in last year's report; but as it would appear, according to some observations taken by myself, that the northern coast of Bay D'Espoir is placed somewhat too far south upon that chart, the direct distance, in reality, probably does not exceed eight statute miles.

Bay East River.

Outlet of Bay
East River.

Long Pond.

River above
Long Pond.

Soulis Pond.

Brazil Pond.

Little Burnt
Pond.

Long Pond, as its name implies, is long and narrow, of a somewhat serpentine form, bearing from the outlet to the extreme head about N. by E.* The total length of the lake is nine miles and forty chains in a straight line; the width varying from less than a quarter of a mile, to upwards of a mile, the average being about sixty chains, which would give a superficial area of a little over seven square miles. The height of Long Pond above the sea was found by aneroid to be 523 feet. The main river enters the lake on the Western side, about equi-distance from each of its extreme ends; and its upward course bears, exclusive of sinuosities, a little West of North for between two and three miles, above which it bends sharply round again to the Southward for about a mile, when it expands, still bearing in a southerly direction into Soulis Pond, which lays nearly parallel with the southern end of Long Pond, a low range of hills dividing the two. The area of Soulis Pond is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and its height above the sea is 550 feet. A broad and very rapid stream of only a little over half a mile in length, falls into Soulis Pond on the South-west side, (about three miles from the lower end of the Lake,) which joins to Brazil Pond, the next of the suite ascending. The course up Brazil Pond is N. 30° W. and the total length from foot to head a little over four miles, the width varying from under ten chains to upwards of eighty-five chains; or at an average of forty-six chains. The area would thus be about two and a half square miles. The height of the level of Brazil Pond above the sea is 575 feet. The next expansion proceeding upwards is known as Little Burnt Pond, which is connected with Brazil Pond by a sinuous stream of about a

* NOTE.—All bearings are given from the true Meridian.

mile and a half along its course, and falls into the latter on its western side, a little over a mile from its extreme northern end. The course up Little Burnt Pond is nearly due North, and the distance from foot to head is two miles and seventy chains.—The area of Little Burnt Pond is a little under two square miles, and the height of its surface above the sea is 586 feet.

The river falls into Little Burnt Pond at its River above extreme northern end ; and is the connecting link between it and Round Pond, one of the largest of the River. suite. The course of the stream is first due north for about fifty chains, and afterwards north-west for about fifty chains more to the still water of the lake above. The stream is extremely rapid ; and is broken at one place by a succession of chutes which Chutes. altogether fall from 20 to 30 feet. Round Pond is Round Pond. entered by a long and narrow arm, bearing due north for about three miles, beyond which it opens out in a fine sheet of water, of a rudely elliptical shape over the main body, but indented by numerous extensive bays and coves, and picturesquely dotted over by many islands of various sizes. The superficial area of the whole is about fourteen square miles ; and the height above the sea was computed to be 681 feet.

River.

The following courses along the bed of the Stream above Round Pond, exclusive of minor turns, reaches Pipe-stone Pond.

No. Course.	Bearing of course.	Distance in Miles & Chains.	Remarks.
1	N. 18° E.	1.5	From outlet into Round Pond up to a bend in the River.
2	West	1.40	Above the 1st bend up a shallow arm of still water, with low marshy islands; the river coming in at about 85 chains on the North side.
3	North	4.30	From river junction of No. 2, strong rapids and chutes alternating with long reaches of still water—a large tributary joins on left side within the first mile.
4	N. 72° W.	2.10	From termination of No. 3, River rapid at some parts, but in great part still water.
5	N. 15° W.	3.72	From termination of No. 4, open and still water, alternating with very strong rapids and chutes. This course terminates at the outlet of Pipe-stone Pond.

From the end of the last course a bearing S. 46° W., fifty chains, reaches the junction of the main river, which flows into Pipe-stone Pond at its South Western extreme. The lake stretches away to the Northward, and is divided into two expansions, of nearly equal size, about the middle, by a narrow channel. The general bearing from the South West end is N. 16° E., three miles and fifty chains to the Northern angle of the lake, where a tributary falls in from the North. The area of the two expansions is considerably under one square mile, and the aneroid gave the elevation of the lake's surface to be 823 feet.

Following the main river above Pipe-stone Pond the general course is nearly due West, and the distance rather under two miles to Petiwickpegh or Great Burnt Pond, above which and to the Westward there are two more large lakes, connected by short and rapid streams, known as Wachtewbeesh or Crooked Pond, and Island Pond. A stream falls into the latter from the Northward, the sources of which are interlocked with some of the tributary waters of the Exploits; while another comes in at its southwest angle, which leads to waters falling into Meelpegh, one of the great lakes visited by Cormack, and supposed to be the head waters of the Little River, which falls into the sea between Cape La Hune and White Bear Bay.*

* NOTE.—In consequence of the almost uninterrupted drought that had prevailed throughout the summer, the rivers were by the time we had surveyed Pipe-stone Pond so reduced in volume as to be in many parts nearly dry, and utterly unfit for canoe navigation, which compelled us very reluctantly to return without having accomplished the survey of the upper lakes. This will account for the area and height of these not being given. Great Burnt Pond was reached on foot; and judging by the

Indian Sit-down
Pond.

Another lake of the system, called Elnucneibeesh, Gospen, or Indian Sit-down Pond, lies immediately West from and parallel with Pipe-stone Pond and the upper reach of the river, (No. 5 course). The length of this lake is five miles and forty chains, and its average width about fifty chains; the area of surface about 3.4 square miles. The upper end bears due East from the North end of Pipe-stone Pond, at a distance of two miles, and its waters are discharged by the channel of a small stream flowing South East from its Southern extreme, into the main river near the termination of No. 3 course.

Tributaries.

The tributaries that fall into this river are very numerous, and some of them are sufficiently large to admit of partial canoe navigation when in good order, affording convenient communication towards the head waters of the streams which discharge themselves at various parts of the coast, both to the North and to the South. One of those comes in at the extreme Northern end of Pipe-stone Pond, which, bearing upwards in a Northerly and North Easterly direction for a few miles, and sweeping along the base of the Jamieson Hills of Cormack, leads to the summit level within a very little distance of one of the feeders of the Exploits. The latter river is frequently visited by the Indians in deer-skin canoes and flats by this route, and also by the route from Island Pond.

Another important tributary joins the river on the left side, a little under a mile from the 3rd course above Round Pond, which in ordinary seasons is navigable for canoes, with the exception of a few short

rate of the current and the rise upon some of the falls and rapids, its surface is probably nothing less than 70 feet over the level of Pipe-stone Pond or 900 feet above the level of the sea; and the level of Island Pond may be fully 950 feet.

portages, to a suite of small lakes at its head, the lower of which is called Newfoundland Dog Pond, and from whence a portage, of one mile over a level but marshy country, terminates on one of the sources of the Gander River. From this source, which also consists of a string of small Ponds, the canoe route usually is perfect, with the exception of a few portages towards the upper end, to the sea at Gander Bay, Notre Dame Bay. It was by this route that the Survey was intended to be conducted, which would have completed one section of the Island from South to North; but as the Gander River proved upon reaching it (which we did on foot) to be in the same dry condition as the streams we had left, and with the prospect of having to carry our canoes and baggage for nearly 40 miles, the scheme had to be abandoned.

I have been thus particular in describing the Hydrographical character of this part of the Island, in order to shew its capabilities for water communication; which will at some future day be found of much importance, when the metalliferous regions which the lakes and rivers intersect are opened out.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER.

Judging from the experience of this and former years, a great part of the central regions of Newfoundland may be described as a vast undulating plain or plateau, which, rising abruptly from the Southern sea shore to an elevation of over 700 feet, slopes gradually upwards towards the water-shed in the middle of the Island to a height probably not greatly exceeding 1000 feet, and which is bounded by elevated mountain chains on the East, and on the

Woods.

West. The undulations of this great plain consist alternately of low rounded hills or ridges, and great level marshes interspersed by numerous lakes, ponds, and tarns. The prevalent bearing of these alternate features is about N. by E. and S. by W. from the true meridian, or N. E. and S. W. by compass. The height of the hill ranges over the general level of the plain rarely exceeds from 300 to 400 feet, although they are occasionally broken by isolated summits reaching to 600 feet and upwards. The flanks of the hills are usually timbered more or less by detached woods of the usual varieties, but the summits are for the most part bare, or only support a straggling growth of dwarfish tamarack, small spruce, and white birch. The valleys are occasionally well wooded, especially the fringes of the water courses; but by far the greater part of the low ground is open marsh or bog, where, over a great accumulation of peat, the only vegetation consists of a wiry grass, aqueous plants, berry bushes and moss. The most lofty summits over the valley of the Bay East River and its tributaries are the Witch-hazel Hills which rise over the Southern ends of Soulis and Brazil Ponds; the White Hills South Westward of Round Pond; the Jamieson Hills between Pipe-stone and Elnucheibeesh Ponds; the Partridge-berry Hills over the Water-shed between the Bay East and the Gander Rivers; and a ridge of which the highest summit is known as Through Hill, about five miles East from the head of Elnucheibeesh. The Witch-hazel Hills rise in three precipitous and rugged peaks, the lowest and most northerly of which is 997 feet, and the highest about 1200 feet, above sea level. The Partridge-berry Hills are 1253 feet, and the others, enumerated above, were assumed to average about a mean of the three. To the Eastward and North East of the valley, however, and

between it and the Eastern mountain belt, there are three remarkable hills, called Tolts, which tower over ^{Tolts.} the rest of the plain, and rise to a height of probably over 2000 feet above the sea. The most Southern of those was named by Cormack Mount Sylvester; and the three bearing in almost a straight line, and about equi-distant from each other, serve as beacons to guide the Indian and the traveller, from Piper's Hole to the River Exploits. The position of Mount Sylvester was roughly fixed from the heights over the Piper's Hole River in 1868. The position of the others is given as described by the Indians.

The agricultural capabilities of this interior coun- ^{Agriculture.} try are certainly not great, yet there are numerous detached spots, chiefly upon the margin of the lakes and streams, which might be taken into cultivation as auxiliary to other industry. The timber for the most ^{Timber.} part is small, but among it there are many pines, spruce, tamarack, and fir, fit for ordinary purposes, such as building, bridging, road making, timbering excavations, or erecting telegraph poles. At some parts also white birch attains a large size, although where that timber is in greatest abundance, it is of a second growth, and is tall and slender, having replaced the original evergreens previously swept away by fire. When mixed with the usual forest the birches often have a diameter of from eighteen inches to two feet; and one grove was observed near Pipe-stone Pond, where the bark of some trees was large enough for the construction of Indian canoes.

As this region over an extensive area gives evidence of the presence of metalliferous ores of value and importance, the means by which those may be developed and utilized, remotely situated as they are from the coast, is a matter for consideration. The construction of a road or telegraph line intersecting

Indian route.

the island from shore to shore is the first step that suggests itself to the traveller, as likely to lead to that end, as there are unusual facilities for such a construction directly through the mineral country, which would also give direct communication from South to North. Such a public work could scarcely fail to be an essential element towards the future progress of the Colony. The route, which is now constantly travelled by the Indians in their migrations between Bay D'Espoir and Hall's Bay, and which journey they perform in about eight days, has probably advantages for road making not possessed, for the same distance, by any other part of the country. After rising the heights at the head of Bay D'Espoir, a set of barrens high and dry over the level of the great plain, with only a few interruptions in certain depressions, is followed on a course N. 10° to 15° W. to the head of Newfoundland Dog Pond, and close to the source of the Gander River. From this point the water shed is kept, which divides the tributary waters of the Exploits and Gander Rivers to the valley of the main Exploits. According to the accounts given by the Indians, the Exploits River, below where the route strikes, is at all times navigable for canoes, and is only interrupted by one portage not over a mile long to its outlet into the sea. The banks of the river also are described as affording good ground for the pedestrian from the sea to the Red Indian Pond.

Indian Route.

Another route frequently travelled by the Indians to the Exploits is from Piper's Hole, at the head of Placentia Bay; but as the course of that route traverses obliquely over a succession of ridges with lakes, rivers, and marshes lying between, where much bridging and other work would be necessary in constructing a road, it must be considered as inferior

and more expensive than the former route would be, which keeps nearly on a level all the way, and where bridging would be to a large extent avoided.

While my own attention was turned to the examination and survey of which the above is a general outline, Mr. Howley was directed to examine various parts of Fortune Bay, Langlois Island, of the Miquelon Group; the shores between Point May and Cape Chapeau Rouge; certain parts of the shores of Placentia and St. Mary's Bays; and, finally, to proceed to Trinity and Conception Bays; the ultimate object being to determine the boundaries of the Primordial Silurian rocks of those regions, and to ascertain the relation that formation bears to the formations above and below, at the different localities.

Independently of the Geological importance of obtaining correct information regarding the distribution of the Primordial Silurian group, the boundary lines of that formation may be taken also as including the lands best adapted for agricultural pursuits, in those sections of the island over which its strata are spread. In my report of last year, at pages 28 and 29, it was remarked that the soil of the country occupied by rocks of this age was in nearly every case found to be of excellent quality, and that the land was usually level or gently undulating, while at some parts it was almost altogether unencumbered with boulders. In a great measure this character applies to all the detached superficial areas that have since been examined; and as the cultivation of the soil may become shortly a most important industry, I am desirous to call your Excellency's attention to the highly imprudent and unsatisfactory manner that is adopted at present in settling upon some of these lands.

Mr. Howley.

Primordial boundaries as related to Agriculture.

Soil.

Settling upon lands.

In former reports I have frequently urged that a systematic plan for laying off Crown lands should be adopted, wherever the nature of the country was susceptible of improvement, whether for the purpose of farming, lumbering, or mining ; and the experience of this year more than ever convinces me that unless some means are shortly taken in this direction, the Province will eventually suffer an irretrievable loss by the sacrifice of its best and most available lands, in indiscriminate and injudicious distribution.*

Trinity Bay,
Random Island,
and Smith's
Sound.

My attention has been particularly called at the present time to this subject, by the representations of my assistant, Mr. Howley, whose statements regarding the capabilities of the country in some parts of Trinity Bay, and especially in the vicinity of Random Island and Smith's Sound, are worthy of serious consideration. Mr. Howley states that the soil in Random Island, West from Snook's Harbor and the main land opposite, between Foster's Point and George's Brook, at the head of Smith's Sound, is rich and deep, and almost entirely unencumbered with boulders. The surface is gently undulating, and is never more than from 80 to 100 feet above the sea level ; it is thickly wooded by timber of remarkably fine quality, which is fit for all the purposes required in pursuing the occupations either of farming or fishing. The land is very easily reclaimed ; all that is required being to remove the timber and introduce the plough, when it can immediately be brought into cultivation. There is always a great accumulation of sea weed along the shores, which, together with fish offal and

Manures.

* NOTE.—In my evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, I proposed a *principle* for laying off lands. See the Report of the Select Committee upon the Geological Survey, pages 38 and 39, A. D. 1869.

other manure, would make rich compost. As it appears to be probable that the geological formation of this part (Primordial) extends entirely across the Peninsula to Goose Bay, Bonavista Bay, Mr. Howley is of opinion that a corresponding amount of good land may be found more or less over the same area.

In addition to the superior quality of the soil, the same neighbourhood possesses sundry other peculiar advantages; it contains an ample supply of building stone, lime stone, flags, slates of an excellent description, and brick clay which is also fit for coarse pottery, added to all of which, water power for driving machinery may be easily procured from the numerous streams that fall into the Sound. It is frequently urged (but chiefly by those whose experience is limited to the open coast) that the climate of those regions is unfavourable to agricultural pursuits being carried on advantageously. By Mr. Howley's account these representations are not quite in accordance with fact. He states (and he has also the authority of several residents for so stating) that the climate at the head of the Sound accords with that of the interior, and is free from the influence of fog, which may often be seen blocking up, as if by a wall, the open Bay to the Eastward; while immediately around, and to the North and West, is a clear transparent atmosphere with a warm and genial temperature. In proof of this being the case, Mr. Howley mentions having seen tobacco experimentally grown in the open air, which came to available maturity.

Mr. Howley then remarks that these manifold advantages have attracted a great number of people to those regions who come to settle or squat upon the shores year by year, and who pick out the most available spots for a combination of fishing and farming,

in utter disregard to the value of the back country, or the means by which it is to be entered. No spaces are left for roads, or any attempt made at order in establishing boundary lines of property; consequently the whole rear country will probably long remain unoccupied, as settlers who might otherwise take up those lands for the sole purpose of farming, would naturally reject even a free grant of such when they find themselves deprived of access to the sea board, and forced to make their boundaries conform with those of their irregular predecessors.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORMATIONS.

Gneiss.

By far the greater part of the Southern part of the Island between Cape Ray and the extreme head of Fortune Bay is occupied by rocks of a gneissoid character with granite, syenite and trap. The prevalent character of the gneiss seems to be of the orthoclase variety, described in the Geology of Canada, p. 474. The colour most usually displayed is red or reddish, but it also is at some parts grey and sometimes whitish. In some cases the gneiss is micaceous, at others it is hornblendic, and frequently a combination of both qualities, while those minerals are nearly or altogether absent on many parts of its distribution, and the rock approaches the character of felsite. Garnets of large size are sometimes found in the gneiss, especially in the micaceous or hornblendic varieties, some of which may occasionally be fit for gems.* Large masses of a black hornblendic rock

Garnets.

* NOTE.—The locality in particular where these large sized Garnets have been found is near Port-aux-Basque. Many of them have a diameter of one-third of an inch or more.

were observed confusedly entangled with the gneiss ^{Gneiss.} at the Western end of the Island, and particularly near the Dead Islands ; but that mineral quality does not appear to be in such volume further East.— Quartzites also are frequently banded with the other crystalline rocks, often revealing the stratification where it would otherwise be difficult to detect. In the explorations of last season, from Mal Bay, at the head of Fortune Bay on the East, to the Rameo and ^{South Coast.} Burgeo Islands on the West, nearly the whole coast was found to be of gneiss, intersected by various intrusive rocks ; and at both the latter places the rock is a whitish coarse-grained granite. The colour ^{Granite.} of the gneiss Westward of Mal Bay is for the greater part a flesh red, or brownish ; mica is rare, ^{Mica and horn-} and when present in the minutest scales, while horn- ^{blende.} blende is not abundant ; but there are associated strata where mica and hornblende, or both, form the chief constituents, in which cases the colour is blackish or gray, and these are always characterized by the presence of minute pink garnets. There are also masses of granitoid gneiss of a very coarse texture, containing large cleaveable crystals of whitish or pink feldspar, combined with translucent quartz, mica and hornblende ; the latter black, or of a bottle-green colour.

At St. John's Head, Fortune Bay, a section of ^{St. John's Head.} three massive beds, each about ten feet thick, is as follows, ascending on a dip East $\sphericalangle 56^{\circ}$; the lower bed coming in contact with a dyke of feldspar porphyry, which has disturbed both the gneiss and a newer conglomerate, to be described hereafter :

1.—A very compact quartzite, resembling chert of a pale drab colour, with numerous black or dark brownish specks or crystals, some of

which assume a lenticular form, and small crystals of iron pyrites ; the plains of stratification are very distinctly marked by alternating layers of lighter and darker colour.

2.—Pale pinkish gneiss, with very small grains or specks of translucent white quartz, and small cubes of iron pyrites, which are arranged rudely parallel with the stratification.

3.—Bright brick red felsite, in which some small crystals of quartz are disseminated, and contains isolated crystals of iron pyrites.

The interior country and peninsulas between Mal Bay and Pass Island, with the exception of some of the extreme points, are occupied by gneissoid rocks, corresponding to the descriptions given above ; the hornblendic gneiss being most conspicuously displayed at Pass Island, where a portion of the strata consists of black hornblende and white quartz in nearly equal proportion, which contain a great profusion of very minute rose-coloured or pink garnets. To the Northward gneissoid rocks were observed on both sides of Hermitage Bay, and at Gaultois on Long Island there is a good display of coarse granitoid gneiss, with large crystals of feldspar combined with quartz and hornblende, and occasionally mica. At Gaultois the gneiss is intersected by numerous small feldspathic dykes and white quartz veins, which on some parts of the cliffs on the sea shore may be seen reticulating in all directions, cutting up and shattering the strata into blocks of all sizes and shapes.—The dyke at St. John's Head, which may be taken as a representative, in mineral character, of the principal intrusive masses of the region, is a feldspar porphyry ; the base being a red feldspar, mottled with yellowish

Gaultois.

Dyke.

spots of a soft decomposing mineral (probably feldspar), varying in size, from mere specks to angular or rounded patches, with a longer diameter of nearly half an inch; coarsish grains of translucent white quartz, and a black or brown material, which is very soft, and yields easily to a sharp-pointed instrument, in small dots or crystals.

Proceeding to the North, from Gaultois, by the Long Island Channel, the contorted gneiss, with many granite intrusions, occupies the shores for between three and four miles; at the end of which distance a change takes place, and the bands exhibit alternations of very fine-grained grey gneiss, in thin and regular layers, the plains of which are covered by scales of silvery mica, together with very regularly bedded mica slates, composed of large scales of silvery mica and white quartz in thin interstratified layers. Reddish or brown garnets are plentifully distributed through the micaceous rocks. The dip, where these slaty alternations were first seen on the East side of Long Island, was due North \sphericalangle about 60° , but at the small cove on the North side of the Island, near Eagle Island, they dip N. 25° W. \sphericalangle 15° . The precise relation that this latter gneiss bears to the former has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, the contact at the places visited being very obscure; but judging from the attitude and distinctive qualities of the two sets of strata, it may be presumed that the formations are of different ages, and probably unconformable.

On Eagle Island, a dark grey, very fine-grained sandstone comes in conforming in dip and strike exactly with the gneiss and mica slate of the North shore of Long Island. Those sandstones are of very fine texture, and contain minute scales of mica, diffused

Isle Bois.

Slates of.

Repetition of
strata.

Crystals.

Plumbago:

through the rock irregularly ; while passing upward on the same dip to Isle Bois, we find beds of the same quality interstratified with beds of black plumbaginous or carbonaceous slate. These slates, with their included beds of sandstone, have a wide spread over the regions around the head of the Bay D'Espoir, the prevailing dip being at a low angle to the Northward, or, as at Bay Rotti, occasionally horizontal. At some parts, doubtless, the same rocks are very much disturbed, and the cliffs display numerous sharp folds and corrugations, as well as repeated dislocations ; but at the same time the average dip is not high, and the thickness is probably by no means excessive, though it is very difficult to determine in consequence of the frequency of repetition. From Isle Bois these strata strike on a North Easterly course through Richard's Island and up the valley of the Little River, spreading over the region to the Northward and North West towards the head of Bay D'Espoir. The slates at some parts of their run are softer than at others, and pass into a black argillaceous shale.— At Bay Rotti the surfaces of the slate are of a fibrous silky texture, smooth and glossy, soft and unctuous to the touch, black and shining ; while the arenaceous beds which here are rarely over a few inches thick, and these very thinly laminated, are frequently characterised on the surfaces by long glistening fibrous crystals of peculiar forms, the terminal ends of which resemble the point of a fine camel-hair pencil, and multitudes of almost microscopically small garnets. At Richard's Island a great part of the rock is soft and earthy, and with this a jet black charcoal-like plumbaginous material is associated, which has been repeatedly removed by the nearer residents, and used for polishing stoves and such like purposes. The cliffs at Conne or Crow Head rise nearly vertically to upwards of 400 feet above the

sea, and exhibit a series of dislocations apparently with upthrows on the North side. The strata of these cliffs are of similar character to those of Isle Bois and Richard's Island, with perhaps a preponderance of the more siliceous or arenaceous qualities, but immediately North from Conne Head, and towards the entrance into Conne Arm, the slates with thin bedded sandstones of Bay Rotti are exposed, striking North Easterly up the arm. At this point some surfaces displayed a set of obscure forms, somewhat resembling fucoids, but they were by no means sufficiently distinct to be identified with any degree of certainty. The same surfaces are thickly covered by minute garnets, and small specks of mica are generally diffused through the rock. At the Indian Village of Conne a loose slab of thin bedded sandstone was found, lithologically resembling the interstratified beds of Isle Bois and other parts, but without garnets, which was covered with organic remains supposed also to be fucoids. Following the strike of the measures from Conne Arm by the valley of the South East Brook, on a course about N. 70° E. for three miles, an exposure is met with on the Telegraph line between Conne and Little Rivers, of a pale yellowish or cream-white slaty rock, which on fracture has sometimes a very pale sea-green tinge, associated with the black slates. A specimen of this rock was submitted to Mr. Hennessy for analysis, who found it to be a silicate of alumina, with traces of magnesia.

Advancing Northwards towards the head of Bay D'Espoir, the measures become more altered, and at some parts are very much disturbed. The cliffs between Conne Arm and the upper Bay, consist for the most part of brown, grey or yellowish, thin bedded, hard, flaggy sandstones, with divisions of black, or

dark-grey slate ; while those within the Bay, on both sides, particularly on the North side, are chiefly of a hard black or dark grey, sometimes siliceous clay slate, which, from its jointed structure and cleavage, splits freely into rhomboidal prisms. Many of those appear to be of a good quality to be used as whetstones.

Ores.

Big Barbe Head.

Prill galena.

Quartz veins are exceedingly numerous in this formation, many of which run quite parallel with the beds for long distances, while the fissures occasioned by folds and dislocations are invariably filled with quartz, which is often charged with metalliferous ores. Of the latter, the sulphurets of copper, lead, and iron, are the most frequent, disseminated in specks, isolated crystals, and patches. At Big Barbe Head, near the upper part of Bay D'Espoir, a strong quartz vein, or rather a cluster of veins, which fill up the cracks and crevices, where the rocks are much contorted and broken, contain these ores in considerable abundance. The main vein, which runs upon the axis of a sharp corrugation, and is about three feet thick, is slightly calcareous, and in it a small leader of prill galena was struck, about half an inch thick, mixed up with carbonate of lime. Small spots of copper and iron pyrites are diffused through all the droppers and reticulating veins, as well as the main vein. A series of similar veins was observed on the point of the peninsula of the main land opposite the western end of Isle Bois, all containing the ores of copper and lead; and these ores are likewise indicated, more or less, at many other localities within the Bay ; from which circumstance it is not unreasonable to infer that possibly some locality may yet be discovered within the region where lead or copper may be worked with advantage.

Between the Bay D'Espoir and Long Pond the Interior, rock of the country is for the greater part concealed below a great accumulation of peat or forest, but on the barrens, which rise over the Eastern shore of Long Pond, some slates are exposed with interstratified thin beds of quartzite or altered sandstone.— These strata display a more altered appearance than those of the sea shore. The rock when broken has a greenish cast, is of a very fine texture, and some of the harder beds have a conchoidal fracture. They weather of a dark dull brownish colour, except where fire has overrun the ground, when they assume a pale grey or whitish aspect. The surfaces and outcropping edges of the slates are wrinkled, and break into splinters. On Long Pond, black or very dark grey slates, with compact and hard dark grey sandstones, are exposed at intervals, striking exactly with the trend of the lake from head to foot, and dipping to the Westward. Very minute scales or grains of mica are diffused through these strata, and on a few surfaces of the sandstone obscure organic remains were found, supposed to be fucoids. Near the lower end of Long Pond, on the Eastern side, some large angular blocks of a very crystalline rock of magnesian quality were observed, which, although differing entirely in mineral character to the rocks in place close by, seemed nevertheless, from the great size and number of the masses and their sharply angular edges, to have been transported from no great distance. On fracture these blocks are of a pale green and white, with many bright green crystals; but the exposed surfaces weather of an umber or bright reddish brown, which descends into the stone for the eighth of an inch or more. The bright green crystals appear by an analysis by Mr. Hennessey to be Pyrosklerite, or a silicate of alumina and magnesia, combined with chromium. The dip of the rocks on the Western side

of Long Pond is usually North Westerly, the rate of inclination very variable. Near where the river enters, and up the lower reaches, it varies from being nearly vertical to almost a horizontal attitude; the bed of the stream intersecting the rocks obliquely, and the strata accumulating until reaching the rapids at the great bend, where from the evidences obtained on the lakes above, they appear to be cut off by a great mass of granite.*

Granite.

The granite then forms a great belt running in nearly a straight line, but varying in width, from the Witch-hazel Hills to the Partridge-berry Range, at the head of the Gander River, occupying the country around Soulis and Brazil Ponds; while at a little distance North East of the latter pond, slates are again brought in. There are not many exposures above Brazil Pond, either on the river or on Little Burnt Pond, the shores and bed of the stream being mostly covered over by a great accumulation of boulders or very coarse shingle. At the rapids between these two ponds the rocks are crystalline and micaceous, in solid hard beds sometimes nearly a foot thick, on the surfaces of which, rudely hexagonal prismatic crystals of staurolite were observed, of a blackish or brown

Slates near
Brazil Pond.

Staurolite.

* NOTE—I have indicated the granite as intrusive *provisionally* only; as there is no direct evidence to shew that it has had a sedimentary origin. At all the places where the rock described as granite was seen, it is *mineralogically* a true granite; but as perfectly similar rocks have frequently been found to be only massive beds of metamorphosed strata, such as at Greenspond (see Report for 1869, page 14) it is by no means improbable that such may be the case in this region, and that they are in reality Laurentian gneiss, brought into their present position and relation with the newer formations, on the axes of undulations, or through the agency of great dislocations.

colour. Boulders and fragments of a micaceous and gneissic rock, with crystals of staurolite, are profusely scattered over the shores of the lakes above, and over the surrounding country ; and it was noticed that those boulders were always intermixed with fragments of serpentine and magnesian slates. On the river between Little Burnt Pond and Round Pond some of the strata is of gneissic character, consisting of fine grains of quartz and hornblende, with mica in very small scales. These gneissic beds are associated with slates and quartzite, some nacreous or chloritic strata, and a few interstratified layers which are slightly calcareous. At the falls the prevalent dip is North West, but the strata are greatly disturbed. The cracks and fissures are lined with white quartz. At the entrance to Round Pond the dip is North $\sphericalangle 60^{\circ}$; but further up, where the lake opens out above the Southern Arm, the dip is Easterly $\sphericalangle 60^{\circ}$. Above this the rock is granite, mostly of a blackish grey colour, which constitutes another belt or ridge running from the White Hills in a North Easterly direction, forming the Islands of Round Lake, and bearing for the Partridge-berry Hills.

The North Shore of Round Lake exposes strata of very hard compact quartzite in layers, varying from one to seven inches thick, associated with black or dark grey silicious splintery slate dipping N. 30° W., $\sphericalangle 63^{\circ}$. These are overlaid by slates, which appear to be magnesian ; the colour of the rock when fresh broken has a greenish tinge, apparently from the presence of chrome, but it weathers of a reddish brown, and is very ferruginous. A ridge of this slate rises in a marsh a little way back from the left bank of the river, and strikes straight up the North West Arm, shewing itself at intervals along the shore, and at the falls of the brook which runs in at its extreme

Boulders.

Gneissic rocks.

Slates and Quartzites.

Quartzite and Slate.

Chrome.

Western end. The rock of the country to the North and North East of this ferruginous ridge, and between it and Newfoundland Dog Pond and River, is in a great measure concealed below a great accumulation of bog and marsh, or thickly strewn over by boulders and debris, shewing itself only in a few of the more elevated peaks and hummocks, where altered rocks of a slaty structure, dark green on fracture and weathering white, are exposed in corrugated strata, reticulated by white quartz veins; but at the outlet of Newfoundland Dog Pond there is an exposure of serpentine in a band of about thirty feet thick. The strike of the serpentine here is about E. S. E. and W. N. W., with a Northerly dip; but judging from the number and angular form of the fragments of that rock, on and over the banks of the stream below, it would seem to run parallel with and not far from that brook, crossing the main river near its junction with the marshy basin above Round Pond, where green chlorite slates are exposed, dipping at a high angle to the Northward and striking towards the North West angle of the basin. From the exposure at the outlet from the Newfoundland Dog Pond the serpentine in its Easterly course probably strikes up the pond for a mile and a half or two miles, when making a sudden bend, and striking off in a Westerly direction towards the outlet of the stream from Elnucheibesh Gospen, between which and the main river it rises in the mountain chain of the Jamieson Hills; then striking almost due North to Mount Cormack, and bearing for the great Exploits' River.

The whole of the Jamieson-hill range is constituted of one or other of the varieties of ophiolite, described in the Geology of Canada, pages 608-9. The stratification is distinctly marked in some cases, while in others it is obscure. The hills present a bold and

sharp escarpment to the Eastward ; and the shores of Elnucheibeesh Gospen expose a black fibrous slate dipping towards the hills, and passing below the serpentine ; between Elnucheibeesh and Pipe-stone Ponds the thickness of the strata, unless there are repetitions which it would be difficult to perceive, cannot be under, and probably is over 1000 feet. The black rock at the base of the section is occasionally in compact layers of about half an inch thick, and presents a fibrous structure, at nearly right angles to the stratification. The exposed surfaces are sometimes sprinkled over by minute specks, probably garnets. The escarpment above exhibits the out-cropping edges of great beds of serpentine, varying in thickness from 4 to 8 or 10 feet. Some of these massive beds are hard and finely crystalline, always of a greenish colour, but sometimes very dark ; at other times they are soft and can be cut readily with a knife ; while another variety is coarsely crystalline, contains pyrosklerite and diallage, and is of great specific gravity from its metalliferous contents, which appear to consist of chromic iron, magnetic iron, arsenical pyrites, and probably nickel ore. Towards the top of Sit-down Hill there is a great amount of picrolite running through the rock, which breaks out in long fibrous crystals, the surfaces of which are somewhat opalescent, usually of yellowish green, and sometimes of an approach to cobalt blue. Thin seams of asbestos with white quartz veins are also frequent. A lower ridge runs parallel with the principal hill range, and nearer Pipe-stone Pond, of a greenish grey dolomite, rather coarsely crystalline, which effervesces feebly in acid. All these rocks weather a bright reddish brown which penetrates the rock when long exposed, to the depth of a quarter of an inch or more, and the hills composed of them are more than usually sterile.

Black slate.

Thickness.

Escarpment.

Picrolite.

Asbestos.

Dolomite.

Weathering.

Quartzite, Diorite
and Conglomer-
ate.

Immediately to the Westward, and in front of the range of ophiolites, a set of silicious slates with interstratified quartzite and diorite, with heavy beds of an altered conglomerate, compose a belt of country between Pipe-stone Pond and Great Burnt Pond. A bed of conglomerate, 8 or 10 feet thick, associated with diorite, crosses the river about half a mile above its junction with Pipe-stone Pond, which is traceable on or near the banks of the main river, down to the turn near the end of the 3rd course, and below the junction of the stream from Elnucheibeesh. The matrix of this band of conglomerate is finely crystalline, resembling the diorite with which it is associated; the pebbles, which are for the most part well rounded, are chiefly of quartz, with many also of granite and gneiss, and some of black slate; the latter are frequently angular.

Conglomerate.

Another bed of conglomerate, about three feet thick, and of similar composition to the one just described, was observed on a small islet at the extreme head of the North-West arm of Round Pond, while the Northern shore of the same arm was strewed over with huge boulders of conglomerate, together with many of smaller size of serpentine and other magnesian rocks. The relation of this conglomerate with the serpentine is by no means clear; the position the three-feet bed occupies would appear to place it below them, unless it is brought there by the agency of a dislocation, perhaps connected with the granite protrusions near by.

Erratic Boulders.

The distribution of erratic boulders throughout this region, appears in some cases to afford a tolerably trustworthy indication of the rock below; although such evidence cannot always implicitly be relied upon. Thus it was found that where the serpentine range sank beneath the plain, angular fragments of

the rock were numerously scattered about, and with these countless numbers of micaceous boulders with staurolite of all sizes. Granite, syenite, and gneissoid boulders are perhaps the most abundant of all the erratic masses everywhere, and of the largest size; but these were usually more or less rounded, while the boulders with staurolite, and those of serpentine, were almost always angular. The staurolite rock was found most abundantly in the country between Round Pond and Newfoundland Dog Pond, where it was supposed the parent rock might outcrop, and where, assuming the dip to be Northerly, it would pass below the ophiolites. On Pipe-stone Pond some fragments were found of a compact white or cream-coloured limestone, which apparently came from no great distance, although the parent bed could nowhere be discovered; and on Round Pond on the North Shore, some angular boulders were picked up of a pure white crystalline carbonate of lime.

Limestone.

On the connecting stream between Pipe-stone Pond and Great Burnt Pond, and approaching the latter, it was remarked that the loose fragments of the magnesian rocks had disappeared, and the boulders mostly or altogether were of granite and gneiss.

Gneissoid boulders.

The many points of resemblance in the above description of the serpentine range to the rocks which constitute the Lauzon division of the Quebec group at other parts, forcibly suggests that horizon as its proper place in the Geological sequence; and in common with that group its members contain metalliferous ores of various kinds of great economic value.—Chromic and magnetic iron are more or less disseminated all through the formation, and lumps or masses of the former ore are strewn upon the shores of Pipe-stone Pond and in the hollows between the ridges of

Quebec Group.

Various Ores.

Organic remains.

the Jamieson Hills which have been removed from their original beds by disintegration of the enclosing rock, and the action of running water. Copper is occasionally indicated by the stains of the green carbonate; arsenical iron pyrites abounds; and the ores of nickel and cobalt were suspected to be present, particularly in the coarsely crystalline variety, with diallage and pyrosklerite. Unfortunately, the condition of the rocks generally is unfavorable for the preservation of organic remains, and none whatever have yet been discovered throughout the region, with the exception of the obscure forms already mentioned to have been found near Conne in the Bay D'Espoir, and on Long Pond. Assuming, however, that the ophiolites are of the age of the Lauzon division of the Quebec group, the plumbaginous and other slates, with their associated strata, would represent the Levis division, and possibly a portion of the Calciferous, the base of the whole resting directly upon Laurentian gneiss without the interposition of Primordial or Intermediate strata, which appear to terminate to the Westward with Fortune Bay.

OF PRIMORDIAL SILURIAN AND RELATED FORMATIONS.

Distribution .

Rocks of Primordial Silurian age were found in detached patches occupying areas of various extent at sundry parts of the coast as far West as Fortune Bay, and upon the Island of Langlois of the Miquelon group. The spread of those rocks in Trinity, Conception, St. Mary's, and partly in Placentia Bays, with their relation to the inferior formations, has already been described in the report of last year. At those parts the Primordial formation was found in unconformable contact with the Intermediate system, or

resting directly on Laurentian gneiss ; most frequently in the former position, which also appears to be the case in its Western extension. It would be premature, however, to state the age of the lower formation in the latter, as an ascertained fact, before those regions are much more extensively and thoroughly examined. Suffice it to say, then, that the Primordial Silurian of Fortune Bay rests, with one or two exceptions, at the extreme North East angle, upon rocks unlike in most respects to the Laurentian system, but with some characteristics peculiar to the Huronian or Intermediate ; which may, until further evidence is obtained, be provisionally classed as of Huronian age. On the East side of Fortune Bay, between Point May and Grand Bank, primordial strata were found to be underlaid by reddish altered sandstone, sometimes conglomerate or breccious passing into porphyry. These rocks were observed to strike into the country, East of Point May, and to come out upon it again North of Grand Bank, whence they occupy the coast as far to the North as Little Garnish, and probably beyond. In their South-western strike they were seen on the Island of St. Pierre, thus forming the South-eastern rim of a trough, the North-west edge of which rises on the Southern part of the great Miquelon Island, and on the Island of Brunet. The Cape and Northern extreme of the great Miquelon is gneiss, supposed to be of Laurentian age, while Langlois Island is of undoubted Primordial strata, corresponding with the fringe of mainland facing the sea North of Point May. The subordinate sandstones and conglomerates, at the localities just mentioned, were supposed to represent a portion of the Signal Hill rocks, probably *g* of the section in report for 1868 ; but at Long Harbor, at the head of Fortune Bay, some slates were met with resembling *b* or *c* of the same section.

Geological Hori-
son.

Fortune Bay.

Trough.

Great Miquelon.

Gneiss and Pri-
mordial.Supposed Inter-
mediate.

Much of the interior of the peninsula appears to be of felsite or feldspar porphyry, a great part of which is intrusive. Mr. Howley describes the most prominent feature of the region to consist of a range of hills, constituted of rock of that description ; which coming to the sea at Cape Chapeau Rouge, bears for the isthmus which connects the peninsula with the mainland, and thence towards Sound Island and the country near Piper's Hole, in Placentia Bay.

Felsite.

Chapeau Rouge.

Quebec group.

Primordial.

Talcoid Slates.

Slates.
Limestone.
Mortier Bay.

The age of the rocks which occupy the Eastern side of the Cape Chapeau Rouge range, and which take up the shores of Placentia Bay, we are still without sufficient data to establish ; yet there are some points of resemblance in lithological character, to certain members of the Quebec group, which must not be overlooked. Moreover, although there is much disturbance and confusion throughout all the region, and a regular and successive sequence nowhere to be found, there are, nevertheless, some important facts which tend to indicate a higher position to those strata than that of the primordial. Thus it has been shewn in my report for 1868, at pages 39 and 40, that while primordial rocks are exhibited at Come-by-Chance, on the East side of North Harbor, the Western shores of North Harbor and Sound Island, are talcoid or chloritic slates, (which, judging from the direction of the dip overlie the former,) resembling the rocks near the horizon of the Quebec group. In the same manner small outliers of the primordial strata have been recognized on some of the Islands and points further South, as at the entrance to Paradise Sound and on Red Island, and are suspected also to constitute a portion of the Merasheens ; while at Audearn the rocks are red, green, and purple slates, and at Mortier Bay limestone is met with, interstratified with very micaceous incoherent sandstone, and

conglomerate beds. At Cook's Look-out, directly North from Mortier Bay, a greenish drab-colored talcoid or chloritic slate, resembling the Sound Island slate, flanks the hill, which is of felsite. At Burin also a mass of limestone occurs, with diorite below, and a succession of green and reddish slates with some thin calcareous strata above, which in some instances are slightly unctuous to the touch, from the presence apparently of chlorite; at others becoming arenaceous, very fragile and incoherent when exposed to the weather. These rocks abound in iron pyrites, and their decomposition seems at many parts to yield a yellowish or red ochre, by which the cliffs and rocky surfaces are frequently stained. On the coast of Burin the attitude of the strata is vertical, or nearly so, striking about East and West, but the general dip is North West.

Chlorito Slate.

Limestone,
Burin.

Ochre.

Assuming, then, that the formation on the East side of the Peninsula is of the age of the Quebec group, the intrusion of Cape Chapeau Rouge may represent the direction of a great fault, with an up-throw on the West side, causing the repetition of the older strata at Fortune Bay.

Fault.

All the above remarks must be received as merely suggestive, for throughout this complicated region, until it is more thoroughly examined, no certainty can be arrived at, nor would it be prudent to express an opinion too confidently upon structure where so much obscurity and confusion prevails.

Obscurity of
structure.

In consequence of the many rumors that have been circulated as to the presence of a very valuable ore of silver at Little Lawn, I directed Mr. Howley to pay special attention to that part of the coast, and to collect as many specimens of various qualities (particularly where there might happen to be metalli-

Silver Ore.
Little Lawn.

ferous indications,) as possible, in order to ascertain the facts connected with such statements, and the grounds upon which they were founded. Some years ago a specimen of this ore was presented to me by a gentleman of this place, which I afterwards put into the hands of Dr. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey of Canada, for analysis, who pronounced it to be a pure sulph-arseniet of silver (ruby silver) coated with chlorid of silver (horn silver) giving 65.28 per cent. of the metal. Another specimen was referred to Dr. Sterry Hunt at the same time, of lead ore said to have been derived from the same place as the silver ore; in which however no appreciable trace of silver was discovered. The gangue of the latter was green fluorspar.

Fluorspar.

Mr. Howley describes the country around Lawn as consisting almost entirely of reddish felsite or feldspar porphyry, with occasional broken and shattered masses of stratified rock, sometimes occupying an area of about an acre, but more usually less, and at other times in great fragments caught in and surrounded by the igneous or intrusive rock. These stratified fragmentary patches are of black slate, containing numerous nodules of iron pyrites, dull white and reddish limestone, red and green slate, all of which have a primordial aspect, but are apparently destitute of fossils. On the East side of Little Lawn Harbor, Mr. Howley found an opening about thirty feet above the water, eight feet high by four wide, which had been driven into the cliff for about thirty yards. The design of this opening appears to have been, to follow a vein of fluorspar containing galena and zinc blende, with the expectation of striking the silver ore; but failing to find the latter, and the lead and zinc being apparently insufficient in quantity to be remunerative, the place was abandoned.

Stratified fragments.

Abandoned.

The main vein of fluorspar, with its metalliferous Fluor veins. contents, runs in a fissure which intersects greenish slate and porphyry, bearing in a tolerably straight course through both about South East ; while smaller veins of the same mineral character are ramified or reticulated from it on either side. The fluorspar is arranged in the crevices which contain it, in isolated detached masses of various sizes, the interstices between which are filled up with crushed debris, derived from the rocks on either side. These masses are sometimes of considerable size, being upwards of a foot in length, with the whole width of the fissure, and present a foliated or lamellar structure upon being broken, in layers of different shades of green and white ; others are small and concretionary, the Concretionary masses of fluor spar. concretions formed of a series of concentric layers of the same colors. In either case, the centre part is always of the darkest shade, and is a bright sea green, while the outer layers become paler in color towards the exterior surfaces which are white. It was found, with few exceptions, that the zinc ores were almost Zinc and Galena. exclusively disseminated in the middle or darker green parts, while the galena was distributed along with and parallel to the external layers. The width of the main crevice varies from 6 to 2 inches. The walls are polished and furrowed.

Several specimens from this locality, selected from Specimens from Little Lawn. a large collection made there, and now deposited in this Office, were submitted to Mr. Hennessey for analysis, whose results prove the existence of Bismuth and Cadmium to be combined in traces with the * Bismuth and Cadmium.

* NOTE.—This valuable metal is used for various purposes as an alloy. With tin and mercury in about equal proportions it forms *Mosaic Gold*. With certain proportions of tin and lead plumbers' solder is manufactured, and stereotype plates are cast. It is also the base of a cosmetic known as *Pearl Powder*.

ores of lead ; and of cadmium and iron with those of zinc ; but in no case any trace of silver. This circumstance is remarkable, as the ores of lead are frequently, if not most usually, more or less argentiferous ; and, moreover, it may be observed, that notwithstanding a most careful search having been made over the ground by Mr. Howley, he failed to perceive the smallest remnant of any substance bearing a resemblance to the precious ore.

PRIMORDIAL SILURIAN FORMATION.

Thickness.

At page 27 of the report for 1868, a section of this formation is given, as exhibited in Conception Bay, shewing an accumulation of strata amounting to 3,880 feet. Since the date of that report, it has been discovered that the formation is widely distributed at other parts of the country, in greater volume than in Conception Bay, or displaying portions which in that Bay are either concealed below its waters, or altogether absent. The whole accumulation, were it found consecutively at any one place, would, by such additional strata, apparently swell the volume to a thickness not under 6,000 feet.

The annexed column represents the order of sequence and superposition of the different members of the formation, with their approximate thickness, so far as has hitherto been ascertained. It may be observed that there is a discrepancy between the superposition, as given in this column, and the section given at page 23 of last year's report, in which the workable slates are placed as No. 5. or directly below the strata of Bell Island. The more careful examination of the late season, has unravelled some of the difficult complications which led to this error the pre-

vious year, and seems clearly to place the workable slates, as shewn in the column, or about the horizon of No. 2 of Report for 1869.

DESCENDING ORDER.

Feet.

s. Brown and black micaceous shales, with grey micaceous sandstones of Bell Island, Conception Bay. Organic contents are : 2 species of <i>Lingula</i> , 4 species of <i>Palaeophycus</i> , <i>Eophyton Linnæanum</i> , (Torrell), and another <i>Eophyton</i> . <i>Cruziana Semiplicata</i> (Salter), and some others. <i>Cone-in-Cone</i> is also frequently met with. Exposed also at Random Sound, Trinity Bay, and in smaller volume at the Southern part of the peninsula of Cape St. Mary	476
r. Red and green sandstones and slates, with some calcareous beds at the base, partially seen at Little Belle Island, Conception Bay, but for the greater part concealed below the water. Estimated thickness	1,426
q. Kelly's Island sandstones and shales given in detail in Report for 1868, page 28. A few fucoids were the only fossils observed in this division. Thickness	720
p. Black slate or shale. At Fortune Harbor this division was found to contain <i>Paradoxides Bennettii</i> . Thickness	150
Carried forward	2,772

Brought forward..... 2,772

o. A bed of dark grey limestone. Fossils consist of broken fragments of trilobites and shells ; among which latter a *Lingula* was observed.

Thickness..... 5

n. Red, green, and black slates, or shales, which occasionally pass into a finely laminated argillaceous shale, as at Topsail head. This division is exhibited at Branch, and many parts of St. Mary's Bay, and also at Fortune Harbor and Langlois Island.

The fossils are *Paradoxides Bennettii*, *Conocephalites gregarious*, and probably some other species, not yet recognised. This division abounds in trilobites which are often greatly distorted and cut up by the cleavage which is transverse to the bedding.

Thickness..... 1,045

m. Hard thick beds of grey and sometimes reddish limestone of Topsail Head, seen also near Brigus South head, Conception Bay, and at Little Salmonier River, St. Mary's Bay. The supposed equivalent was likewise found in Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay. The fossils are usually obscure, and in a fragmentary state. 2 species of *Conocephalites* have been recognised by Mr. Billings, and a small fragment supposed of *Paradoxides* from a loose stone found at Topsail Head ;

Carried forward..... 3,822

	Brought forward.....	3,822
	also <i>Salterella</i> and <i>Crania Labradorica</i> . Thickness at Topsail Head	100
l.	Red, green and blackish argillaceous slates. This division is seen at Brigus South head, at Little Salmonier, and at Random and Smith's Sound. It is seen also at some parts of Fortune Bay. A margin of the shore West of Manuel's Brook, Conception Bay, exposes the upper part occasionally; a few remains of trilobites were found at Random Island,—one of which resembles <i>Bathyrus gregarious</i> . (Billings.) Thickness.....	250
k.	Conglomerate of Manuel's Brook, not recognised elsewhere. Thickness.....	50
j.	Red and green argillaceous shales or slates. Thickness, Brigus South Head	150
* {	i. Red and flesh-colored limestones, in which some obscure fossils have been found; and an <i>Archeocyathus</i> detected by Mr. Billings. Thickness 20 feet.	
	h. Red Slate	30 "
	g. Thin bed of impure red limestone	10 "
	f. Red slate	40 "
	Total thickness	100
	Carried forward.....	4,472

* NOTE.—These strata are met with at Distress, St. Mary's Bay, Little Salmonier River, Brigus Head, and Random Island.

APPENDIX.

	Brought forward	4,472
e.	Red, green and grey sandstones, with occasional beds of conglomerate. The upper beds flaggy. Towards the base the beds are compact, and vary in thickness from 1 to 3 feet. The lower strata pass into a whitish, sometimes tinged pinkish quartzite.	
	On some of the surfaces obscure forms supposed to be <i>fucoids</i> were found, and peculiar markings resembling <i>annelid tracks</i> , seen on the East end of Random Island, and the main land between it and Bay Bull's Arm; and also on the Southern part of the peninsula of Cape St. Mary's. Probable thickness about	750
d.	{ Green and reddish brown or purple slates, with smooth and regularly parallel cleavage, independent of the bedding, splitting into slabs under $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick. This is the position of the workable slates of Smith's Sound and Random Island. Thickness	137
c.	{ A bed of impure flesh-colored limestone.....	3
b.	{ Green slate, same character as d.....	10
a.	Hard dark greenish grey sandstones, with slaty divisions; the sandstone beds varying in thickness from 4 inches to 1 foot. This part of the formation has only been seen in Trinity Bay, and the thickness at Random Island and Smith's Sound was estimated to be about.....	600
	Total thickness	<u>5,972</u>

It will be seen that the lower measures (*a*) of the Section, so largely represented in Trinity Bay, and also the superior strata below (*j*), which is partially recognised in the St. Mary's peninsula, is nearly altogether wanting in Conception Bay; and, moreover, it may be remarked that the junction of the sandstones at the base of the series, with the rocks of the Intermediate system (between which there is a considerable lithological resemblance) has nowhere been clearly made out; still, the evidence taken at the several localities, where the formation is displayed, goes strongly in support of the structure being in reality as given in the column. In Trinity Bay the section, although effected by disturbances, seems to be nearly complete, while on the St. Mary's peninsula the strata between (*d*) and the upper part of (*n*), inclusive, are found in conformable succession. At Brigus and at Harbor Main, in Conception Bay, some beds of red sandstones, representing the upper part of (*e*) were found at the base of the group, overlaid by slates and limestone representing (*f. g. h. i., &c.*); the lower strata of which come uncomfortably in juxtaposition with the corrugated rocks of the Intermediate system, and dip in the opposite direction. The absence of the lower members in Conception Bay must, therefore, be accounted for, by supposing a subsidence to have taken place in that region subsequent to the deposit of the earlier sediments of Trinity and St. Mary's Bays. The primordial patches of Fortune Bay seem also to have begun at a later date than those of Trinity and St. Mary's Bays, as no part of the column lower than (*e*) is anywhere recognized in that region.

The diagram, Section No. 1, illustrates the arrangement of the lower measures, with corrugations resulting from disturbance, as displayed at the slate quarries, Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay.

Section No. 2 shews the order of succession, as seen at Little Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay.

Section No. 3 represents the unconformable junction of the Primordial Rocks, with the contorted strata of the Intermediate system ; and the succession of the former as exhibited at the South Head of Brigus, Conception Bay.

Fortune Bay.

On the coast of Fortune Bay, between Point May and Grand Bank, the strata of Primordial age are represented by the members of the column between (*e*) and (*s*), inclusive. At Little Dantzic the lowest strata appear to belong to division (*e*), while the measures accumulate advancing Northwards and near Fortune divisions (*n. o. p.*), and part of (*q*), were recognised by their organic contents as well as by their lithological character. Still higher measures come in approaching Grand Bank, where the fossils have a general resemblance to those prevalent in division (*s*) of the Bell Island group.

Grand Bank:

On Langlois Island part of division (*e*) was recognised, which appeared to be immediately overlaid conformably by the upper part of (*n*), the latter containing trilobites, mostly *Paradoxides*. The absence of the intermediate divisions, between (*e*) and (*n*), together with the greatly reduced volume of the formation on the coast of Fortune Bay, seems to indicate a gradual thinning out in its Western extension, which probably terminates with the Miquelon outcrop.

Salmon River.

North Bay intrusion.

The Section No. 5 is given to illustrate an exposure at the mouth of the Salmon River, which flows into North Bay, the extreme Northern inlet of Fortune Bay. In this section an intrusive mass of granite is represented overturning a set of stratified

rocks, which latter, after exhibiting a series of sharp flexures, pass unconformably beneath a conglomerate. The contorted strata, which comes against the granite, was supposed to be the equivalent of (*f*) of the column, and is succeeded by two beds of limestone representing (*g*) and (*i*), which are repeated by means of the folds, bringing up portions of (*e*) on the anticlinal axes. As no fossils were found in these rocks their true horizon is still a matter of uncertainty; although lithologically and in stratigraphical sequence the resemblance to the divisions indicated is strikingly suggestive. There is no evidence whatever by which the precise age of the overlying conglomerate can be determined. The matrix of the rock consists of a rather coarse siliceous paste of a pale greenish color, in which are imbedded boulders and pebbles, mostly rounded, of granite, gneiss, and quartzite, ruins of the rocks of the surrounding country. The lower strata of this conglomerate are very coarse, often containing boulders of two feet and upwards in diameter, which are usually of granite and gneiss.

Unconformable
conglomerate.

Section No. 4 represents a mass of conglomerate resting unconformably upon some red and green slate, which is underlaid by whitish and pale grey quartzite in beds of from one inch to eighteen inches thick. Lithologically the latter beds resemble the strata frequently met with at the top of division (*e*), their supposed equivalents. The upper beds which come in contact with the conglomerate were supposed to be about the horizon of (*f*). There does not appear to be any reason to doubt that this conglomerate is an extension of that seen at Salmon River. The section is exposed at a place called Blue Pinion, between English Harbor and St. Jacques Harbor, on the North Shore of Fortune Bay.

Blue Pinion.

Dyke.

A conglomerate, supposed to be of the same horizon as that represented in the above Sections, is exhibited at St. John's Head, another point on the North side of Fortune Bay, which was alluded to in a preceding page of this Report, as coming against an intrusion of porphyry, the latter dividing it from the gneiss of the country inland. The general character of the conglomerate of this place is much the same as that already described, with this difference, however, that the matrix was found in some instances to be slightly calcareous, and that among the pebbles, some were of a brownish red sandstone, seemingly derived from the primordial rocks, and others of micaceous and black slate, the latter strikingly resembling the plumbaginous slates of Bay D'Espoir.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS.

Eruptive, or Intrusive Rocks.

In the foregoing pages of this Report allusion has frequently been made to the occurrence of eruptive or intrusive masses intersecting the stratified or sedimentary formations. The mineral character of those intersecting masses is various; and in some cases different mineral qualities pass from one into the other in the same intersection. The primordial rocks of the St. Mary's peninsula are divided by great masses of trap from Bull Island Point and Point Lance to the Sawyer's Hills, which probably extend uninterruptedly to Trinity Bay. At the South end the rock is greenstone, more or less compact, which in its course Northwards, passes into porphyry and amygdaloid, as at Sawyer's Hills. At Chapel Arm, in Trinity Bay, the trap is vesicular and amygdaloidal, the cavities usually filled with white calcespar. Dykes of dark green on black greenstone also intersect the strata running oblique, or at right angles, to

Trap Dykes,

the great North and South masses, many of which may be seen upon the coast, both on the St. Mary's and Placentia sides ; particularly near Branch in the former, and the neighbourhood of Distress in the latter. It has already been stated that a great part of the peninsula between Placentia and Fortune Bay consists of felsite or feldspar porphyry. Although the mineral character of the rocks generally throughout that region is for the most part tolerably uniform, intersections can be clearly distinguished at some parts cutting across and ramifying through the surrounding masses ; thus a great proportion of the latter, although without any clearly defined structural arrangement or evidences of stratification, may, nevertheless, be an indigenous sedimentary deposit. The great Chapeau Rouge mass, which, at its Southern extreme, is a porphyry, is probably connected with the dislocation observed at Sound Island and Black River, at the head of Placentia Bay, where the intersecting rock is granite. Some small intrusions of a red feldspar porphyry were observed to cut primordial strata at Random Island and Random Sound, Trinity Bay, and at Cape Dog in St. Mary's Bay. The intersections of Langlois Island and the East shore of Fortune Bay were found in every case to be of greenstone ; but at St. John's Head the conglomerate, which at present is supposed to be of more recent date than Primordial, seems to have been broken through at its junction with the gneiss, by a dyke of feldspar porphyry, about twenty feet wide. The trap at Langlois is nearly a quarter of a mile across ; but the dykes between Little Dantzic and Fortune Harbor are rarely over three or four feet thick.

Chapeau Rouge
Intrusion.

Intrusions into
Primordial Strata

The intrusive and metamorphic rocks of this region require a much more rigid and close examination than time or opportunity has hitherto permitted

Further investi-
gation necessary.

to be bestowed upon them, and many carefully arranged specimens must be submitted to chemical analysis, before a full and comprehensive history of their sundry characteristics can judiciously be entered upon.

Drifts.

Another matter of much interest relates to glacial action, and the distribution of boulders, upon which we are gradually accumulating information ; on a future occasion, when more evidences are obtained, the subject will be duly reported upon ; but in the meantime, for various reasons, I have deemed it more expedient that it should be postponed.

ECONOMIC MATERIALS.

Precious metals.

Although many rumours have been circulated from time to time of the discovery of the precious metals at various parts of this Island, I have never yet seen any further *direct* evidence of the presence, either of gold or silver, than mere traces of those metals, found by analysis in some specimens procured by myself from the Bay of Islands, on the one hand, and from Bonavista Bay on the other. In my Report for 1868, page 42, under the head of Gold, I suggested the probability that further investigation of the Gold Rocks of Nova Scotia might eventually prove them to be of contemporaneous origin with the Intermediate system of Avalon, the suggestion being founded altogether upon lithological resemblances. Since the date of that Report, many important discoveries have been made in various parts of Canada and in Nova Scotia, which begin to throw some light upon a subject which at that time was exceedingly obscure ; and the evidences obtained up to the present time, by Professor Hind and the officers of the

Previous Reports.

Geological Survey of Canada, seem to point to a more recent period than the Intermediate or Huronian, as the horizon of the auriferous strata. Professor Hind (who has long labored in the gold districts) has always contended that the auriferous rocks of Nova Scotia were for the greater part of Lower Silurian age, and the recent discovery of fossils within the region seems to confirm that opinion; although I am not aware as yet that these fossils have been sufficiently identified as types of a specific horizon to establish their true stratigraphical position in the Lower Silurian system. Should they eventually prove to be of Primordial age (which seems at least to be probable), or should they, indeed, be the equivalents of any of the lower divisions of the Lower Silurian system up to and inclusive of the Quebec group, it will be clear, from what I have said in this and in former Reports, that these formations are all extensively developed in Newfoundland. Gold, however, does not appear to have originated exclusively at any one particular geological period, although in some prominent cases its distribution seems to be confined to certain zones. Mr. Henry Vennor, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has traced an auriferous zone over a great area in the Province of Ontario, the geological horizon of which he places near the summit of the lower Laurentian series, in close proximity to the great ferriferous belt and crystalline limestone, (see my Report, 1868, page 10,) while Professor Hind, who places the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia as Lower Silurian, says in his Report on the Gold Districts for 1870, regarding the origin of the metal:—"I consider that all the evidence hitherto accumulated in Nova Scotia, tends to shew that the gold was originally deposited from oceanic waters, and diffused through

Age of the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia.

Origin of gold.

Zone of Laurentian gold.

Carboniferous
gold.

their sediments, especially in beds of quartz. Much of it was no doubt subsequently concentrated in intercalated beds of quartz, and some instances in fissure veins."—The same author points also to the occurrence of gold in more recent formations of Nova Scotia, as high as the Carboniferous. For further information on the sources and distribution of gold, I beg to refer to page 519 of the Geology of Canada, 1863.

Lead and copper.

At a previous part of this Report mention has been made of the presence of the ores of lead and copper in the Bay D'Espoir, disseminated in quartz veins. From the frequency of their occurrence it is not unreasonable to infer that some part of the region may yet disclose one or the other of these ores in workable quantity, although heretofore no exposure that has been examined was found to be sufficiently encouraging in appearance to justify a recommendation of costly experiment with the prospect of a favourable result. A black plumbaginous material is also found in the slates of the same region; but we have nowhere hitherto seen it in sufficient volume to be of commercial value. It may indeed, with considerable confidence, be presumed that the most important metal bearing rocks are of later date than the slates of Bay D'Espoir, and are on or near the horizon of the serpentines, which have been shewn to be extensively distributed over the interior. I have often in previous Reports alluded to the serpentines of the Quebec group, as being in all probability the Geological horizon in which the more valuable metalliferous ores would eventually be developed;—in other words, that it would prove to be, as elsewhere, the great metalliferous zone of this Island; and the experience of last season has in no degree altered those views, while many facts were

Quebec group.

observed in confirmation of them. Among the most prominent and important of the ores observed in the magnesian rocks of the interior was chromic iron, which was found to be present more or less wherever these rocks were exposed; either generally disseminated through the matrix, or occurring in small boulders or pebbles scattered along the surface of the ground, near the parent beds from which they have been derived.—This chromic iron ore was very frequently found to be associated with magnetic iron and arsenical iron pyrites. The presence of copper is occasionally indicated by stains of the green or blue carbonates; and the presence of nickel, cobalt and other ores, which usually accompany the rocks of the group, although not yet actually proved by chemical experiment, may be fairly inferred. In order to shew the value of chromic iron alone, and the uses to which it is applied, the following paragraph is quoted from the Geology of Canada, 1863, page 478-749 :—

Chromic iron.

Magnetic iron and arsenical pyrites.

Nickel and cobalt.

Uses of Chromic iron.

“ The compound of Chromium chiefly used in the arts is the combination of Chromic acid with potash, known as the bichromate of potash, from which are prepared both red and yellow chromates of lead; the latter being the pigment known as Chrome yellow. The green oxyd of Chromium is also prepared from this salt, and is used as an indelible green color in painting, and for the preparation of indestructible green printing ink. Large quantities of the bichromate of potash are used in dyeing, and in calico-printing; and, according to the report above cited, the quantity of this salt manufactured weekly in South Lancashire was, in 1861, fourteen tons. This salt consists of one equivalent or forty-seven parts of potash, and two equivalents or one hundred and two parts of chromic acid. Of this latter fifty-one parts correspond to thirty-nine parts of the green or sesquioxyd of chrome; and although the metal exists in this latter form in the ores, it is now usual for commercial purposes to give the per centage of chromic acid which these will yield. Thus, the chromic iron from Bolton, which gives by analysis 45.9 per cent of oxyd of chromium, would yield sixty per cent of chromic acid. Rich ores of this kind are said to be worth in Baltimore, from whence large quantities are shipped, one dollar per ton, for each unit of chromic acid.

Prices.

This agrees closely with the price offered for the chromic iron from Ham, to be noticed below. Samples of two barrels from this locality, sent to Glasgow and London in 1861, gave from 43.7 to 44.1 per cent of oxyd of chrome. The mean of these 43.9 equals 57.4 per cent of chromic acid; and the prices offered for this ore in London and in Glasgow were respectively £11 10s. and £12 Stg. per ton."

Geographical position of serpentine.

The remote geographical position of the serpentines of the Bay East River may certainly be unfavorable to the early development of their mineral contents; yet should the formation in its Northern extension reach the valley of the Great Exploits River, as our present evidence shows to be probable, which river is said to be at all times navigable for canoes, it may then be sufficiently convenient to the coast for (at all events) partial experiment; and in this connection I think it highly desirable that a survey of the principal river in Newfoundland should be made as soon as circumstances will permit. I was informed, moreover, by one of the Indians, that about ten miles below the part where we reached the Gander River, or about thirty above Gander Lake, he had crossed some rock which he regarded as pipe-stone, or the same quality as that of the Jamieson Hills. If such is the fact, there is little doubt it is a repetition of the same formation, probably on the Eastern flank of an anticlinal axis; to take up which outcrop and trace it through the country on either side, would beyond doubt be of very great service in revealing the structure of the country in general, and the geographical distribution of the metalliferous group in particular.

Retrospect.

It must have occurred to any one who has conversed upon the subject of the mineral resources or economics of the country, how prevalent the idea is, that these terms exclusively apply to the development of metals, or metalliferous ores; while many other

materials of humbler pretensions, although in reality of greater importance to the general welfare of a rising community, are ignored as valueless or of little account. The glittering prospect of suddenly realizing wealth which metallic indications, particularly of the precious metals, are almost sure to induce, is but too frequently attended by disappointment, and often by irretrievable loss; whereas many more ordinary natural productions may by proper attention be extracted from their beds without risk of failure. Mining for metals must, under the most favourable circumstances, be attended with vast expense, and always with more or less hazard. The success or otherwise of quarrying for the rougher materials, such as gypsum, limestone, building stone, whetstone or slates, may be calculated with accuracy at the outset, upon the usual commercial principles of demand and supply.

Foremost amongst these latter materials, roofing ^{Slates.} slates may be placed as a natural production of this Island. Judging from the quality of the specimens which were brought from Smith's Sound, and are now in this collection, and the thickness of strata attributed to their place in the formation, together with their proximity to the sea, these slates when fully developed can hardly fail to prove of very considerable commercial importance.

In consequence of the very limited demand ^{Demand} (which hitherto has been entirely local) the slate quarries at Smith's Sound and Random Island do not appear so far to have proved remunerative, and the work, proceeding spasmodically at intervals, has been carried on to only a small extent; but as the tendency is constantly gaining ground in all the great cities of the Continent of America, dictated

by prudence and economy, to substitute slates for the old fashioned perishable and inflammable shingles, it may reasonably be expected that a market for the article will soon be found, and a profitable return ensured for enterprise in its production upon a large scale.

Column.

By reference to the column given of the Primordial Silurian rocks, it will be seen that the stratigraphical position of the workable slates is indicated by (*d*). This part of the formation has been recognised on both sides of Random Island, on the South side of Random Sound, and at Bay Bulls Arm.

Trinity Bay
Slates.

It probably also, judging from the strike of the measures, will be found at other places in the interval between the two latter places, particularly in the neighborhood of St. Jones and Deer Harbors. But while the horizon of the slates may be better developed in Trinity Bay than elsewhere, it is not limited altogether to that region. At Keels, in Bonavista Bay, an outcrop is reported; and the red slates Westward of Gooseberry Cove, in Placentia Bay, are now supposed to be their equivalents. Furthermore, I perceive, by my field notes of 1866, in describing the coast of Avalon, it is remarked that "a change of formation was observed to take place in the neighborhood of Ferryland, and that at Renew's there were found to be large masses of red slate strewn over the ground, apparently not far removed from their original position, which had a smooth and perfectly regular cleavage, nearly at right angles to the plane of the bedding." This part of the country has not yet been examined, but the circumstance just mentioned, together with the accounts of some of the residents, give reason to suppose that an outlying

Keels.

Placentia Bay.

Ferryland and
Renews.

patch of the formation is to be found there, and with it some portion of the workable slates.

At page 54 of my Report for 1868, mention is made of a slate of economic value occurring near Brigus slate. Brigus, in the older or Intermediate system, which, although doubtless a very serviceable material for many economic purposes, is, nevertheless, of inferior quality as a roofing slate to those of the higher formation. The cleavage of the former is less perfect, it splits less finely, and consequently is heavier, and it is more or less effected by rectangular joints, which necessarily limit the surfaces.

Limestone is another substance which must be Limestone. universally admitted as an indispensable necessary wherever a dwelling of any description is to be erected. Beds of limestone, as our column has shewn, are abundant in the Primordial Silurian formation, especially among the middle and upper members, and it is perhaps owing to the calcareous Calcareous soil. quality of these strata, that the superior quality of the soil over the areas they occupy is especially to be attributed. Besides the ordinary uses, such as for building and burning, the limestones of the formation are suitable in many cases for ornamental purposes as a marble.

It would be superfluous in the meantime to enter into further detail regarding other economic materials, which have been repeatedly mentioned in former reports. The position, uses, mineral qualities, and all other particulars of such, will, I trust, in course of time, find their proper places in the pages of a condensed report of the whole subject.

A tracing from the manuscript map of the region surveyed, upon a scale of four statute miles to one

inch, accompanies this Report, which, together with the illustrations introduced with the text, are requisite for its elucidation. These, with permission, I shall order to be cut, the former on stone, the latter on wood, to illustrate the report in pamphlet form, which will be published hereafter.

With very much respect, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ALEX. MURRAY.

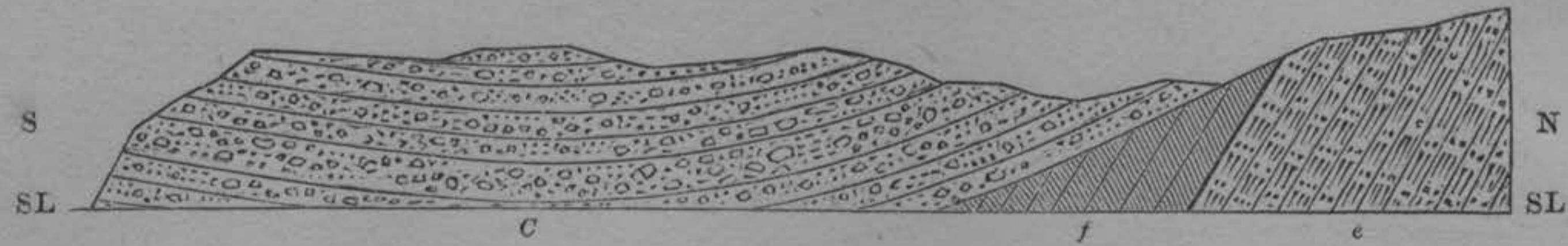
To His Excellency Col. HILL, C. B.

Governor of Newfoundland,

&c., &c., &c.,

St. John's.

SECTION AT BLUE PINION HEAD, FORTUNE BAY.

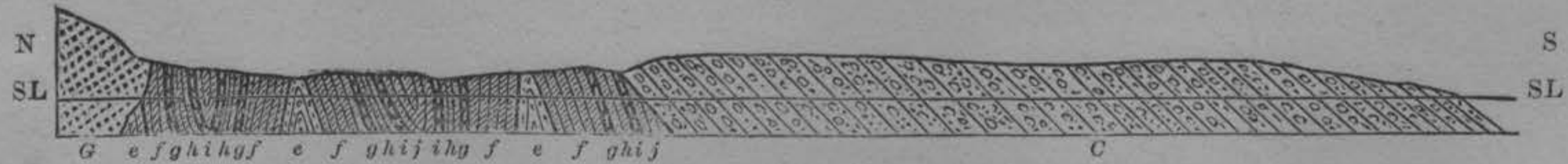


Horizontal and vertical scale, 100 feet to one inch.

C, unconformable conglomerate; *f, e*, Primordial Silurian. (See p. 26). SL, sea level. N, S, north and south.

V.

SECTION NEAR THE MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER, HEAD OF BELLE BAY, FORTUNE BAY.



Horizontal and vertical scale, 800 feet to one inch.

C, unconformable conglomerate; *e, f, g, h, i, j*, Primordial Silurian. (See p. 26). G, Granite. SL, sea level. N, S, north and south.

No. 12.**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools,
for the year 1870.**

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency, my Thirteenth Report upon the Government Schools of this Island, and hope that it may fulfil all the requirements desired.

The Act upon which the present system of Education is based, was passed in 1858, the next year following that in which a Census was taken. The several grants therein made were divided proportionally between Protestants and Roman Catholics, according to their relative numbers, shewn by the last Census returns; and the grant for the Common or Board Schools was again subdivided amongst Protestant and Catholic Districts, embracing all the Electoral Districts of the Island, giving to each District an equal sum *per capitum* of the population.

When the Census was taken in 1869, it became apparent that the relative numbers of Protestants and Catholics, as well as the numbers of the inhabitants in the several Districts were greatly changed since 1857, demanding a re-distribution of all the grants. Accordingly, the Legislature passed an Act in the last Session, ordering a re-apportionment of all the grants administered by the Boards, and also generously added \$6,133 to the amount. The following is a copy of the Act :—

“Section 1st.—That the amount granted by the Education Act of 1858, and Acts in Amendment thereof, towards the support of Board Schools, in the several Educational Districts, as they now exist, and other grants for Educational purposes in the said Acts, based on Denominational population, shall, from and after the 1st day of July next, be appropriated by the Governor in Council among the several religious Bodies mentioned in the said Acts,

pro rata, in accordance with the Census of the population taken in the year 1869, and subject in other respects to the provisions of the said Acts, so far as the same can be made to apply to the carrying out of the re-apportionment of the amounts as aforesaid, as provided by this Section.

“ Section 2nd.—That from and out of such monies as may remain in the hands of the Receiver General, unappropriated, there be granted to Her Majesty the sum of \$6,133, in addition to the present grant, and be added thereto, and apportioned and distributed in like manner, and subject to the like provisions.”

I have understood that the sum of \$6,133 was determined on, to make the Educational grant proportionally as large as in 1858. In that year the grant to the Boards was £9,525 sterling, when the population was 119,304 ; the population now being 138,670, an addition of \$7,038 would be required instead of \$6,133 to bring that grant to the same ratio. I have not forgotten that \$1,800 was added in 1866 for destitute places, under the management of the heads of the leading Denominations ; but taking into account all the grants made by the Act of 1858, even this will not make it equal. That Act grants to the Boards, for Commercial Schools, for Books and Repairs, for training Teachers, and for inspection, £13,701 18s. 4d. currency, and to make the Educational grants now proportionate to the increase of population, they should be raised in the whole £2,224 cy. or to £15,926. The additions made in 1866 of £450 cy. for destitute places, and £69 4s. 7d. for a Commercial School at Bay Roberts, and £1,533 5s. cy. in 1870, which are all that I am aware of, come to £2,052 9s. 7d. cy., just £171 10s. 5d. *short of the amount necessary to make the grants for Elementary and Commercial Education, &c., relatively equal to what were made in 1858.*

As I deem it will be satisfactory to the Boards, to see in what manner the re-apportionments ordered by the above Act, have been made, and to assure themselves that they receive their due proportion, I have most carefully gone through the calculations involved, and here insert the results.

In the 1st Section of the Act for the encouragement of Education, passed in 1858, the sum of £10,525 sterling, per annum, is granted for the purpose of sustaining Elementary and Commercial Schools. In the 2nd Section, £9,525 of this amount is appropriated for Board Schools, and is divided denominationally, between Protestants and Roman Catholics, according to their then relative numbers, *id est.*, to Protestants £5,112 16s., and to Roman Catholics £4,412 4s. The remaining £1,000 is appropriated in special grants to "Commercial and other Schools." It is presumed that this latter grant cannot be interfered with without a special Act of the Legislature, and that the former grant is the one to be re-apportioned.

Without recognizing the former denominational division of the Boards' grant, it is taken in the whole, and the sum of \$6133 added to it, and then the amount is proportionally divided between Catholics and Protestants.

Granted to Protestant and Catholic Boards in			
1858.....	£9,525	0	0 stg.
Granted to ditto in 1870 \$6,133	1,328	16	4
	<hr/>		
Total grant.....	£10,853	16	4
	<hr/>		

The population by the Census of 1869 gives 80,575 Protestants, and 58,101 Catholics—total 138,676. Then a simple operation in proportion gives the denominational division of the grant,—

Whole Population.	Protestant Population.	Whole Sum.	Protestant Portion.
As 138,676 is to 80,575, so is		£10,853 16 4	to £6,306 8 0
Whole Population.	Catholic Population.	Whole Sum.	Catholic Portion.
As 138,676 is to 58,101, so is		£10,853 16 4	to £4,547 8 4
		<hr/>	
		£10,853 16 4	4 stg.
		<hr/>	

Protestant increase, £1193 12s. 0d.; Catholic increase, £135 4s. 4d. sterling.

Having struck the balance between the Protestant and Catholic divisions of the grant, the next operation is to subdivide the former, among all the Protestant Educational Districts.

Out of the Protestant division, are to be first deducted £25 to Brigus, and £5 to Carbonear, according to latter clause of XVI. Section, reducing it to £6,276 8s. stg. The accounts of the Boards being still kept in currency, it will be more convenient to shew the sub-divisions in currency. £6,276 8s. sterling is equal to £7,242 currency, which is the exact sum to be apportioned among the several Protestant Districts, according to their population. This will make the *per capitum* grant rather over 1s. 9½d., or a little under 36 cents.

If the population of each District be taken correctly from the Census, and I have spared no pains in obtaining it, the money calculations can be relied upon as exact. That all interested may judge, I mention the places where each District ends, according to the present Census. I prefer calling the Districts after their chief towns than by the East or Western Divisions of a Bay, &c.

The District of Tilt Cove begins at Shoe Cove, and ends between Ward's Harbor and Dark Ticks ; it contains 1,846 Protestant inhabitants, and its proportion of the Elementary Education grant is £165 18s. 3d. cy.

The District of Moreton's Harbor ends at Friday's Bay, inclusive ; it contains 2,226 Protestant inhabitants, and its portion of the Education grant is £200 1s. 5d. cy.

The District of Twillingate ends between Herring Neck and Change Islands, it contains 3,608 Protestant inhabitants, its proportion of the grant is £324 5s. 9d. cy.

The District of Fogo ends at Cat Harbor, inclusive, contains 3,426 Protestants, and its grant is £307 18s. 7d.

The District of Greenspond ends between Salvage Bay and Salvage, contains 4,325 Protestants, and its grant is £388 14s. 8d.

The District of King's Cove ends between Knight's Cove and Upper Amherst's Cove, contains 2,066 Protestants, and its grant is £185 13s. 9d.

The District of Bonavista ends between Bonavista and Northern Bight, contains 2,749 Protestants, its grant is £247 1s. 5d.

The District of Catalina ends between Great Catalina and Ragged Harbor, contains 2,020 Protestants, its grant is £181 11s. 2d. cy.

The District of Trinity ends between Smith's Sound and Random Sound, contains 3,799 Protestant inhabitants, and its grant is £341 8s. 11d.

The District of Heart's Content ends between Turk's Cove and Scilly Cove, it contains 3,562 Protestants, and its grant is £320 3s. 1d.

The District of Hant's Harbor ends between Red Head Cove and Bonny, it contains 3,052 Protestants, and its grant is £274 6s. 4d.

The District of Bay-de-Verds ends between Spout Cove and Perry's Cove, it contains 4,183 Protestants, and its grant is £375 19s. 4d.

The District of Carbonear ends between Mosquito and Harbor Grace, it contains 4,408 Protestants, and its grant is £396 3s. 11d.

The District of Harbor Grace ends between Spaniard's Bay and Bay Roberts, it contains 5,899 Protestants, its grant is £530 4s. 0d.

The District of Bay Roberts ends between Coley's Point and Bareneed, it contains 2,688 Protestants, and its grant is £241 11s. 9d.

The District of Port-de-Grave ends at North River, inclusive, it contains 2,111 Protestants, and its grant is £189 14s. 9d.

The District of Brigus ends between Holyrood and Indian Pond, it contains 3,609 Protestant inhabitants, and its grant is £324 7s. 6d.

The District of Saint John's includes Indian Pond, and thence to Topsail, and all the Electoral Districts of Saint John's East and West; it contains 10,319 Protestant inhabitants, and its grant is £927 9s. 6d.

In the District of Ferryland are calculated the Districts of Bay Bulls, Ferryland and St. Mary's, ending between Beckford and Branch; it contains 185 Protestants, and its grant is £16 12s. 5d.

The District of Harbor Buffett or Placentia Bay, ends between Red Harbor and Rashoon; it contains 1,692 Protestants, and its grant is £152 1s. 4d.

The District of Burin ends between Little and Great St. Lawrence, it contains 1,787 Protestants, and its grant is £160 12s. 1d.

The District of Lamaline ends between Muddy Hole and Dantzick Cove; it contains 599 Protestants, and its grant is £53 16s. 6d.

The District of Grand Bank ends at Frenchman's Cove inclusive; it contains 1,500 Protestants, and its grant is £134 16s. 5d.

The District of Harbor Briton or Fortune Bay ends between Mosquito and Bay de North; it contains 3,941 Protestants and its grant is £354 4s. 3d.

The District of Burgeo ends between Wreck Island and Hatter's Point; it contains 1,840 Protestants, and its grant is £165 7s. 7d.

The District of LaPoile ends between Rose Blanche and Brazils; it contains 1,880 Protestants, and its grant is £168 19s. 5d.

The District of Channel ends at Cape Ray ; it contains 1,255 Protestants, and its grant is £112 15s. 11d.

It will be observed that the several amounts payable in aid to the Newfoundland School Society's Schools, and to Wesleyan Schools, are not noticed in the above District grants, but in Table **A** they are stated in order, and the balances shown.

Calculations made upon the same basis as the above, were submitted to the Governor in Council and approved, and Circulars were addressed from the Colonial Secretary's Office to the Chairman of the several Boards, acquainting them of the increase to their grants. No other grant was disturbed. However, as Inspector of Protestant Schools, I think it becomes me to bring before the notice of the Government other grants which it may be considered ought also to be re-apportioned.

In the 21st Section of the Act of 1858 is authorized "the annual expenditure in fair proportions between Protestant and Catholics Schools of the sum of £200 above the sum hereinbefore granted to be appropriated by the said Local Boards, in the erection and repair of School-houses in providing suitable Books, Maps, and School Furniture therefor" &c.

In "fair proportions" must mean just proportions, and no other division is just but according to the relative denominational numbers as shewn by the Census, which would give to Protestants £134 1s. 8d. Cy., and to Catholics £96 13s. 8d. Cy. Hitherto, each denomination received £100 Stg. In Table **A** will be seen the exact distribution of this proper re-appropriation amongst the several Districts.

I would next point attention to the grant for training Teachers. This may not be subject to re-apportionment, but inasmuch as it is clearly denominational, and now out of proportion, some re-adjustment must be made to give satisfaction to Protestants. The grant is £400 stg. to Protestants, and £350, to Catholics. The true proportion now would be £436 to Protestants, and £314 to Catholics.

The grants to the Commercial Schools are *practically* denominational also, and I believe they likewise require a re-adjustment or "levelling up" to make the Protestant grants in proportion. As well as I know, the grants to Protestant Schools amount to £530, and to Catholic Schools the same.

With regard to the Act of 1866, it is quite clear that its terms require the amount granted therein in addition, to be re-apportioned denominationally. Its 4th Section reads as follows:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$1,800 annually, in places out of St. John's, where there are not means for the support of Schools, within or without any of the Educational Districts in furtherance of Education, to be apportioned according to the population of the several denominations in the Colony, and under such rules and regulations as regards returns and expenditure as the Governor in Council shall prescribe." Hitherto this amount has been apportioned as follows:

To Protestant Bishop	\$643 12	
To Wesleyan Superintendent	322 88	
Total to Protestant	—————	\$966 00
To Catholic Bishop, St. John's	630 00	
To Catholic Bishop, Harbor Grace	204 00	
Total to Catholics	—————	834 00
		—————
		\$1800 00

According to last Census, the divisions require to be, to Protestant Bishop \$668; to Wesleyan Superintendent \$378—\$1046. To Catholics \$754, which gives a difference worth noticing. I would here observe, that no returns of the Protestant part at least of the expenditure of this grant, has been furnished to the Government. It does not appear that the Inspector is authorized to ask for *these* Returns, but I presume it would be satisfactory to the Government, and to the public, to see what educational work is accomplished by these means.

REMARKS UPON THE INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

This year I travelled from Cape Freels to Channel, and examined nearly all the Schools between those points. The Schools were going on in rather a satisfactory manner, and but few were closed. The children are not now suffering from any epidemic; their general health is good, and they come to School much better clothed than formerly. The attendance at School was remarkably good all last winter and spring, but the summer attendance was no better than usual, on account of the prosperous shore fishery calling for the help of the children. I have seen in several of the Board Schools some beautiful specimens of writing that can scarcely be excelled in any high School. Elfrida Pike, aged 12, at Blackhead; Crane, and two or three other boys at Upper Island Cove have produced admirable Copy books, besides other pupils in Bay Roberts and in St. John's. I am sorry that it is not in my power, to make meritorious scholars a suitable present, as a mark of approbation on the part of the Government. Five or ten pounds per year, bestowed in rewards, would have a good effect, where there is so little to encourage either Teacher or Pupil. The reading is generally good for the ages of the children; and by what is accomplished in this branch alone, I believe the Teachers earn their small salaries. One fault, however, I have to correct often, that is of pronouncing the final ed in secular reading, as is done by the best scholars in sacred reading, making it sound as a distinct syllable. I trust they will get over this blemish.

The First Classes are frequently exercised in writing from dictation, but seldom in composition. I tried the East and West End Schools, St. John's, and supply exact transcriptions of the three best; they were well written, and the subject was given by myself, and not more than a quarter of an hour allowed for the exercise.

THE SEAL.

“The Seal is found on the North Shore of Newfoundland, sometimes floating on pans of ice. The men go out on the ice,

some with guns, and some with a long stick, called a bat. They kill the Seals, and separate the fat from the carcase. Then they tie four or five Seals together, and bring them to the vessel and put them in the hold."

(Boy in West End School.)

A HOUSEKEEPER'S MORNING WORK.

"If she has no one else to do it for her, she must light her fire and sweep up her kitchen, then she fills her kettle with water and puts it on to boil; while she is waiting for the water she must prepare the breakfast room and lay the table for breakfast, cut the bread, and butter it. Or if the weather be cold she toasts it, that all may be ready for the family when they come down stairs."

(Girl in West End School.)

THE BLACKBIRD.

"The Blackbird is very common in this country; they come here in the summer, and go in the winter. How pleasant it is to go in the fields and woods to hear the Blackbird, and many other Birds, singing! They may be tamed very easily. Some boys go in robbing their little nests, which take them a month to build. I do not know how boys can be so very cruel as to rob their nice little nests! Some people catch them and put them in cages, and they live for some time."

(Boy in East-end School.)

I was always compelled to report Education in an unsatisfactory state, in the District of Moreton's Harbor. It has now been divided into two School Districts, and as the grant is considerably increased from growth of population, it is to be hoped, that a great improvement will now be made; as a first fruits, a well educated trained Teacher has been engaged for Tilt Cove.

The new School-room at Bonavista is completed and in use, it is an excellent Building and cost £150, instead of £250, as formerly stated. Such another is now required for the West-end of the harbor. A beautiful and suitable School-room and Dwell-

ing combined is completed at Bay Roberts, for the Commercial School. It was paid for out of the back grants, and cost over £200. The only objection is to its site, it being too far down the Harbor, to suit the convenience of children coming from the adjacent places. The St. John's Board being dissatisfied with the separate Church Schools in Pouch Cove, closed them in the spring, and have undertaken the erection of a large, and substantial School-room, for the accommodation of all Protestant children; they purpose sending a well-trained Teacher there, and reasonably hope for better results. The liberality of the Church authorities in making way for this movement is to be admired.

Some repairs have been effected upon the School-room at Bareneed, but it is such a miserable old affair that a new one is required at once, and I don't know how the Board can build one without a special grant, their means being small.

A School-room is also much needed at Path End, Burin. The Chairman writes me that he will interest himself in trying to get one built.

I found a new School-room completed at Hermitage Cove, simple in style and suitable, and the School in a hopeful state.

The School at Channel is successfully conducted as an Elementary School, all that the present grant contemplates; but some of the heads of families hope that the Government will raise it a grade higher to suit their requirements, and they are willing to contribute liberally. A grant of £80, or £40 in addition to the present, would be necessary for this purpose.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

There are 26 Protestant Boards of Education; 139 Board School stations; 131 Schools in operation; £4,609 7s. 4d. Cy. paid in Teachers' salaries; £516 14s. 10d. Cy. collected as School fees; 6,575 Scholars in attendance in the year; 4,158 is the average

daily attendance ; 2,917 read the Holy Scriptures ; 2,080 write on paper.

There are 6 Commercial Schools in operation. £210 15s. 4d. is paid as Teachers' salaries ; £20 13s. collected as Fees ; 218 children in attendance ; 153 the average daily attendance ; 115 reading in the Scriptures.

From these figures it can be ascertained that the average number of Scholars per School is 50, and the average daily attendance per School 32. The average Board Teachers' salary is £35 3s. 9d. Cy., and Fees £3 18s. per school.

As the grant of 1858 to the Protestant Boards amounts to £5,112 16s. Stg., and £100 for books, &c., less £500 to School Society, and £250 to Wesleyan Society, the cost of educating the 6,575 pupils attending the Board Schools, is 15s. 6d. cy. per head, including the purchase of books, repairs, building, &c. ; and the School fees amount to only 1s. 7d. per head. From this it is plain, that the Teachers' salaries have not improved during the last ten years, nor the School fees.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

I can, with much pleasure, bear testimony to the usefulness of the grant for training Teachers ; through its provisions many excellent Teachers have been trained who are now in charge of Schools, and it is our only reliable resource for procuring Teachers in the future. But if a Normal School were established, Pupil Teachers could, in all respects, be better cared for, and rendered more efficient for their profession. I would suggest that one of the buildings lately vacated by the military, be applied for this purpose.

SUB-DIVISION.

Having understood that a Memorial will be presented to the House of Assembly this Session, praying for a sub-division of the

Protestant Grant for Education ; as the Government Inspector, fully conversant with the bearings of the question, I conceive it my duty to record my opinion upon this very important matter.

In the first place *there is no necessity for it*. Protestant children have been educated together for the last 30 years, and the experience of teachers is that Episcopalian and Wesleyan children associate most harmoniously together in school ; nor has there been any indication of the disapprobation of parents to such association. As Inspector, I have examined the separate Church Schools, and I can conscientiously assert that the Episcopalian and Wesleyan children *are as well taught generally, and as Church members* in particular, in the Board Schools, as they are in their separate Church Schools—that is to say, that the Episcopalian children attending the Board Schools in St. John's are as well taught without prejudice to their religion, as those children attending the Church School at South Side, or as those attending the Newfoundland School Society's Schools, which are strictly Church Schools. Both denominations desire that the Holy Scriptures shall be read in the Schools and accept the same version ; they agree upon the class books in use ; the Church Catechism, and the Wesleyan Catechism are taught where the Boards please to order it, whilst the 23rd Section of the Education Act, forbids religious instruction to be imparted to any child, against the objection of the parent ; and the teachers are generally chosen of the same religious persuasion as the majority of the inhabitants where they are to be employed. Thus justice is done to all, and no grievance exists.

The second objection is on account of *the great waste of educational means* that would follow. The inhabitants are geographically divided into so many settlements that the number of Schools required is very great in proportion to the population, keeping them at a low status—this evil would be aggravated by subdivision. During the last 20 years the Boards have been struggling to provide suitable school-rooms, and have now just about overcome the difficulty ; and it would be a waste of expense, and needless trouble, to undertake the building of many others, when

the present ones are sufficient to accommodate the pupils. The average daily attendance of all the schools per school is now only 32.

My third objection is that it would be doing a great injustice to Teachers. In those Harbors where there is a mixed Protestant Population, the present salary to the Teachers could not, of course, be continued, a part would have to go to support the opposition School. The average Teachers' salary is now only £35 3s. 9d., and it would seem a great injustice to many worthy men who have faithfully toiled in the service, thus to reduce their salaries without any fault, but form an *idea* that they are not competent to teach Wesleyans and Episcopalians together fairly, which their feelings will repudiate.

My fourth objection is, that sub-division *would not improve the Schools*. It would not at all effect those places where the inhabitants are all of one Church, as the Districts of Fortune Bay and Burgeo, where they are Episcopalians, or the District of Bay-de-Verds, where they are Wesleyans, and in those places where the inhabitants are mixed, and a division of the School money would be made, the salaries must there be so small that efficient Teachers will not be procured. The St. John's Board of Education granted a subsidy, to support both an Episcopalian and a Wesleyan School at Pouch Cove for some years, but being dissatisfied with the results, they have withdrawn their aid, and have established one Board School instead, starting with a beautiful building and a well trained Teacher.

My fifth objection is, that it would be a bar to improvement and progress. The granting of sub-division would be practically making over the care and concern of the Common Schools to the Churches, and putting them *almost* beyond the power of the Government to interfere; and the history and experience of all countries prove, that Education is far safer, more justly and satisfactorily administered, and more progressive in the hands of the Government than in the hands of the Churches, which often means the Ecclesiastics only.

A sixth objection arises from the social and political wrong that would be done, which all thoughtful persons will foresee without explanation. Almost every Government administration that has been formed lately, however, has felt the effects of religious bigotry excited by interested persons,—it is an evil to be eradicated and not propagated.

My last objection is to the narrowmindedness, and selfishness of the schemes, which would put an end to useful combinations for the general good.

I recommend instead of sub-division, that the Government establish a Normal School for the training of Teachers. That in amendment of the manner of distributing the Education monies, they grant special sums to every Harbor for Education, according to their circumstances, and appoint local Trustees of the same; and then appoint a general superintending Board in St. John's.

GRANT TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

I beg to point particular attention to the fact, that the Government grant to the Newfoundland School Society, is at present most unfairly arranged for deduction from the several Educational Districts; and, to do strict justice, I propose that each District pay to the Society, in proportion to the assistance which it receives from the Society. Twillingate District now pays to the Society £69 4s. 8d. cy., and has but one Society's School. The District of Harbor Grace has *three* Society's Schools, and pays but £57 13s. 10d. cy.

ADDITIONAL GRANT.

It is observable that the increase to the Education grant is very considerable, particularly in the Districts of Greenspond and Moreton's Harbor, and Tilt Cove. It may reasonably be expected, that with these additional means at the disposal of the Boards, many improvements will be effected, and that the

Teachers' salaries will be increased, especially where they were too low in comparison with others, as the Teachers in the Greenspond District, and in the Bay Roberts District; but these will have to be noticed in a succeeding Report.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Honorable

ROBERT ALSOP,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

TABLE A.

Proportional Division of the Education Grant amount

EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT.	Amount to be distributed	Population of the District	Area of the District	Value of the District
1 The Government	1518	100 00	4 1 2	100 00
2 Governor's Harbor	2222	200 1	4 1 2	200 1
3 Williamsburg	2508	224 4	4 1 2	224 4
4 Wood	2122	187 8	4 1 2	187 8
5 Greenwood	2222	200 1	4 1 2	200 1
6 King's Cove	2080	182 2	4 1 2	182 2
7 Bonaville	2740	247 1	4 1 2	247 1
8 Catalina	2020	181 1	4 1 2	181 1
9 Trinity	2720	241 2	4 1 2	241 2
10 Heart's Content	2222	200 1	4 1 2	200 1
11 Bent's Harbor	2022	181 1	4 1 2	181 1
12 Bay-Vesta	2122	187 8	4 1 2	187 8
13 Carboneau	2222	200 1	4 1 2	200 1
14 Harbor Grace	2222	200 1	4 1 2	200 1
15 Bay Roberts	2222	200 1	4 1 2	200 1
16 Port-de-Grave	2111	190 14	4 1 2	190 14
17 Wiggins	2222	200 1	4 1 2	200 1

SCHOOL RETURNS.

TABLE A.

Proportional Division of the Education Grant amongst

No.	EDUCATIONAL DISTRICTS.	No. of Protestant inhabitants.	Proportion of annual Grant due to each District.			Deducted for Newfoundland School Society.			Deducted for Wesleyan School Society.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Tilt Cove... ..	1846	165	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Moreton's Harbor	2226	200	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Twillingate	3608	324	5	9	69	4	8	.....	.....	.....
4	Fogo	3426	307	18	7	28	16	11	.....	.....	.....
5	Greenspond	4325	388	14	8	46	3	0	.....	.....	.....
6	King's Cove	2066	185	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Bonavista	2749	247	1	5	40	7	8	.....	.....	.....
8	Catalina	2020	181	11	2	.....	.....	.....	28	16	11
9	Trinity	3799	341	8	11	69	4	8	.....	.....	.....
10	Heart's Content	3562	320	3	1	34	12	4	.....	.....	.....
11	Hant's Harbor	3052	274	6	4	.....	.....	.....	28	16	11
12	Bay-de-Verds	4183	375	19	4	.....	.....	.....	57	13	10
13	Carbonear	4408	396	3	11	.....	.....	.....	57	13	10
14	Harbor Grace	5899	530	4	0	57	13	10	.....	.....	.....
15	Bay Roberts	2688	241	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Port-de-Grave	2111	189	14	9	57	13	10	28	16	11
17	Brigus	3609	324	7	6	28	16	11	28	16	11

(Continued) — TABLE A.

Protestant Districts, according to Census of 1869.

Balance drawable by Boards.	Grant to Boards in 1858, less by amounts paid to Societies.	Proportion of £200 sterling, for Books in XXIst Section.	REMARKS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
165 18 3	3 1 5	The Commercial Grants are not included in this Table.
200 1 5	240 2 9	3 14 0	
255 1 1	208 18 4	6 0 2	
279 1 8	313 16 4	5 13 11	
342 11 8	238 3 4	7 4 0	
185 13 9	138 18 4	3 8 8	
206 13 9	164 3 4	4 11 5	
152 14 3	107 6 8	3 7 2	
272 4 3	211 17 0	6 6 6	
285 10 9	161 11 2	5 18 7	
245 9 5	206 7 0	5 1 7	
318 5 6	284 3 2	6 19 3	
338 10 1	268 15 4	7 6 9	
472 10 2	373 8 0	9 16 4	
241 11 9	166 3 0	4 9 5	
103 4 0	102 18 0	3 10 2	
266 13 8	225 1 0	6 0 2	

TABLE A.—(Continued.)

Proportional Division of the Education Grant amongst

No.	EDUCATIONAL DISTRICTS.	No. of Protestant inhabitants.	Proportion of annual Grant due to each District.			Deducted for Newfoundland School Society.			Deducted for Wesleyan School Society.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	Saint John's	10,319	927	9	6	86	10	9	28	16	11
19	Ferryland	185	16	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Placentia Bay... ..	1692	152	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Burin	1787	160	12	1	.....	.....	28	16	11	
22	Lamaline	599	53	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Grand Bank	1500	134	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Harbor Briton	3941	354	4	3	57	13	10	.....	.....	.....
25	Burgeo	1840	165	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	La Poile	1880	168	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Channel	1255	112	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals		80,575	7242	0	0	576	18	5	288	9	2

Protestant Districts, according to Census of 1869.

Balance drawable by Boards.			Grant to Boards in 1858, less by amounts paid to Societies.			Proportion of £200 sterling, for Books in XXIst Section.			REMARKS.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
812	1	10	769	5	11	17	3	4	
16	12	5	12	8	4	0	6	2	
152	1	4	108	3	0	2	16	4	
131	15	2	135	17	0	2	19	6	
53	16	6	41	14	8	1	0	0	
134	16	5	86	5	0	2	9	11	
296	10	5	203	19	10	6	11	3	
165	7	7	157	9	0	3	1	3	
168	19	5	79	11	1	3	2	7	
112	15	11	80	15	4	2	1	9	
6376	12	5				134	1	8	

Summary Statement

Established by	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary Boards	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290	119	5409
Government Commercial Boards	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202	3	201
Colonial Church & School Society	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436	21	2027
Wesleyan School Society	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560	10	473
Church of England	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110	4	105
Presbyterian Church	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45	1	45
	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643	156	8260

of Schools.

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
No. of Schools.	No of Pupils in attendance.	No of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
120	5624	128	6265	127	6248	139	6244	136	6138	139	6341	131	6575
3	92	8	263	5	201	5	194	5	213	6	214	6	218
21	1968	19	1940	19	1904	19	2015	18	2071	20	2100	20	2324
10	543	12	618	13	662	14	711	12	622	12	695	12	740
4	164	2	173	2	183	2	175	4	160	3	176	4	258
1	58	1	55	1	57	1	61	1	71	1	70	1	72
159	8449	170	9314	167	9255	180	9400	176	9275	181	9596	174	10187

Financial Return of Elementary School Boards

No.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for past year.			Special Grant.			Credit Balance from past year.			Debit Balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Moreton's H'r.	No return received			received											
2	Twillingate ...	08	18	4	.....	.....	77	7	7	.....	.....	.....	249	0	0
3	Togo	213	16	3	57	13	9	4	5	6	.....	.....	240	7	0
4	Greenspond ..	238	3	0	3	11	2	238	0	0
5	King's Cove ..	138	18	8	25	0	0	79	19	0	.....	.....	141	0	0
6	Bonavista	164	3	4	.....	.....	115	11	0	.....	.....	.....	90	0	0
7	Catalina.....	107	6	8	.....	.....	34	1	6	.....	.....	.....	94	0	0
8	Trinity	269	11	0	5	11	5	10	14	10	.....	.....	185	10	1
9	Heart's Content	161	11	2	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	0	0
10	Hant's Harbor	206	7	0	15	0	0	30	0	6	.....	.....	184	10	0
11	Bay-de-Verds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Carbonear	268	15	4	6	1	4	18	13	7	.....	.....	232	10	0
13	Harbor Grace .	373	8	0	8	15	8	13	19	0	.....	.....	322	0	0
14	Bay Roberts ..	166	3	0	.....	.....	.....	34	7	0	.....	.....	155	6	0
15	Port-de-Grave	102	18	0	6	0	0	17	6	10	.....	.....	97	0	0
16	Brigus.....	225	1	0	5	11	6	2	5	3	.....	.....	200	0	0
17	St. John's	769	5	11	17	6	6	54	17	8	.....	.....	603	3	10

for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

Expended in Building or Repairing Schoolhouses	School Rents & Fuel.	School Requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Deficit.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 9 1	.....	.....	.....	2 12 2	.....	29 4 8
4 12 0	.....	.....	.....	2 11 1	.....	28 4 9
.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 12 7
2 10 0	.....	10 18 1	5 0 0	.....	.....	65 9 7
157 10 0	7 0 0	7 6 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	12 17 5
5 6 4	.....	10 7 6	5 0 0	1 7 8	.....	27 16 8
58 14 9	0 1 0	0 5 0	8 13 0	0 18 3	.....	31 15 2
.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	1 11 2
12 11 3	5 15 0	22 17 4	5 0 0	4 13 2	.....	16 0 9
.....
4 1 3	23 0 0	.....	11 10 0	.....	.....	22 9 0
1 8 6	36 0 0	3 7 5	7 10 0	4 9 9	.....	21 7 0
14 5 3	.....	16 16 0	.....	.....	.....	14 15 10
15 0 0	1 0 0	2 5 8	.....	1 10 9	.....	9 8 5
1 1 6	4 0 0	8 11 3	6 6 0	.....	.....	13 5 6
55 9 5	30 1 0	22 19 3	15 0 0	18 14 1	.....	96 2 6

Financial Return of Elementary School Boards

No.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for past year.			Special Grant.			Credit Balance from past year.			Debit Balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	Ferryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Placentia Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Burin.....	135	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	4	6	.....
21	Lamaline*.....	41	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0	.....	50	0	0
22	Grand Bank ..	86	5	0	.....	.....	.....	2	17	9	.....	.....	80	0	0	.....
23	Harbor Briton.	261	13	8	.....	.....	.....	14	17	10	.....	.....	288	15	0	.....
24	Burgeo.....	186	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	5	155	0	0	.....
25	La Poile.....	94	0	0	3	11	10	9	14	1	.....	.....	93	0	0	.....
26	Channel.....	93	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	3	0	.....

* An error somewhere in this Return.

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s	d.	£	s	d.
1	Shoe Cove	Alfred Pearce	35	0	0	1	15	0
2	Tilt Cove	Commenced after June.....						
3	Burying Place ... ..	.....					
4	Nipper's Harbor ... ..	.....					
5	Little Bay Islands ... ..	.....					
6	Exploits Burnt Island	Andrew Pearce	40	0	0	1	6	3
7	Moreton's Harbor	Justinian Dowell	40	0	0	3	12	6
8	Tizzard's Harbor	William J. Holwell	40	0	0	3	0	0
9	Twillingate (Black Harbor)	Mary A. Pride	36	0	0	6	16	0
10	Twillingate (South Side)	John Moss	60	0	0	2	0	0
11	Merritt's Harbor	Thomas Connor	20	0	0	0	5	0
12	Herring Neck	Willtam A. Haynes	50	0	0	5	3	6
13	Herring Neck (Clark's Cove)	James Candow	50	0	0	3	0	0
14	Change Islands	John Jeanes	46	3	0	1	10	0
15	Fogo	Martin Stone	69	4	0	3	0	0
16	Barr'd Island Harbor	E. Rolls and A. Winter	50	0	0	.....	
17	Seldom-Come-Bye	Sarah Stone	35	0	0	0	10	0
18	Musgrave Harbor	John Wheeler... ..	40	0	0	3	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Read- ing.			No. Writ- ing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
17	18	35	7	16	12	30	220	18	8	9	4	6	...	6	4	.....	3	
.....	.....	30	16	10	4	20	.....	12	8	10	5	6	...	6	4			
.....	.....	20	10	8	2	15	.....	4	8	8	5	6	...	6	4			
.....	.....	20	10	8	2	15	.....	4	8	8	5	6	...	6	4			
22	22	44	15	26	3	25	220	20	13	11	15	6	...	8	1			
34	28	62	23	31	8	32	216	16	18	28	20	20	8	18	8	3		
25	32	57	17	36	4	39	213	15	17	25	17	25	...	18	10	2		
20	46	66	13	41	12	60	246	6	10	50	26	24	24	24	20	6	1	1
42	32	74	21	39	14	25	212	12	20	42	39	14	...	12	10	6	6	6
11	25	36	9	18	9	20	255	13	8	15	5	9	3	10	3	1		
22	33	55	15	28	12	48	239	18	13	24	8	19	...	10	7	5	8	
.....	.....	30	12	12	6	20	.....	6	12	12	6	6	6	8	6	2		
24	26	50	10	35	5	33	223	9	11	30	20	20	10	20	10	5		
33	19	52	6	26	20	40	200	9	22	21	19	23	15	16	22	12	9	
.....	.....	50	25	13	12	46	223	19	18	13	26	10	6	26	3			
27	19	46	11	20	17	28	176	12	14	20	15	19	10	15	7	1	...	4
35	15	50	25	13	12	35	.....	20	16	14	28	5	5	18	9	1		

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	Cape Freels	Thomas F. Parker...	40	0	0	2	5	0
20	Cape Island	Estimated Return ...	15	0	0	1	10	0
21	Pinchard's Island	John Hann	35	0	0	2	0	0
22	Pool's Island	William Murch	35	0	0	1	15	0
23	Newel's Island	Eliza A. M. Wills ...	30	0	0	1	3	8
24	Fair Island	Charles Oakley	35	0	0	2	6	1
25	Gooseberry Island	Charles Harris	35	0	0	3	0	0
26	Flat Island	Moses Davis	35	0	0	3	11	9
27	Open Hall	Henry Miles	30	0	0	1	12	6
28	Tickle Cove... ..	George Skiffington...	30	0	0	0	7	0
29	Kiels	Samuel Coffin	40	0	0	2	8	0
30	King's Cove... ..	John Coffin	32	0	0	2	7	8
31	Newman's & Amherst's Cove	Joseph Tilly	30	0	0	.....	
32	Bonavista, Canaille	C. E. Thompson	40	0	0	1	10	0
33	Bonavista, Central	Samuel Rowsell	77	13	4	1	10	0
34	Bayley's Cove	Vacant, (lately re-opened)						
35	Bird Island Cove	John T. Butt	28	0	0	6	0	0
36	Little Catalina	Josiah Stone	28	0	0	3	17	5

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rules of Three and beyond.		
16	22	38	15	23	...	23	206	10	7	21	26	12	14	8	4	3		
10	12	22	10	10	2	16	.....	4	10	8	10	10	2	8	6			
15	16	31	9	16	6	27	220	6	2	23	21	10	8	3	...	6	8	8
18	22	40	18	13	9	36	284	14	16	10	12	14	10	9	6	5		
17	15	32	13	15	4	27	207	6	11	15	16	12	...	21	3			
25	19	44	20	20	4	25	209	9	15	20	13	9	9	12	6	2		
21	19	40	9	18	13	37	213	7	10	23	16	10	26	15	6	5	12	9
19	13	32	7	20	5	21	203	4	6	22	12	10	12	11	6	5	11	11
14	21	35	11	17	7	18	218	7	6	22	9	13	6	13	6	3	5	
10	14	24	11	10	3	12	204	10	4	10	4	6	6	9	...	1		
21	19	40	18	17	5	35	229	6	6	28	9	13	5	8	...	6		
29	21	50	20	26	4	40	225	21	14	15	8	10	...	6	6	2		
37	23	60	25	23	12	29	230	28	19	13	7	6	...	10	1			
28	27	55	20	28	7	32	190	20	16	19	8	10	15	12	7			
67	57	124	63	47	14	57	237	27	48	50	38	72	33	22	26	30	7	7
29	38	67	7	39	21	35	171	34	17	16	9	14	8	7	9	3	10	6
19	27	46	11	26	9	30	209	12	7	27	9	16	9	11	8	4		

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s	d.	£	s	d.
37	Catalina	George Manuel	38	0	0	4	19	1
38	English Harbor... ..	John S. Collis... ..	34	12	4	1	6	9
39	Salmon Cove, East & West	Jacob Pitcher... ..	34	12	4	5	9	6
40	Trinity, North Side	John Stewart	39	13	4	3	7	6
41	New Bonaventure	George S. Field	38	0	0	1	15	0
42	Trouty... ..	Vacant (lately re-opened)						
43	British Harbor	Thomas Gawlor	30	0	0	1	15	4
44	Irelands Eye	Vacant						
45	Hearts Ease	George Vardy... ..	30	0	0	3	3	0
46	New Harbor	Moses Parsons... ..	40	0	0	2	0	0
47	Heart's Delight	Samuel Humphries	40	0	0	5	16	3
48	New Perlican	Edward Bickford	40	0	0			
49	Scilly Cove	Robert Pittman	36	0	0	11	5	0
50	Hant's Harbor	Henry Spencer	36	0	0			
51	Seal Cove	Robert Belben... ..	36	0	0	1	9	6
52	Brussel's Cove	Moses Button	36	0	0	1	11	3
53	Grates's Cove	Robert Jeans	36	0	0	7	10	0
54	Bay-de-Verds							

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Read- ing.			No. Writ- ing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rules of Three and beyond.		
50	52	102	26	56	20	35	225	28	11	63	72	16	7	64	12	9	3	6
22	26	48	6	28	14	36	216	18	14	16	30	20	10	14	10	4		
37	32	69	9	33	24	45	204	8	24	37	43	26	24	23	23	6	...	4
44	40	84	16	44	24	59	216	16	44	24	16	14	8	9	6	12		
15	18	33	13	17	3	25	210	13	10	10	8	8	10	5	5	3	1	
20	12	32	3	23	6	19	218	6	9	17	7	10	...	7	3	1		
18	29	47	12	32	3	30	215	13	17	17	20	13	7	11	7	4		
23	10	33	8	15	10	22	218	14	11	8	14	12	8	14	6	4	...	1
27	25	52	14	23	15	45	218	16	22	14	20	16	29	11	6	5		
29	30	59	11	44	4	35	214	16	18	25	10	14	16	14	5	5	6	6
46	63	109	56	44	9	48	187	34	33	42	34	21	11	24	10	13	6	
58	27	85	12	51	22	54	142	20	13	52	14	27	21	10	3	8	9	9
28	26	54	19	33	2	34	214	10	26	18	26	18	18	10	4	4	4	
6	21	27	3	20	4	12	216	7	8	12	4	8	4	5	1	1		
46	35	81	12	47	22	39	215	14	20	47	20	47	16	15	8	4		

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
55	Burnt Point							
56	Northern Bay							
57	Ochre Pit Cove							
58	Western Bay, North Side...							
59	Western Bay, South Side...							
60	Adam's Cove							
61	Mully's Cove							
62	Perry's Cove	John Swaine	35	0	0			
63	Otterbury	Joseph Jutson	30	0	0	2	15	0
64	Freshwater	Sampson Parsons	50	0	0	4	15	9
65	Victoria Village	Sarah Powell	17	10	0			
66	Carbonear, West Side ...	William H. Mundy ...	50	0	0	10	0	0
67	Carbonear, South	Frederick Penny	50	0	0	4	9	10
68	Mosquito	Francis P. Simmons ...	50	0	0	2	1	3
69	Bear's Cove	Sarah A. Comer	36	0	0	4	0	0
70	Harbor Grace, North Side	Eli Martin	50	0	0	4	10	0
71	Harbor Grace, West	Fanny Stowe	36	0	0	3	15	3
72	Harbor Grace, South Side	William H. Webber ...	50	0	0	4	2	6

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
16	25	41	18	16	7	30	210	16	10	15	16	8	4	6	2	...	...	...
16	16	32	10	17	5	20	207	9	15	8	3	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
61	30	91	10	48	33	45	224	21	31	39	13	46	32	18	20	6	...	28
8	22	30	6	23	1	15	230	10	14	6	12	3	3	3	2	...	...	...
87	69	156	29	49	78	70	240	36	30	90	20	80	70	40	31	28	28	28
49	35	84	6	53	25	41	198	34	18	32	21	26	19	28	12	3	5	2
29	32	61	9	29	23	30	215	15	22	24	14	26	7	16	8	6	...	...
31	37	68	34	27	7	48	233	20	23	25	18	28	28	30	8	6	...	...
70	45	115	30	65	20	70	228	13	42	60	24	43	25	16	29	16	8	6
48	41	89	29	37	23	38	240	48	14	27	51	34	10	23	11	3	8	8
48	23	71	18	40	13	38	225	16	25	30	38	17	17	34	16	5	5	2

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
73	Bryant's Cove	Thomas Stevenson	50	0	0	.....	
74	Upper Island Cove	John S. Martin	50	0	0	2	5	5
75	Spaniard's Bay Pond	Robert Pepper	30	0	0	.....	
76	Bay Roberts, West	J. T. Moore	46	3	0	6	14	7
77	Bay Roberts, East	Rose E. Pack	30	0	0	8	1	7
78	Coley's Point	W. H. Bursell	46	3	0	7	7	9
79	Hibb's Hole... ..	Sarah S. Ford	16	0	0	2	10	0
80	Bareneed	George F. Payne	46	0	0	7	16	2
81	North River	William Newell	35	0	0	2	12	0
82	Clark's Beach	John Tough	50	0	0	2	7	6
83	Salmon Cove	Elias Picot	50	0	0	6	2	4
84	Burnt Head... ..	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	3	5	6
85	Bull Cove	Thomas Youden	50	0	0	3	4	6
86	Upper Gully	Closed	.....			.....
87	Middle Bight	Richard Parmiter	50	0	0	1	5	0
88	Long Pond	Thomas Gruchy	50	0	0	6	10	0
89	Belle Isle	Fanny Witten	40	0	0	2	0	0
90	Topsail	Wm. Swansborough	50	0	0	2	5	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rules of Three and beyond.		
21	19	40	27	13	...	25	280	33	13	4	2	6	...	5				
50	60	110	35	65	10	45	230	35	35	40	25	20	8	20	6	8	8	
25	15	40	13	26	1	26	216	16	12	12	12	...	...	12				
30	30	60	12	32	16	44	220	18	21	21	20	20	...	9	10	5	...	9
51	52	103	48	46	9	62	220	31	27	45	27	45	...	14	14	...	1	3
58	32	90	17	64	9	75	216	21	18	51	...	51	...	20	13	...	2	2
10	16	26	6	16	4	20	240	3	8	15	12	11	...	13	2			
48	51	99	49	36	14	71	231	31	26	42	26	28	9	20	9	7	8	7
30	17	47	12	26	9	23	230	13	10	24	12	9	4	10	4	3		
21	28	49	14	33	2	35	.....	25	18	6	21	4	2	8	1	2	2	2
38	30	68	4	54	11	50	.....	16	13	39	33	18	8	15	3	2		
51	22	73	11	35	27	38	216	10	21	42	24	47	19	28	12	14		
23	11	34	10	18	6	19	.....	12	5	17	6	4	14	3	5			
42	46	88	45	35	8	40	298	24	15	49	5	22	15	8	5	15	19	19
35	53	88	18	42	28	42	226	18	25	45	30	38	32	21	23	17	45	18
15	20	35	9	19	7	20	.....	9	7	19	14	10	12	8	5			
27	30	57	18	29	10	35	.....	14	16	27	30	19	9	15	6	9	9	9

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
91	Broad Cove	Mary J. Ward... ..	36 0 0	1 0 0
92	Bauline	Miss Churchill	7 10 0	1 0 0
93	Torbay	Simon Gibbons	36 0 0	.....
94	Quidi Vidi... ..	Elizabeth Andrews... ..	40 0 0	3 18 8
95	St. John's, East End	Edgar Taylor	80 0 0	10 2 6
96	St. John's, West End	Thomas Woods	100 0 0	18 17 9
97	Brookfield... ..	Annie McKenzie	26 0 0	11 0 0
98	Ferryland	Maria Johnson ... ..	.....	.....
99	Aquaforte	Caroline Winser ... ..	.....	.....
100	Harbor Buffet	James Burton... ..	24 0 0	1 10 0
101	Haystack	Phcebe Collett... ..	24 0 0	1 12 6
102	Spencer's Cove... ..			
103	Arnold's Cove	No return	.....	.....
104	Woody Island	No return.	.....	.....
105	Tack's Beach	Thomas Stephens	23 0 0	.....
106	Oderin	Caroline Bailey	18 0 0	.....
107	Rock Harbor	Isabella Hooper	15 0 0	.....
108	Mortier Bay	Elizabeth Hodder	10 0 0	.....

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
17	22	39	11	20	8	22	.....	11	16	12	14	10	6	8	6	3		
7	8	15	6	6	3	12	.....	4	4	7	4	8	...	6	6			
29	16	45	15	24	6	17	.....	25	15	5	13	8	4	8	4	6	5	1
16	24	40	15	18	7	35	245	6	15	19	40	10	14	6	4			
114	40	154	40	84	30	49	226	22	36	96	132	96	96	53	75	26	62	62
64	48	112	31	46	35	88	230	36	26	50	.....	46	18	16	14	16	30	30
18	12	30	10	10	10	16	.....	2	4	24	4	20	16	8	8	8	16	16
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	20	36	15	15	6	25	160	10	10	16	10	14	6	10	6	2		
7	5	12	2	8	2	12	117	1	3	9	11	6	6	4	4	2		
8	13	21	9	11	1	16	116	8	6	7	16	6	5	5	2			
.....
9	14	23	7	11	5	21	246	8	11	4	.....	4	...	2				
8	11	19	8	8	3	15	258	8	4	7	8	5	5	6	2			
6	9	15	7	8	...	12	235	4	5	6	2	4	...	2				
8	18	26	10	13	3	20	221	8	9	9	4	5	...	5				

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
109	Burin, Path End	Frances Brushett	20	0	0	0	3	9
110	Burin Bay... ..	William Harding	20	0	0	4	10	0
111	Spoon Cove	Isabella Goddard	20	0	0	3	0	0
112	Port-au-Bras	Elizabeth Wagg	15	0	0	1	9	10
113	Burin, Step Aside	Miss B. K. Wagg	15	0	0	1	17	0
114	Lamaline	Alexander Pitcher	50	0	0	8	15	0
115	Fortune	James N. Haddon	40	0	0	40	0	0
116	Grand Bank	J. W. Pelley	40	0	0	42	10	0
117	Garnish	G. R. Snellgrove	40	0	0	30	0	0
118	Bay L'Argent	William Miles	25	0	0	.....	
119	Harbor Mille	Mary Rossier	25	0	0	.....	
120	Rencontre... ..	Susannah Pine	15	0	0	.....	
121	Coombs Cove	Mary A. Price... ..	15	0	0	.....	
122	English Harbor	Alfred Hay	40	0	0	.....	
123	Sagona	Thomas W. Bulley	40	0	0	.....	
124	Harbor Briton	Mary B. White	25	0	0	.....	
125	Hermitage Cove	Was vacant, lately re-opened.						
126	Gaultois	Mary A. Matthews... ..	15	0	0	.....	

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Read- ing.			No. Writ- ing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rules of Three and beyond.		
6	9	15	5	8	2	10	246	5	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	...	2	2
20	14	34	14	18	2	19	226	14	14	6	4	3	3					
10	12	22	4	16	2	17	197	5	6	11	5	11	11	...	...	...	...	3
4	14	18	6	12	...	12	113	6	7	5	4	2	3	...	...	...	...
8	13	21	3	14	4	17	.....	1	6	14	5	10	6	6	5	...	...
37	28	65	13	41	11	45	205	17	23	25	20	30	17	13	9	6	10	4
54	60	114	46	49	19	90	220	35	23	56	42	40	36	20	9	8	8	6
63	55	118	50	48	20	95	226	9	30	79	30	41	35	20	18	20	5	
30	22	52	18	24	10	45	280	24	12	16	30	14	14	10	6	5	8	3
12	15	27	9	12	6	22	58	13	14	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
12	12	24	7	12	5	21	240	7	6	11	9	6	8	1	...	...	1	1
9	5	14	4	6	4	10	180	4	5	5	7	4	...	6	4	...	...
24	12	36	10	18	8	25	68	14	12	10	16	8	...	...	...	...	...
18	11	29	11	17	1	24	160	7	13	9	11	7	5	15	3	...	1	6
39	20	59	15	32	12	45	240	23	10	26	12	20	16	18	7	1	...	
15	11	26	7	11	8	20	200	2	9	15	8	17	16	15	3	1	15	16
10	14	24	4	10	10	20	189	7	9	8	8	4	4	8	...	...	...	2

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
127	Grole	Henry Shepherd	40	0	0	5	18	0
128	Pushthrough	Henry Camp	30	0	0	.....	
129	Rameo	Robert B. McDonald	30	0	0	3	0	0
130	Burgeo	John Jordan	60	0	0	8	6	0
131	Upper Burgeo	Mrs. McDonald	40	0	0	.....	
132	Grand Bruit	William Lamb	15	0	0	5	12	6
133	Plant	Selina A. Cox... ..	40	0	0	0	3	0
134	Western Point	Philip H. Brock	18	0	0	7	0	0
135	Petites	Joseph A. Pike	20	0	0	11	0	0
136	Rose Blanche	Aubery Oakley	20	0	0	27	0	0
137	Burnt Islands	T. H. Bird	20	0	0	5	0	0
138	Seal Cove	James Waters... ..	20	0	0	6	7	4
139	Channel	William Reaves	46	3	0	23	3	9

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
16	13	29	12	13	4	16	220	9	4	16	20	16	16	15	1			
.....	.....	30	13	13	4	20	.....	13	9	8	5	3	...	2	1		
7	8	15	4	9	2	12	223	.....	2	13	2	11	7	3	6	4	7
47	33	80	12	58	10	49	205	20	20	40	22	22	14	14	12	7	4	
5	4	9	2	3	4	6	240	2	1	6	1	6	2	4	2			
9	18	27	6	12	9	23	228	6	9	12	6	9	8	8				
13	17	30	9	16	5	26	118	8	3	19	12	6	6	9	.....	...	2
16	20	36	16	18	2	25	217	5	6	25	7	12	8	12	2			
20	16	36	8	22	6	28	115	13	6	17	6	14	6	8	13	5	... 4	
28	22	50	8	36	6	30	219	2	22	26	32	15	15	33	4	.....	6 6
11	9	20	5	15	...	10	200	2	10	8	1	7	3	8	12	.....	5
8	5	13	2	9	2	10	224	4	8	2	7	...	3	5				
48	33	81	34	44	3	36	231	26	47	22	21	6	20	10	6	.....	2 2

Return of Commercial Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Twillingate... ..	John E. Duder	60	0	0	.....	
2	Bonavista	Given in Elementary Returns				.....	
3	Island Cove... ..	George Tuff	50	0	0	8	11	0
4	Brigus... ..	William Green	57	13	10	7	12	0
5	Burin (Episcopalian) ...	Ella H. Rozier	20	0	0	1	10	0
6	Burin (Wesleyan)	Bridget Wagg... ..	23	1	6	3	0	0

Return of Episcopalian and

1	Pouch Cove... ..	Horatio B. Wills ... ..	.....			.....
2	Perry's Cove	William Loder	35	0	0	.....	
3	St. John's, South Side ...	Elizabeth Parmiter ...	30	0	0	10	0	0
4	Cod Roy... ..	James Hutchings	10	0	0	.....	
1	St. John's, (Presbyterian)	Robert Stott	120	0	0	86	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1870.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rules of Three and beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	
30	25	55	10	32	13	50	260	6	15	34	6	34	20	18	10	20	3	7	
56	45	101	17	54	30	57	222	15	40	46	40	42	14	24	29	9	25	5	
14	...	14	3	8	3	9	226	2	3	9	2	9	7	4	3	4	7	7	
14	3	17	3	7	7	10	.....	.....	8	9	8	9	4	10	2	3	9	9
...	...	31	4	23	4	27	10	4	17	3	16	7	12	6	2	2

Presbyterian Schools for 1870.

.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	35	60	12	20	23	29	.....	16	19	25	60	6	25	6	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	25	25	50	20	50	15	30	15	2	15	15
.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	17	72	15	34	23	48	218	6	26	40	.....	70	50	17	23	30	57	40

Return of Wesleyan Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Musgrave	No Return						
2	Catalina	No Return						
3	Green's Harbor	No Return						
4	Old Perlican	William Christian	45	0	0	12	0	0
5	Carbonear ... ..	.....					
6	Port-de-Grave	John A. Brown	28	16	4	7	5	6
7	Cupids... ..	John C. Moors				11	15	10
8	Blackhead	Matthew Hudson	50	0	0	5	0	0
9	Sound Island	Charles Downes	15	0	0	30	0	0
10	Flat Island	No Return						
11	Pouch Cove... ..	Closed						
12	Garia ... ..	.....					

Return of Pupil Teachers

Names of Pupil Teachers.	Where being Trained.	By what Board nominated.
1 Elizabeth Mullings ...	Central School, St.	By Colonial and Conti-
2 Louisa Wiseman ...	John's.	nental Church Society.
3 Ann Pippy ...	do.	do.
4 Elizabeth Potter ...	do.	do.
5 Mary Prowse ...	do.	do.
6 Mary Jane Perkins...	do.	Ferryland Board ...
7 Benjamin Williams ...	do.	St. John's Board ...
8 James Rowsell ...	do.	Bonavista Board ...
9 Arthur Collis ...	do.	Trinity Board... ..
10 William Ward... ..	do.	St. John's Board ...
11 Augustus Coffin ...	do.	King's Cove Board... ..
12 Reuben Pippy ...	Wesleyan Academy.	St. John's Board ...
13 Robert Whiteway ...	do.	Moreton's Harbor Board
14 Francis Cox ...	do.	La Poile Board ...
15 William Squires ...	do.	Brigus Board ...

in Training for the year 1870.

When term commenced	When term will expire.	Remarks.
November 25th, 1865.		
September 6th, 1869.		
September 6th, 1869.		
September 6th, 1869.		
September 6th, 1869.		
November 7th, 1867.	.....	Left November 9th, 1870.
June 2nd, 1868.		
September 24th, 1869.		
December 27th, 1869.		
September 30th, 1869.	.....	Left, in charge of Pouch Cove School.
October 18th, 1870.		
October, 1868.	October, 1871	Very good progress.
September, 1869.	.....	do.
September, 1869.	.....	do.
July, 1870.	July, 1873	

No. 13.**Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools, for the Year 1870,**

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

On visiting the Holyrood School, I found 25 children attending, which is about the average daily for the year. The children appear to be very carefully instructed, and replied to the questions put to them in class very correctly. The writing was good for young children, and a few of the pupils were cyphering as far as the Rule of Three. The School-house is in an unfinished state, and the School-room requires desks and forms, and also a second flooring.

The School-house at Woody Cove is also not completed, and the School-room needs a supply of desks and forms, and also a stove. The School has not been long established, being only 12 months in operation at the time I visited it. There is a large number of children in the settlement—47 were entered on the Register. I found 34 attending, but all very backward; none of the pupils were writing on paper, and only 8 reading in easy lessons.

A change of Teachers has taken place in the St. Mary's School since last inspected; but no change whatever in the character of the School, which continues to have the same miserable attendance as when last reported. The average for the year is but 8. The School, of course, is quite elementary.

The School-room at North Side Salmonier, requires desks, forms, and a second flooring. The School is well attended throughout the year, the average being 30. The writing of pupils was remarkably good, and a fair progress seemed to have been made in all their classes since former inspection.

The School at South Side Salmonier, has not so large an attendance, nor are the children so far advanced as at the North Side. The average for the year is but 14. The School requires a supply of books, as a large per centage of the children present were without any books whatever. The stove supplied to the School is too small, and requires funnelling.

The School at River Head was not in operation.

DISTRICT OF TREPASSEY.

The School at Trepassey is very well conducted, and very well attended. 50 children were present at examination, and acquitted themselves well in spelling, reading, and cyphering; writing good, and copies well kept. Some of the pupils cyphering as far as Exchange. School fairly supplied with books.

There is a small School at Portugal Cove, with an average attendance of but 9 pupils; the number on Register being 15. A fair progress seemed to be making; the reading and writing of pupils being good for young children. The School-house is not quite completed.

DISTRICTS OF GREAT AND LITTLE PLACENTIA.

The School at Great Placentia had an attendance of 54 on my visiting it. No Register kept since the previous October. Writing of pupils generally but very indifferent. No entering books to produce, and children but moderately proficient in their classes. School-house requires repairs.

The School-house at North East Arm is still unfinished, and the School-room unprovided with either desks or forms, and fully half the children attending are without books. No writing or entering books to exhibit. No Register kept. School very elementary.

The Little Placentia School has an average attendance of 50 throughout the year. There were 70 present at examination. The children were not as advanced in their studies as those I met at former visits, but some of the more forward pupils were said to

be absent. Reading and writing very poor. School well supplied with books, &c., and School-house in good repair.

The School at Fox Harbor has an attendance of 25 daily; there being 62 on Register. A Mr. Rielly, a Pupil Teacher, has now charge of it, and although at present somewhat elementary in character, an improvement will no doubt be shortly effected under his tuition.

The Red Island School has an average daily attendance of 40, and the Teacher returns no less than 30 children in the settlement who never attend. The School is conducted with a moderate degree of success. 13 cyphering; 5 in the advanced rules, and 8 writing on paper.

The School at Rams Island, with an average attendance of 28, is also making fair progress, there being 16 cyphering, 5 in the advanced rules, and 8 writing on paper. A class of 6 in grammar and geography.

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA WEST.

The School-house at Merasheen has been taken down. It was a very fine School-room, but was allowed these few years back, to fall into a state of dilapidation. The School is held at present in the Vestry; 24 present. Children tolerably well instructed in the elementary subjects they were learning, but very few at all advanced. A supply of books and tablets much needed.

The Isle of Valen School-house is the only one in the District in a finished state. The attendance was small in consequence of the prevalence of sickness in the settlement. The School, which is only in operation during the summer, was opened about a month previous to my visit. A little girl, much too young for her position, had charge of it. The School is very elementary, only two writing and none cyphering. There are no desks in the room. A supply of spelling books and tablets required.

The School-house at Annes Cove is in a very unfinished state, scarcely habitable even in summer, and the School-room wanting

in every article of School furniture. The Teacher appears attentive, and her pupils acquitted themselves well in spelling, reading, &c. 3 were writing on paper and entering sums, both of which were neatly done.

There was no School at Presque from September, 1868, to June, 1870. The School-house is still incompleated, and I found the children assembled in a room of the Teacher's house, far too small for their accommodation. Children very backward; spelling and reading very bad; 2 writing on paper, and a few cyphering elementary rules; 23 present.

A small School which I found attended by 19 young children, was commenced at Bona on the 1st of June. It was to be in operation only for the summer, and was held in the Teacher's house. Children not farther advanced than spelling.

The Paradise School was closed from October (1869), until a short time previous to my visiting it. I found 38 children attending, a large number of whom were without books, and all very backward. Nothing has been done to the School-house towards completing it since my former visit.

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

The Oderin School has improved since last report of it. A larger number writing and cyphering, and the children in general better instructed than I found on former visits. No School-house erected here as yet, and the School continues to be held in the Vestry during summer, and at the Teacher's residence in the winter. A large number of the younger children without books.

The School at Spanish Room has a very regular attendance of about 27 daily. All the children of the settlement attend. A fair per centage of the pupils are writing and cyphering, and all making fair progress.

The Beau Bois School continues to be well conducted. The attendance has also improved; present 30. Pupils showed a care-

ful tuition, and acquitted themselves well in classes examined; writing good, and copies well kept. School well supplied with books.

The School-house at Fox Cove is in a very poor state of repair. The Chairman stated that he was unwilling to expend any money in repairing it, as he intended when funds were available to erect a more suitable building. The School is making fair progress; children were well instructed, and for their age well advanced. A supply of books and stationery needed.

The School at Burin has a small and irregular attendance, and in consequence has become quite elementary in character.

The St. Lawrence School has a large attendance; a great number, however, are very young children. Only small progress seems to be making; 6 writing on paper, and 3 cyphering as far as Rule of Three. A supply of books, and also some additional forms, needed.

The Lawn School house requires some repairs, as school cannot be held there in winter in its present state. It is also deficient in all articles of school furniture. The attendance is good, but the pupils are poorly supplied with books, &c., and the progress making is very small.

The Teacher of the Lamaline School in furnishing her Return states the attendance to be regular, and the Return shows a fair degree of acquirements on the part of her pupils.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

The attendance to the Bally Hally School has been very good the past year; 44 present; progress making fair. A few pupils well advanced in figures. Some books supplied to the school not at all suitable. House requires some small repairs.

Kilbride School had an attendance of 31 pupils; attendance generally good; writing of pupils good, and children fairly advanced for their age. A supply of reading books needed, and School-room requires painting.

Springfield School has an average attendance of 18 for the year, the number I found attending, all of whom were very young. School elementary. No class books in the school of any description, and Teacher stated that the School has been so unprovided for the last 4 years. House requires some repairs.

The attendance to the Orphan Asylum School is somewhat under that of last year. The pupils I found attending the Upper School were, however, on the whole more advanced, and better instructed than those examined on my previous visit. Classes were well gone through, including one of history.

The School-house at Quidi Vidi has received a thorough repairing, and some alterations made, have also improved it very much. The School was closed for some time during the summer, and on my visiting it a second time in October, I found the attendance poor, and the pupils backward; but under the tuition of Miss Roche, the present Teacher, I have no doubt an improvement in these matters will soon be apparent.

The School at Fresh Water Bay was closed, and had not been in operation for a week previous to my visit, in consequence of the children being kept home to assist their parents during a busy period of the fishery. There were no copy books to produce, and a few of the pupils were stated to be cyphering elementary rules. No reading books in the School, and the books supplied by the Board not suitable. School-house in a very bad state of repair.

The attendance to the Black Head School appeared by Register to be very regular up to a few days prior to my visit, the falling off being caused by the fishery having then commenced. Children present very young; writing of absent pupils bad, and carelessly written. House requires painting, and some small repairs.

No improvement in River Head School since last reported; 64 present. Only one copy-book for inspection, and no entering books. None of the pupils cyphering beyond Compound Rules. No Register kept. A number of children present unprovided

with books, and the greater portion of those capable of writing and cyphering were unprovided with the necessary requisites.

The School at the Goulds has been in operation about four years, and has very little to show in the way of progress made for that time. 15 pupils attending. Only two copy books for inspection, and none of the pupils cyphering beyond the elementary rules. The most advanced of the pupils only able to read in easy lessons. The School-room, which is a very fine one, requires the necessary School furniture. Chimney requires repairs. A supply of reading books needed.

The Petty Harbor School had been quite inoperative for some time previous to my visit, in consequence of the non-attendance of the pupils. The Teacher being considered by the inhabitants too old to discharge his duties efficiently, refused to send their children. There was no attendance on the day I visited the School.

The Windsor Lake School has a very small attendance; the average for the year being only 5. There were only 4 attending on the day of my visit. The School, I understand, would have a much larger attendance if the School-house were situated nearer to St. John's, while the few children in that locality might attend the School at Coady's Well.

The Coady's Well School has also but an indifferent attendance; the average for the year being 16; present 5. School very elementary. Only one copy book for inspection. Children very poorly supplied with books, &c.

There were 14 present in the Torbay School. No improvement since last reported. Neither copy nor entering books for inspection. Children very backward, and School-room allowed by Teacher to be encumbered with fishing gear. The House requires painting. A stove and a supply of books are also needed.

The attendance to the Outer Cove School has been a daily average of about 30 for the year; 31 present at examination.

Writing of pupils very poor ; none cyphering beyond elementary rules ; general character of School below what I found on former visits. The House requires some repairs and painting. Additional desks and forms and a supply of books are also needed.

There were 17 present in the Logy Bay School. There are but 18 on Register. Children fairly supplied with books, and making good progress. A fair per centage writing and cyphering ; writing generally good, and books well kept.

No alteration in the Portugal Cove School since last reported. It is quite elementary, and children very poorly provided with books, &c. ; 30 present.

The School at Flat Rock, Pouch Cove, and Belle Isle, were not visited ; but the School Returns have been received.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

The Collier's School has secured a better attendance than when last reported. The School is apparently working well. A large number of pupils writing and cyphering ; some as far as Double False Position.

The School-room at Chapel's Cove requires to be furnished with desks and forms. Some of the children present unprovided with books ; writing fair, and general progress moderate.

The School at North Side Holyrood would require a renewed supply of reading books, as those in use at present are nearly worn out. The School is at present more elementary than I found it on former inspections. There are none of the pupils writing on paper, and but a few cyphering in the elementary rules.

The Holyrood School has had a good attendance the past year, and is well supplied with books. The number of copy and entering books produced for inspection was small ; and on the whole the progress made since last visited appeared very moderate.

The School South Side Holyrood has but an average attendance for the year of 9, and is quite elementary.

The School-room at Harbor Main has been refurnished with desks and forms. The School is well supplied with books, and the children are making good progress. A large number of them are writing and cyphering in the advanced rules.

The attendance to the School at Conception Harbor continues good, and the general character of the School unaltered since last report.

Salmon Cove School was closed, the Teacher having resigned a short time prior to my visit.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

Turk's Gut School is well conducted. The attendance has increased, and the acquirements of children very fair.

The examination at the Brigus School was not at all satisfactory. Pupils' knowledge of the branches learning, poor; a similar deficiency in cyphering, as reported last year.

Cupids School has not improved either in attendance or in its general character since last reported. There were 13 children present at examination, the larger number of whom were without books.

The Northern Gut School had an attendance of 36, which is over the average. Reading, spelling, and tables fair; writing poor; none cyphering beyond elementary rules.

In the Bay Roberts School 52 were assembled. The attendance throughout the year is very good. Spelling, reading, tables, &c., very good; 45 writing on paper; writing in general, good, especially of the females, some of whom were also cyphering as far as Exchange and Fellowship; and a few of the boys had gone quite through the entire course of Arithmetic. On the whole, the School appears to be successfully conducted.

The Goulds Road School has a fair attendance for a rural

District. The Teacher is very attentive to the duties of his position, and a progressive improvement in his pupils visible. A large increase in the number writing and cyphering, since last year.

All these Schools require to be re-supplied with books, &c. At the request of the Chairman, I have made out a list of books suited to the requirements of each School, and for which he has sent an order to St. John's.

As the Schools in the Districts of Harbor Grace, and Carbonear have been visited every year, only the four principal Schools in these Districts were inspected the past season.

The Commercial School at River Head had an attendance of 52, a large number of whom were writing and cyphering. The School is well conducted; acquirements of pupils good; average attendance 36.

The St. Patrick's School was closed on my visiting it, in consequence of the illness of the Teacher. Since then, a person has been appointed to take charge of it, and it is now in operation.

The School South Side Carbonear, has had a good attendance the past year, the progress made being moderately good; 54 present. A supply of books required.

The Carbonear School continues to be well attended, and to be successfully conducted; good progress making; 70 present.

Another year's experience of the working of the Roman Catholic Elementary Schools, as gathered from the statistics furnished by the School Returns, as well as from the report of the Schools inspected this year, shows very little difference in results from those of the last few years.

The number of School Returns received this year is 106, being 3 over last year. There is an increase of about 500 entered on the books, the numbers this year being 5,535, with about half

that number attending daily. There is very little alteration in the number returned reading with ease, and writing on paper, as compared with last year, while there is a falling off in those learning the advanced rules of arithmetic, grammar and geography.

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

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

Our present mode of conducting our Schools is too cold. If we desire to achieve more satisfactory results, we must throw a little more warmth into our management of them.

The present unfinished state of some of our School-houses, some of them in the same state they were in the year they were erected, 7 or 8 years ago. The greater number that are still unprovided with the necessary School requisites, and the yet larger portion that are unprovided or poorly supplied with books, &c., are certainly no evidence of a general desire on the part of the Boards—or rather of the Chairman, with whom, after all, the whole matter in a great measure rests—to foster a more healthy feeling in the minds of the people, with regard to education.

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

Another matter, in which a number of the Chairmen fail to fulfil the obligations of their position, is in their not calling an annual meeting of the Education Boards. In my Report for the year 1862, I endeavoured to point out the evil consequences of such neglect. The following year, I was instructed by the Government to notify the Chairmen that neglected this duty, that the penalty referred to in the 12th Section of the Education Act would be put in force against them for a similar neglect. An improvement took place for a few years, and then fell away to the present condition of affairs, which is that fully half the Boards do not hold their annual meeting, as prescribed by law.

A reformation in all these matters must take place, before we can hope to secure better results than have attended our labors of the past few years.

But even when a reform has taken place in all these matters, we must not suppose that our labors have ended, and that we can safely relax that constant supervision, countenance, and support, which a healthy working of our Schools so imperatively claim at our hands.

I have, in previous Reports, offered some suggestions which, if carried out, would, in my opinion, tend to make our Schools more efficient and successful, but which, I am sorry to say, have not been acted upon. Even with the experience of former failures, I beg to offer the following :—

An occasional visitation of the Schools, by members of the Education Boards, would be sure to act beneficially. If any of the Schools, should be situated at too great a distance from the residence of the members of the Board, visitors might be appointed, residing in the locality of the School. But even should this be found impracticable, at all events the Teachers should be compelled to furnish the Chairman with a quarterly Return of the progress made by his (or her) pupils. This latter practice, though very useful and easily carried out, is not generally followed.

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
La Conche	Gerald Whelan	20	0	0	3	6	0
Fortune Harbor... ..	John Power... ..						
Do. Female	Miss Costello						
Fogo	No Return.						
Tilton Harbor	John Shortall	43	0	0	11	9	4
Bonavista	No Return.						
Catalina	Miss Gould... ..	20	0	0	0	9	0
Ragged Harbor	No Return						
St. Croix	Patrick Larkin	25	0	0			
Red Cliff Island... ..	Miss Mallowney... ..	20	0	0	1	0	0
Plate Cove	Miss Grant... ..	20	0	0	0	15	0
Knight's Cove	Thomas Long	20	0	0	1	0	0
Trinity	No Return.						
Turk's Cove	Miss Carberry	20	0	0			
Bay-de-Verd	Nicholas Kilfoy						
Low Point	No Return.						
Northern Bay	Joseph Collins	30	0	0	1	5	0
Western Bay	Richard Fitzgerald	25	0	0			

Schools for the year 1870.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
14	15	29	23	8	14	7	22	7	9	13	...	22	.....	5	12	.....
31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6	.....	6	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	9	9	10	.....	15	.....	9	9	.....
105	55	160	70	40	79	41	69	84	30	46	22	53	27	21	18	.....
24	18	42	24	11	13	18	40	2	15	7	2	9	.....	1	2	.....
33	23	56	30	18	30	8	49	7	18	7	2	6	3	.....	.....	.....
12	13	25	20	9	14	2	15	10	10	10	6	16	4	.....	.....	.....
14	10	24	16	11	7	6	15	9	6	8	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....
18	24	42	28	19	21	2	44	8	7	4	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....
10	18	28	20	9	19	...	20	8	4	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	18	57	50	7	20	30	40	17	25	16	.....	16	7	5	6	.....
31	43	74	25	22	47	5	56	18	36	15	.....	36	9	.....	.....	.....
22	19	41	25	8	26	7	33	12	5	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broad Cove	John Molloy	25	0	0	.....	
Crocker's Cove	Mise Brandsfield	25	0	0	.....	
Carbonear	Laurence Mackey	80	0	0	5	0	0
Do. South Side	John O'Keefe	50	0	0	6	8	5
Musquito	Miss Meany	25	0	0	1	9	0
Harbor Grace	Eugene Hamilton	100	0	0	8	10	0
Do. River Head, Female	Miss Kelly	12	0	0	0	5	0
Do. do. do.	Mrs. Stapleton	12	0	0	0	17	0
Feather Point	Michael Kelly	25	0	0	0	5	0
Upper Island Cove	John Morrisey	30	0	0	0	13	4
Spaniard's Bay	John Lynch	30	0	0	1	10	0
Bay Roberts	John Keefe... ..	30	0	0	2	10	0
Northern Gut	Edward Kenny	28	0	0	0	7	6
Cupids... ..	Miss Power... ..	20	0	0	.....	
Goulds Road	Patrick Hobberlin	28	0	0	.....	
Brigus	Patrick Power	35	0	0	1	5	0
Turk's Gut	Miss Kehoe... ..	20	0	0	.....	
Colliers	James Hearne	35	0	0	.....	

Schools for the year 1870.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
22	11	33	22	9	19	5	24	9	5	4	...	3	...			
10	26	36	27	10	21	5	30	6	7	6	...	7	...			
120	.....	120	65	23	75	22	85	35	25	70	...	32	20	10	8	12
144	.....	144	40	55	60	29	114	30	15	55	...	50	13	15	6	6
21	23	44	28	11	24	9	33	11	10	22	...	20	9	4		
118	.....	118	48	16	45	57	72	46	14	68	8	64	18	10	12	10
.....	30	30	20	4	15	11	30	5	12	...	...	14	2			
8	53	61	22	30	24	7	53	8	10	8	...	19	4			
12	16	28	21	5	8	15	26	2	4	1	...	3	...			
27	20	47	29	20	19	8	47	.....	8	7	...	7	...			
21	26	47	18	8	27	12	37	10	.....	17	12	4	...			
60	50	110	45	4	76	30	80	30	12	45	15	46	18			
18	25	43	26	14	27	2	38	5	12	8	...	4	...			
18	14	32	19	9	15	8	26	6	6	14	...	16	3			
31	30	61	22	7	29	25	44	7	16	24	8	34	7	7	6	
33	.....	33	18	7	18	8	22	11	7	12	12	11	6	4	6	2
16	22	38	17	12	18	8	32	6	6	14	...	8	3	2	1	
28	22	50	22	12	35	3	35	15	15	25	...	27	9	4	4	

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.			Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bacon Cove...	Mrs. Donnelly ...	25	0	0
Salmon Cove	Not in operation.			
Conception Harbor	James Woodford ...	35	0	0
Harbor Main	Richard Walsh ...	50	0	0
Chapels Cove	Miss Sullivan ...	25	0	0
Holyrood	Edward Murray ...	35	0	0
Do. South Side	Miss Keating ...	25	0	0
Do. North Side	Miss Cunningham ...	25	0	0
Killegrews	No Return.			
Topsail	No Return.			
Topsail Road	Miss Walsh ...	25	0	0
Springfield	John Hacket ...	35	0	0
Kilbride	Miss Keating ...	21	0	0
Goulds	Miss Smith...	24	0	0
Petty Harbor	John Barron ...	50	0	0
Black Head...	Patrick Murphy...	25	0	0
Freshwater...	Mrs. Norris ...	25	0	0
Orphan Asylum...	Michael O'Donnell ...	120	0	0

Schools for the year 1870.

No on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
25	29	54	20	24	26	4	40	14	10	20	...	10	15	18		
73	.....	73	45	27	42	4	55	18	35	17	...	23	4	.....		3
60	.....	60	29	10	40	10	45	15	10	25	...	25	12	12	12	1
34	30	64	35	20	19	25	60	4	15	6	...	19	2			
47	26	73	45	15	46	12	63	10	16	12	...	14	2	2	2	
10	26	36	9	19	14	3	30	6	12	4	...	9				
28	22	50	22	12	24	14	50	.....	10	.....	.....	8				
7	16	23	12	3	11	9	14	9	4	15	4	13	4	.....		7
42	17	59	18	7	26	16	49	10	13	18	...	7	6			
23	24	47	26	19	17	11	32	15	11	12	6	18	2	3		
19	28	47	11	13	11	13	47	.....	12	6	...	10	.....	2	2	
104	.....	104	37	5	47	52	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3
16	17	33	26	7	12	14	27	6	6	11	...	12	5			
10	13	23	10	14	4	5	21	22	6	.....	.....	11	1			
170	.....	170	57	.....	.....	.....	120	50	50	55	60	85	45	70	60	4

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Orphan Asylum, L. School	Francis Grace	80	0	0			
River Head, St. John's	Patrick McKeown	60	0	0			
Freshwater Road	John Roche	40	0	0	3	5	0
Quidi Vidi	Miss Roche						
Bally Hally	John Davis	30	0	0	1	0	0
Logy Bay	Miss St. George	25	0	0			
Outer Cove	John Hand	35	0	0	1	6	6
Torbay	William Coady	30	0	0			
Flat Rock	Anthony Phelan	35	0	0	0	3	6
Pouch Cove	John Grace	30	0	0			
Windsor Lake	Miss Smith	25	0	0			
Coady's Well	John Gladney	30	0	0			
Portugal Cove	Richard Cuddihy	40	0	0			
Belle Isle	William Harney	30	0	0	1	3	4
Bay Bulls	Miss Williams	25	0	0	1	2	6
Witless Bay	Edward Norris	40	0	0	0	10	0
Mobile	Miss Barter	20	0	0	1	0	0
Caplin Cove	Mrs. Power	20	0	0	0	15	0

Schools for the year 1870.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
153	.....	153	53	82	71	...	130	23	61	...	...	57	...			
144	.....	144	63	66	57	21	101	43	33	11	...	19	2			
32	17	49	18	14	27	8	39	10	.....	9	...	10	2	1		1
24	9	33	25	7	24	2	33	.....	2	2	...	9	.....		
47	21	68	43	12	38	18	60	8	11	15	...	17	5			
12	6	18	15	4	14	...	7	11	5	8	5	6	3	6		6
32	23	55	30	16	27	12	46	9	7	8	...	8	2			
48	.....	48	21	5	26	17	40	8	4	6	...	6	...			
47	24	71	22	27	27	17	71	.....	6	7	...	7	...			
37	29	66	30	22	26	18	60	6	12	15	...	19	3			
10	17	27	5	7	12	8	24	2	6	3	...	4	1			
12	13	25	16	8	13	4	24	1	6	3	...	7	...			
24	16	40	20	11	25	4	38	2	7	8	...	1	...			
32	28	60	30	18	11	21	45	15	17	11	5	13	2	1		2
.....	42	42	28	10	24	8	32	10	15	12	...	14	9	10		10
46	.....	46	18	17	12	17	32	14	12	20	...	20	18	3		3
14	16	30	16	5	16	9	16	14	8	16	7	11	4			
23	35	58	24	14	29	15	41	17	12	20	...	25	6	...		3

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.			Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
			Toad's Cove	James Shanahan	30	0	0	3	10	0
			Brigus, South	Mrs Byrne	18	0	0	0	12	6
			Caplin Bay	Miss Gatherall	12	0	0			
			Cape Broyle	Cornelius Hartery	35	0	0	0	5	0
			Do. Female	Miss Kelly	12	0	0			
			Aquaforte	Mrs. Oliphant	15	0	0			
			Kingman's Cove... ..	No Return.						
			Fermeuse	James O'Neil	20	0	0	1	0	0
			Renews	Thomas Cunningham						
			Do. Female	Mrs. Johnson	18	0	0			
			Trepassey	Miss Cummins	27	0	0	0	7	0
			Portugal Cove	Miss Butler... ..	7	0	0			
			Holyrood, St. Mary's	Miss Christopher	20	0	0			
			Woody Coye	Miss Vail	15	0	0			
			Riverhead	Not in operation.						
			St. Mary's	Michael Kennedy	35	0	0			
			Salmonier, South Side	Miss Daly	17	10	0			
			Do. North Side	Miss Bishop	17	10	0	9	0	0

Schools for the year 1870.

No on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher- ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
33	24	57	35	20	30	7	30	27	16	24	15	16	19	9	5	.....
9	14	23	20	6	13	4	14	9	4	8	...	8	6	.....	.....	.....
7	16	23	14	7	3	13	23	.....	7	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	29	66	30	23	35	8	50	16	7	16	...	15	5	.....	1	.....
4	29	33	10	6	14	13	33	.....	4	6	...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	16	33	15	9	18	6	27	6	13	6	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....
45	.....	45	16	15	25	5	42	3	10	9	...	8	5	.....	.....	.....
77	.....	77	39	16	35	26	36	9	.....	3	...	2	2	.....	1	.....
.....	53	53	25	10	28	15	44	9	12	13	...	12	5	1	1	.....
42	40	82	50	20	55	7	72	10	8	12	7	15	6	4	3	.....
6	9	15	9	3	6	6	15	.....	2	6	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	17	35	25	9	22	4	27	8	10	6	8	9	3	3	.....	.....
21	26	47	25	12	26	9	47	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	16	8	2	11	3	13	3	4	4	...	4	1	1	1	.....
21	23	44	14	13	27	4	34	10	6	12	10	12	2	.....	.....	.....
19	20	39	30	9	23	7	39	.....	5	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.				Teachers' Names.				Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.												
Branch	Distress	North-East Arm	Little Placentia	Fox Harbor	Red Island	Rams Island	Presque	Annes Cove	Isle of Valen	Merasheen	Paradise	Oderin	Spanish Room	Beau Bois	Fox Cove	St. Lawrence	Lawn	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
...						
Branch						
Distress						
North-East Arm	18	0	0	...	...	...
Little Placentia	60	0	0	...	...	...
Fox Harbor	25	0	0	...	...	...
Red Island	25	0	0	...	...	...
Rams Island	25	0	0	...	...	...
Presque	12	10	0	...	...	...
Annes Cove	25	0	0	...	...	...
Isle of Valen	12	10	0	...	...	...
Merasheen	25	0	0	...	...	...
Paradise	6	5	0	...	...	...
Oderin	25	0	0	...	...	...
Spanish Room	25	0	0	...	...	...
Beau Bois	25	0	0	...	...	...
Fox Cove	25	0	0	...	...	...
St. Lawrence	25	0	0	...	...	...
Lawn	25	0	0	...	...	...

Schools for the year 1870.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading. As far as Easy Lessons. Reading with ease.	Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.		On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
25	20	45	16	20	19	6	41	4	16	4	...	12			
36	44	80	50	20	40	20	65	15	...	20	...	14	8	10	10
27	35	62	25	27	25	10	62	...	9	6	...	6			
24	26	50	40	28	16	6	40	10	12	8	7	8	5	5	2
8	28	36	28	8	12	16	28	8	7	8	5	11	5	6	6
14	16	30	20	12	13	5	30	.....	4	2	...	6			
13	15	28	18	10	14	4	28	.....	6	3	...	8			
10	14	24	16	9	13	2	24	.....	4	2					
20	22	42	27	13	22	7	42	.....	8	4	...	6			
18	20	38	24	20	17	1	38	.....	4	4	...	6			
29	31	60	20	19	35	6	53	7	6	16	...	16	5	2	2
14	18	32	27	10	9	13	23	9	5	11	8	8	5	.....	7
15	17	32	18	14	13	5	27	5	4	9	9	12	1	9	6
10	17	27	18	5	21	1	21	6	6	6	...	7	4		
33	32	65	35	35	25	5	63	2	12	6	...	17	3		
19	21	40	24	12	22	6	32	8	14	8	...	9			

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.			Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lamaline	Miss Farrell	...	...	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton	Miss Power...	...	...	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Great Jarvis	No Return.	...	...				
Sagona	Miss Hearne	...	...	21	0	0	.....	.....	.....
English Harbor	Miss Sparrow	...	...	20	0	0	3	0	0
St. Jaques	Miss English	...	...	25	0	0	1	0	0
Rencontre	No Return.	...	...				

Schools for the year 1870.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading. As far as Easy Lessons. Reading with ease.	Writing. On Slates. On Paper. From Dictation.	Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.			
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.						
21	15	36	27	14	18	4	27	10	8	6	4	9	3	4	4	.....
9	8	17	12	8	5	4	9	8	10	7	6	9	1	8	8	.....
11	13	24	20	8	12	4	20	4	7	7	5	3	2	3	4	.....
13	10	23	18	10	13	...	17	6	4	6	7	10	2	2	2	.....
18	20	38	24	8	16	14	30	8	12	12	...	14	6	12	12	.....

Return of Commercial Schools

Locality.	Teachers' Names.			Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
King's Cove	60	0	0	4	10	0
Harbor Grace	50	0	0	4	0	0
Bay Bulls	40	0	0	1	15	0
Ferryland	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia	No Return.					
Burin	70	0	0	0	5	0

for the year 1870.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher- ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
84	38	72	42	25	36	11	52	20	80	28	12	39	10	10	9	.....
108	...	108	36	24	54	30	60	48	15	47	10	46	9	20	10	12
60	...	60	38	17	32	11	50	10	8	30	...	14	10	4	4	.....
48	...	48	25	6	32	10	36	2	6	4	...	6	1	2	2	.....
35	...	35	20	8	17	10	27	8	6	11	8	8	9	9	9	1

Return of Convent Schools

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.	Writing.
St. John's		350	300	300
Ditto, River Head		270	180	180
Ditto, Magotty Cove ...	300	180	100	90
Torbay	101	60	40	40
Petty Harbor	No Return.			
Harbor Main... ..	112	76	70	70
Brigus	82	45	35	35
Witless Bay		70	60	57
Ferryland	Not furnished			
Fermeuse		35	30	25
St. Mary's	71	48	48	46
Placentia	94	40	35	30
Burin	50	40	30	30
Conception Harbor ...	139	90	130	90

for the year 1870.

Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.	Needle-Work.
300	300	300	100	40	150	300
180	150	150	150			
90	60	60	30			60
30	30	36				40
70	70	52	38			63
38	30	30				
40	36	30	20			36
25	30	20				
38	38	38	15			
40	40	40			4	30
30	20	20				50
90	23	23				70

Financial Statement for the year 1870, as furnished by

Reference to remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.			Special Grant.			Balance from last year.			Grant for purchase of Books.			Over expenditure last year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	St. John's	1102	9	7	157	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	8	4
2	Fortune Bay	56	12	5	75	0	0	36	6	9	2	13	10	.....	.....
3	Burin	223	9	2	69	4	7	110	9	2	5	10	9	.....	.....
4	Placentia West	Not furnished														
5	Great Placentia	99	17	0	46	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	11
6	Little Placentia	107	18	0	.....	.....	.....	6	2	0	2	16	0	.....	.....
7	St. Mary's	172	18	4	.....	.....	.....	13	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Trepassey	47	4	0	.....	.....	.....	12	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Ferryland	Not furnished														
10	Bay Bulls	181	4	0	46	3	0	99	16	4	4	18	1	.....	.....
11	Harbor Main	277	11	10	57	13	10	21	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Brigus	197	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	0	.....	.....
13	Harbor Grace	612	10	0	224	12	6	90	10	0	14	8	9	.....	.....
14	Carbonear	Not furnished														
15	Bonavista, &c.	209	12	3	57	13	10	4	10	0	5	15	6	.....	.....
16	Fogo	72	15	5	23	1	6	38	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Twillingate	38	3	0	11	10	9	32	16	3	1	14	4	.....	.....

No 3.—The amount for purchase of Books, though inserted, does not appear to be included in the calculation.

the Returns of the Chairmen of the Education Boards.

Paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in Building or repairing School-houses.	School Rents and Fuel.	School Requisites.	Expended in purchase of books and Stationery.	Paid Secretary of Board.	Over expenditure of Board.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
893 15 0	124 13 4	14 15 0	31 0 3	.....	30 0 0	.....	114 7 8
113 5 6	37 17 6	.....	3 10 0	1 10 0	.....	.....	14 10 0
250 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 4 0
188 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 5 1
97 10 0	10 0 0	.....	0 13 0	2 16 0	.....	.....	5 17 0
108 15 0	26 17 9	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	50 13 4
43 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 17 5
175 0 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	147 1 5
300 0 0	53 2 7	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	0 9 8
161 0 0	41 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
639 0 0	142 10 9	.....	37 15 6	59 14 3	21 5 0	.....	41 15 9
237 5 0	.....	.....	.....	6 5 0	.....	.....	26 9 6
83 10 0	4 16 0	.....	0 10 0	1 2 8	.....	.....	44 7 2
33 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 9 0	.....	.....	48 15 4

Nos. 6 and 4.—A small error appears in the balance struck.
All the others correct.

No. 14.

Abstract of the CENSUS of 1869

No.	Name of District.	INHABITANTS	
		Number of Inhabitants.	
		1869.	1857.
1	Saint John's East	17,204	17,352
2	Ditto West	11,646	13,124
3	Harbor Main	6,542	5,386
4	Port-de-Grave	7,536	6,489
5	Harbor Grace*	12,740	10,067
6	Carbonear	5,633	5,233
7	Bay-de-Verds	7,057	6,221
8	Trinity Bay	13,817	10,736
9	Bonavista Bay	11,560	8,850
10	Twillingate and Fogo	13,067	9,717
11	Ferryland	5,991	5,228
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	8,794	8,334
13	Burin	6,731	5,529
14	Fortune Bay	5,233	3,493
15	Burgeo and LaPoile	5,119	3,545
16	French Shore	5,387	3,334
17	Labrador†	2,479	1,650
	TOTAL	146,536	124,288

* Sexes only partially given for part of Harbor Grace.

† The Return from Labrador in 1857 embraced merely the population, (with their Religious Denomination) without reference to sex.

compared with that of 1857.

IN CLASSES.

Males.		Females.		Married Persons Male.		Married Persons Female.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
8,276	8,757	8,928	8,595	2,335	2,579	2,346	2,713
5,747	6,701	5,899	6,423	1,598	1,927	1,629	1,935
3,351	2,789	3,191	2,597	964	821	974	872
3,801	3,349	3,712	3,140	1,171	976	1,172	997
.....	5,285	.....	4,782	2,100	1,507	2,097	1,536
2,817	2,675	2,744	2,558	942	813	942	843
3,622	3,274	3,435	2,947	1,045	869	1,045	868
7,166	5,618	6,651	5,118	2,035	1,628	2,035	1,628
6,008	4,705	5,552	4,145	1,670	1,248	1,670	1,248
6,872	5,167	6,195	4,550	1,916	1,370	1,911	1,377
3,097	2,776	2,894	2,452	791	669	792	669
4,540	4,434	4,254	3,900	1,080	1,088	1,084	1,080
35,82	3,005	3,149	2,524	949	721	957	732
2,862	1,994	2,278	1,499	709	434	705	433
2,750	1,961	2,369	1,584	746	508	741	506
2,930	1,778	2,457	1,536	794	486	794	499
1,483	.....	996	.....	357	.....	358	.....
68,904	64,268	64,704	58,370	21,202	17,644	21,246	17,936

Abstract of the Census of 1869

No.	Name of District.	COUNTRIES				
		Newfoundland.		England.		
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	
1	Saint John's East	16,011	18,826	894	670	
2	Ditto West	10,174	10,899	224	428	
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main	6,335	5,062	31	42	
4		Port-de-Grave	7,252	6,113	88	125
5		Harbor Grace	12,280	9,360	91	131
6		Carbonear... ..	5,307	4,739	55	90
7		Bay-de-Verds	6,957	6,061	41	75
8	Trinity Bay	3,577	10,440	169	192	
9	Bonavista Bay	11,331	8,471	115	218	
10	Twillingate and Fogo	12,508	9,118	417	462	
11	Ferryland	5,755	4,799	29	70	
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	8,426	7,717	58	122	
13	Burin	6,392	4,989	200	340	
14	Fortune Bay	4,897	3,137	274	270	
15	Burgeo and La Poile	4,690	3,168	348	281	
16	French Shore	4,818	.....	95	.....
17	Labrador	668	.....	124	.....
	TOTAL	136,378	107,399	2,753	3,516	

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

WHERE BORN.

Ireland.		Scotland.		British Colonies.		Foreign and other Countries.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
1,456	2,419	145	211	148	183	50	41
1,135	2,109	67	105	33	47	13	36
169	270	.....	4	1	1	6	7
153	236	7	4	11	7	2	4
261	515	33	40	70	15	5	6
247	393	9	2	12	8	3	1
56	83	.....	.....	1	1	2	1
59	98	7	5	3	1	2	.....
98	145	3	7	10	7	3	2
111	111	8	4	19	14	4	8
198	354	4	3	4	2	1	.....
293	478	1	4	9	8	7	5
86	166	3	1	26	14	24	19
12	9	2	.....	32	76	16	1
5	2	2	.....	46	89	28	5
29	.....	53	.....	323	.....	69	.....
9	.....	21	.....	1,635	.....	22	.....
4,377	7,383	365	390	2,383	475	257	136

(Continued) **Abstract of the Census of 1869**

No.	Name of District.	WIDOWERS, &c.								
		Widowers.		Widows.		Orphans.				
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.			
1	Saint John's East	188	164	733	497	837	522			
2	Ditto West... ..	134	190	519	392	467	249			
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main... ..	68	46	151	110	61	30			
4		Conception Bay. } Port-de-Grave... ..	77	52	234	186	45	32		
5			Conception Bay. } Harbor Grace	140	118	326	221	93	201	
6				Conception Bay. } Carbonear... ..	74	60	175	110	25	43
7					Conception Bay. } Bay-de-Verds	72	55	216	138	26	2
8	Trinity Bay					199	104	378	189	445	122
9	Bonavista Bay... ..	149				85	321	143	252	39
10	Twillingate and Fogo	182	102			291	157	289	348	
11	Ferryland... ..	85	76	181		129	38	42		
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	100	78	238	154	93	135			
13	Burin	79	74	164	105	43	20			
14	Fortune Bay	52	27	102	35	25	.....		
15	Burgeo and LaPoile	52	20	87	29	99	16			
16	French Shore... ..	41	15	45	37	.....	51		
17	Labrador*	18	.....	25	.....	62	.....		
	TOTAL	1,710	1,266	4,186	2,632	2,900	1,852			

* The Returns from Labrador in 1857, embraced merely the Population, (with their Religious Denominations) without reference to sex.

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

No. OF VARIOUS RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					
Church of England.		Church of Rome.		Wesleyan Church.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
3,654	3,493	11,247	11,867	1,606	1,303
2,080	2,162	8,760	10,033	534	579
1,442	1,160	4,763	4,153	118	71
3,224	2,726	1,877	1,637	2,397	2,112
6,822	5,490	4,153	3,390	1,588	1,112
895	791	2,368	2,582	2,367	1,859
469	446	1,731	1,583	4,857	4,191
7,428	6,016	1,334	1,253	4,985	3,460
7,029	5,714	2,420	2,030	2,094	1,083
6,846	6,232	1,961	1,442	4,235	2,036
172	127	5,817	5,093	1	8
1,174	966	7,390	7,156	219	208
1,390	1,356	2,546	2,354	2,789	1,810
3,935	2,787	1,290	647	6	30
4,123	3,172	142	89	843	282
2,698	1,647	2,466	1,586	186	85
1,803	1,331	483	319	165	
55,184	45,616	61,040	56,895	28,990	20,229

(Continued.) **Abstract of the Census of 1869**

No.	Name of District.	No. OF VARIOUS		
		Kirk of Scotland.		
		1869.	1857.	
1	Saint John's East	176	208	
2	Ditto West	115	82	
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main ... ..	.....	2
4		} Port-de-Grave	2	1
5			} Harbor Grace	6	2
6		} Carbonear...
7	} Bay-de-Verds ... ..	.....	.....
8	Trinity Bay	6	.....
9	Bonavista Bay	7	.....
10	Twillingate and Fogo	11	.....
11	Ferryland ... ..	.....	.....
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	11	4	
13	Burin	1	1	
14	Fortune Bay ... ..	.....	.....
15	Burgeo and La Poile	1	2	
16	French Shore	37	.....
17	Labrador*	28	.....
	TOTAL	401	302	

* The Returns from Labrador in 1857, embraced merely the population, (with their Religious Denominations), without reference to sex.

In the Census Return of Labrador for 1857, the population was returned as 1331 Protestants, and 319 Roman Catholics.

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Free Kirk.		Congregationalist Church		Baptist and other Denominations.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
282	256	239	225		
92	169	63	92	2	7
8		5	13		
171	73				
3	1				
	1				
10	4	4	2		1
1	9	9	14		
3	7	11			
		1			
3		1	1	1	7
				2	29
		5		5	
473	536	338	347	10	44

Abstract of the Census of 1869

No.	Name of District.	No. ENGAGED IN								
		Merchants and Traders.		Farmers.		Mechanics & Handicrafts.				
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.			
1	Saint John's East	246	236	599	558	910	742			
2	Ditto West... ..	60	164	212	215	596	686			
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main... ..	2	15	662	488	18	7			
4		Conception Bay. } Port-de-Grave... ..	7	27	53	73	19	65		
5			Conception Bay. } Harbor Grace	18	20	37	45	84	164	
6				Conception Bay. } Carbonear... ..	20	18	12	19	80	67
7					Conception Bay. } Bay-de-Verds	13	7	7	1	5	3
8	Trinity Bay					44	31	11	10	106	51
9	Bonavista Bay... ..	38				41	30	28	17	41
10	Twillingate and Fogo	36	28			4	61	31	
11	Ferryland... ..	13	2	17		18	6	7		
12	Placentia and St. Mary's ...	25	24	94	85	4	47			
13	Burin	33	38	30	9	42	30			
14	Fortune Bay	17	16	16	3	26	12			
15	Burgeo and LaPoile	14	22	.....	.....	45	17	
16	French Shore... ..	5	5	.....	145	.....	3	
17	Labrador ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	591	694	1,784	1,697	2,019	1,973			

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

VARIOUS TRADES, &c.

Persons engaged catching and curing Fish.		Able-bodied Seamen engaged in the Fisheries, &c.		Persons engaged in Lumbering.		Persons engaged in Mining.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
1,399	1,993	796	858	.....	28		
1,001	1,889	945	1,672	102	61	3	
2,117	1,689	1,618	1,278	.....	.....	6	
1,566	2,321	1,645	1,382	.....	9		
2,695	2,687	1,302	2,011				
1,838	2,138	1,050	1,297	.....	1		
2,862	2,995	1,621	1,198	.....	3		
4,714	3,900	2,584	1,864	70	101		
3,872	4,633	1,351	1,894	189	27	3	
4,856	4,674	2,637	2,196	1	164	323	
1,880	2,573	1,336	463	.....	.....	1	
2,733	2,971	1,349	1,135	.....	.....	56	
2,236	1,969	1,110	1,123				
1,429	1,122	891	1,048	29			
1,347	1,024	412	892				
521	1,227	.....	576				
193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	
37,259	39,805	20,647	20,887	391	334	462	

This information not supplied in the Census of 1857.

(Continued.)
Abstract of the Census of 1869

No.	Name of District.	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.				
		Children attending School.		Children not attending School.		
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	
1	Saint John's East	2,884	2,848	3,234		
2	Ditto West	1,334	1,455	940		
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main	1,712	793	1,283		
4		Port-de-Grave	933	992	344	
5		Harbor Grace	965	1,295	650	
6		Carbonear... ..	945	436	729	
7	Bay-de-Verds	1,220	1,047	1,627		
8	Trinity Bay	1,178	1,035	2,646		
9	Bonavista Bay	1,019	812	1,731		
10	Twillingate and Fogo	1,005	675	1,625		
11	Ferryland	809	834	89		
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	775	982	1,228		
13	Burin	719	476	1,521		
14	Fortune Bay	422	259	546		
15	Burgeo and La Poile	310	197	594		
16	French Shore	19	.....	56	
17	Labrador ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	16,249	14,136	18,843		

This information not supplied in the Census of 1857.

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

BUILDINGS.				HOUSES, &c.					
Inhabited Houses.		By how many Families in-habited.		Houses now Building.		Uninhabited Houses.		Fishing rooms in actual use.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
2,819	2,861	3,219	2,968	41	63	180	88	258	252
2,091	1,692	2,275	2,031	9	42	96	130	101	114
1,101	862	1,142	898	126	72	133	63	419	403
1,228	1,014	1,370	1,169	37	65	33	74	229	148
2,123	1,521	2,308	1,662	57	120	24	86	130	328
890	776	1,008	914	4	38	14	36	143	66
1,118	963	1,192	1,107	53	62	13	48	444	174
2,220	1,647	2,368	1,753	192	100	78	37	1,104	753
1,740	1,209	1,973	1,450	162	151	101	114	617	524
1,973	1,386	2,190	1,531	83	98	51	49	1,316	1,009
1,029	883	1,083	930	32	2	11	12	299	303
1,389	1,197	1,475	1,288	164	94	74	39	604	567
1,030	805	1,114	862	41	53	61	99	503	392
725	492	808	511	20	26	25	5	475	300
736	529	817	555	32	26	29	9	480	422
872	527	893	556	8	14	12	14	297	247
93	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	55	.....
23,177	18,364	24,953	20,187	1,061	1,026	936	903	7,474	5,982

(Continued) **Abstract of the Census of 1869**

No.	Name of District.	AGRICULTURE,								
		Oxen, &c.		Milch Cows.		Horses.				
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.			
1	Saint John's East	1,096	2,444	573	1,084	569	619			
2	Ditto West... ..	282	727	322	651	300	342			
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main... ..	339	301	301	461	446	340			
4		Conception Bay. } Port-de-Grave... ..	145	187	218	294	278	294		
5			Conception Bay. } Harbor Grace	422	773	362	335	429	350	
6				Conception Bay. } Carbonear... ..	103	122	102	207	234	283
7					Conception Bay. } Bay-de-Verds	496	819	329	321	201	208
8	Trinity Bay					847	1,352	498	680	284	240
9	Bonavista Bay... ..	431				733	272	258	147	67
10	Twillingate and Fogo	564	592			538	383	48	27	
11	Ferryland... ..	267	831	342		153	288	337		
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	791	1,540	901	928	337	284			
13	Burin	603	1,278	500	488	80	86			
14	Fortune Bay	239	344	229	157	20	5			
15	Burgeo and LaPoile	15	46	64	31	.....	2		
16	French Shore... ..	635	873	898	493	103	25			
17	Labrador									
	TOTAL	7,275	12,962	6,446	6,924	3,764	3,509			

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

STOCK, PRODUCE, &c.

Sheep.		Swine and Goats.		No. of Acres of improved and cultivated Land.		No. of Tons of Hay cut.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
1,235	664	1,383	1,356	4,979	10,858	3,274	3,017
599	180	511	661	5,282	6,254	1,892	1,920
1,718	698	2,995	2,303	7,704	5,276	1,824	1,076
1,461	764	1,086	1,143	1,809	1,499	973	677
1,124	553	2,390	2,362	3,300	3,259	1,220	931
154	49	978	907	763	860	628	633
475	135	1,541	825	1,523	1,149	749	654
1,555	536	2,694	1,395	2,226	1,820	1,278	916
1,973	873	3,739	3,293	2,098	1,278	847	604
1,065	215	4,782	2,063	1,436	1,184	819	498
1,399	350	902	301	1,713	2,132	1,179	1,481
5,068	3,592	1,211	355	3,262	3,806	2,324	1,548
1,177	280	337	232	1,456	1,254	1,211	794
1,446	610	246	33	481	317	506	254
299	71	124	6	106	161	177	54
2,296	1,167	579	316	3,577	1,500	1,557	1,204
23,044	10,737	25,498	17,551	41,715	42,616	20,458	16,261

Abstract of the Census of 1869

No.	Name of District.	AGRICULTURE,						
		No. of Bushels of Wheat and Barley.		No. Bushels of Oats.				
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.			
1	Saint John's East	433	1,435	3,857	3,706			
2	Ditto West	173	346	4,208	2,201			
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main	9	.....	711	750		
4		Conception Bay. } Port-de-Grave	57	1,045	1,016		
5			Conception Bay. } Harbor Grace	1	265	330	
6				Conception Bay. } Carbonear...	246
7					Conception Bay. } Bay-de-Verds	3	67	125
8	Trinity Bay					11	10	33	38
9	Bonavista Bay	32				49	74	5
10	Twillingate and Fogo	9			20	
11	Ferryland	86		306		
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	3	42	428	180			
13	Burin	15	7	.....	47		
14	Fortune Bay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Burgeo and La Poile ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	French Shore	5	40	110	334			
17	Labrador ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	747	1,933	11,150	9,038			

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

STOCK, PRODUCE, &c.								FISHERIES, &c	
No. of barrels of Potatoes.		No. of barrels of Turnips.		No. of barrels of other Root Crops.		Quantity of Butter manufactured—lbs.		No. of Vessels engaged in Fisheries.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857
22,978	25,877	3,371	2,521	57	8	19,290	19,139	33	49
14,262	9,474	4,178	703	15	6	9,394	4,642	8	57
32,022	30,094	1,866	69	6,725	.....	16,665	8,690	43	26
13,891	14,836	856	424	3	8	4,460	5,511	83	69
23,591	24,729	576	48	8	.....	3,640	2,720	80	93
6,867	9,683	167	.....	.....	.....	1,698	6,272	39	54
24,431	8,914	55	3	4	.....	7,765	3,418	18	.....
34,430	15,725	1,141	82	443	51	15,443	10,136	130	37
36,052	26,163	1,922	.....	437	162	4,566	2,661	95	57
38,524	25,291	527	356	.....	9	16,139	16,454	185	160
11,148	10,714	597	10	423	176	7,650	9,944	.....	9
21,015	10,862	727	291	281	2	24,216	24,083	10	12
7,346	3,338	388	77	1,383	1,379	17,854	16,656	87	54
7,400	2,651	435	30	.....	.....	11,848	.....	91	45
1,333	1,836	147	50	12	.....	730	.....	43	55
12,067	8,445	147	470	56	.....	1,150	5,242	41	25
308,357	228,572	17,100	5,133	8,857	1,801	162,508	134,968	986	802

Abstract of the Census of 1869

No.	Name of District.	FISHERIES, &c.						
		Men on Board.		Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Fisheries.		No. of Large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.		
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	
1	Saint John's East	760	1,182	2,309	5,463	294	485	
2	Ditto West... ..	345	1,346	418	5,851	269	364	
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main... ..	392	611	1,610	2,635	854	396	
4		Port-de-Grave... ..	2,009	2,345	5,185	6,768	751	348
5		Harbor Grace	2,683	2,963	6,422	10,257	420	947
6		Carbonear... ..	1,008	2,388	3,253	5,215	653	600
7		Bay-de-Verds	215	1,028	754	722
8	Trinity Bay	1,212	526	4,913	3,315	1,542	546	
9	Bonavista Bay... ..	1,577	1,132	5,921	3,535	1,051	486	
10	Twillingate and Fogo	1,213	1,233	7,346	5,853	1,445	1,606	
11	Ferryland... ..	.....	37	.....	250	557	611
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	53	53	325	1,806	906	660	
13	Burin	364	218	2,254	1,745	877	655	
14	Fortune Bay	414	183	3,234	2,008	1,024	594	
15	Burgeo and LaPoile	203	226	1,504	3,107	772	587	
16	French Shore... ..	.....	9	1,691	.....	1,094	790
17	Labrador ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL		12,448	14,452	47,413	57,898	13,263	10,497	

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

FISHERIES, &c.

No. of Large Boats from 15 to 30 qtls.		No. of Large Boats from 30 qtls. upwards.		No. of Nets and Seines.		No. of Seal Nets.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.
1	16	12	8	311	439		
25	22	1	8	354	497		
39	14	12	51	788	473	6	
35	75	1	38	715	574	.....	15
15	28	10	17	731	883		
29	6	.....	.....	698	797		
5	12	6	31	507	495	26	33
91	107	61	89	2,612	1,933	228	234
94	151	70	146	2,231	1,780	1,072	1,357
60	64	66	50	6,279	3,747	1,849	1,819
21	46	94	111	476	635		
140	152	201	297	1,609	1,511		
73	56	122	239	1,387	1,188	.....	2
17	17	136	115	2,654	1,542		
11	3	13	17	2,265	1,717	8	
25	28	6	27	2,906	2,354	1,485	1,391
						92	
681	797	811	1,244	26,523	20,565	4,761	4,851

Abstract of the Census of 1869

No.	Name of District.	FISHERIES.						
		Quantity of Cod Fish cured.		Quantity of Salmon cured.				
		1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.			
		Qtls.	Qtls.	Tcs.	Tcs.			
1	Saint John's East	31,046	56,918	16	.....		
2	Ditto West	42,417	56,899	75	124			
3	Conception Bay. } Harbor Main	53,122	52,143	95	1			
4		Conception Bay. } Port-de-Grave	91,081	109,349	222	150		
5			Conception Bay. } Harbor Grace	114,657	151,893	241	65	
6				Conception Bay. } Carbonear... ..	67,725	111,700	32
7					Conception Bay. } Bay-de-Verds	33,083	49,598	244	11
8	Trinity Bay					99,601	86,724	478	176
9	Bonavista Bay	95,510				98,942	450	183
10	Twillingate and Fogo	116,685	72,655			12,822	757	
11	Ferryland	62,991	145,030	133		2		
12	Placentia and St. Mary's	76,395	131,848	139	152			
13	Burin	41,947	80,071	13,691	145			
14	Fortune Bay	89,520	58,454	454	91			
15	Burgeo and La Poile	47,373	67,833	2,074	614			
16	French Shore	24,628	25,592	2,015	438			
17	Labrador							
	TOTAL	1,087,781	1,355,649	33,149	2,942			

compared with that of 1857.—(Continued.)

FISHERIES.						ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.			
Quantity of Herring cured.		Quantity of Oil.		No. of Seals.		Carriages		Wooden Wares other than pre-ceeding.	
1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869.	1857.	1869	1857	1869.	1857
Bls.	Bls.	Gals.	Gals.			£	£	£	£
109	1,168	36,611	358,525	130,000	169,594	1700	38	2,150	
468	2,055	67,527	156,638			505	54	8,515	6164
459	1,204	37,941	48,463	6,159	8,070				
2,320	2,372	64,610	89,676	43,663	68,835				
13,121	5,826	41,229	125,679	59,670	102,728				
16,044	9,670	52,774	160,528	16,000	16,449				
2,925	54	26,067	42,868	268	158				
3,452	1,073	62,659	95,362	19,088	6,000			285	
1,717	1,603	65,887	54,138	15,735	33,192				
6,294	893	145,246	63,360	23,173	9,330				
178	757	26,622	153,856				4		
2,610	15,020	70,235	128,248	240			2	280	
530	5,723	33,214	66,362	134	18				80
1,396	58,958	59,674	29,220						
2,834	31,077	37,669	33,866	3,684					
42,578	19,908	12,339	16,896	15,342	13,669				
97,035	157,362	840,354	1,623,885	333,056	428,143	2205	98	11,230	6244

No. 15.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

	\$	Cts.
Amount of Deposits on 1st January	649,152.88	
“ “ on 31st December	685,646.09	
Increase	36,493.21	
Amount deposited during the year	152,522.61	
“ withdrawn during the year	116,029.40	
Increase	36,493.21	
The amount received for Interest on Investments of all kinds.....	29,639.29	
Which account was thus closed :—		
Interest added to Depositors accounts.....	\$19,618	40
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,341	01
Harbor Grace Salary.....	200	00
Added to Reserve Account	7,479	88
	<u>29,639.29</u>	
The Reserve Account :—		
Cr.		
Balance from last year	\$11,177.15	
Added this year, as above	7,479.88	
	<u>\$18,657.03</u>	
Dr.		
To paid Auction charges, Law Expenses, and Advertising of last year	\$52.24	
To loss by reduction of an account to the estimated value of the Property mortgaged, in 1858, since assigned to the Bank as payment in full.....	13,275.89	
To loss by a mortgage of 1858, of no value	1,722.25	
Balance to next year	3,606.65	
	<u>\$18,657.03</u>	

	\$	Cts.
The ASSETS are as follows:—		
Cash	128,635.89	
Water Company Stock	66,000.00	
Debentures	447,411.37	
Gower Street Property	1,183.17	
Discounts and Loans	3,648.76	
Mortgages	41,362.19	
Harbor Grace Water Company	1,011.36	
	<u>\$689,252.74</u>	
CONTRA.		
The Deposits	685,646.09	
“ Reserve Account	3,606.65	
	<u>\$689,252.74</u>	
The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shews		
164 Depositors		49,139.84
Of which sum there is at the credit of the Branch at St. John's	\$48,842.97	
On the hands of Joseph Peters, Esq., Cashier, Harbor Grace	296.87	
	<u>49,139.84</u>	

Classification of Deposits :—

665	Accounts under	.....	\$ 200.00
467	“	from \$200 to	500.00
217	“	from 500 to	1000.00
116	“	from 1000 to	2000.00
34	“	from 2000 to	3000.00
9	“	from 3000 to	4000.00
4	“	from 4000 to	5000.00
1	Harbor Grace Branch	.....	48,842.00

1513 Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier.

Certified by—

J. SHANNON CLIFT, }
HY. RENOUF, } *Directors.*
C. F. BENNETT. }

Balance from last year	.....	\$11,771.15
Add this year as above	.....	7,479.88
		<u>\$19,251.03</u>
To paid Audited	.....
Advertisement of last year	.....
To loss by closure of an account to the extent of \$1000.00 of the Property mortgaged in 1888, also assigned to the Bank as payment of a loan of \$1000.00	.....	13,273.50
To loss by a mortgage of 1888 of no value	.....	1,522.45
Balance to next year	.....	<u>\$18,657.00</u>

No. 16.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank
of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May,
1870,**

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.....		£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation		116,446	0	0
Due by the Bank, including Deposits on interest. payable in January and July, on receiving 15 days' notice		244,002	5	1
Dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year 30th Nov., 1869	£2,500			
Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year, 31st May, 1870	3,000			
Bonus of 4 per cent. for the year, 31st May, 1870.....	2,000			
	<u>7,500</u>			
Less Dividend, November last, paid....	2,500	5,000	0	0
		<u>£415,448</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

ASSETS.

Specie in the vault of the Bank	£41,569	2	8
Balance due by Agents and funds immediately available	255,951	5	9
Bills Discounted, Loans, &c.....	152,779	10	6
Notes of other Banks	2,763	0	0
Leasehold, Water Street.....	4,667	7	2
Bank Premises, Iron Safes, and Office furniture, (cost £8,000).....	4,000	0	0
	<u>£461,730</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
Surplus Assets over Liabilities.....	£46,282	1	0
Viz., Reserve Fund £45,000, and Profit and Loss £1,282 1 0.			

*Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand,
for the Year ending 31st May, 1870.*

1869.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June	£40,837	£81,366
July	46,636	77,782
August	43,250	77,970
September	43,259	80,832
October	36,953	95,931
November	36,429	122,377
December	34,420	126,529
1870.		
January	37,224	117,485
February	34,559	110,306
March	38,581	105,488
April	40,903	108,276
May	42,533	119,296
Average for the year	40,071	101,986

We, the Undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

ROBERT GRIEVE,
Acting Chairman.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
A. W. HARVEY,
ROBERT THORBURN.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
St. JOHN'S }
to wit. }

JOHN W. SMITH, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the within statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.

Sworn to before me at St. John's aforesaid, }
this 4th June, 1870. }

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court

MONTH	RENT	RENT	RENT	RENT	RENT
July	21 988	24 765	21 988	24 765	21 988
August	21 988	24 765	21 988	24 765	21 988
September	21 988	24 765	21 988	24 765	21 988
October	21 988	24 765	21 988	24 765	21 988
November	21 988	24 765	21 988	24 765	21 988
December	21 988	24 765	21 988	24 765	21 988

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court

No. 17.

Dr.

The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for Capital Stock	£50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in circulation	43,205	0	0
	93,205	0	0
“ Due to Sundries on Deposit Receipts, Current Accounts, &c., &c.,	68,533	6	1
“ Unclaimed Dividends	212	0	0
“ Dividend at 8 per cent	£4,000		
Of which one half was paid December 31st, 1870	2,000		
	2,000	0	0
“ Reserve Fund	8,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss, unappropriated	931	7	9
	£172,881	13	10

*Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand
in each Month of the Year ending 30th June, 1870.*

MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.	MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1869	£	£	1870	£	£
July	31,996	24,765	January	50,218	22,261
August	33,586	25,106	February ...	47,496	19,122
September ..	37,892	25,236	March	45,527	20,748
October	44,353	26,329	April	45,661	22,680
November ..	51,527	23,502	May	47,302	27,814
December ..	54,309	23,294	June	45,537	36,753
			Average for the Year	44,617	24,808

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1870.**Cr.**

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver	
Coins	£36,165 14 5
" Notes of other Banks	26 7 9
	<hr/>
	36,192 2 2
" Bills of Exchange Stg. £1,027 6 2	
Premium thereon.... 210 12 0	
	<hr/>
	1,237 18 2
" Local Bills Discounted, amounts due from other Banks, &c., &c.	109,095 14 11
" Debenture Bonds and Water Stock, including Interest due thereon	23,355 18 7
" Bank Premises and Fixtures	3,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	<u>£172,881 13 10</u>

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books, to the 30th June, 1870.

S. RENDELL,
J. GOODFELLOW,
JOHN WINTER,
EDWIN DUDER.

ST. JOHN'S, }
To wit. }

ROBERT BROWN, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,
Manager.

Sworn before me at St. John's aforesaid, }
this 8th day of July, 1870. }

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 18.

Dr. Vail's Joint Stock Company,

To Capital Stock paid up.....	£18,000	0	0
“ Amount due on Bills Payable	2,971	16	11
“ Ditto Sundries on Current Accounts	1,401	3	1
“ Reserved Fund.....	2,000	0	0
“ Dividend.....	540	0	0
“ Profit and Loss Balance.....	85	0	3
	<u>£24,998</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the affairs of the Vail's Joint Stock Company, as made up from the Books of said Company, to 30th June, 1871.

EDWIN DUDER,
A. W. HARVEY,
CHAS. BOWRING, } Directors.

H. P. WOOD

Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court

June 30th, 1870.

Cr.

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils.....	£10,550	0	0
“ Stock on hand, per Inventory.....	5,556	19	10
“ Cash on hand and in Banks.....	174	14	3
“ Amount due on Bills receivable.....	5,472	3	0
“ Ditto by Sundries on Current Accounts.....	3,244	3	2
	<u>£24,998</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. JOHN'S
to wit.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Manager of “Vail’s Joint Stock Company,” maketh oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. WHEATLEY.

Sworn before me at St. John’s aforesaid,
this 24th day of January, A. D., 1871.

H. T. WOOD,

Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 19.

Report of Thomas Brien, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

[COPY.]

SAINT JOHN'S,

31st December, 1870.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Government, that on receiving my appointment to the office last June, I commenced the annual inspection and assaying of all Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures in use in the trade, both wholesale and retail, and made the necessary adjustments where required.

My attention was also given during the year, to the sale of Coals by weight, according to the Statute, being careful in every case that the Act was complied with, and heard no complaints from purchasers of that article which enters so largely into consumption by the people.

All Vessels arriving from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and other places, with produce, such as Potatoes, Turnips and Oats, were visited by me, and my attention given from time to time, during the sale and discharging of their Cargoes, to see that the Weights and Measures used were those proscribed by the Act; and in no instance did I find any violation of it, nor any complaint made by purchasers.

Fresh Meats imported from the above places being weighed after arrival and previous to sale, has given the utmost satisfaction to buyers of that article,—the importers in every case manifesting a desire to comply with the terms of the Act in regard to those articles, which secures to the purchaser the exact weight of

Meat purchased, which in almost every case quarters of Beef, carcasses of Mutton and Pork lose to the extent of several pounds from the time of shipment till it is disposed of in the market.

Butter, which was formerly weighed at port of shipment, is frequently deficient in weight owing to too small a tare being allowed on the packages; but now it is all re-weighed and marked by the Inspector, thus securing to the purchasers the full weight of the article purchased.

In regard to Pork, Beef, Flour, Biscuit, &c., I am not aware of any complaints being in existence owing to deficiency of weight in these articles; and there can be no doubt that the knowledge to shippers of these articles of the "Weights and Measures Act" being in operation here has caused them to exercise more care than formerly in reference to weights when shipped to this market, thereby securing to the purchaser the weight that the packet should contain.

Rods for the guaging of Oil, Molasses and Spirits require the greatest care, and are difficult to adjust; next year I will have arrangements made to have all the Guaging Rods and Outsticks in use by the trade of an uniform size, and consequently exact for measurement, which can only be accomplished by my importing, as I intend to do, these articles for disposal to the trade, which is anxious that I should carry out such an arrangement which will be no expense to the Government, nor any additional expense to the trade.

To enable me better to carry out the provisions of the Act, with the permission of the Government, I imported two pairs of adjusting Beams and Scales, which were absolutely necessary.

I annex a Return of all Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures inspected and adjusted by me for the year, the fees for such adjustment amount to the sum of \$357 27.

I would respectfully suggest that the Act be amended in

Second Section, so as to enable me to destroy all Weights and Measures found on premises in use, and being deficient in quantity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) **THOMAS BRIEN.**

BEAMS, SCALES, &c., ADJUSTED.

501 Beams and Scales.

1802 Weights of 2 lbs. and upwards.

1137 Weights of 1 lb and under.

943 Liquid and Dry Measures.

The Hon. ROBERT ALSOP,

Colonial Secretary.

No. 20.

Copy of Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, [and Letter of Secretary accompanying Statement.

OFFICE OF GENERAL WATER COMPANY,
St. John's, 18th February, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—

Forwarding you herewith a Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company for the year 1870, I beg to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the improvement on the preceeding year, leaving a smaller balance at the Bank against us, instead of being as hitherto increasing.

The collection is something better, and instead of deducting Five per cent. therefrom, and appropriating it to pay part of the Salaries, the whole amount has been credited, and the Salaries charged in full, the labour account and other expenses have been reduced, whilst we have had to pay upwards of Eighty pounds for a new assessment, which only takes place every third year; the expense of the Fire Brigades also bears heavily and unjustly on the Water Company.

I have to regret the absence of the President from illness, by whose able assistance a more elaborate Report might have been furnished.

I am, &c..

Signed,

EWEN STABB,

Secretary.

JOSEPH CROWDY. Esq.,

For Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

1870.

Dec. 31.—To Balance due Commercial Bank, by Statement 31st December, 1869	£112 3 3
“ Amount paid two Fire Brigades for 1870, Cathedral and Phœnix, £150 each	300 0 0
“ Labor account paid January £21 19 0	
February 21 4 0	
March 24 5 0	
April 22 19 0	
May 23 5 0	
June 19 16 8	
July 23 4 0	
August 20 15 6	
September 20 14 6	
October 27 14 0	
November 20 5 8	
December 25 7 0	
	<hr/>
	271 9 4
“ Watering Vessels, Invoice of Hose, Freight and Duty.. £42 10 0	
“ Edward Flynn, self, horse and man..... 126 0 0	
	<hr/>
	168 10 0
“ Interest on Capital Stock, £91,500 at 5 per cent. 4,575 0 0	
“ Additional Loan £3,600 at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 6 per cent 212 17 6	
	<hr/>
	4,787 17 6
“ Engineer's Salary, per annum 200 0 0	
“ Directors, £50, Secretary, £150 200 0 0	
“ Collectors, £100, Clerk, £100 200 0 0	
	<hr/>
	600 0 0
“ Contingent Expenses, Rent of House and Offices 56 5 0	
Books and Stationery 12 14 4	
Law charges, £12, Printing, £11 8 4 23 8 4	
Damage by Fire Company to Allison 7 10 0	
Kersey, House at Pond 4 0 0	
	<hr/>
	103 17 8
Carried forward	<hr/>
	6,343 17 9

Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

	Brought forward.....	£6,343 17 9
1870.		
Dec. 31—To	Material for Works, invoices, Iron and Lead Pipes, Duty, &c.,	57 6 4
	Stop Cocks, £8 8 3, Suction pipes £5 2 7	13 10 10
	Leather Hose, Cart, &c.,.....	32 7 7
		<u>103 4 9</u>
	“ New Assessment, Mr. Nevill’s	80 0 0
	“ Completing Books, £5; Station- ary, £2 5 6.....	7 5 4
		<u>87 5 4</u>
	“ Charges pd. M. Farrell, Candles	1 7 0
	J. Gleeson, amount of account	9 6 8
	J. & W. Boyd, do.	5 18 7
	W. McGrath, Smith, do.	24 10 8
	Thomas Ryan, do.	
	Coals, &c.	16 12 3
	L. O’Brien & Co., do.	2 8 5
		<u>60 3 7</u>
	A. Shea, 14s., Graining, £1, Clock, £1.....	2 14 0
	Walsh, Peace, E. Smith, and Withers, 8s. 6d.....	1 12 1
		<u>4 6 1</u>
		<u>£6,598 17 6</u>

£6,343 17 9 Brought forward.....

Company for the year ending 31st Dec., 1870. Cr.

Amount brought forward.....£6,598 17 6

£6,598 17 6

General Water Company, St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st Dec., 1870.

Signed,

EWEN STABB,

Secretary.

Audited and found correct,

Signed,

RICHARD HOWLEY.

No. 21.

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

HARBOR GRACE, July 21st, 1870.

The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company beg leave to transmit herewith for the information of the Government, a statement of their affairs for the past year, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £335 7s. 9d. after the payment of interest for the half year ending 30th June.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company continue to be in most satisfactory operation.

They have imported materials of various sorts during the past year, to the amount of £104 17s., to meet present and proximate requirements.

They find on personal inspection that it will be absolutely necessary to expend a considerable sum on the embankment at the pond to render it perfectly secure, and also on the pipes leading from the pond to the reservoir, so as to place them below the reach of frost, the covering of which has been much washed away by successive freshets.

They also find that it will be required to import large pipes to lay down a new main line from the pond to the Town, as the present pipes are proving inadequate to supply the increasing demand of the inhabitants.

They also beg further to state, that in view of these matters they have taken the utmost care in economizing their funds, so as to be enabled to meet contingencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. HARRISON RIDLEY,

President.

To the Hon'ble ROBERT ALSOP,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c.

Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account with Harbor Grace Water Company.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1869.						
July 6.—To Balance due from last Account.....				193	16	10
“ “ — “ George Makinson, account Volunteer Fire Company.....				10	0	0
1870.						
June 30.—“ Cash, &c., for Assessments.....	911	13	3	Total for the year.		
“ Ditto for Fittings, &c.....	75	9	4			
“ Ditto for Water Rate on Vessels.....	36	18	4		1024	0	0
				1227	17	9
“ Refunded by John Lynch.....				1	0	0
				1228	17	9
1870.						
July 4.—“ Balance due to next account.....				335	7	9



£1,228 17 9

Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account

		Amount brought forward.....	£1,228 17 9
1869	July 6—	Balance due from last Ac- count.....	100 16 10
	" "	George Blakiston, account Volunteer Fire Company.....	10 0 0
	June 30—	Cash, Ac., for Assessments.....	311 13 3
	" "	" Ditto for Fittings, &c.....	75 0 4
	" "	" Ditto for Water Rate on Vessels.....	36 18 4
Total for the year.....			410 24 0
1870	July 17 9		1227 17 9
	July 7 0		17 0 0
1868 17 9			1228 17 9
1870 7 0			1235 7 9
		Carried forward.....	£1,228 17 9

They also state that it will be required to import large pipes to lay down a new main line from the pond to the Town, as the present pipes are proving inadequate to supply the increasing demand of the inhabitants.

They also beg further to state, that in view of these matters they have taken the utmost care in economizing their funds, so as to be enabled to meet contingencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. HARRISON ADLEY,

President.

To the Hon'ble Board of Aldermen.

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 14.—	By paid Judge Hayward, for attendance	0	12	6			
Aug. 30.—	“ paid Charles Butt, for making a Cistern	1	0	0			
Oct. 6.—	“ paid C. L. Kennedy, for work	0	9	0			
27.—	“ amount Invoice and Expenses Sundries, per <i>Helen Isabel</i> , from Greenock	55	7	4			
Nov. 4.—	“ paid John Richards, Rent ..	3	0	0			
19.—	“ ½ Ton Coals, for Drying Hose	0	13	6			
Dec. 18.—	“ paid for 5½ Cwt. Hay at 2s. 6d. for packing Hydrants	0	13	9			
21.—	“ paid Robert Squarey, printing, &c.	0	11	6			
31.—	“ paid Punton & Munn, Sundries	4	10	10			
	“ paid Joseph Godden, ditto ..	0	6	0			
	“ paid H. W. Trapnell, ditto ..	1	12	3			
	“ paid Sundries for 6 months’				68	16	8
	“ Interest				227	10	0
1870.							
Jan. 31.—	By paid H. T. Moore, attendance	1	1	0			
Feb. 23.—	“ paid Ridley & Sons, for sundries	0	6	0			
Apr. 28.—	“ Rachel Green, balance of Interest	3	7	8			
May 2.—	“ paid John Lynch, account of Rent	3	0	0			
June 7.—	“ Lynch’s expenses to St. John’s	3	0	0			
30.—	“ Amount Invoice and Expenses Valves and Lead Pipe, ex <i>Lavenia</i> , from Greenock	39	11	6			
	“ Amount do. do, Lead Pipe, ex <i>Sunshine</i> , from Greenock	9	18	2			
	“ Amount paid labor for the year	84	9	0			
	“ Do. paid Volunteer Fire Company, amount of Annual vote	25	0	0			
	“ John Lynch for services.....	100	0	0			
	“ C. Watts, for ditto.....	100	0	0			
					369	13	4
	Carried forward				666	0	0

Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward..... £1,228 17 9

£1228 17 9

We, the undersigned, having been appointed at the meeting of the Stockholders on 4th inst., to audit the accounts of the Harbor Grace Water Company for the past financial year, do hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts, and compared them with the various entries, and pronounced them to be correct in all particulars, and that this is a true and faithful Statement of the affairs of the Company.

GEORGE BROWN,
J. FITZGERALD.

No. 22.

RETURN shewing the amount of Duties received on to the Importers and local Bakeries, on and after or before the 20th May, 1870; by whom imported, and Flour taken out of Bond for consumption on

Amount of Duties received on Flour.	Amount of Duties received on Bread.	Amount of Duties remitted to Importers.	Amount of Duties remitted to Local Bakeries.
\$ cts. 43,534 20	\$ cts. 1,632 09	None.	\$ cts. 2,011 47 As per abstract B.

A. Abstract of Flour and Bread in Bond on or before the 20th May, 1870, with the Names of the Importers :

Names of Importers.	Barrels Flour.	Bags Bread.
Harvey & Co.,.....	8,739	
W. Grieve & Co.,	4,580	
J. Murray.....	2,479	
N. Stabb & Sons	7,337	
Bowring Brothers	5,216	
Alan Goodridge	789	
A. Shea	2,776	
J. & W. Stewart	2,000	
Baine, Johnston & Co.,.....	1,118	
Stabb, Row & Holmwood.....	900	
William Kelligrew.....	574	
John Bond	500	
Robert Prowse.....	248	
Job, Brothers & Co.,	933	
P. Hutchings	300	
William Pitts	100	
Baine, Johnston & Co.,.....	.....	1,200
Punton & Munn	3,018	
Ridley & Sons.....	2,547	
W. J. S. Donnelly	900	
Total	45,054	1,200

Flour and Bread, and the amount of Duties remitted the 20th May, 1870 ;—the amount of Flour in Bond on with the amount of Duties remitted to them on Bread or after the 20th May, and to whom remitted.

Amount of Flour in Bond on or before 20th May, '70.	Amount of Bread in Bond on or before 20th May, '70.	By whom imported.	Amount of Duties remitted to them.
Barrels. 45,054	Bags. 1,200	As per abstract A.	None.

B. Abstract of Duties remitted to Local Bakeries :

To James Murray.....	\$876 04
Gilbert Browning	717 03
Wm. Wheatley	418 40
Total.....	\$2,011 47

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 25th, 1871.

JOHN CANNING,
Assistant Collector.

No. 24.**Report of Commissioners on Hospital.**

[COPY.]

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the Hospital accommodation in this Town, beg leave to submit the following Report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

1.—In reference to the existing Hospital accommodation, the Commissioners can come to no other conclusion than that virtually there is at present none at all, or worse than none. The old St. John's Hospital has been so long condemned by public opinion, and still more by the evidence taken before a Special Committee of the House of Assembly, in 1867, (including the evidence of the late Bishop Mullock, the present Bishop Kelly, and Clergymen of all denominations), that the Commissioners can only express their great surprise that it is still in existence, and would recommend that it should be razed as soon as possible; whilst according to the combined testimony of all who have the opportunity and the power of judging the so-called accommodation provided for accidents and general cases of disease in the wards of the Poor House, has, from over-crowding and other causes, become a source of positive danger to those admitted to them. From the experience gained in other places, and from the opinion expressed by medical men, the Commissioners believe that the only means of getting rid of the present Hospital Building, without fear of spreading contagion, will be to destroy it by fire.

2.—As regards the possibility of utilizing any of the vacant public buildings for Hospital purposes, the Commissioners have visited the Military Hospital, Fort William, and Fort Townsend, which are the only public buildings about which any such question could arise; and after a careful examination, they are of

opinion that none of them can (with proper regard to efficiency) be made of any permanent use for a general Hospital. The radically faulty construction of the Building, its bleak situation, and inaccessibility in the winter season, combine with other reasons (which are set forth in the Report already furnished in reference to it by the Inspector of Public Buildings, and the Superintendent of the Hospital), to prevent their recommending the selection of the Military Hospital; while the buildings at Fort William and Fort Townsend are not only unsuitable in construction but are far too dilapidated to bear re-construction, or to justify the outlay which such re-construction would involve, and which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, would almost exceed that necessary for the erection of an entirely new building. As however, some of the Commissioners are of opinion that accommodation for fever and other contagious diseases should be provided altogether apart from a General Hospital, they would suggest that, should this view of the case be adopted by the Government, the Military Hospital might, with certain alterations, serve for such a purpose, should their suggestion be carried out, the number of beds and space required for a General Hospital, and consequently the cost of the new building would be materially reduced, though it would of course entail considerably increased annual expense for Staff, &c., &c.

3.—Since, therefore, the necessity of erecting some new building or buildings for Hospital purposes will arise, the question of site naturally presents itself. The choice appears to lie between the site of the present St. John's Hospital and Fort William. The former is open to no objection except its limited space, which would indeed make it utterly unfit, unless it were possible to make arrangements for obtaining some of the adjoining ground. Fort William affords ample space and a most convenient situation in reference to the Town, but the erection of a Hospital in such a locality might create prejudice in the neighborhood, and there might be difficulty as to the permanent occupation of it for such a purpose. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Commissioners are of opinion that, pro-

vided sufficient space can be obtained, the site on which the present St. John's Hospital stands is the best.

4.—The Commissioners would have been glad to offer some opinion as to the best place for erecting a new Hospital, but as the consideration of this subject will demand time, and must be influenced to a great extent by the site selected, they have thought it better to defer its discussion till the Government have come to some conclusion on the question of site, when the Commissioners will be glad to give the matter their best consideration.

5.—As regards the provision of temporary accommodation for general patients, a matter which appears to be of very grave necessity, the Commissioners would recommend that the Superintendent of the Hospital and the Inspector of Public Buildings be authorized to make the best arrangements they can for such a purpose in some of the vacant buildings or elsewhere.

6.—Looking to the wide-spread prevalence of Small Pox in various Countries, with which this Colony is in constant communication, and the great probability of its importation during the coming season, the Commissioners would suggest that some provision should forthwith be made for its reception, and for the isolation of the crew of any vessel in which it may arrive, as there has been painful experience how difficult and expensive a matter it is to improvise such accommodation when delayed till the moment of need. They would suggest that the stone Barracks in the neighborhood of George's Pond on the road to Signal Hill, would be suitable for this purpose.

7.—In the cause of humanity, and to avoid the disgrace and danger of the present treatment of the sick, in regard to accommodation, the Commissioners assert the absolute necessity of,

I.—The removal of the patients from the present Hospital and Poor House.

II.—The burning of the present Hospital.

III.—The fitting of the Military Hospital to receive any cases of Fever that may arise at present, and permanently for this purpose, if the Government so decide.

IV.—The immediate commencement of a general Hospital, with space, &c., for 50 beds.

V.—The furnishing of George's Barracks with necessaries for the reception of any cases of Small Pox, or of the crew of any vessel in which any such cases may have occurred.

(Signed,)

HY, RENOUF,

Chairman.

A. W. HARVEY,

LEWIS TESSIER,

J. SHEA,

C. H. RENOUF,

CHAS. CROWDY.

No. 25.

RETURN from the General Water Company to motion of the Hon. Dr. Winter in the Legislative Council.

In 1868 appraisement the amounts assessed were as follows:—

Freehold, \$67,235.34 rated at 3 per cent. ; Ground Rent, \$72,174.58 rated at 3 per cent. ; Lessee, \$104,395.51 rated at 3 per cent. ; Occupier, \$198,748 rated at 6 per cent.

The present appraisement (1871), shows the amounts assessed as under:—

No. 26.**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of
Newfoundland, for the year 1871.****ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.****GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**

The Governor	\$9,600 00	
The Private Secretary	924 00	
The Governor's Orderly	180 00	
Keeper of the Lodge	277 00	
Fuel and Light	924 00	
		<u>\$11,905 00</u>

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	2,000 00	
First Clerk	924 00	
Second Clerk	462 00	
Office Keeper	324 00	
		<u>3,710 00</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General	2,000 00	
Clerk	924 00	

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	1,385 00	
Landing and Tide Surveyor	1,154 00	
Two Landing Waiters	1,848 00	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper ..	924 00	
Second Clerk	693 00	
Third Clerk	693 00	
Fourth Clerk	693 00	

Carried forward.....	\$10,314 00	<u>\$15,615 00</u>
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CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$10,314 00	\$15,615 00
Two Lockers	740 00	
Labrador Collector, \$693, and five per cent. on all Duties collected....	693 00	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Hbr. Grace	577 00	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen including Harbor Grace	8,110 00	
Crew of Night Boat	1,385 00	
Non-Official Members of Board of Revenue	231 00	
House Keeper.....	185 00	
Incidentals	693 00	
Fuel and Light	400 00	

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace, \$739, Trinity, \$693....	1,432 00
Carbonear, \$577, Greenspond, \$577 ..	1,154 00
LaPoile, \$624, Gaultois, \$462	1,086 00
Twillingate, \$462, Fogo, \$577	1,039 00
Lamaline, \$462, Harbor Breton, \$462..	924 00
Oderin, \$462, Burin, \$462	924 00
Brigus, \$462, Labrador, \$231	693 00

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls, \$231, Ferryland, \$231	462 00	
Burgeo, \$231, Channel, 231	462 00	
Pushthrough, \$231, Little Placentia 231	462 00	
St. Mary's, \$231, St. Lawrence, \$231 ..	462 00	
Bay Roberts, \$231, Placentia, \$231 ..	462 00	
Catalina, \$231, Tilt Cove, 231	462 00	
Grand Bank and Fortune.....	231 00	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor....	370 00	
Rose Blanche, 231, Renews, 231	462 00	
Per Centage on Duties to Outport Officers.....	3,097 00	
		<u>37,512 00</u>
Carried forward.....		<u>\$53,127 00</u>

Brought forward.....		\$53,127 00	
FINANCIAL CLERK.			
Financial Clerk in Secretary's Office..		600 00	
BOARD OF WORKS.			
Inspector of Public Buildings & Clerk	700 00		
The Secretary	924 00		
Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and Bridges.....	650 00		
Messenger	250 00		
			2,524 00
COLONIAL BUILDING.			
The Keeper	277 00		
Fuel and Light	700 00		
			977 00
CROWN LANDS.			
The Surveyor General	2,000 00		
Draughtsmen and Assistant	693 00		
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals....	340 00		
Chainman	185 00		
Repairs of Government House	2,000 00		
			5,218 00
LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.			
Estimated amount			24,000 00
COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.			
Supplies			6,000 00
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.			
The Chief Justice	3,923 08		
Two Assistant Judges	6,000 00		
			9,923 08
Carried forward.....	\$9,923 08		\$92,446 00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$9,923 08	\$92,446 00
Labrador Judge	923 08	
Attorney General	2,000 00	
Sheriff, Central District.....	1,384 62	
Ditto, Northern ditto	1,384 62	
Ditto, Southern ditto	923 08	
Bailiff, Central ditto	231 00	
Ditto, Labrador Court	207 69	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court.....	1,616 00	
Ditto, Northern Court	924 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court.....	370 00	
Stationery for ditto.....	93 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	277 00	
Crown Prosecutions.....	1,400 00	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuit of Judges.....	1,400 00	
		<u>23,757 17</u>

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Judges, Central District Court...	3,200 00	
Clerk of the Peace.....	1,016 00	
General Superintendent of Police.....	693 00	
Sergeant of Police, St. John's	324 00	
Fifteen Constables, at \$254 each.....	3,810 00	
Four ditto at \$208 each	832 00	
Special Police.....	20,000 00	
Gaoler, St. John's.....	693 00	
Turkey, ditto	231 00	
Two Assistants, ditto.....	393 00	
Keeper of Court House, ditto	254 00	
Ditto ditto, Harbor Grace.....	47 00	
Police Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace and Carbonear.....	1,200 00	
		<u> </u>
Carried forward.....	\$32,693 00	\$116,203 17

(POLICE DEPARTMENT—(Continued.)

Brought forward.... \$32,693 00 \$116,203 17

OUTPORTS.

15 Stipendiary Magistrates	{ as per de- tailed statement. }	22,247 00	54,940 00
6 Clerks of the Peace.....			
9 Gaolers			
80 Constables			

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for the Service 1,808 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House	840 00
Ditto St. John's Penitentiary.....	200 00
Ditto Outport Court Houses & Gaols	1,000 00
Ditto Lunatic Asylum.....	1,220 00
Ditto Poor Asylum	600 00
Ditto St. John's Hospital	400 00
Ditto Custom House.....	200 00
Ditto Colonial Building	980 00
Ditto Block House	200 00
Ditto Imperial Property handed over to Newfoundland.....	2,000 00
Ditto Guard Room, Lodge and Gardener's House.....	280 00
Ditto Factory.....	300 00
Ditto Drill Shed	120 00
	<u>8,340 00</u>

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General.....	1,385 00
First Clerk.....	600 00
Second Clerk.....	462 00
Third Clerk	277 00

Carried forward..... \$2,724 00 \$181,291 17

POSTAL DEPARTMENT—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$2,724 00	\$181,291 17
Two Assistants.....	324 00	
Messenger	278 00	
Postmasters and Waymasters	2,356 00	
Contractors for carrying Mails.....	8,861 00	
Ditto for Winter Service, Greenspond, Twillingate and Fogo.....	800 00	
Incidentals	800 00	
		<u>16,143 00</u>

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt \$1,162,818 03	
Interest, payable half yearly.....	57,150 00

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner	1,154 00	
Inspector	416 00	
Assistant	200 00	
District Surgeons, St. John's.....	925 00	
Gaol Surgeon, do.	185 00	
Ditto, Conception Bay.....	139 00	
District Surgeon, do.	462 00	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385 00	
Two ditto, St. John's Hospital.....	900 00	
Keeper of Poor Asylum.....	277 00	
Permanent and Casual Poor	71,000 00	
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum ..	7,000 00	
Ditto, Lunatic Asylum..	15,000 00	
Ditto, St. John's Hospital	8,000 00	
		<u>1,07,043 00</u>

PENSIONS.

E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General	1,615 38	
Joseph Noad, " Surveyor General	1,315 38	
B. G. Garrett, " Sheriff.....	1,269 23	
		<u>4,199 99</u>
Carried forward.....	\$4,199 99	\$361,627 17

PENSIONS—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$4,199 99	\$361,627 17
C. Ayre, late Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	807 69	
Sir Francis Brady, late Chief Justice....	2,880 00	
P. W. Carter, " Magistrate.....	1,600 00	
T. Bennett, " Magistrate.....	1,200 00	
Widow Chancey	185 00	
" Dunn.....	139 00	
" Buckley	116 00	
		<u>11,127 68</u>

EDUCATION.

Amounts under Acts, 21st and 33rd Vic.,	63,241 00	
Ditto Academy Acts, 21st and 29th Vic.	8,354 00	
		<u>71,595 00</u>

FIRING OF FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Men at Fort Amherst	100 00	
Cost of Powder, &c.,	500 00	
Firing Noon-Day Gun	300 00	
		<u>900 00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery.....	4,600 00	
Postages and Incidentals	400 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,307 00	
St. John's Gas Company	1,043 00	
Harbor Grace do.	346 00	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	920 00	
Doreas Society, St. John's	230 77	
Ditto, Harbor Grace.....	115 38	
Ditto, Carbonear	115 38	
		<u> </u>
Carried forward.....	\$11,461 53	\$445,249 85

MISCELLANEOUS--(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$11,461 53	\$445,249 85
St. John's Factory	461 54	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	230 77	
Agricultural Society, St. John's	1,153 84	
Ditto, Conception Bay..	461 54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47 00	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier ...	162 00	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges ..	2,000 00	
Cleansing St. John's Streets	1,600 00	
Conception Bay Steam Service	6,462 00	
Outport Ditto	32,000 00	
Protection of Fisheries	2,600 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	1,800 00	
Repairs of Town Clock	69 23	
Roads and Bridges	90,000 00	
Geological Survey	4,500 00	
Volunteer Force Act	1,200 00	
Inspector Weights and Measures.....	93 00	
Newfoundland Almanac.....	116 00	
Postal Steam to and from Halifax, £4,000 British Sterling	21,600 00	
Election Expenses	1,000 00	
Registration of Voters	300 00	
In aid of Sewerage Account.....	800 00	
In aid of Harbor Lights	16,000 00	
		196,118 45
		\$641,368 30
Debt repayable in the year 1871.....		3,732 16
		645,100 46
Balance in favor of the Colony		123,229 70
		\$768,330 16

 ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Balance for 1870.....		\$94,730 16
Customs, including Labrador.....	\$660,000 00	
Crown Lands	2,600 00	
Postal	6,000 00	
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.....	5,000 00	673,600 00
		<u>\$768,330 16</u>
	THOMAS GLEN,	
	<i>Receiver General.</i>	

 GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The Inspector	\$800 00
Fort Amherst Keeper, \$462, Assistant \$324	786 00
Harbor Grace Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00
Cape Spear Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324.....	786 00
Cape Bonavista Keeper, \$462; Assis- tant \$324	786 00
Green Island Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00
Wadham Island Keeper, \$462; Assis- tant \$324	786 00
Cape Pine Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00
	<u>\$6,208 00</u>
Carried forward	\$6,208 00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—(Continued.)

Brought forward	\$6,208 00	
Dodding Head Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Baccalieu Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324.....	786 00	
Cape St. Mary's Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Brunet Island Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Ferryland Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Harbor Grace Beacon	531 00	
St. John's Beacon Lights	200 00	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.	9,764 00	
		<u>\$20,727 00</u>
Balance in favor Light Houses.....		2,322 55
		<u>\$23,049 55</u>

ASSETS.

Balance from the year 1870	\$1,049 55	
Estimated amount of Light Dues, for the year 1871.....	22,000 00	
		<u>\$23,049 55</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

No. 27.

**Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony
of Newfoundland, on the 31st December, 1870.**

ASSETS.

Cash in the Union Bank	\$163,332 76
Customs' Bonds outstanding	71,250 61
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account ..	1,833 74
Balance due by Water Company for interest on Debentures issued under the St. John's Sewerage Act, 26th Vic.,	1,782 12
	<u>\$238,199 23</u>

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants	\$74,806 15
Outstanding Interest.....	87,498 77
Outstanding Treasury Notes	136 00
Balance due General Light Houses Account	1,049 55
	<u>113,490 47</u>
Unexpended Legislative Grants	29,978 60
	<u>143,469 07</u>
Balance in favor of the Colony	94,730 16
	<u>\$238,199 23</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
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 1871.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates' Salaries.	Clerks of the Peace, Salaries.	Constables.		Gaolers' Salaries.	Totals.
			No.	Salaries		
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Petty Harbor			1	93 00		93 00
Torbay			1	93 00		93 00
South Shore			1	116 00		116 00
Harbor Main.....			1	93 00		93 00
Cat's Cove			1	93 00		93 00
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	693 00	277 00	4	594 00	47 00	1,611 00
Bay Roberts			3	228 00		228 00
Harbor Grace	924 00	693 00	12	2957 00	416 00	4,990 00
Carbonear	693 00	508 00	8	1595 00		2,796 00
Western Bay.....			1	56 00		56 00
Hant's Harbor			1	56 00		56 00
Old Perlican	693 00		1	93 00		786 00
Heart's Content			1	56 00		56 00
Trinity	693 00	277 00	2	172 00	116 00	1,258 00
New Harbor			1	56 00		56 00
Catalina			1	116 00		116 00
Bonavista	693 00	277 00	2	112 00	116 00	1,198 00
Tickle Cove.....			1	56 00		56 00
Salvage			1	56 00		56 00
Greenspond			1	116 00	70 00	186 00
Twillingate and Fogo	693 00	277 00	3	228 00	93 00	1,291 00
Exploits Bay.....			1	56 00		56 00
Bay Bulls	462 00		1	116 00		578 00
Witless Bay			1	56 00		56 00
Bishop's Cove			1	56 00		56 00
Carried forward..	5544 00	2309 00	52	7319 00	858 00	16,030.00

Detailed Statement of Salaries—(Continued.)

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates' Salaries.	Clerks of the Peace, Salaries.	Constables.		Gaolers' Salaries.	Totals.
			No.	Salaries		
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Brought forward ..	5544 00	2309 00	52	7319 00	858 00	16,030.00
Lower Island Cove ..	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Toad's Cove .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Brigus South.....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Cape Broyle .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Caplin Bay .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Ferryland	693 00	.....	1	116 00	116 00	925 00
Aquafoite .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Fermeuse .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
King's Cove .....	.....	.....	1	93 00	.....	93 00
Renews .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
St. Mary's	231 00	.....	1	116 00	.....	347 00
Placentia	693 00	.....	1	116 00	116 00	925 00
Little Placentia.....	.....	.....	1	93 00	.....	93 00
Oderin.....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Merasheen .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Burin	693 00	.....	1	116 00	116 00	925 00
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Grand Bank	693 00	.....	1	56 00	.....	749 00
Lamaline .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Jersey Harbor .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Harbor Breton	462 00	.....	1	116 00	.....	578 00
Burgeo and LaPoile ..	462 00	.....	2	112 00	.....	574 00
Hermitage Bay .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Spaniard's Bay .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Channel .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Trepassey .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Bird Island Cove .....	.....	.....	1	56 00	.....	56 00
Totals.....	9471 00	2309 00	80	9261 00	1206 00	22,247.00

Recapitulation.

15 Magistrates.....	\$9,471 00
6 Clerks of the Peace	2,309 00
80 Constables	9,261 00
9 Gaolers.....	1,206 00
	\$22,247 00

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
St. John's. }

Amount repayable in the year 1871

1871	100,000 00
1872	100,000 00
1873	100,000 00
1874	100,000 00
1875	100,000 00
1876	100,000 00
1877	100,000 00
1878	100,000 00
1879	100,000 00
1880	100,000 00
1881	100,000 00
1882	100,000 00
1883	100,000 00
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2094	100,000 00
2095	100,000 00
2096	100,000 00
2097	100,000 00
2098	100,000 00
2099	100,000 00
2100	100,000 00

THOMAS GLEN, Receiver General.

No. 29.

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1870, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Amount consolidated under Act 21st				
	Vic., cap. 3.....			\$5,814 58
Ditto	Ditto	22nd Vic., cap. 16		89,410 71
Ditto	Ditto	23rd Vic., cap. 12		23,076 93
Ditto	Ditto	28th Vic., cap. 18		100,000 00
Ditto	Ditto	29th Vic., cap. 20		100,000 00
				\$318,302 22
Amount of unpaid 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, viz. :—				
	Saint John's District.....			281 22
	Harbor Grace do.			433 98
	Carbonear do.			194 96
	Harbor Main do.			675 72
				1,585 88
Amount repayable in the year 1871				3,732 16
Ditto	Ditto	1872		6,603 40
Ditto	Ditto	1873		317,733 70
Ditto	Ditto	1874		20,540 16
Ditto	Ditto	1875		208,616 49
Ditto	Ditto	1876		309 26
Ditto	Ditto	1877		670 90
Ditto	Ditto	1878		100,000 00
Ditto	Ditto	1879		15,192 90
Ditto	Ditto	1880		300 00
Ditto	Ditto	1883		50,000 00
Ditto	Ditto	1888		38,910 00
Ditto	Ditto	1889		34,166 96
Ditto	Ditto	1890		23,076 00
Ditto	Ditto	1891		19,652 00
Ditto	Ditto	1892		3,426 00
				842,929 93
				\$1,162,818 03

THOMAS GLEN, *Receiver General.*

No. 30.**REPORT of Captain Pasley, of H. M. S. "Niobe,"
on the Fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador,
for the year 1869.**

**FORWARDING REPORT ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR FISHERIES.**

H. M. S. *Niobe*,
At St. John's,
24th October, 1870.

SIR,—

I beg to forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, a Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries for this year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RUSSELL S. PASLEY,
Commander.

To His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,
Governor of Newfoundland.

Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAST.

On visiting first the South Shore of Newfoundland, in the month of June, I found the fish very late in striking in on the coast, consequently could only form an idea of what the catch might be by the end of the season ; I was informed though, by the majority of the fishermen, that a good season was anticipated, as the catch though at that time small, consisted of large fish in good condition.

The weather, also, on the Banks having been so bad as to cause the French fishing to be almost a failure, and as they had had many losses in May, both of vessels, boats and men, the Newfoundland men were in hopes of a larger number of fish striking in for the coast.

Again, the Newfoundland fishermen had not sold so much bait from the coast to the French, as they generally do.

There was some complaints of distress on the South Shore, but not more than is usually to be found among these improvident people, who, when they do have a good season, spend all their earnings at once, without thinking of putting any by in case of a bad season the following year.

On the West Coast the fishing had been a great success for the French, and also for the few Newfoundlanders that were allowed the privilege of fishing.

In the Straits of Belle Isle, particularly on the Labrador Coast, from Red Bay Westward to Bonne Esperance, the season had been better than remembered for 24 years ; this I attribute, in a great measure, to the fish remaining in the narrow part of the Straits, unable to go to the Northward owing to the great quantity of ice packed off the Labrador coast, in the vicinity of Battle Harbor, and North and East of that place.

The weather, both on the South and West Shore, had been far better than last year, though there has been much fog, the absence of ice on the coast has allowed the fish to strike in. The Straits of Belle Isle were impassable, however, till the 25th June.

On my return to St. John's, after the first cruise round the Island, I found that anticipations of a good catch on the South Shore had been realized.

The French fishing on the East Coast has been bad, owing to ice coming in on the coast after the fishing had commenced, compelling the fishermen to do nothing but wait till it went off, which did not take place till the latter end of June.

During my first cruise, on visiting ports in the Straits of Belle Isle, in the vicinity of Forteau, 13 French schooners were found trespassing West of that place, and were ordered off by Lieutenant Hughes, according to my instructions, after taking their names, which I reported by letter to Commodore Mer, French Senior Officer on the Fisheries, on my arrival at Croc.

LABRADOR COAST.

Though being prepared, on leaving St. John's in September, to receive bad accounts of the Labrador catch, I did not anticipate finding, as I did, almost a perfect failure on most parts of the coast; thereby great distress may be expected during the winter at St. John's among these fishermen.

As an instance of the bad season, at Gready Island, usually one of the most successful stations, Messrs. King and Larmour could only pay their men for four quintals each, about 56s. currency, when it is considered that 30 quintals is the lowest a man can earn to clear himself of his outfit.

This failure is owing to the succession of North and N. E. gales, and great quantities of ice on the coast, Hopedale not being open till the 27th July, and closed again on the 17th August.

Mr. Norman, of Indian Harbor, had a boat waiting off Hope-dale for some days after the 25th August, but being unable to get into the harbor, returned on the 20th September.

Some fishermen did well in the vicinity of Mannock's Island, owing to a gap forming in the ice, allowing the fish to strike in, and those men who were on the spot making a good catch. The price of fish is low this year on the Labrador, the Merchants not giving more than 16s. currency.

The Seal Fishery in the Spring was good on the average, the Steamers from St. John's and Harbor Grace having realized large profits.

ST. PIERRE.—I arrived here on the 20th May, (not having seen any vessels on the banks, owing to thick weather), and found the harbor full; I was informed by Captain Mer that the French fishing had been bad owing to the weather, they having experienced eight losses during the first fourteen days of May.

The town of St. Pierre appears to be thriving, the Governor has established a Charity-school for girls, the children of poor fishermen, on the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, under direction of the Sisters of Mercy of the Convent.

There are 36 at present in the institution, but they will have more as soon as the house can be enlarged; the girls are taught principally needle work, cooking, and domestic arrangements.

The Convent is particularly well kept.

The Governor has also put up public baths, which the population can use, hot or cold, at 6d. a bath.

The anchorage for large ships is bad.

M. TREPASSEY, June 9th.—The fishing had not commenced, the caplin only just coming in, so rendered it impossible to say what the catch would be, the population had not altered since last year; the place still thriving.

ST. MARY'S, June 13th.—Found the fishing had just commenced, (though the cod had not struck into the Bay), several boats going out with cod seines as we anchored; very favourable reports were made regarding the size of the fish off Cape St. Mary's, but that is not unusual, it being a noted place for large cod.

I did not hear of any complaints, with the exception of a few patients for the doctor, one at Holyrood Pond, a young woman suffering from acute rheumatism, and living in a hovel barely 10 feet square.

I called on Mr. Murphy, the Magistrate, who was too unwell to see me.

The bottom of the harbor is covered in a most wonderful manner with flat fish, the water being very clear, and being able to see the bottom in 15 or 18 feet of water; these fish may be seen literally covering the ground, and from two to three deep.

The fishermen won't eat them, and characterized our men as cannibals for so doing, though the officers and myself found, that although inferior to cod, they were palatable and wholesome.

The inhabitants of St. Mary's are a very large race of men, few of them being under 5ft. 10in. in height. The population is about 2000, Roman Catholics.

During a thick fog, 50 fishing vessels arrived, leaving the next morning for the Cape.

Some fishermen do well by fishing on Holyrood Pond during the winter.

PLACENTIA, June 16th.—A very clean, tidy place, but the tide running very strong into the harbor, causes a nasty sea for boats on the bar; the fishing had been good up to date.

31 Large Boats, 5 men, averaging 60 quintals.

25 " 4 " " 40 "

20 " 2 " " 22 "

Whilst here, I observed a boat load of very large Cod, mother fish, landed, and on enquiry found they had been caught with the bultow; remonstrating with the fishermen about the use of the bultow, I was told, "We know it does harm, but other people use it, we do too." Several millions of fish must have been prevented from being spawned by that one take.

BURIN, June 18th.—I found this place looking well. The population about the same as last year, 1,500.

The fishing up to date had not been very good, I heard the same complaint about the bultow, and owing to a conversation with a Mr. Berteau, and also some of the fishermen, think it would be advisable if the Newfoundland government would make fishing by bultow illegal for at least 3 years, to try if the absence of them would increase the number of fish on the coast.

I visited the Light-house, and found everything nice and clean; this light is sometimes seen from Cape St. Mary's, a distance of 35'.

GREAT ST. LAWRENCE, June 20th.—About 600 inhabitants, of whom 500 are Roman Catholics, the rest Protestants.

Father Kinsella is the Priest, but there is no Protestant clergyman, the service generally being read by the school-master.

Had a complaint from a Protestant fisherman named David Pike, that the Roman Catholics intended to pull down a fishing stage he had built on the land-wash, in front of the Roman Catholic Chapel, a road intervening between the land-wash and the Church field. Father Kinsella also requested me to order Pike to pull his stage down on the plea the land-wash was Church property.

I wrote to His Excellency Governor Hill, (posting the letter at St. Pierre) requesting him to send down a legal opinion as to who was entitled to the land-wash or fore-shore, giving Pike, at the same time, a notice to the effect, that whoever destroyed his property would be liable to be punished according to law.

The fishing had been very poor, as the men have only small boats, which they are unable to remain out fishing in, except in fine weather, and the weather at St. Lawrence this year has been bad.

There is no firm, each man fishing for himself to sell to collecting schooners.

LITTLE ST. LAWRENCE, June 21st.—The few inhabitants here had done pretty well in the salmon fishery, as the river was so low as to prevent the fish running up, and so were netted at the mouth.

ST. PIERRE, June 23rd, on account of fog. Found H. I. M. S. "La Touche Triville," arrived on account of yellow fever in the West Indies; lost two officers and three men.

Very few vessels in harbor.

HARBOR BRITON, June 25th.—Mr. Gallop, the agent to Newman & Co., informed me the fishing had been rather above the average. The weather had evidently been moderate, as Mr. Gallop's garden was in a flourishing condition, much more forward than any at St. John's on our departure.

BURGEO ISLANDS, June 26th.—The Cod fishing had been very poor up to date, the small fish; on leaving observed a large number of boats fishing, and not appearing to catch any.

An American, by name Smalls, who has lived at Burgeo for 13 years, had done pretty well in salmon, caught between Barachois or Grandy's-brook, and the Islands. There are numerous Islands. The place wants surveying badly.

The fishermen appear pretty well off, and there is grass enough on some of the Islands to keep cows and sheep.

The business of Potting Lobsters has been given up here, one Jersey House having removed, and, also, it was found it did not pay.

There has been extensive fires on the main land this spring,

supposed to have originated with the Indians, who burn the woods, either for mischief or by carelessness.

No complaints.

LITTLE HARBOR, LAPOILE BAY, June 29.—Messrs. Clermont, Renouf & Co. had done very well this year, having shipped off four cargoes, and the fifth loading on our arrival, having sent home about 250 tons, or 5,000 quintals a cargo.

Found some distress here, the people on the North Shore of the harbour living in wretched tumble down huts.

On walking to Great Harbour, met a young woman named Eliza Hopworth, who informed me that she, her mother, and sister had to exist on £10 currency, a year, government relief, and had no opportunity of earning more.

Eliza Hopworth was suffering from a scrofulous disease of the bones of the leg, rendering her perfectly unable to work, the mother also feeble.

The father of this girl was in the employ of a fishing firm at Great Harbour, but on it being closed the whole family were left destitute, the father dying shortly after.

We rendered some little assistance in the shape of money, but as these cases of poverty are of such constant occurrence, it is difficult to tell who are the most deserving of relief.

GREAT HARBOR, LAPOILE.—Place deserted, with the exception of the Stipendiary Magistrate's house, and a few fishermen's stores; wharves, &c., appear in good repair.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, July 1.—To coal.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY, July 8th.—The fishing had been very good; the trade is nearly all with Halifax.

Some fishermen were anxious to know how far the French had a right to fish on the coast; also, the old story of saying "herring" and "salmon" are not *fish*, and if the French could take the latter.

The population remains about the same, 1,700. Mr. Lind, the Protestant clergyman died last fall. People were quiet, and their gardens looked after in a most creditable manner.

I sent Lieutenant Jenkins to St. George's River, who found 3 nets illegally placed, and destroyed them. There were no owners to be seen.

This is a very common practice, but generally the fishermen, if they get warning of a ship coming place their nets legally, and on the ship going, at once place them right across the river again. St. George's river abounds in trout.

BAY OF ISLANDS, YORK HARBOUR, July 11th.—There are no inhabitants at this harbor, but on visiting Wood Harbor, found a man named Lovell, who had burned his house down by accident in the spring, and so was left nearly destitute; said he did not know where to look to buy food for the week.

On being asked "if he hadn't plenty of cod and lobsters," said "yes," but evidently did not consider those fit for food.

I directed him to go on board the ship, when a collection of sea boots, hats, flannel shirts, &c., was soon made for him.

A complaint was made by three brothers, Sheppard, that the French Commodore had ordered them away from Lake Harbor; I communicated with him on the subject.

PLEASANT COVE, HUMBER SOUND, July 12th.—There is a good anchorage off Mr. Petipas' premises, surveyed this year by Commodore Mer, of H. I. M. S. "Primaugurt."

Mr. Petipas had done well with Herrings last fall, but on account of the low market, had 1500 hogsheads waiting shipment. The population of the Sound is gradually increasing, though a large fire this year has burnt numbers out of house and home, including the Rev. Mr. Rule.

A complaint was made to me, stated to have been made to Captain Parish in 1868, viz:—A Mr. Jennix had stopped the wages of a man in his employ, who had stolen £5 13 0 from a man

named Shaw, and would pay Shaw the amount if any Magistrate would authorize him.

As I received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Rule giving me the particulars, and the theft being perfectly clear, I authorized Mr. Jennix to pay Shaw the sum. We had a very melancholy case of poverty at this place. Three women, Bridget, Mariah, and Mary Keogh, widows of three brothers who were drowned last winter at Bonne Bay, were left perfectly destitute.

The officers and men got up a subscription for them, amounting to £8 11s. 8d., together with some Flour, Pork, &c. They have been endeavouring to return to Carbonear, their original residence, but having no money no schooner would grant them a passage.

The money was divided as follows, according to the number of children.

Bridget.....	£3 19 0
Mariah.....	3 6 0
Mary.....	1 6 8

The poorer fishermen of the Bay of Islands complain very much of the Americans not being allowed to come and fish in the bay, as they supply Flour and other goods at a much cheaper rate than the Newfoundland Merchants, viz.,—Flour at 32s. a barrel instead of 60s., which is what the poor fellows have to pay now.

I was informed that the brothers "Blake," who at present fish the Humber River with great success, intend to bar the same next season ; this, as well as being illegal, will of course injure their own prospects materially.

COW BAY, July 13.—There are eleven families in Small Harbor, who have done very well this year. No French have interfered with them at all.

PORT SAUNDERS, July 14.—One French establishment of Keppel Island done well. Found here a small schooner belonging to Bonne Bay, which had filled in a week, off Bonne Esperance, 200 quintals, 5 men.

HAWKE'S HARBOUR, July 15.—Visited a salmon river and found a weir across ; no owner being on the spot, destroyed it thoroughly.

I partly destroyed this weir last year, and cautioned the owner not to erect it again. I was unable to find him this year. Some men from Codroy Island had done well up the river, trapping beaver, and salting salmon, which salmon they were taking down in bulk in a boat, to Codroy.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, July 16.—Jesse Humber came on board, and complained of the French not having allowed him to fish the Castor's river above Salt-water, and also that a man had fired at his store.

I wrote on this subject to Commodore Mer.

A firm named Stanbier & Co., from St. John's Island, have monopolized the fishing of this river. Humber has no salmon this season.

ANCHOR POINT, ST. BARBE'S BAY, July 10th.—Fishing had been very good. There had been several cases of Low Fever, one man, Grange, looked very bad.

FLOWER'S COVE, July 19th.—At the request of His Excellency Governor Hill, I visited this place with the intention of obtaining information and witnesses relative to a Frenchman named Garro, having shot a man called Furlong, with intent to kill ; the latter not being in the vicinity, and there being no anchorage, I did not remain.

I subsequently heard that Furlong was at Loup Bay, about three miles from Forteau, at which place I remained eight days, during which time Furlong, who had been informed by the Rev. Mr. Dobie that the *Niobe* was at Forteau, never appeared on board to make his complaint, so I could take no steps against Garro, in fact it was difficult to find his whereabouts.

The fishing at Flower's Cove had been good, but there had been some low Typhoid Fever there ; I saw one young girl recovering

but very weak, so I sent her some "Extractum Carnis" and Port Wine.

FORTEAU, July 19th to 27th.—During which time the boats visited ports East and West.

The fishing had been better here than they had known it for 24 years, so much so that though there were still plenty of fish, the fishermen refused to go out to catch any more, as they said they had caught enough to keep them for the winter.

I had a complaint against a Carpenter named _____, of the Jersey House, for striking the fishing captain, and also threatening his life; proved the striking but not the threatening, so fined him £2, which sum I forwarded to the Governor on my arrival at St. John's.

Lieutenant Hughes, in the cutter, returned on the 24th inst. with two French schooners he had found trespassing, and though warned off by him from Greenly Island, were discovered at Bonne Esperance two days later; he boarded nine schooners altogether, taking their names as under, all of which I reported to Commodore Mer.

After detaining the two which were brought in to Forteau two days, I released them, having noted on their certificates when and where they were seized.

The Church Schooner *Star*, with Bishop Kelly, arrived on the 21st.

Places visited by Lieutenant Hughes, July 19th to 24th.

BLANC SABLON.—Fishing very good, 4,500 quintals, 20 boats.

WOODY ISLAND.—Fishing very good, 5,000 quintals, 37 boats.

BRADORE.—Cod very good; seal poor, only 127 this year.

LEDGE'S ISLAND.—Fishing very good, till 10th inst.

BELLES AMOURS.—Fishing very good; a very nice tidy place, the people being the most respectable I met last year.

MIDDLE BAY.—One men, who fishes at Belles Amours.

FIVE LEAGUES.—Four deserted houses.

PIGEON COVE, HOUSE ISLAND.—Salmon, 40 barrels.

SALMON BAY.—One family, caught 30 barrels.

At Woody Island a complaint was made that seven French vessels had been fishing at Greenly Island for some time; that they had been ordered to leave by the *Canadienne*, but the Captain of that vessel had not remained to see his orders carried out.

Lieutenant Hughes boarded these vessels, who acknowledged to being there for the purpose of fishing, with two exceptions, who pretended they had come for salt, but fresh fish found in their holds rendered that a very lame excuse; he then ordered them off immediately.

At Belles Amours Lieutenant Hughes was informed that two of the French schooners had left Greenly Island so hurriedly that they left their boats behind them; but at the request of the master of the *Lion*, were allowed to remain till the boats were got off.

At Five Leagues Harbor, there were two French schooners fishing.

At Bonne Esperance, Salmon Cove, a fisherman named Dunn, made a complaint, that on the 10th October, 1869, an American named Dodge, who fishes there, had taken a daughter of his away in the schooner in which he left for the United States. In retaliation, Dunn has seized one of Dodge's boats, but was advised by Mr. Hughes to return it.

On Lieutenant Hughes enquiring about the alleged depredations on Mr. Dodge's nets, his agent informed him that he imagined it must have occurred in the vicinity of Battle Harbor, but that Mr. Dodge had not been on the coast since October 1869.

FIVE LEAGUES HARBOR.—Mr. Hughes found two of the schooners he warned away from Greenly, seized them, and brought them to Forteau.

Names of schooners boarded by Lieutenant Hughes in the Cutter.

Ranger, Rencontre, Saint Guad, Bonita, Espain, Lion, Economie, Dorothe, St. Marie.

WESTERN MODISTE, July 25th.—Fishing good. Mr. Elworthy had not been fortunate at Pinware Brook, the Salmon being scarce.

EASTERN MODISTE.—Catch very good ; about 60 quintals per man.

RED BAY, July 26th.—The catch had been very good during the commencement of the season, but being rather eastward in the Straits, the ice striking in had driven the fish back ; Mr. Penny, however, anticipating a good season.

The Flour that was purchased for the poor at this place, at St. John's, by H. M. S. *Sphinx*, was sent up last fall.

CHATEAU BAY, July 27th.—Henley Harbor, fishing very good ; five families average about 50 quintals a man.

A Mr. Hunt had done well in Salmon, 70 barrels, which he sends to America, but principally to New York ; some of the salmon he had must have weighed over 40 lbs., green ; the large ones are packed in just the same sized barrels as the small, only doubled up.

ST. ANTHONY, July 30th.—Both French and English fishermen have done very badly this year, owing to the bad weather and cold season.

A complaint was brought by fishing Captain Lambi, that one of his boats at anchor was damaged, and cable lost through the schooner "Pioneer," Master, Isaac Flourance, running into it on the 4th July while beating into the harbour.

Without waiting to see what damage was done, the schooner put to sea. Captain Lambi spoke to Mr. Maddock of Carbonear, the brother of the owner, but could get no satisfaction.

The damage is estimated at £20, but Lambi is willing to take £10. I did not see the schooner at Harbor Grace, so did not communicate with Messrs. Maddock, being in hopes of meeting her on the Labrador.

A man named Robert Simms was very anxious to free his conscience from the charge of retaining in his possession the sum of £18, belonging to his nephew, who was drowned last winter, by swearing before me that he had nothing in his possession belonging to his nephew. I therefore took his statement on oath, and gave him a copy, he appeared quite satisfied, though I informed him it was not the least use to him.

CROC, July 31st.—The French store ship “Eurydice” here; received a letter from Commodore Mer, relative to some burning of fishing houses near Cape Rouge, and also a few trifling matters on the West Coast.

CAPE ROUGE, August 1.—Visited Cape Rouge, and also the place where the depredations were committed, (as mentioned by Captain Mer) found that two houses, and also part of the fishing stage had been burned by two men named Frederick and John Butler, of Middle Bight, South Shore, Conception Bay, last October, on their return from the Labrador.

On these men being remonstrated with by some fellow fishermen there at the time, they replied, “We burn the houses for the sake of the nails;” this of course was a poor excuse, the damage being done purely from mischief.

The Frenchmen, on arriving on the coast this spring, finding these houses burnt, had to erect huts for themselves, thereby delaying their fishing, having to employ all their men to cut timber, &c.

I requested the proprietor, Mr. Pouliquan, to make an estimate of the damage done, and forward the same to Commodore Mer at Croc, whom I hoped to meet in September; but owing to the war between Prussia and France, there were no French vessels at Croc on my arrival on the 10th September.

The fishing at Cape Rouge had been bad. I was asked by the guardian of the establishment at this place, Who had the right of fishing on Groais and Belle Island? they being ten miles off the coast; the French claim it, and prevent the English from fishing there.

I could not give a decisive answer, but intended to communicate with Commodore Mer at Croc, which intention failed through his absence.

SHOE COVE, August 3rd.—Walked to La Scie harbor to enquire into a statement made to me by Commodore Mer, to the effect that an Englishman had built a house on French fishing ground, and had refused to go, but ascertained from French fishing Captain Garri, that the Englishman had left last winter, after pulling his house down.

With regard to the complaint made to me last year by fishermen at Shoe Cove, to the effect that the French fishermen had, after taking shelter in Shoe Cove for stress of weather, robbed their nets on their return home,—I was informed by Captain Mer, and also by Garri himself, that the nets must have been destroyed by bad weather, as the only grounds of complaint were, that the French took part of an English net into La Scie, giving it up to the guardian ; this portion of a net was found at sea by the Frenchman soon after the gale.

I did not see the men this year, who brought the complaint ; their names are Grey and Carey.

The fishing had been fair at this place, but the people are very neglectful of their stages, the stench from decayed cod's-heads being so intolerable that though pretty well used to the smell, I was very nearly ill ; in any climate but this it would breed a pestilence. There is some cultivation here, potatoes growing very well, there are also a variety of trees, which renders the scenery more cheering than that of the everlasting spruce firs.

The Road from La Scie to Shoe Cove is good.

TILT COVE, August 4th.—Messrs. Bennett and McKay had done well in copper this year. The place improving ; a very good size Church has been built by Messrs. Bennett and McKay, not quite finished, and though the exterior is not handsome, the interior bids fair to be so.

There is no fishing establishment here.

INDIAN BROOK, HALL'S BAY, August 4th.—The Indians carry on a trade here, taking deer to Tilt Cove, Toulingurt, &c., in the season, also trapping bear, beaver, &c., during the winter. They also do well by acting as guides for people who go to the bay to shoot and fish, often military officers starting from that place, and crossing the Island to Humber Sound.

The Indians are very tall men, (Micmaes), some of those who were on board being from 6ft. 2in. to 6ft. 5in. in height.

HARBOR GRACE, August 7th.—Trade was thriving at this place; but being early in the season the merchants had received no reliable reports of the Cod fishery on the Labrador, their usual trade during the summer months.

Made enquiries respecting the Butlers, of Cape Rouge notoriety; found they were not expected till October 20th.

ST. JOHN'S, August 12th.

SYDNEY, C. B., August 17th.—To provision ship.

ST. JOHN'S, August 23rd.—To give ship's Company leave, &c.

CROC, September 9th.—Came here to communicate with Commodore Mer, but found he had left for St. Pierre.

OCCASIONAL HARBOR, September 11th.—The fishermen here had done well; in fact, it usually is good ground, the average catch this year being about 30 quintals. During the three days I remained here, the weather was so bad no boat left the harbor, and a large iceberg was blown into the harbor and grounded about one mile inside the entrance.

INDIAN TICKLE, September 14th.—No vessel loaded as yet; fishing very bad; Mr. Hennerbury anticipated a serious loss; he was also unfortunate in the spring seal fishing, having shot and killed a large number of the seals, the ice took off, and the steamers coming up from St. John's and Harbor Grace, were enabled to get to the ice, and so took Mr. Hennerbury's and some other man's seals; Mr. Hennerbury and the other being unable to work up against the wind to their seals.

CURLEW HARBOR, September 15th.—Only a few men making fish for sale to the establishments.

AT GREASY ISLAND, I put in for shelter, anticipating a gale.

CARTWRIGHT HARBOR, SANDWICH BAY, September 17th.—Messrs. Hunt & Co., had failed in the cod fishery, and the salmon had been only fair, about 290 tierce salt, and 40,000 lbs. in tins. They had been obliged to send one vessel home empty, and the one loading while we were there will not have a full cargo.

INDIAN HARBOR, HAMILTON INLET, September 19th.—Every thing white with snow. Mr. Norman informed me the fishing had been very poor, having not had more than one-third of his usual catch.

I made enquiries relative to coals left here by H. M. S. "Gannet," a report of which is made in my letter, in duplicate, of this date to the Commander-in-Chief.

GREASY HARBOR, September 20th.—The fishing here had been a total failure, not one-third of a fair catch having been taken.

There was a quantity of ice in the harbor, being mostly parts of large bergs that had grounded on the N. E. side of the Island.

Messrs. King and Larmour had been obliged to send one vessel home unladen.

INDIAN TICKLE, September 22nd.—Remained here till the 24th, a strong blow from N. N. E.

MECKLENBURG HARBOR, September 25th.—No fishing place.

Outside Sophia Harbor and Murray's Anchorage the fishing had been good. There were several schooners from the Northward making fish which they had brought down green.

One vessel, the *Guide*, had 210 quintals among seven men, taken to the north of Cape Harrison.

DEER HARBOR, September 26th.—There are no inhabitants here, though it is a very good harbor. Visited this place to in-

spect the grave of a man belonging to this ship who died there last year ; found it in good order, repainted the headstone and railings. Abreast of the grave is a good anchorage.

BATTLE HARBOR, September 28th.—Had bad accounts of the herring catch, and the cod had only paid 15 quintals a man. Made enquiries relative to Mr. Dodge, an American, in compliance with Vice-Admiral George Wellesley's Memo. of the 24th August, but could not hear that he had been on the coast this year.

On entering Battle Harbor, the entrance was so blocked up by herring nets that in spite of using the utmost precaution, stopping the screw when possible, unfortunately one was damaged; the owner afterwards came on board, and complained that two were destroyed, and the damage done was £20 ; knowing this to be a false statement, and also the nets being placed in the fairway, declined to pay anything.

There were only four schooners.

CHARLES HARBOR, September 29th.—There were a few Newfoundland schooners here, and one trader from Halifax. The fishing had been bad.

ST. ANTHONY'S, October 1st.—For shelter ; found all the French fishing population gone, after a very bad season.

CAPE ROUGE, October 3rd.—For the purpose of obtaining a deposition from the care taker of the French fishing stages, relative to the destruction of property, the result of which I reported to His Excellency Colonel Stephen J. Hill, C. B., in my letter of 23rd instant.

This was the last port I visited prior to returning to St. John's, nearly all fishing except the late cod, having ceased.

I may mention that I was unsuccessful in visiting as many rivers in this Island as I wished, to prevent illegal netting, which in some places is carried on to a great extent, one river, as I was informed, Great Codroy, being netted across for nearly nine miles up ; owing to no harbor at the mouth, and bad weather, I was unable to go there.

With the exception of Castor's River, I had no complaint of French fishermen in the rivers.

The usual questions as to how far the French had a right to fish on the coast, and whether they were permitted to take salmon and herring, were frequently met with, it being difficult to persuade the Newfoundlanders that the term "fish" in French means all fish, they considering "cod" only as fish.

I was unfortunate on my cruize down the N. E. Shore not to find the French Senior Officer, owing to war having occurred between France and Prussia, so was unable to settle some matters relative to the fishing of the two nationalities in person, particularly that relating to the Isles of Groais and Belle Isle, lat. $50^{\circ} 45''$ N., long. $55^{\circ} 30''$ W.

These being situated ten miles from the shore, the Newfoundlanders urge they are not French coast, and the Treaty states, "that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at Cape St. John, passing to the North, and descending by the Western Coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Ray, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes latitude." The French claim, and use these Islands for fishing.

In conclusion, I may state that I heard fewer grievances from the Newfoundland men on the coast than usual, as they are beginning to understand the French have the right of the coast line according to Treaty, which right has always been to them considered as unfair, and want of proper notices, and also having been misinformed to the contrary by people who have misinterpreted the Treaty.

I have endeavoured to remedy this, both last year and the present one, by advice to the Newfoundland fishermen, and in some cases by written notices, intrusted to the guardians of the French property, in case of encroachments, to prevent any breach of the Treaty.

RUSSELL S. PASLEY,

Commander and Senior Naval Officer on the Fisheries.

No. 31.**Dr. Head of H. M. S. "Niobe," Report of Sanitary
Condition of the Fishing Stations, &c.**

[COPY.]

H. M. S. "NIOBE,"

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

August 13th, 1870.

SIR,—

Herewith, I beg to enclose for your Excellency's information, a short Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Fishing Stations on the Shores of Newfoundland and Labrador, visited by this Ship during our cruize.

The expenditure of Medicines, &c., I trust will be approved by your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

RICHARD F. B. HEAD.

Surgeon, R. N.

His Excellency

Colonel HILL, C. B.,

Governor of Newfoundland.

Medical Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Fishing Stations of Newfoundland visited by H. M. S. "Niobe" during the Summer of 1870, by Surgeon Head, R. N.

On the South Coast of the Island, the inhabitants were free from Tymotic diseases, and accepting Chronic complaints, there has been no sickness for a long period.

Where application was made to me for medical assistance, I found that the applicants were for the most part suffering from stomach disease, and the consequent train of maladies, which had in many instances induced premature decay. This is brought on by the consumption of such quantities of inferior and salted food at a period of the year when good provisions are especially required by the system. As an illustration of this state of things, I may mention the case of a woman named Eliza Hopworth, who came on board at LaPoile; she was crippled and had the appearance of a person 50 years old, whereas she was only 28; all the long bones of the body are now, or had been, in a state of decay; large pieces of bone had exfoliated, and the disease appeared extending. This case, as others, should be under treatment in an Hospital. They seemed to be destitute.

Where such quantities of salt provisions are taken to sustain nature, the use of vinegar would be most desirable; I strongly advised this. In cases where Scrofula was found, I advised cod liver oil to be taken, but a great disinclination to it, probably on account of the difficulty of procuring it free from smell and taste.

From exposure to cold and wet, many of the strongest men are attacked with Rheumatism; this affection generally appears in the muscles of the back. I advised them to wear flannel belts as a preventative to Lumbago; I have proved this to be of the greatest value.

I regret not having had a supply of Vaccine Lymph on board; at many of these stations there were instances of children being unprotected; the officiating clergyman at some places had performed the operation; of late years small pox had not appeared along these shores.

On the Labrador, we visited Forteau, Red Bay, and Chateau; the people, with the exception of ordinary complaints, were free from any infectious disease.

Anchor Point, Flower Cove, and Savage Cove, at the western extreme of the Straits of Belle Isle, had been visited by Typhoid Fever, with some fatal cases. At the first named place I visited, a man called Grange, who was suffering from the disease; the friends of the poor fellow had no notion of the nature of the Fever, for the small room in which the patient lay was not only used by the others of the family, but every means of ventilation was closed, so that the apartment, when I entered it, was most offensive. No one could be surprised at the communication of the disease to others under these circumstances; neither had they any thing necessary to give the patient; these Fever cases are left entirely to nature, minus the fresh air, that the burning skin might be cooled by. I believe that this Fever arises through the absence of Hygeina on these shores. The decomposition of exposed animal matter is constantly going on, and although the sea water carries away the greater portion of the debris from the fishing stages, still the shore is filled with putrifying animal matter, that impregnates the atmosphere, and must be a means of generating malignant disease. Instead of permitting the offal to be deposited, as at present, under the stages and washed up on the beaches, I would advise, as a means preventative to malaria, to have it collected and covered with earth or sand, which would effectually arrest any malignant effluvia arising.

I append, in a tabular form, the diseases prescribed for, and places visited; all these people were apparently objects of gratuitous relief; in some the extreme of poverty.

At Sydney, Cape Breton, I replaced the medicines I had ex-

pended, at the same time I purchased what I considered necessary to give to those who might be sick along the West Coast and the Labrador.

The Druggist's account I enclose.

(Signed,)

RICHARD F. B. HEAD,
Surgeon, H. M. S. Niobe.

St. JOHN'S, }
August 13th, 1870. }

TABLE shewing the number of Medical and Surgical Cases attended by me during the Cruize of H. M. S. "Niobe," round the South and West Coast of Newfoundland, including the Strait of Belle Isle.

PLACES.	Dyspepsia and Debility.	Surgical injuries.	Skin Disease.	Liver Disease.	Lung Disease.	Ear Disease.	Brain Disease.	Bowel Disease.	Cancer.	Tumor.	Tongue-tied.	Catarrh.	Rheumatism.	Scrofula.	Fever.	Total.
Trepassey	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
St. Mary's	2	....	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
St. Lawrence	6	....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10
Burgeo Islands .....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
LaPoile	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
St. George's	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Cow Bay .....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anchor Point	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
Forteau	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Red Bay	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Chateau	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
St. Anthony	1	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	34	8	4	3	6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	71

(Signed,)

RICHARD F. B. HEAD,
Surgeon, H. M. S. Niobe.

No. 32.

REPORT of General Superintendent of Fisheries, for 1870.

[COPY.]

St. JOHN'S, September 8th, 1870.

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to report, that I proceeded from Saint John's on the 6th July, in the schooner *Hannah Bradshaw*, on a cruize for the Protection of the Fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle, and after a rather tedious run, reached Forteau on the 20th. At Forteau, I had the honor of meeting Commander Pasley, of H. M. S. *Niobe*, who kindly afforded me all the information in his power as to the best course to be pursued in carrying out the service to which I had been appointed. After leaving Forteau, I touched at the other principal bait-hauling places, on the Labrador side, in several of which, (especially at Lanse Loup), I found the French were procuring bait from the British subjects as heretofore, at a cost of some four or five francs per barrel. While at these places, I did my utmost to put a stop to this practice, and succeeded in doing so while in port; but immediately the schooner's anchor was weighed, I found the inducements held out by the French to our people, proved too strong a temptation to pay attention to the instructions left them previous to my departure. At Lanse Loup, I found as many as three cutters and six batteaux, waiting for bait, which was chiefly to be supplied by a person of the name of Cabot, a Jerseyman, who, it appears, had entered into a contract with the French fishing Captains to do the needful for them during the Caplin school. Cabot, however, did not appear to me to be the only recipient of French bounty, for I found in many of the Houses at Lanse Loup and other bait-hauling places, a goodly supply of French Wines and Brandy, fully convincing me that although Cabot was designated the contractor, others were participating as

well, in some, if not all of the many advantages accruing from the sale of bait to the French. I may here mention, for His Excellency's information, the mode the French have of procuring bait from the British settlers on the Labrador coast, which is as follows: A bait seine is supplied by the French to the contractor, who is termed Bait's master; this Bait's master, (who is a British subject), is then provided with a crew of Frenchmen. The bait having struck in, the crew immediately commence hauling, and continue doing so during the season. Batteaux, or large boats, are then sent across from the opposite shore to take away the bait as it is hauled. The usual pay received by the contractor for his services, during a season, is from four to five francs per barrel, for what bait he supplies, as also the bait seine, which he has been using during the Caplin school.

After cruising up and down the Straits for some days, I felt a disposition to cross over to the Newfoundland side to see how matters stood there, and accordingly reached French Island Harbor on the 1st August. On my arrival, I tried my best to obtain what information I could as to the treatment the British settlers were receiving at the hands of the French; and I am happy to report, that in all my interviews with the inhabitants, I could not glean a single word of complaint; indeed, on the contrary, every thing that could be said favorably of a people was lavishly bestowed on the French, who had from time to time visited the coast. Finding such to be the case, and knowing the high rate the French were obliged to pay for what bait they procured on the Labrador side, I am now of opinion, that the Newfoundland Government cannot do better, while the French hold the right to the shore, than to pursue the same course which it has so judiciously adopted for some years past; for I feel convinced, should the Newfoundland Government strictly enforce the terms of existing Treaties, as regard the Labrador side, a counterbalancing pressure would be brought to bear by the French Government to the detriment of British settlers on the Newfoundland side. True it is that large quantities of bait are brought over from the Labrador coast to that of Newfoundland, to bait the numerous trawl lines or bultows which girt the coast, but with the attempts the French

may make, they will find it a difficult matter to alter the course of either the cod or caplin to the disadvantage of the fishermen of the Labrador, as no place I ever visited looks better adapted as a house for the bait and cod than the coast of Labrador, and none less inviting than the harbors of the French Shore immediately opposite. I would further add, that if it were for nothing else than for the instructive lessons our people receive from the French, in the useful branches of economy and discipline, which are so rigidly enforced in the prosecution of their voyage, we ought to acknowledge the good results accruing from such a school, and to some extent allow such to stand as an offset to the slight privileges they enjoy, while bait is scarce on their side of the Straits.

The Straits of Belle Isle appear to me to be a place well adapted for mercantile pursuits; and, I think, that the merchants of Newfoundland have rather overlooked their interest in not having before this time extended part of their locked-up capital in opening up a trade in these interesting waters. At Flower's Cove, which is almost immediately opposite to Forteau, I found that many of the men there, last spring, have earned nearly one hundred pounds each with seals; and as the Straits are very narrow at this point, I cannot see why similar good success cannot be looked forward to in the future; as I am fully impressed with the idea that Quirpon splits the whelping ice in most springs, and, as a matter of course, must find its way through the Straits. In addition to the work that may be done on shore, small vessels may be sent out sealing, with trifling expense, from either side of the Straits; and I fancy, on a fair trial being given, the result would prove remunerative to the person who would invest his capital in such an enterprise, while the cod and herring fishery, as a summer and fall's employment, could be profitably carried on. The land from Flower's Cove, towards Cape Norman, appears to be very level, and offers strong inducements to any person disposed to go into farming operations. Several very fine tracts were pointed out to me as having been only recently occupied, on which I observed cattle grazing in very fine condition. At Pinware, which is a sandy strand, in the bottom of Black Bay, on the Labrador side, is a very fine river, abounding in salmon and

trout, running far into the interior, and is said by the Indians to extend some three hundred miles down the coast. The salmon station at Pinware is held by a Mr. Elsworthy, a very respectable person, and has this year done moderately well with his nets. At Chateau, there is also another considerable river, in which salmon and trout are plentiful. In returning home I tried hard to touch at Belle Isle, but the sea running very high prevented me from putting my project into effect. This Island has been reported to me as being of a fertile character, and, knowing it to be of considerable extent, is therefore quite capable of containing a large number of inhabitants, who might gain a good livelihood by the fishery and cultivation of the land.

In conclusion, I would briefly observe, that I cannot possibly concur in the general opinion entertained of the Fishery protecting service in the Straits, as I certainly look upon it as a wholesome check for the prevention of further encroachments by the French, which, if permitted, would militate very materially against our fishermen and merchants in these waters. The vessel employed for this service should, in my opinion, leave Saint John's about the 1st June, instead of July, and could be advantageously employed in connection with the Revenue Service, which appears to me, at present, to be rather tamely carried out, considering the large amount of revenue annually collected from that quarter. To ensure respect, and to carry out the service efficiently, a regular uniform should be worn by the crew of the vessel, as well as by the officers appointed by the Government, and during the voyage, a due observance of discipline should not be lost sight of.

With these remarks,

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. L. NOONAN,

Acting Superintendent Fisheries.

Hon'ble. ROBERT ALSOP,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 33.

**REPORT of James March on Fishery Protection,
Belle Isle, 1870.**

SIR,

I beg to report that on the 6th July, I arrived at Belle Isle, after a tedious passage down.

July 8th.—Fine day; wind about East; several Crafts passed bound North.

July 9th.—Wind West; foggy weather. Noticed one fishing craft go by, steering North.

July 10th.—Very fine; wind West.

July 11th.—Wind South; three crafts passed, bound North.

July 12th.—Light breeze from South; very foggy.

July 13th.—Wind West; fine clear weather. A large steamer visible, evidently bound up the Straits.

July 14th.—Fine day, with strong Westerly breeze.

July 15th.—Wind East; a large ship in sight, bound South.

July 16th.—A gale from the North East, with dense fog.

July 17th.—Light breeze from the South; three schooners passed, steering North.

July 18th.—Wind West, fine day; a large ship passed closed by the Island, bound North.

July 19th.—Light Westerly breeze; fine clear weather.

July 20th.—Wind South; dense fog in the Straits rendering navigation very dangerous.

July 21th.—Fine day; wind South.

July 22nd.—Wind West; fine clear weather; Four fishing vessels passed, bound North.

July 23rd.—Blowing strong from the West; one schooner passed, steering North.

July 24th.—Fine day; wind West; no crafts in sight.

July 25th.—Wind South; foggy weather.

July 26th.—Light air from South; still very foggy.

July 27th.—Fine day with a Westerly breeze; a large steamship passed, bound up the Straits.

July 28th.—Wind East; foggy weather.

July 29th.—A gale from the East, with thick fog.

July 30th.—Fine day; Wind South.

July 31st.—The wind South, with foggy weather.

August 1st.—Fine day; wind South. A large steamship in sight, probably bound up the Straits.

August 2nd.—The wind about West; fine clear weather. No sign of the Commissioner yet. Expecting a visit from him daily.

August 3rd.—Fine weather; wind from West.

August 4th.—Blowing fresh from the West. A large ship passed, steering South.

August 5th.—Calm, with hazy weather.

August 6th.—Fine day; wind variable.

August 7th.—Light air from the West, with fine clear weather. A large barque in sight; bound North.

August 8th.—Fine day; wind South.

August 9th.—A gale from the South, with fog.

August 10th.—Heavy storm with rain; wind about South East.

August 11th.—Wind North; fine clear weather. A large ship passed, bound up the Straits.

August 12th.—Calm, with occasional showers of rain.

August 13th.—Southerly breeze, with fog.

August 14th.—Fine weather; wind East.

August 15th.—Fine calm day.

August 16th.—Wind East, with fog.

August 17th.—Fine clear weather; wind South. Three schooners passed, bound South.

August 18th.—Wind South; hazy weather.

August 19th.—Fine clear weather; wind West. A large steamship passed, bound up the Straits.

August 20th.—Southerly wind; weather unsettled.

August 21st.—Fine day, with the wind from the West. A large barque in sight, evidently bound up the Straits.

August 22nd.—Wind South, with fog.

August 23rd.—Fine day; wind North. Several fishing crafts passed, bound South.

August 24th.—Wind North West; fine weather. Several fishing crafts in sight, homeward bound.

August 25th.—Fresh breeze from the North; weather fine.

August 26th.—Heavy gale from East South East; sea running very high; squalls of rain during the day.

The time had now arrived for us to make preparations for leaving the Island, as after this date the weather is unsettled and stormy.

The French fishermen did not attempt to encroach on our fishing waters this summer.

I am convinced that if there was no protection at the different

stations, the French fishermen would frequently trespass and cause differences among our people.

I was rather surprised that the General Superintendent of the Fisheries did not pay us a single visit for the summer.

It was customary with the old Commissioner to give us a call twice a month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed),

JAMES MARCH.

To

HON. ROBERT ALSOP,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 34.

**Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esq., Judge of the Court of
Labrador, to His Excellency the Governor, 1870.**

*To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J.
HILL, C.B., Governor of Newfound-
land, &c., &c., &c.*

ST. JOHN'S,

December 31st, 1870.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report to your Excellency my proceedings and observations at Labrador, during my Circuit the past summer.

On the 10th of June I sailed from St. John's, in the schooner *William Stairs*, a vessel employed by the Government as a Revenue cruiser and Circuit ship on the coast of Labrador.

Mr. Knight and Mr. Canning, Collectors of Customs, were on board ; the former gentleman having the general direction of the destination of the vessel.

In consequence of the prevalence of Northerly and Easterly winds, and of information that there was much field ice obstructing the passage by the Northern route, we proceeded South about, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle ; being favored with fair winds, we accomplished, by this unusual and generally objectionable route, our passage to Labrador in five days, arriving at Blanc Sablon on the 15th of June.

From that period, up to the time of our departure from Labrador, we were continually cruising on the coast, going as far North as Hamilton Inlet, and visiting all the principal Harbors and settlements.

We sailed from Labrador, on our return home, on the 17th of October, and after a very stormy and dangerous passage arrived in St. John's on the 25th of the same month.

I was happy to learn, at Labrador, that the resident inhabitants had, last winter, been exempt from the sufferings experienced the previous winter, from want of a sufficient supply of food.

The legal cases brought before me during the Circuit, were—

2 Cases of Larceny.

1 of Assault.

1 of Trespass on Land.

1 of damage to Nets.

1 of killing Goats.

1 of misconduct of Servant.

1 of Bastardy.

2 of Debt.

2 Cases of inquiry respecting the death of two men.

In one case, in which the Bailiff of the Court was obstructed and assaulted in the execution of his duty, I brought the matter under the consideration of Her Majesty's Attorney General, who indicted the offender in the Supreme Court at St. John's.

Although few cases are actually brought before the Court, there is no question but that its annual circuit at Labrador, has the important effect of preventing the commission of offences and wrongs which might otherwise be done with impunity.

I consider the general conduct of the people at Labrador very creditable to them; few serious crimes, or other offences, are committed there, considering the great number of men congregated on that coast during the fishing season, in addition to the resident inhabitants.

I beg leave to bring under the consideration of the Government, two subjects, which I think require to be provided for by legislative enactment, viz. :—

The Recovery of Debts; and the Regulation of the Salmon Fishery at Labrador.

With respect to actions for the recovery of Debts at Labrador, I would suggest an enactment to prevent the injustice that arises, in cases in which creditors on the spot obtaining judgment for old debts require the levy of execution for the amount, out of the produce of the current voyage, without reference to the claims of the absent supplying merchant, the fishery servants, and other creditors.

Under the present state of the law, applicable to the Court of Labrador, the Judge cannot refuse, in such cases, to issue a writ of execution and levy for the whole amount of the judgment; for he has not authority to declare a debtor insolvent, and make distribution of his effects, according to the Law of Insolvency.

I am of opinion that power should be given to the Judge, when it appears to him that a defendant is insolvent, to limit the amount for which attachment or execution should issue against goods for debt; or to suspend the issue thereof. And in cases

where execution against the person, for debt, appears to the Judge to be oppressive, to refuse to issue such execution.

With reference to the Salmon Fishery at Labrador, I think it very desirable that the Legislature should define the rights of persons to occupy the stations, (posts as they are called), where they set their nets.

In the Bays of Labrador, such as Hamilton Inlet, Sandwich Bay, and similar places, the permanent residents, and others who regularly resort to the coast, have occupied certain fishing stations, where in the summer they carry on the Salmon Fishery; these Salmon posts, as they are called, have been exclusively occupied by such persons for many years, and their subsistence depends on the possession of them.

But very lately a question has arisen of the right of these people to the exclusive occupation of their Salmon posts, and strangers threaten to interfere with them.

This is a matter of vital importance to the old inhabitants, and requires legal decision, I think, by an Act of the Legislature.

Under all the circumstances of the case, it appears to me reasonable that they should have secured to them the exclusive right to the Salmon posts which they have hitherto held and occupied, so long as they regularly and annually continue to fish them, and in other respects conform to the law.

It has been represented to me, by several persons well acquainted with the Salmon fishery, that the distance now required by law, in the setting of Salmon nets, is not sufficient; that at least double the distance between such nets ought to be required. As far as I am competent to give an opinion on the subject, I consider this representation well founded, and worthy of attention.

SCHOOLS.

Only four Schools were in operation this year, at Labrador, viz. :—

Place.	Teacher.	When in operation.	Scholars.	Salary.
Matthew's Cove, Battle Harbor...	Mary Marshall ...	Summer only.....	59	\$24 00
Cape Charles	Catherine Young...	Summer only.....	25	24 00
Red Bay	John Bailey	Winter only.....	18	24 00
Pinware	Mrs. O'Dell.....	Summer & Winter	40	36 00
On the Books, but the number in attendance varying, according to the season of the year.				
			Total	\$108 00

I paid the salaries out of the money placed in my hands by the Government for that purpose, and I supplied the Schools with books.

I distributed books to a great many resident families on the coast, by whom they were thankfully received, and to whom they will be very useful in promoting education, in the only way in which it can be generally accomplished, by instruction among themselves in their own houses.

The Medicines supplied annually, by the Government, for the use of the people at Labrador, are esteemed by them as a great boon; in many cases which came under my notice they proved of essential service.

This season the quantity of field ice on the coast of Labrador was unprecedented; it remained in many places until late in July, the effect of which was most injurious to the fisheries, by preventing the fish from striking in to the shore at the usual time, and obstructing the harbors, so that boats and vessels could not get to their fishing stations in due season; the result being that

the voyages of cod and herring were the most unsuccessful, perhaps ever known on the coast of Labrador.

The Salmon catch, in the great Bays, was about half an average voyage.

The weather was boisterous and wet, with a prevalence of Northerly and Easterly winds, during the whole season.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

No. 35.

**REPORT of Patrick Furlong, Mail Officer on board
the Steamer "Walrus," on her trip to Labrador.**

[COPY.]

ST. JOHN'S,
22nd September, 1870.

SIR,—

Having been appointed Mail Officer on board the Steam Packet *Walrus*, on her Labrador voyage, I proceeded in charge of the Mails. The ship left St. John's on the 20th August last, arriving at Harbor Grace same day; delivered mails, and got one in return for Labrador. Left again immediately, touching at Trinity and Catalina on the 21st; remained in each port two

hours ; delivered mails. Left again for Bonavista and Greenspond on the 22nd ; delivered mails, and left for Fogo and Twillingate on the 23rd ; delivered mails, and got one in return for Tilt Cove, calling at Nipper's Harbor, and calling off Burton's Pond ; delivered two small mails ; arriving at Tilt Cove same day ; remained there five hours, a longer delay than necessary, and started for the Labrador. Had to bear up in a South-east gale for Harbor LaScie, on the French Shore ; remained there until 4 p.m., 25th. In this Harbor we found one bark and two French brigs, with 180 men ; done very well with the fishery up to date ; calling off Henly and Chatteau harbors.

On the 26th, sent letters on shore, arriving at Battle Harbor 5 p.m. ; delivered eight letters, also letters and one package newspapers for Cape Charles, in charge of Thomas Furlong.

27th.—Left Battle Harbor 1.30 p.m. ; arrived at Francis Harbor Bite, 4.10 p.m. ; delivered 10 letters and one package papers to Mr. Kennedy ; nine letters to George Tuffin, for Harbors not in our way.

28th.—Left Francis Harbor Bite 3.30 a.m. Called off Dead Island ; delivered four letters for there, and five for Square Island, in charge of Mr. Penny ; left immediately for Venison Tickle ; arrived at 1 p.m., gave 14 letters in charge to Mr. Flounce, at Domino. 5 p.m., delivered letters and papers for here, and Batteau, to Captain Jackman, and left for Indian Tickle ; arrived 6.10 p.m. ; delivered four letters.

29th.—Left 4.30 a.m., for Grady ; anchored at Long Island, 9 a.m. ; delivered 14 letters and four packages papers ; blowing a gale ; have to remain here until Monday.

30th.—Left Long Island, 6 a.m. Called off Emily Harbor, 9 a.m. ; delivered letters, and left immediately for Indian Harbor. Arrived 5.30 p.m. Gave letters and papers in charge of Mr. Norman.

31st.—Left for Holton, at 6 a.m. ; arrived at 9 a. m. ; delivered five letters and three packages papers, also 10 letters for Brig Harbor, in care of Mr. Kennedy.

1st September.—Left Holton at 5, a. m. ; hove to off Roger's Harbor ; no one came off to us ; might have gone in ; bore up for Adnavick ; took a pilot for Mannock's Island, at 5, p. m. ; arrived at 7, p. m. ; delivered two letters, and left at 5.30, a. m.

2nd.—Landed pilot at Adnavick, and proceeded to Holton ; got six letters ; left for Emily Harbor ; passengers gone to Brig Harbor by land.

3rd.—Left Emily Harbor at 4, a. m. ; arrived at Indian Harbor, 6.30, a. m. ; sent a boat to Ice Tickle with letters, and left for Pack Harbor ; called off, 4 p. m. ; no letters. Left for Independent Harbor, 5.40 p.m.

4th September.—Left Independent Harbor, 4 a.m. ; anchored in Long Island, 6.15 a. m. ; got 16 letters ; left 8.45 a.m. ; called off Curlew ; got two letters, and left 9.10, a. m. ; called off Grandy 10.30 a. m. ; got 5 letters ; started for Black Island ; left 11. 40, a. m. ; got 16 letters ; arrived at Indian Tickle, 3. 15 p. m. ; got 16 letters, and left for Domino ; arrived at 7, p. m. ; received 10 letters.

5th.—Still at Domino ; a gale of wind N. E. ; nearly got ashore ; lost our anchor ; got 25 letters, and left for Batteau, at 3 p. m. ; arrived at 5.30 p. m.

6th.—At Batteau, blowing a gale, E. S. E. ; got 22 letters.

7th.—Left Batteau, at 5 a. m. ; got to Punch Bowl, 7 a. m. ; would not call at Sandy Island ; got 4 letters, and left for American Tickle 9.10 a. m., and delivered 4 letters ; called off Comfort Bite 1 o'clock. Arrived at Venison Tickle 3.30 p. m. ; burst our chain coming to an anchor, and done damage to two small boats ; had to pay for them ; left letters here for Bolster Rock, and Hawk's Harbor ; did not call in ; received 172 letters.

8th.—Left at 4 a. m. ; called off Snug Harbor at 6.10 a. m. ; got 11 letters, and started at 7.40 a. m. for Dead Island ; called off 8.30 a. m. ; got 30 letters ; delivered 2, and left again for Scrammy ; arrived 10.20 a. m. ; got 32 letters, and left 1.30 p. m. for Occa-

sional Harbor ; called off 2.30 p. m., and left for Ship Harbor ; got 4 letters, and left at 5 p. m. for Fishing Ship Harbor ; arrived at 6 p. m. ; left for Francis Harbor Bite ; arrived 7.30 p. m.

9th.—Left at 4 a. m., and arrived at Merchantman's Harbor 5.30 a. m. ; called off Little Harbor, 8.20 a. m. ; called off Murray's Harbor, 10.30 a. m. ; got 9 letters ; passed Battle Harbor 11 a. m. ; anchored in Assizes Harbor 1.10 p. m. ; sent word to Battle Harbor ; left and called off 5.30 p. m. ; got 10 letters ; left at once for Cape Charles ; arrived at 6.30 p. m. ; remained all night.

10th.—Left at 3.30, a.m. ; arrived at Chimney Tickle 5 a. m. ; got 6 letters, and left again at 6 a. m. ; called off Henley Harbor and Chateau, at 10 a. m. ; got 2 letters, and left for Red Bay 10.30 a.m. ; arrived 6.15 p.m. ; got 6 letters, and left for Lanse à Loup 7 p. m. ; gave Mr. Watson letters and papers for Forteau.

11th.—Anchored at Blanc Sablon 6 a.m. ; delivered 9 letters to the Agent of Messrs. LeBoutillier, Brothers, and left again 7.15 a.m. ; got only one letter in return for Gaspé ; arrived at Lanse à Loup 11.15, a.m., and left at 2 p. m. ; got 9 letters. At 7 p. m. crossing the Straits under all canvas, wind N. E. ; gale increasing ; had to pass Great Anthony Harbor.

12th.—Got into Tilt Cove, 3.30 p.m., with loss of a fan ; delivered three letters, and got a mail bag for St. John's, and five letters for other harbors. This is a bad place for large crafts, such as the *Walrus*, and should have been lost were it not for the quantity of hawsers supplied by Mr. McKay to save her.

13th.—Left Tilt Cove at 8 a.m. ; called off Burton's Pond, 10.5 a.m. ; in Nipper's Harbor, 11 30 a.m. ; got a mail bag for St. John's, and three letters for Twillingate ; arrived at the latter place, 5 p.m. ; delivered nine letters and three for Fogo ; received a mail bag for St. John's.

14th.—Left Twillingate at 7 a.m. ; passing Sandy Island, 10 a.m. ; arrived at Greenspond, 6 p.m. ; delivered 16 letters, and

received a mail bag for St. John's, and left at 8 p.m. for Bonavista.

15th.—Arrived at Bonavista, 6 a.m.; made an attempt to land, but could not on account of the heavy sea, and all the stages swept away by the late North-east gale; from 70 to 80 crafts reported to be lost here. Arrived at Catalina, 10.45 a.m.; delivered 16 letters, and got two packages in return, one for St. John's, and one for Trinity, and left 1.15, p.m., for latter place. No loss here by the gale. Arrived at Trinity, 6 p.m.; left again at 8.30 p.m.; no mail bag; a package of 11 letters for St. John's.

16th.—Arriving in St. John's, 5.30 a.m., Friday morning, bringing 465 letters, loose; 13 Cabin and 19 Steerage Passengers.

In conclusion, I beg to say, a smaller and faster Steamer would be more suitable, and would give more general satisfaction on the Labrador route.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

PATRICK FURLONG.

JOHN DELANEY, Esq.,
Postmaster General.

No. 36.**Correspondence relative to "Monticello," (U. S. Steamer,) which took place between the Customs' Department, St. John's, and the Preventive Officer, Bay Roberts, &c.**

No. 1.—Letter from Bay Roberts, received from the Preventive Officer, relative to Stores of a Vessel expected from Halifax, to proceed to the Ice.

2.—Letter in answer to the above, 31st December, 1869, directing him to demand Duties on Surplus Stores, &c.

3.—Warrant, dated 26th February, 1870, for Goods	
paying Duty.....	\$152 23
Light Dues paid	115 38
	\$267 61

4.—Letter from Preventive Officer, Bay Roberts, dated 27th February, 1870, advising of the arrival of the American Steamer *Monticello*, with clearance from Boston, that she would sail on or before Friday next, requesting instructions, by Telegram, if required.

5.—Telegraph in reply to the above, dated 3rd March, 1870, to follow former instructions, to cause Duty to be paid on surplus quantity of Stores on board.

6.—Telegram dated Bay Roberts, 18th April, 1870, relative to 700 Seals, and if to pass free of Duty.

7.—Telegram in reply to the above, dated 18th April, 1870, to be passed free as fresh Fish.

8.—Telegram from H. T. Moore, Sub-Collector, Harbor Grace, dated 28th February, 1870. Is it lawful for American bottoms to fit out for Seal Fishery in our ports?

No. 9.—Telegram in reply to the above, dated 28th February, 1870. I see no difficulty in American vessels proceeding to the Seal Fishery from our ports.

10.—No Returns from Preventive Officer, Bay Roberts, for 1871; will not be received until after the close of this Quarter, on the 31st March. Believe that Duties and Lights will be about the same as last year. No Telegram or Correspondence for the present year relative to *Monticello*. Verbal instructions given to follow the practice of last year, until further orders.

11.—Memorandum relative to *Victoria*, as directed by Governor Bannerman, referring to documents A. and B., laid before the House of Assembly this month.

[No. 1.]

BAY ROBERTS,
26th December, 1869. }

SIR,—

I understand that a large Steamer is expected here from Halifax, to be taken charge of by Captain Isaac Bartlett, as Master, to the Ice the ensuing Spring. She is I believe to bring her supplies for the voyage. I wish to know if I am to demand duty on the supplies she may bring for that purpose; that is, to be used at sea and during her stay in port till she sails in March. I feel a doubt as to my right of collecting duty, and presume I should take report, and then when the time comes round clear her for the Ice, the Captain accounting for the goods entered; and beg you will excuse for troubling you, but I wish to be sure before acting.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) G. W. HIERLEHY.

JOHN CANNING, Esq.,
Assistant Collector.

[No. 2.]

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's, 31st Dec., 1869. }

SIR,—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, requiring to be informed if a vessel arrives from Halifax, fully supplied with stores for the Seal Fishery, if such supplies are liable to duty. I have to acquaint you that such are subject to duty,—thus placing said vessel on a footing with vessels owned and fitted out in this Island.

The following Statement is given for your guidance—Viz. : Suppose the vessel has on board supplies for 100 men, about the following would be required, deduct one-fifth for the ordinary crew of the Ship—say, for 20 men, which would be sufficient for 2 months :—

100 Bags Bread,	less one-fifth for Crew of 20 men,	80 bags for duty
35 Bls. Flour	“ one-fifth	“ “ 28 bls. “
1500 Lbs. Butter	“ one-fifth	“ “ 1200 lbs. “
35 Bls. Pork	“ one-fifth	“ “ 28 bls. “
300 Gls. Molasses	“ one-fifth	“ “ 240 gals. “
180 Lbs. Tea	“ one-fifth	“ “ 144 lbs. “
100 Lbs. Coffee	“ one-fifth	“ “ 80 “ “
100 Gls. Rum	“ one-fifth	“ “ 80 “ “
100 Lbs. Tobacco	“ one-fifth	“ “ 80 “ “

Powder and Shot to pay on full quantity.

This was done in a similar case in 1867, under the order of the Board of Revenue.

You state that Captain Bartlett is to take charge of the vessel expected. Forward a Report of the vessel inward, and state what number of men are taken on board belonging to the Bay. Should you require any further information, state particulars.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signed],

JOHN CANNING,
Assistant Collector

The PREVENTIVE OFFICER, Bay Roberts.

WARRANT, No. 1.

(C.)

PORT OF BAY ROBERTS, NEWFOUNDLAND,

In the Steamer *Monticello*, ONSLOW LUDLOW, Master, from Boston.

By ONSLOW LUDLOW.

Marks & Numbers.	Quantity and Quality of Goods.	Value. Dols. Cts.	Rate of Duty or Ground on which Exemption is claimed.	Duties. Dols. Cts.
	38 Barrels Pork.....	740 00	1\$ per barrel	38 00
	46 Barrels Flour	268 00	41 Cents per barrel	18 86
	150 Bags Bread	609 00	10 Cents per cwt.....	15 00
	440 Gallons Molasses.....	160 00	6 Cents per gallon	26 40
	17 Cwt. 1 qtr. 8 lbs. Butter..	400 00	1\$ per cwt.	19 40
	220 Lbs. Coffee	24 00	3 Cents per lb.	6 60
	64 Lbs. Tea	32 00	10 Cents per lb.	6 40
	500 Lbs. Powder.....	90 00	13 per cent.	11 70
	100 Bags Shot	50 00	13 per cent.	6 50
	2 Barrels Bread (200 lbs.)..	12 00	10 per cent.	0 17
	1 Bundle Iron (100lbs.)	40 00	8 per cent.	3 20
				<hr/>
				152 23
				<hr/>
			Light dues paid.....	115 38

[No. 3.]

I, ONSLOW LUDLOW, do declare that the articles mentioned in the Entry above written and contained in the Pages therein specified, are of the value of _____ Dollars and _____ Cents, and that such is the true value thereof, and that the true quantities are stated, and I do now tender the same for all Duties.

GIVEN under my hand, this 26th day of February, 1870.

Taken before me, this 26th day of February, 1870, _____ ONSLOW LUDLOW.
To the Landing Waiters, G. W. HIERLEHY, *Prev. Officer.*

[No. 4.]

BAY ROBERTS,
27th February, 1870. }

SIR,—

The Steamer, *Monticello*, arrived on Thursday night ; she is for a three months' voyage ; her owner supplies about as your estimate of time, with a portion for Mr. Bartlett. The Tidewater is on board. I send Clearance from Boston, and if any particular is necessary for me to be instructed on or before Friday next, mail a Telegram ; can come to me, *via* Brigus, by special messenger.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. HIERLEHY.

*Preventive Officer.*JOHN CANNING, Esq.,
Assistant Collector.

P. S.—This Steamer is intended to leave here for the Seal Fishery ; she will take, besides her own, 20 men ; 140 from Bay Roberts ; will sail about next Saturday or Monday.

525 Tons H. M. W. W. ; owner M. Penkney ; American Registered, New York ; Official No., 16,303 ; Port No. 37.

[No. 5.]

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

[TELEGRAM.]

ST. JOHN'S,
March 3rd, 1870. }

See list furnished for your guidance in former instructions.
All on board over such quantity to pay Duty.

JOHN CANNING,
Assistant Collector.

[No. 6.]

[TELEGRAM.]

BAY ROBERTS, *via* Harbor Grace,
18th April, 1870. }

To JOHN CANNING,
Assistant Collector.

Monticello has about Seven hundred. Are they to pass free?

G. W. HIERLEHY.

[No. 7.]

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

[TELEGRAM.]

ST. JOHN'S,
18th April, 1870. }

The PREVENTIVE OFFICER, Bay Roberts.

Seals per *Monticello* pass free, as fresh Fish.

Powder and Shot cannot be landed, being prohibited.

JOHN CANNING,
Assistant Collector.

[No. 8.]

[TELEGRAM.]

HARBOR GRACE,
28th February, 1870.

To RECEIVER GENERAL.

Is it lawful for American bottoms to fit out for Seal Fishery
in our ports?

H. T. MOORE,
Sub-Collector.

[No. 9.]

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

[TELEGRAM.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S,
28th February, 1870.

To H. T. MOORE, Esq.,
Sub-Collector, Harbor Grace.

I see no difficulty in American vessels proceeding to the Seal Fishery from our ports.

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

[No. 10.]

No Returns for Spring 1871; will not be received until after the close of this Quarter, on the 31st March, 1871.

I believe that Duties and Light Dues paid by the *Monticello* will be about the same as last year.

No Telegram or Correspondence for the present year relative to the *Monticello*.

Verbal instructions have been given to the Preventive Officer at Bay Roberts, to follow the practice of last year, until he receives further orders.

[No. 11.]

MEMORANDUM.

All the proceedings relative to the *Monticello* have been based on the following, which document has been laid before the House of Assembly very recently. A letter from the Receiver General, the then Hon. John Bemister, of the 2nd October, 1862, marked (A.) was laid before Governor Bannerman, relative to a request made by Mr. Ancell, to have a Spanish Ship cleared from St. John's to Harbor Grace, with Fish on board, and there to fill up ; and in which letter the Receiver General stated that,—

“ *It would be advisable for him to know if such permission would apply to foreign Vessels on ALL FUTURE OCCASIONS under similar circumstances. If so, I beg most respectfully to be advised OFFICIALLY for my Government.*”

See reply from Governor Bannerman, dated 3rd October, 1862, marked (B.) wherein he states :—“ I beg to refer you to the Appendix of the Journals of the House of Assembly, page 424, for 1859, wherein you will find the Secretary for the Colonies and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade confirm my views relative to the *Victoria*, and you will be guided accordingly in similar cases until otherwise instructed”

No contrary instructions since received, hence the practice of clearing Foreign Vessels coastwise with Goods and Passengers ; hence the practice has been continued to date.

No. 37.

REPORT of Postmaster General, 1870.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

St. John's, 20th February, 1870.

SIR,—

In submitting this, my Eleventh General Report of the Post Office Department, for the year ended the 31st December, 1870, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, Executive Council, and Legislature, I beg most respectfully to state that, in my last Report I very earnestly recommended a reduction of the Postage on our local correspondence, from 5 to 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce Letter; and in accordance therewith, an amended Postal Act passed through the Legislature, which came into operation in May last, and, notwithstanding the fear entertained on the question, that it would tend materially to diminish our Postal Revenue, yet so far I have the gratification to report that it has not, but on the contrary, considerably increased it, as may be seen from the following abstract:—

1870—Gross amount of Postal Revenue	\$13,433 55
1869—Ditto Ditto	12,358 92
	—————
Increase in 1870	1,074 63
	—————
1870—Amount of Postage Stamps sold	\$9,824 45
1869—Ditto Ditto	9,669 59
	—————
Increase in 1870	\$154 86
	—————

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The estimate number of Letters and Newspapers posted in St. John's and Outport Offices, delivered from and passing through the General Post Office, for year ended 31st December, 1870, is

Letters.....	226,247
Newspapers	550,000

Of which 3,182 Letters were received from and despatched to Labrador during the year.

DEAD LETTERS.

During the year ending 31st December, 1870, there were

Received from Postmasters	1,198
" United Kingdom.....	177
" British Provinces	212
" United States.....	202

1,789

Returned to writers in Newfoundland	900
" Provincial Offices.....	204
" United States	165
" United Kingdom.....	520

1,789

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Statement of Registered Letters sent through the General Post Office in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

Received from other Countries	609
" Postmasters	442
Registered in St. John's	571

1,622

Sent to other Countries.....	644
“ Postmasters for delivery.....	517
Delivered at St. John's.....	453
Returned to the General Post Office, London, as the parties to whom addressed could not be found....	8
	<u>1,622</u>

MAILS.

Year ended 31st December, 1870.

Foreign Mails received and despatched.....	537
Local ditto ditto	2824
	<u>3361</u>

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The business in this branch of the Post Office Department is steadily progressing, having increased 25 per cent. on the commission during the past year over that of 1869, as will be seen from the following abstract for years 1869 and 1870. This constant increase, from year to year, shews how much the system has got into public favour by the great facility and safety it affords for transmitting small sums of Money through the Post Office. I would look upon the system as fairly established here, if we could only effect an arrangement with the United States for an interchange of Money Order transactions, which we may look for at no very distant day.

	No. of orders.	Amount.	Commission.
1870.....	1,619	\$32,176 14	\$537 76
1869.....	1,473	28,943 41	420 08
Increase in 1870	146	\$3,232 73	117 68

NORTHERN MAIL SERVICE.

The Mails, during the present winter, are transmitted as follows, viz. : for Greenspond, *via* Harbour Grace, New Harbour, LaManche, Random, Bloody Bay, Salvage, and Freshwater. Owing to the great difficulty and uncertainty attending upon the transit of Mails from Fogo and Twillingate, and *vice versa*, to meet the Couriers at Freshwater, it was found necessary to change their route ; they are now therefore forwarded by Steamer *Ariel* to Harbour Breton, and thence to Conn River, (Bay Despair,) and Exploits. I trust the change will be for the better.

LOCAL STEAM.

This branch of the public service, in connection with the Post Office Department, is by no means as satisfactory as it should be ; and although an addition has been made to it the past year, by the employment of the *Walrus*, yet, from the irregularity attendant upon their departures and arrivals on their respective routes, owing in a great measure to their being withdrawn, from time to time, for service to Labrador, transit of Judges on Circuit, additional Ports, together with loss of time in cleaning, repairing, and docking, the public have not received that benefit from their services which they were led to expect, as will be seen from the following :

On the 17th September, a Mail was despatched for Fogo and Twillingate, by the *Walrus*, which was then proceeding on Circuit with the Judge, and after an absence of twenty-three days she returned, bringing back those Mails, having proceeded no further on Circuit than Greenspond, consequently these Mails had been put out of their due course one month. I would also remark that the *Walrus*, which was under agreement to perform two trips in the month of December, made only one, and any inducement on the part of the Government, could not prevail on the contractor to make another trip. This omission has caused very great dissatisfaction and inconvenience in the Northern settlements, the inhabitants of which had confidently relied on this convenience to get home supplies ; and more so, particularly at Fogo and

Twillingate, from the absence of Roads or sailing Packets enjoyed by other Districts, this deprivation of the service of the *Walrus* at that season of the year, was a great hardship. It must, therefore, be apparent from these facts, that Coastal Steam, to insure public confidence, must be regular and uninterrupted, after once routes have been determined upon and days of departure fixed, no deviation should be permitted therefrom, unless under very urgent circumstances; for, as the most trivial change made in a route, after being once established, (though it may be a benefit to some), will also cause confusion and inconvenience in others.

In my Report for 1869, I called the attention of the Government to the desirability of extending the Postal Service to Cod Roy, Bay of Islands, and St. George's Bay. I am glad to learn that steps are being taken to accomplish that object; it will indeed be a great boon to the inhabitants of that section of the country, which are, so far as intercourse with the capital is concerned, as distant from it as Australia.

In closing these observations on Local Steam, I would beg leave to state, that I have given the subject much consideration; and when I take into account the many requirements that will be made upon the Government for its extension, and their desire to spread it as widely as possible, I very much fear that we cannot have an efficient, uninterrupted fortnightly Mail Service, North and South, with two Boats,—Steamers are not free from casualties more than other Vessels; they require repairs, cleaning, &c., to keep them in a state of efficiency; thence, when any of these contingencies arise, if there is no auxiliary at hand, we must come to a full stop; therefore, taking everything into consideration, I am of opinion that a reserve Boat is indispensable, to render such a Coastal Service as the requirements of the public demand.

PACKET BOATS.

The sailing Packet service in Trinity, Placentia and Fortune Bays, have performed their respective services, so far, satisfactorily; no serious complaints having reached me to the contrary.

By directions of the Government, I have advertised for Tenders to be received, in May, for the Packet service in the Districts of Fortune Bay and Burgeo and LaPoile; the route, at present, being considered too long. The division of this service will be a great improvement, as several important settlements in the Districts, outside our present postal limits, will be able to participate in the benefit of regular postal communication.

The route of the Little Placentia Packet Boat has been altered, to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the Western side of the Bay. The departure of boat is now from Great Placentia instead of Little Placentia, as heretofore; the change has given satisfaction.

The route of the Courier between Salmonier and St. Mary's, has been changed. He now proceeds with Mails through the whole settlement on the North side of Salmonier, crossing the Ferry at Black Duck Gully, and thence to St. Mary's; heretofore, the route of the Courier was from the head of Salmonier to St. Mary's, leaving the settlement altogether behind.

All the Contractors for conveying Mails, North and South, have been notified, as usual, that their contracts would expire on the 30th June next, thereby leaving the service open to the Government, to make any change which may be thought desirable, or to continue the contracts for a further period.

WAY OFFICES.

Several applications for Way Offices have been made; for the present I have established, one at Exploits, one at Harbour Buffett, and one at Spaniard's Bay. Also, two applications have been made, which I think are worthy of consideration. One for a Messenger and Way Office at Brooklyn, (Goose Bay),; this settlement, I am informed, contains ninety families, number 500 souls; the nearest Post-town to Brooklyn is Trinity, about thirty miles distant; the expense of a Mail Courier and Way Office would be about Thirty Pounds per annum. The other application is from the Flat Islands, Placentia Bay, asking for the Packet Boat to call in there going and returning from Placentia to Burin. I have

written to the Packet-master on the subject ; his reply will be laid before you when received. I have no doubt but this service will be performed by the Packet Boat for an additional Five Pounds.

The free delivery system, which is now becoming so popular in large cities, I trust, will soon be adopted here. I think it might be carried out without much additional expense ; it would be a great improvement on our present mode of delivery at the window.

Since my last Report, I regret to have to record the decease of our Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Money Order business, Mr. Healey, which occurred very suddenly in May last. He was a most efficient officer.

Owing to the increasing business in the General Post Office, I recommended the appointment of two Clerks, to fill up the vacancy,—one Chief Clerk and Accountant, and the other Superintendent of Money Order business. The Government was pleased to accede to my request, and I feel very much satisfaction in stating, for the information of the Government, that these gentlemen have discharged their respective duties with zeal and ability.

To this Report is appended Statements, numbering from one to fifteen, containing all the transactions of the Post Office Department, for the year 1870, viz. :—

No. 1.—Account Current.

2.—Inland Postage collected.

3.—British Packet Postage.

4.—Postage Stamp Account.

5.—Gross Revenue.

6.—Registered Letters.

7.—Dead Letter Account.

8.—Contractors' conveying Mails Account.

9.—Salaries paid Postmasters and others.

10.—Mails received and despatched.

No. 11.—Money Orders issued and paid by Local Offices.

12.—Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom and Provinces.

13.—Commission Account.

14.—Summary of Money Order transactions.

15.—Comparative Statement, 1869 and 1870.

Trusting to your kind indulgence for any omissions,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

Hon'ble. ROBERT ALSOP,

Colonial Secretary.

P. S.—Since the foregoing report was concluded, an application has been made by the inhabitants of Branch, St. Mary's Bay, for a Mail Courier between that place and Great Placentia. If the case demanded its immediate adoption, it would be hardly justifiable to enterprize a Courier through a country forty miles in extent without a vestige of road or guide post to direct him in fog or drifting weather. Of all the parts of the country I know, the Cape Shore of Placentia Bay is the most destitute of means of intercourse, either by land or water.

Application has also been made for an overland Courier from La Manche Mines to Harbor Grace, in the summer months. La Manche is a port of call for Little Placentia packet boat all the year round, summer and winter ; during the winter months a mail is despatched overland, leaving the Thursday morning after arrival of mail steamer once a month. Under these circumstances it is hardly reasonable to expect more accommodation, until our Postal arrangements are more matured, and also when it must be taken into account that there are yet many important settlements in the country without Postal service, viz.: Petty Harbor, Torbay, Pouch Cove, and other places deserving of consideration, which I trust ere long the Government will be in a position to extend to them.

with the Colony of Newfoundland, Cr.
31st December, 1870.

1870.

Dec. 31.—By amount paid into the Commis-		
sariat on account British		
Postage.....	\$5,040 00	
“ Amount paid the Receiver		
General	7,100 00	
		\$12,140 00
“ Amount Postage on Official		
Correspondence.....	22 99	
“ Amount Postage on Unclaim-		
ed Letters	110 03	
“ Amount paid for Special Mail		
Service, Telegrams, and Inci-		
dental expenses on Post Of-		
fice account	68 76	
“ Amount paid for Ship Letter		
Gratuities	2 01	
		203 79
“ Amount discount on Postage		
Stamps sold during the year,		
\$9,824 45, at 5 per cent		461 22
“ Amount paid the Post Master		
General		100 00
		\$12,935 01
Balance to 1871 account....		3,599 13
		\$16,534 14

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

NAMES OF POST OFFICES.	AMOUNT.
Bay Bulls	\$8 79
Bonavista	4 01
Brigus	64 59
Burgeo	2 53
Carbonear	65 31
Ferryland	6 95
Fogo	6 42
Greenspond	7 85
Harbor Breton	5 66
Harbor Grace	80 09
Little Placentia	9 54
Placentia	8 12
Trinity	14 16
Twillingate	6 05
	<hr/>
	290 07
St. John's	92 01
	<hr/>
	\$382 08

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the amount of Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland on Correspondence per British Packets, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

NAMES OF POST OFFICES.	AMOUNT.
Bay Bulls	\$17 45
Bonavista	8 27
Brigus	54 61
Burgeo ..	10 96
Burin	56 12
Carbonear	119 53
Channel	15 47
Ferryland	9 80
Fogo	6 55
Greenspond	6 61
Harbor Breton	32 88
Harbor Grace	289 60
LaPoile	11 40
Little Placentia	24 21
Placentia	33 67
Trinity	27 95
Twillingate	16 23
	741 31
St. John's	1,805 80
	\$2,547 11

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Postage Stamp Account, for the year ended 31st December, 1870.

Dr.		Cr.	
<hr/>			
To amount of Stamps on hand, 31st December, 1870.....	\$3,123 28	By amount sold during the year, and charged in the account current, 31st December, 1870	\$9,824 45
“ Received from the Colonial Secretary, during the year ended 31st December, 1870	17,555 92	On hand, carried to debit of account for 1871.....	10,854 75
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$20,679 20		\$20,679 20
	<hr/>		<hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the Gross Revenue collected at the several Post Offices in Postage, and for Postage Stamps sold, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

Names of Post Offices.	Postage collected.	Stamps sold.	Totals.
Bay Bulls	\$26 24	\$14 25	\$40 49
Bonavista	12 28	19 62	31 90
Brigus	119 20	267 75	386 95
Burgeo	13 49	81 00	94 49
Burin	56 12	76 50	132 62
Carbonear	184 84	337 08	521 92
Channel	15 47	12 00	27 47
Ferryland	16 75	25 10	41 85
Fogo	12 97	46 50	59 47
Greenspond	14 46	38 00	52 46
Harbor Breton	38 54	204 74	243 28
Harbor Grace	369 69	1,294 00	1,663 69
LaPoile	11 40	41 00	52 40
Little Placentia	33 75	.....	33 75
Placentia	41 79	57 74	99 53
Trinity	42 11	127 00	169 11
Twillingate	22 28	79 50	101 78
	1,031 38	2,721 78	3,753 16
St. John's	1,897 81	7,102 67	9,000 48
	\$2,929 19	\$9,824 45	\$12,753 64

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters
sent through Post Office in Newfoundland, during
the year ended 31st December, 1870.**

Received from other Countries	No. 609
" " Postmasters	442
Registered in St. John's	571
	<hr/>
	1,622
	<hr/>
Sent to other Countries	644
" Postmasters for delivery	517
Delivered at St. John's.....	453
Returned to the General Post Office, London, as the parties to whom addressed could not be found.....	8
	<hr/>
	1,622
	<hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Dead Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, St. John's, during the year ended 31st December, 1870, and how disposed of.

Received from Postmasters.....	No. 1,198
" United Kingdom	177
" British Provinces	212
" United States	202
	<hr/>
	1,789
	<hr/>
Returned to the writers in Newfoundland.....	900
" Provincial Offices	204
" United States	165
" United Kingdom	520
	<hr/>
	1,789
	<hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for Carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1870.**

Route.	Name of Con- tractor.	Amount.	Remarks
Brigus and Bay Roberts ..	James Fitzgerald	\$69 24	
Ditto and Harbor Main	Joanna Brick	69 24	
Ditto and Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielly	69 24	
Burin and Placentia	John Collins	692 32	
Burin and Garnish	Lewis Butler	140 72	
Ditto and Lamaline	Albin Barbage	195 40	
Bonavista and Trinity	Thomas White	161 52	
Ditto and Greenspond ..	Robert Ford	276 92	
Carbonear & New Perlican	Daniel Sullivan ..	138 44	
Ditto	Joseph Peirs	9 50	
Ditto and Bay-de-Verds	James Evans	160 00	
English Harbor & Belloram	John Rose	46 16	
Ferryland and Trepassey..	Patrick Ryan	184 60	
Garnish and Fortune	Joshia Hiscock...	180 00	
Grates Cove and Perlican	George Howell ...	230 76	
Great and Little Placentia	Alexander Burke .	46 16	
Great Placentia & Paradise	William Ryan	18 48	
Harbor Breton, Burgeo & Channel	William Pink	800 00	
Ditto & Hermitage Bay	John Harris	138 48	
Ditto and Garnish	William White ...	507 72	
Harbor Grace & Island Cove	John Crane	73 84	
Little Placentia and Mera- sheen	Patrick Murphy ..	392 28	
St. John's and Ferryland..	Martin Lambert ..	160 00	
Ditto and Portugal Cove	William Coughlan	160 00	
Ditto and Placentia	Ditto	400 00	
Ditto and Ditto	Michael Sinnott ..	276 92	
Ditto and Harbor Main	William Coughlan	88 00	
St. Kyran's and Paradise..	Thomas Sullivan..	230 76	
St. Mary's and Salmonier..	James Peddle	112 32	
Trinity and New Perlican	Peter Coleman ...	884 64	
Ditto and King's Cove ..	Jessie Jeanes	115 36	
Carried forward .....	.....	\$7,029 02	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for Carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1870.—(Continued.)**

Route.	Name of Contractor.	Amount.	Remarks
Brought forward.....		\$7,029 02	
St. John's and Carbonear, overland winter service, 27 trips.....	William Coughlan	540 00	
St. John's to Brigus, 2 ex- tra trips	Ditto	20 00	
St. John's to Brigus with Mails from Labrador....	Ditto	8 00	
St. John's to Placentia, 2 extra trips	Ditto	40 00	Winter 1870
St. John's, Twillingate & Fogo, &c., winter service overland	Wm. Goff & others	883 20	
		<u>\$8,520 22</u>	

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended**

Name of Office.	Officer.	Amount.
General Post Office	John Delaney	\$1,385 00
	James Healy	300 00
	George LeMessurier	268 35
	Thomas S. Dwyer	350 00
	John Freeman	462 00
	James Furlong	346 15
	George Lilly	93 00
	Edward Fanning	75 00
	James Furlong	46 50
	Catherine Mulloy	93 00
	Eliza Solomon	231 00
	Patrick Burke	47 00
	George Gaden	231 00
Ditto	70 00	
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	70 00
Bonavista	John Laurence	70 00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaforde	172 00
Burin	Thomas Winter	86 71
Burgeo	Francis A. Parsons	47 00
Carbonear	Nicholas Nicolle	228 00
Channel	John Hooper	40 00
Ferryland	John Morry	70 00
Fogo	James Fitzgerald	70 00
Greenspond	William Lang	64 25
Harbor Breton	Thomas Birkett	70 00
Harbor Grace	Andrew T. Drysdale	331 00
Ditto	A. & J. B. Thompson	52 00
LaPoile	Francis A. Reid	19 00
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	70 00
New Perlican	Francis Howell	47 00
Placentia	Mary Morris	70 00
Trinity	Anne Cross	116 00
Twillingate	Joseph J. Pearce	70 00
Bay Roberts	James Fitzgerald	19 00
Bay-de-Verds	Charles Blunden	19 00
Black Head	William Butt	19 00
Carried forward .....	.....	\$5,817 96

Waymasters, Clerks and Assistants, during the 31st December, 1870.

Name.	Service.	Remarks.
Postmaster General.		
Chief Clerk		6 months.
Ditto		7 months.
2nd do. and Superintendent Money Order Office		
Third ditto		
Fourth ditto		
Assistant		
Ditto		
Newspaper Agent.		6 months.
Office cleaner.		
Letter Carrier.		
Pillar Letter Boxes.		
Postmaster.		
Ditto.		
Postmistress.		
Postmaster.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Letter Carriers.		
Postmaster.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Postmistress.		
Ditto.		
Postmaster.		
Way Officer.		
Ditto.		
Ditto.		

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended**

Name of Office.	Officer.	Amount.
Brought forward		\$5,817 96
Catalina	John Jeans	19 00
Cat's Cove	Thomas O'Brien	4 75
English Harbor	Albert Stirling	19 00
Freshwater	J. Pritchard	4 00
Fortune	J. G. Haddock	19 00
Grand Bank	Jonathan Hickman	19 00
Garnish	George Snelgrove	19 00
Harbor Main	Joanna Brick	19 00
Hant's Harbor	John Hasson	8 00
Hermitage	Martha Frances	19 00
Holyrood	John Veitch	4 75
Island Cove	John Crane	19 00
King's Cove	Michael Murphy	19 00
Lamaline	John Pitman	19 00
Lower Island Cove	George Cooper	8 00
New Harbor	Charles Newhook	19 00
Nipper's Harbor	Frederick A. Thomas	6 00
Oderin	James Murphy	19 00
Old Perlican	William Christian	19 00
Portugal Cove	Margaret Dooley	19 00
Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielly	19 00
Rose Blanche	P. H. Sorsoliel	19 00
Salvage	Thomas Oldford	8 00
Salmonier, North	William Hurley	19 00
Ditto, South	Patrick Cornick	4 00
St. Mary's	James Murphy	19 00
St. Lawrence	Hugh Vavasour	19 00
Trepassey	E. Devereaux	19 00
Tilt Cove	Leander N. Gill	19 00
Topsail	James Moyse	16 00
Western Bay	Pierce Hanrahan	8 00
		\$6,288 46

Statement shewing the number of Mails received from and despatched to British, Provincial, and Foreign Post Offices, by the General Post Office, St. John's, Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

Name of Office.	No. of Mails received.	No. of Mails despatched.
London.....	26	27
Liverpool.....	27	27
Dublin.....	26	24
Cork.....	.....	24
Holyhead and Kingston Packet.....	27	
Glasgow.....	2	
Prince Edward Island.....	30	25
Halifax, N. S.....	24	25
Montreal.....	2	26
Quebec.....	2	26
Hamilton, C. W.....	1	
St. John, N. B.....	.....	6
Bermuda.....	19	24
St. Thomas.....	14	24
Boston.....	6	24
New York.....	24	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	230	307

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Mails received from and despatched to Local Post and Way Offices by the General Post Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1870.

	No. of Mails received.	No. of Mails despatched.	Totals.
Northern Districts	798	1,061	1,859
South and Western Districts	440	525	965
	1,238	1,586	2,824
Add Foreign Mails	230	307	537
	1,468	1,893	3,361

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid, the Commission accruing thereon at the several Money Order Offices in operation, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

Names of Post Offices.	Orders issued.		Commis- sion receiv- ed.	Orders paid.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Bay Bulls				1	\$26 89
Bonavista	15	\$348 43	\$3 08	7	196 80
Brigus	44	892 92	15 18	3	63 25
Burgeo	4	32 61	0 25		
Burin	21	572 36	11 48	1	24 00
Carbonear	31	380 38	8 18	7	14 49
Channel	3	82 80	1 91		
Ferryland				1	23 20
Greenspond	9	388 00	2 76		
Harbor Breton	60	952 47	18 00	3	25 20
Harbor Grace	286	6,816 47	116 60	43	1,159 98
Placentia	4	68 40	1 68	9	157 10
Saint John's	795	15,465 69	344 60	407	7,086 47
Trinity	33	701 59	9 48	3	87 80
Twillingate	14	123 85	4 56	1	6 00
	1319	\$26,825 97	\$537 76	486	\$9,003 18

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Statement shewing the extent of Money Order Transactions with the United Kingdom and the British Provinces, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

Countries.	Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in other countries.		Orders issued in other countries payable in Newfoundland.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
England	542	\$10,556 98	88	\$1,474 25
Ireland	116	2,138 88	10	195 49
Scotland	157	3,785 50	7	57 60
Total to United Kingdom ..	815	16,481 36	105	1,727 34
Canada	66	1,295 76	92	1,456 56
Nova Scotia.....	187	4,353 58	68	1,361 23
New Brunswick	43	759 75	24	540 02
Prince Edward Island	11	168 50	16	292 90
	1,122	\$23,058 95	305	\$5,378 05

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Commission Account.

Dr.

Cr.

1870.	
To proportion paid the British and Provincial Offices	\$159 44
“ Amount passed to Revenue Account, 31st December, 1870..	400 00
“ Balauce carried to credit, 1871 account	27 98
	<hr/>
	\$587 42

1870.	
By amount from 1869.....	\$45 23
“ Commission on Orders issued in Newfoundland.....	537 76
“ Received from Provincial Offices	4 43
	<hr/>
	\$587 42

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

**Statement of Money Order Transactions, for the year
ended 31st December, 1870.**

	No.	Amount.
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in the United Kingdom	815	\$16,481 36
“ “ in Canada	66	1,295 76
“ “ in Nova Scotia	187	4,353 58
“ “ in New Brunswick	43	759 75
“ “ in P. E. Island	11	168 50
	1,122	\$23,058 95
Orders payable in Newfoundland, issued in the United Kingdom	105	1,727 34
“ “ in Canada	92	1,456 56
“ “ in Nova Scotia	68	1,361 23
“ “ in New Brunswick	24	540 02
“ “ in P. E. Island	16	292 90
Total sterling issued and paid	1,427	\$28,437 00
Newfoundland Orders issued and paid in the Colony	192	3,739 14
	1,619	\$32,176 14

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

**Comparative Statement of Money Order Transactions,
for the years ended 31st December, 1869 and 1870.**

Years.	No.	Amount.	Commission.
1869	1,473	\$28,943 41	\$420 08
1870	1,619	32,176 14	537 76

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,

Superintendent.

No. 38.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Consolidated Statutes.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

20th April, 1871.

SIR,—

In pursuance of instructions received from the Government, we proceeded to revise the printed draft of the Consolidated Statutes of this Colony, appended to the Report of the former Commissioners, and beg leave to report that we have given the matter most careful attention.

The work necessarily required much correction, and in consequence of the change in the constitution and sittings of the Courts proposed by the Act 30 Vic., Cap. 9, entitled "An Act to amend the Constitution of the Supreme Court of this Colony, and to abolish the Circuit Courts," and of the provisions of several other Acts passed subsequently to the Report of the former Commissioners, some alterations and amendments of the old Acts, in order to suit their provisions to the requirements of the new enactments.

After careful consideration of the existing laws, and of amendments thereof, which appeared to be desirable, we have, (where any substantial alteration is proposed), noted them, and beg leave to recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The desirability of some of these amendments became apparent when Acts relating to the same or kindred subjects, previously scattered through many volumes, were collected, and placed side by side, and their several (and in some cases contradictory) provisions compared.

With this Report we return about half, but by much the more important and laborious half of the work, and would respectfully ask for an enlargement of the time allotted us, so that we may be enabled to complete our task.

Notwithstanding the care exercised in endeavouring to make the portion of the work now submitted, complete in itself, it may so happen that, as we proceed with the remaining part, we shall find it necessary to make further suggestions respecting this part, and we would therefore ask that we may have access to it as may be necessary.

We respectfully suggest that the portion now reported be submitted to the Legislature, without delay, and again printed, for yet more careful inspection, as too much care cannot be taken with a work of the kind, and a liberal present expenditure may save a great future outlay.

The printing ought to be done in superior style, and with great care, and the revision of the proofs entrusted to one or more persons connected with the present or past Commission.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

W. V. WHITEWAY,

R. J. PINSENT,

ROBT. J. KENT,

PRESCOTT EMERSON,

R. J. PARSONS, JR.

To JOSEPH CROWDY, Esq.,

Per Hon. Colonial Secretary.

&c., &c., &c.

No. 39.

Petition from the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England in Newfoundland,*Sheweth,—*

That by the Census of 1869 the members of the Church of England in Newfoundland and Labrador were stated to number 55,184, those of the Church of Rome 61,050, and the Wesleyans reckoned at 28,990.

That by an Act for the Encouragement of Education, now in force in this Colony, and by which a liberal provision is made for the purposes of Education, the principle of denominational education is admitted, inasmuch as a special and separate grant is given to the Church of Rome, as such, the disposal of which is under the direction and control of the Bishops, Clergy, and members of that Church alone, and grants were also made to other religious bodies for the separate use and benefit of their members.

That no such grant, under the Education Act, has been made to the Church of England, (except in the single instance of Burin, and to the small amount of £20); and that in consequence your Memorialists have been hindered in carrying out the liberal intentions of the Legislature, and their people do not derive such benefits and advantages as they otherwise might and would do.

That your Memorialists, with one voice, respectfully request that the principle of denominational grants may be extended in this Colony, and that the Church of England, with its numerous and influential members, may receive separate grants for the purposes of Education, on the same terms, and in the same manner, as the Church of Rome now does.

No. 40.

**Petition of the Very Rev. T. Sears, and 79 others, of
Bay St. George, for Roads, &c., &c.**

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND, IN
PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

*The Petition of the undersigned, the Inhabitants of Bay St. George,
sheweth,—*

That your Petitioners being British subjects, and living on British territory, are entirely without Law or Order, Schools or any internal civil arrangement whatsoever, and therefore beg to approach your Honorable House with the following requests:—

Firstly,—That you accede to us that which is the right of every British subject, the privilege of a Representative in the Colonial Legislature, and thereby participation in the benefits of the British Constitution.

Secondly,—And whereas Bay St. George is hemmed in by ice from five months in the year, which deprives us of all external communication, while, at the same time, we are situated only thirty or seventy miles in a straight line from Port-au-Basque, nearly the whole of which distance is through an extensive plain of great fertility, which, if opened by roads, would soon form a populous District, and would repay the expenses entailed many times over, by providing a ready sale for Crown Lands. We, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take measures forthwith, to open a public Main Road from this Bay of St. George to Port-au-Basque, *via* the Valley of the Cod Roy River.

Thirdly,—That whereas a Steamer plies fortnightly between St. John's and Port-au-Basque, the aforesaid Port-au-Basque being only ninety miles from the Harbour of St. George's Bay, and whereas for the last one hundred and forty miles of the Steamer's route she touches at the four following places, viz., Burgeo, La

Poile, Rose Blanche and Channel, the combined population of which places is numerically less than that of Bay St. George, and whereas the Traffic between the four places above mentioned and St. John's is confined to that connected with the fishery only, while Bay St. George is calculated to open a traffic with the capital in all productions found in other countries of the same latitude. We, therefore, humbly request that your Honorable House may deem it proper to extend the route of the Steamer to Bay St. George.

As an additional reason for making these requests, your petitioners beg to shew, that for a number of years past they have been paying, indirectly, a considerable amount into the Colonial Treasury. It is found that there is an average of nineteen Vessels, year by year, from different parts of this Island, East of Cape Ray, trading in St. George's Bay with Goods on which duty has been paid.

Requesting that these, our just and reasonable demands, may meet an early consideration at your hands, your petitioners will ever pray.

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