

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 Fourth Session of the Tenth General Assembly.

1873.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.:

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



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL, Esquire,
Companion of the Most Honorable Military
Order of the Bath, Governor and Comman-
der-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 *Prorogued* until *Monday*, the *First* day of *July* next; and whereas I think fit to *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday*, the 11th day of *September* next: I do, therefore, by this my *Proclamation*, further *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday*, the 11th day of *September* next, as aforesaid: of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Govern-
ment House, at St. John's, in the aforesaid
Island, this 20th day of June, in the year
of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hun-
dred and Seventy-two.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL, Esquire,
*Companion of the Most Honorable Military
Order of the Bath, Governor and Comman-
der-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 *Prorogued* until *Wednesday*, the *Eleventh* day of *September* instant ; and whereas I think fit to *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday*, the *Twentieth* day of *November* next : I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday*, the *Twentieth* day of *November* 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 aforesaid
Island, this 10th day of September, in the
year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Seventy-two.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL, *Esquire*,
Companion of the Most Honorable Military
Order of the Bath, Governor and Comman-
der-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 *Prorogued* until *Wednesday*, the *Twentieth* day of *November* instant; and whereas I think fit to *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday*, the *Eighteenth* day of *December* next: I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday*, the *Eighteenth* day of *December* 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 aforesaid
Island, this 18th day of November, in the
year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Seventy-two.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

STEPHEN J. HILL.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the *General Assembly* of this Island stands *Prorogued* until *Wednesday*, the *Eighteenth* day of *December* instant; and whereas I think fit to *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Thursday* the *Thirtieth* day of *January* next: I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly* until *Thursday*, the *Thirtieth* day of *January* next, as aforesaid, *then to meet for the despatch of business*: 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 aforesaid
Island, this 16th day of December, in the
year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Seventy-two.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

STEPHEN J. HILL.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me that, in consequence of the unexpected delay of the Mail Steamer *Hawk*, in the performance of her present voyage to the Westward, Mr. Speaker BENNETT will be unable to arrive at St. John's in sufficient time for the opening of the *General Assembly* on the *Thirtieth* instant ; and further, that no inconvenience would result by a short further prorogation of the said *Assembly* : I, the Governor, do therefore, by this my Proclamation, appoint, instead of the time aforementioned, *Thursday*, the *Sixth* day of *February*, for the meeting of the said *General Assembly*, for the despatch of business : of which all persons concerned are hereby 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 said
Island, the Twenty-seventh day of Janu-
ary, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand
Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fourth Session of the Tenth General Assembly.

THURSDAY, 6th February, 1873.

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

At Half-past One of the Clock the House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present:

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

DONNELLY,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

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

Governor arrives
at Council Cham-
ber.

Assembly summoned to attend.

Council, to go to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they 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 :

I have assembled the Legislature at a period of the year when some relaxation in the various occupations of its members will permit them to apply their well-known assiduity to the discharge of momentous duties.

I approach with regret the review of the Fisheries of the past year, which, when compared with those of 1871, do not exhibit favourable results. The Cod Fishery was extremely partial both on this and on the Labrador coasts, while the Seal Fishery was considerably below the average. Some of our Steamers made excellent trips, but on the whole the voyage was poor, and, I grieve to say, attended with the loss of several vessels and many valuable lives. I trust, however, that the distress which usually follows disastrous fisheries in this Colony will this year be mitigated by the forethought of our people, who during the past thriving seasons have had time and opportunity to provide for less prosperous years.

Notwithstanding the comparative failure of the Fisheries, our Revenue has more than answered to the expectations which were formed of it during the past Session, having reached the large sum of £195,000,

and exceeded the receipts of 1871 by £13,000. The state of our Exchequer being such as I have declared, it is not unreasonable to consider the general affairs of the Colony as sound and satisfactory.

Governor's
Speech—Contin-
ued.

The great dissatisfaction given by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamers in the performance of the Inter-colonial communication, the failure on the part of the Company to comply with the terms of their Contract with this Government, and the subsequent abrogation of that compact, having demanded the selection of some other service, my Advisers have wisely concluded arrangements for the extension of the Contract, signed in August last, with the Montreal Steamship Company, to a fortnightly Ocean Service for nine months, and monthly trips to Halifax during the remainder of the year. We shall, therefore, possess, in addition to the transit with Halifax, as heretofore, the inestimable boon of frequent and rapid communication direct with Great Britain. The course pursued by my Ministers in this instance has solved a question which has been agitated for more than a quarter of a century, placed this Colony practically in its true geographical position with respect to the United Kingdom, and acceded to the wishes expressed in two numerous and influentially signed memorials. The Contract about to be inaugurated under the peculiarly favourable circumstances of the payment of a moderate subsidy, universal acquiescence, and association with a line the merits of which are too well known to need comment, will, I have no doubt, when in operation, prove as beneficial to the people of Newfoundland, as its adoption is creditable to my Ministry.

The Government are assured that in the month of May next, they will be enabled to place an efficient Steamer on our Southern and Western mail route,

Governor's
Speech—Contin-
ued.

suitable to the rapidly increasing demands of that most important service.

The reduction in the postal charges in respect to this Colony and the United States, Canada, Prince Edward Island and the United Kingdom, is a matter of great public benefit, and will, I trust, ultimately result in an increase of correspondence and a proportionate advance in the revenue deriveable from the mail service.

Among the subjects of importance which will be submitted to you, special attention will be invited to the extension to this Colony of the Articles of the Treaty of Washington, so far as they are applicable to Newfoundland, and early legislation suggested upon this question.

The Joint Address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, respecting the appointment of Magistrates upon the "French Shore," and praying for the removal of restrictions affecting the territorial rights of the people of this Island, was laid before the Queen, and very graciously received by Her Majesty. The questions raised therein are receiving the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has promised to give this matter his serious attention.

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

The estimates for the service of the approaching financial year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you promptly. I trust you will be pleased to readily grant Her Majesty the requisite supplies for the effective maintenance of the Public Establishments.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Governor's
Speech—Continued.

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

Owing to the extension of our main and local roads, agriculture is rapidly increasing, and it is the determination as well as the duty of the Government to add to this most important branch of industry.

Many applications have been made by capitalists from the neighbouring Colonies for grants of land for lumbering operations, but the increasing demands of our fishermen for lumber in reference to the fishery, and the present nature of the Laws regulating the granting of Crown Lands, have obliged the Government not to comply with the requests of any of the petitioners. Speaking on this subject, I must add that my Advisers, in order to prevent the illegal cutting of timber in the vicinity of the Humber River, invited me to issue a stringent Proclamation forbidding the infraction of the Laws in question.

The number of Licenses granting permission to search for minerals, issued in 1872, have been far in excess of any former year. I hope the applicants may be successful in their operations.

A condensed report of the proceedings of the Geographical Survey, since its initiation, is being framed by Mr. Murray, and a map to accompany it is being engraved in London. The map will doubtless prove useful and interesting.

The requisite machinery in connection with Cape Race Fog Whistle having been constructed and received in St. John's, no time will be lost in erecting the apparatus when the season permits.

Governor's
Speech—Contin-
ued.

The liberal provision lately made by the Government for the erection of Ocean and Harbor Lights has not been yet fully expended owing to the difficulty of obtaining skilled mechanical labour for the construction of the necessary buildings. The Puffin Island Lighthouse, Bonavista Bay, has, however, been completed, and will come into operation on the 1st March next. The Lighthouse at Rose Blanche, built of stone, and at Belloram, Fortune Bay, and at the entrance to Harbor Breton, built of wood, will be completed as soon as practicable.

The special grants of money voted for the several districts have been productive of great benefits to our hardy fishermen and enterprising planters, owing to the construction of breakwaters and landing places—thus increasing the facilities for successfully prosecuting the fishery with greater security to lives and property.

The remarkable immunity from crime which prevails throughout the Island is a pleasing endorsement of the commendable conduct of our people.

I record with sincere gratification that, under Providence, the precautionary measures taken by the Government, and the exertions of the health Medical Officers, have checked the spread of small pox.

The Despatches received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the past year, documents respecting the Steam and Postal Service, and such Correspondence as should be submitted to you, will be laid on the table of your honorable Houses.

I now commit with confidence the interests of the Colony to your wisdom and solicitude, and pray that

the blessing of the Omnipotent may attend you in your Councils. Governor's
Speech—Continued.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
6th February, 1873. }

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

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

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn,—

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

Ordered,—That Honourable Messrs. Thorburn, Talbot, Pinsent, Donnelly and Harvey, be a committee for that purpose. Committee.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,—

Ordered,—That the Select Committee formerly appointed on Education be continued, and that the Petitions on that subject laid upon the table of this House last Session, be referred thereto. Select Committee
on Education
continued.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, for information touching the absence from the Statute Book of the Consolidated Statutes of last Session; also, to be informed if there be any further despatches or information touching the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from our Coasts by Foreigners, and the admission into the United States of the produce of the Seal, duty free; Notices of motion.

Also, whether there be any reports from Academies or Grammar Schools, for the past and former

Notices of motion —Continued. years, and if so, that the same may be laid upon the table of this House;

Also for return of \$1800 provided by Education Acts for places not included in Educational Districts.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill for the regulation of the Seal Fishery.

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 for the present Session.

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

MONDAY, 10th February, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

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

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn, 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 ordered to be read a second time tomorrow, and in the meantime printed for the use of Members.

Chairman of
Select Committee
presents draft of
Address of
Thanks.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government for information touching the absence from the Statute Book of the Consolidated Statutes of last Session; also to be informed if there be any further despatches or information touching the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from our Coasts by Foreigners, and the admission into the United States of the produce of the Seal, duty free; also whether there be any reports from Academies or Grammar Schools for the past and former years; and if so, that the same may be laid upon the table of this House; also for return of \$1800 provided by Education Acts for places not included in Educational Districts.

Information
asked relative to
Consolidated
Laws, &c.

Hon. Mr Clift, in reply, said that the Consolidated Acts are now being printed, and when they are prepared, shall, on the Proclamation of the Governor, as provided, become the Law of the Land—not being at present the Statute Law they could not appear in the Statutes of last Session. No further despatches in reference to the prosecution of the Seal fishery from our Coasts by Foreigners. Despatches in reference to the admission of the produce of the Seal into the United States were laid on the table of the Chamber last Session; any further correspondence on the subject shall also be placed before Hon. Members, and returns asked for are being prepared.

Information
given.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a Bill, entitled "An Act to regulate the right of pro-

Seal Fishery Bill
brought in and
read a first time.

perty in Seals," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime printed.

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

Committee on
Printing and
Contingencies
appointed.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House be appointed; and that Hon'bles Messrs. Pinsent, Clift, Harvey, Tessier, Donnelly and Kent, be a committee for that purpose.

Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of the House in reference to the Address in reply to the Governor's Speech.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Government what steps have been taken to carry out an Act passed last Session "to authorize the erection of an Hospital in the Town of St. John's, and the raising by loan of a sum of money for that purpose;" and if no steps have been taken in this matter, to inform the House when the Act will be complied with.

Upon motion of the Chairman of Committee on Education, the Hon. Mr. Talbot was added to that Committee by the Hon. the President.

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 11th February, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

PINSENT,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the address in reply to His Excellency's Speech was read a second time, and

Address read second time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, what steps have been taken to carry out an Act passed last Session "to authorize the erection of an Hospital in the Town of St. John's, and the raising by loan of a sum of money for that purpose," and if no steps have been taken in this matter to inform the House when the Act will be complied with.

Question asked.

Hon. Mr. Clift, in reply, said that the information required would be given to-morrow.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, bring in a Bill to amend the Royal Charter of Justice, in regard to the holding of certain offices by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

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

WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
TESSIER,
PINSENT,
SHEA,
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. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech ;

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

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

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

Hon. Mr. Kent, pursuant to notice, brought in a Bill, entitled "An Act to enable the Judges of the Supreme Court to hold certain offices"; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Charter of Justice Amendment Bill brought in and read first time.

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

FRIDAY, 14th February, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President* Members present.

Hon'bles MESSRS. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

PINSENT,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

Petition laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid on the table a Petition from certain Fire Insurance Agents.

Report on Education read first time.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from Select Committee on Education, presented a report of the same, which was received and read a first time.

Committee on Address.

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

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

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

Report received.

Ordered,—That the report be received.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 17th February, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER.

WHITE,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Catalina, on subject of Schools.

Petition presented.

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

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

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

Progress reported.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move Resolutions and Address to the House

Notice of motion.

of Assembly upon the subject of participation in our Seal fishery by the United States, in return for the free admission of the products of the Seal into the Ports of that Country.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. Member representing the Government, whether it be the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill to amend the present Statute Law for the encouragement of Lumbering within this Colony.

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

TUESDAY, 18th February, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT,

PINSENT.

Minutes read. The minutes of Monday last were read.

Committee on Address. Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Com-

mittee on the Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech;

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

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

Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Report received.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice, that he will ask the Government for returns of all applications for Licenses and Grants for Mining and Lumbering Tracts, and for particulars of all Licenses and Grants issued for the past two years.

Notice of motion.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 19th February 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble P. G. TESSIER, Senior Member, in the Chair. Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Committee on
Address.

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

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of Wrecked Property on our Shores.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 20th February, 1873.

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,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address with some amendments.

Address reported with amendments

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and—

Report received.

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

35th Rule time pended.

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

Address read 3rd time and passed.

To be presented
by deputation of
whole House.

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

Address.

The Address is as follows :—

To His Excellency Colonel 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

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

We share in Your Excellency's regret that the Seal and Cod fisheries of the past year compare unfavourably with those of the previous season; and that, in addition to the comparative failure of the former, the loss of life and property in that hazardous enterprise was unusually great. The results of our fisheries afford renewed evidence of the vital importance of economy in prosperous seasons, and of the necessity for stimulating additional sources of employment as supplementary to the fisheries, at all times uncertain in their issue.

—It is gratifying to learn that notwithstanding the partial failure of the fisheries, the financial affairs of the Colony are in a sound and satisfactory condition.

We observe with satisfaction that the public means at the disposal of the Government have ena-

bled it to effect the long desired establishment of direct and regular transatlantic Steam communication. Address
(Continued.)

We appreciate the great importance of an efficient Coastal Steam Service, and recognise the rapidly increasing growth of the trade; and we hope that the whole Local Steam Service, including that of Labrador, may be conducted with entire satisfaction to the public.

The general reduction of Foreign Postage, which has been effected within the past year, is a boon to the community at large; and will doubtless result, by increased correspondence, in augmenting the revenue of the Postal Department.

The extension to this Colony of the articles of the Treaty of Washington, so far as they are applicable, calls for the careful consideration of the Legislature, and shall receive the patient attention due to a subject so seriously affecting the most vital interests of the Colony.

We thank Your Excellency for the information that the joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the removal of the restrictions affecting the territorial rights of the people of this Island upon the so-called French Shore, has been graciously received by Her Majesty; and we venture to express the hope that a speedy solution of this vexed question may relieve the Colony from the practical injustice which, curtailing its resources and largely militating against its progress, confers no benefit upon any other country.

The value of Agriculture, as an auxiliary to the fisheries, cannot be over-estimated; and the extension of the main and local roads is the greatest incentive to the cultivation of the soil.

Address
(Continued.)

The encouragement of capitalists to invest their means in any of the industries of the country, whereby the population may obtain remunerative employment, is highly desirable; but due regard should be had to the increasing demand for timber products for the uses of the fisheries, and other general purposes within the Colony; and therefore, in any alteration of the existing Statute Law for the encouragement of Lumbering, those requirements should be carefully provided for.

It is gratifying to learn that the enactment of last Session, abolishing Royalties and removing other restrictions which heretofore have borne heavily on those engaged in mining pursuits, has resulted in increased applications for mining licenses, and we trust it may tend to stimulate mining enterprises. The condensed Report of the Colonial Geological Survey, and accompanying Map in course of preparation, will doubtless prove of valuable assistance in exploring for minerals.

It is satisfactory to learn that no time will be lost, on opening of Spring, in placing in operation at Cape Race the Steam Fog Whistle furnished by the Imperial Government.

The establishment of additional Lighthouses and erection of Breakwaters, with other works of public utility, will, no doubt, be of great advantage to the people of the Colony, to whom such returns are due in view of the large revenue which the country provides. We trust that the wants and claims of each district have been, and will be duly regarded; and that the expenditure may be judiciously applied.

The peaceable conduct of our people generally affords further proof of the good character happily so long enjoyed by the population of Newfoundland.

We gratefully thank Providence that the precautionary measures taken by Government, and the vigilance of our Medical and Health Officers, have prevented the spread of Small Pox and other contagious diseases.

Address
(Continued.)

We thank Your Excellency for the promise that all necessary Despatches and Documents relating to the Public Service shall be laid before us.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

*Passed the Legislative Council, }
20th February, 1873. }*

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

Message from
Assembly.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly having appointed a Committee of Six Members on the subject of a more efficient supply of water in the Town of St. John's, respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to appoint a Committee of their body to cooperate with the Committee of this House on the above important subject.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

*House of Assembly, }
February 20th, 1873. }*

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a petition from Rob't Winton, Esq., publisher of the *North Star* Newspaper, praying to be permitted to copy the debates of this House, and to be paid therefor.

Petition pre-
sented.

Ordered,—That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Printing and Contingencies.

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 21st February, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

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

Motion for 2nd reading Charter of Justice Amendment Bill.

Hon. Mr. Kent, pursuant to the order of the day, moved that the Bill, entitled "An Act to enable the Judges of the Supreme Court to hold certain offices," be read a second time; whereupon it was moved in amendment, by the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, that the said Bill be read this day six months.

Motion in amendment.

Amendment lost

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

Contents:

Hon'bles Messrs. Donnelly,
Harvey,
White,
Stabb,
Thorburn.

Non-Contents:

Kent,
Winter,
Tessier,
Talbot,
Shea,
PinSENT.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The said Bill was then read a second time, and

Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Committed.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid upon the table of the House, in pursuance with notice, draft of certain Resolutions and Address to the Assembly with reference to negotiations with United States, for placing the Seal and its products upon the same footing as Fish and its products are by Treaty of Washington.

Draft of Resolutions and Address laid upon the table.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, pursuant to notice, asked for returns of all applications for Licenses and Grants for Mining and Lumbering Tracts, and for particulars of all Licenses and Grants issued for the past two years.

Returns asked for

The foregoing documents required, were laid upon the table by the Hon. Mr. Talbot.

Document required laid on table,

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Member of the Government to furnish the Council with particulars of all monies paid during the past year on Addresses from the Hon. the House of Assembly, without the consent of this House having been first obtained.

Notice of motion.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn—

Ordered,—That a Committee of this House be appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the House of Assembly on the subject of a more efficient supply of water to the Town of St. John's; and that Hon'bles Messrs. Thorburn, Clift, Harvey, Kent, Winter, Tessier, be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee appointed.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at quarter to Twelve, A. M.

House adjourns.

SATURDAY, 22nd February, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

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

House returns. At quarter past 12 o'clock, P. M., 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 learn with much pleasure, from your courteous Address, that the tenor of the Speech with which I opened the present Session, meets with your approbation.

It is gratifying to observe, that the views of the Upper Chamber are in harmony with those of the Government, in reference to Transatlantic Steam Com-

munication. The prospective benefits of this service will, I trust, soon be felt by the people of Newfoundland, as substantial realities. Sir Hugh Allan will, doubtless, perform the new Contract in a manner commensurate with the prestige which his fine fleet already enjoys.

Reply—
(Continued.)

I appreciate the patient attention which you have bestowed upon the consideration of the Washington Treaty, and trust that the care and time which you have devoted to the discussion of its provisions with respect to this Colony, will lead to your acceptance of the Convention when the time to enact the necessary legislation arrives.

I thank you for your Address, and feel confident that the interests of the Country will be well cared for by your Honorable House.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House, Newfoundland, }
22nd February, 1873. }

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 24th February, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

WHITE,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

THORBURN,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

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

Hon. Mr. Thorburn moved that the Hon. Mr. Donnelly be permitted to absent himself from this House on private business.

granted.

Leave granted accordingly.

Motion that Seal
Fishery Bill be
read 2n time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, Hon. Mr. Pin-sent moved that the Bill, entitled "An Act to regulate the right of property in Seals," be read a second time ;

Motion in
amendment.

Whereupon it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Talbot, in amendment, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of this House, to take evidence and report thereon ;

Amendment
carried.

And on question being put, there appeared for the amendment :

Contents :

White,
Kent,
Talbot,
Harvey,
Thorburn,
Stabb,

Non-Contents :

Pinsent,
Tessier,
Shea,
Clift.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and

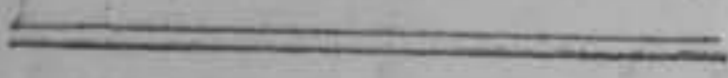
Ordered,—That Hon'bles Talbot, Pinsent, Shea, Tessier, Thorburn, be the Committee for such purpose Committee appointed.

Hon. Mr. Stabb moved that the Hon. Mr. White be permitted to absent himself from this House on private business for the remainder of the Session. Leave of absence for Hon. Mr. White asked for and

Leave granted accordingly. granted.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Tickle Cove, on the subject of Roads ; and also a Petition from the inhabitants of Colliers Bay Cove, on the same subject. Petitions presented.

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



TUESDAY, 4th March, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Minutes read. The Minutes of Monday, the 24th February, were read.

Committee on Seal Fishery Bill, present Report, Hon Mr. Talbot, from the Select Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the rights of property in Seals" and to take evidence thereon, presented a preliminary report on the same, which was received and laid on the table.

Cape Race Light House Amendment Bill brought up and read 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 20th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light House,'" which was read a first time, and

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

Bill to regulate the storage of certain oils—brought up and read first time. A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to regulate the storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha and other inflammable Oils," which was read a first time and—

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

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the representative of the Government if there be any correspondence on that commonly known as the "French Shore question," and if so, if the Government is in a position to lay the same on the table of this House ;

Also, that he will ask for information and returns of the organization, number, and pay of the Police Force in this Island ; of the number who have left the Force since its formation ; and whether it be the intention of the Government to establish any system of long service pay, and to make any provision for pensions after a given term of service.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Member representing the Government, for Financial Secretary's detailed statement of expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 6th March, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

SHEA,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Documents laid
on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House the following Documents :—

Report of Thomas Brien, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the town of St. John's, for the year 1872 ;

Postal Convention between Newfoundland and the United States, 13th and 20th November, 1872 ;

Report of Commissioner for protection of Herring Fishery, under Act 25 Vic., Cap 2, from 1st to 11th April, 1872 ;

Report of Mr. Jabez Tilley on the protection of the fisheries, at Belle Isle, during the Summer of 1872 ;

Report of General Superintendent of the Fisheries during the Summer of 1872 ;

Statement of Affairs of New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, from 1st July, 1871, to 1st July, 1872, together with list of Stockholders at the latter date. Documents laid on table— (Continued.)

Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Labrador, for 1872 ;

Returns of Salmon Wardens for the year 1872 ;

General abstract of Affairs of Union Marine Insurance Company, to 31st December, 1872 ;

Report and General Account of St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for 1872 ;

Abstract of Affairs of Vail's Joint Stock Company to 30th June, 1872 ;

Copy of Report of Notre Dame Mining Company, to 31st December, 1872 ;

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company ;

Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools for the year 1872 ;

General Statement of Union Bank of Newfoundland, to 31st May, 1872.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 20th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light House,'" was read a second time, and

Cape Race Light House Amend- ment Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine,"

Bill to regulate the storage of certain oils— read 2nd time.

Petroleum, Naptha and other inflammable Oils," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Committee on
Charter of Justice
Amendment Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent. the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to enable the Judges of the Supreme Court to hold certain Offices ;

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

The Committee rose without reporting.

Question asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. Member representing the Government, whether it be the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill to amend the present Statute Law for the encouragement of Lumbering within this Colony.

Hon. Mr. Clift replied that it was not the intention of the Government to do so.

Draft of Address
on subject of
Wrecked Property—read 1st time.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey presented a draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of Wrecked Property on our Shores, which was received and read a first time, and

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

Questions asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Stabb asked the Hon. Member representing the Government, to furnish the Council with particulars of all monies paid during the past year on Addresses from the Hon. the House of Assembly, without the assent and concurrence of this House.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Representative of the Government, if

there be any correspondence on that commonly known as the "French Shore question," and if so, if the Government is in a position to lay the same on the table of this House;

Also, for information and returns of the organization, number and pay of the Police Force in this Island; of the number who have left the Force since its formation, and whether it be the intention of the Government to establish any system of long service pay, and to make any provision for pensions after a given term of service.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. Member representing the Government for the Financial Secretary's detailed Statement of Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

The Documents required were laid on the table.

Documents laid on table,

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to furnish the Council with a Copy of any correspondence with the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the subject of their present salaries.

Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of payment of Public Moneys on Addresses from the Hon. the House of Assembly, without any concurrence or assent of the Council to such Addresses.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 10th March, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

PINSENT.

DONNELLY,

SHEA,

TALBOT,

THORBURN,

HARVEY.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Documents laid
on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House the following Documents :—

Return of Inspector Foley, relative to Organization, &c., of Police Force in Newfoundland;

Copy of Report upon the Geological Survey, for the year 1872;

Report of Newfoundland Fisheries for 1872.

Committee on
Bill to regulate
the storage of
certain Oils.

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 regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha and other inflammable Oils."

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

House resumes.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court on Circuit." Bill to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court—
brought up and

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

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

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly having appointed a Committee of Six Members to enquire into the operation of the Telegraph Company Acts, and proposed alterations thereon, respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to appoint a Committee of their Body to co-operate with the Committee of this House, on the above important subject.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
March 7, 1873. }

The Deputation having retired, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee. Deputation retires

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

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

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

Address to
Governor on
subject of
Wrecked Prop-
erty—read 2nd
time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Address to His Excellency the Governor on subject of Wrecked Property on our Coasts, was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice of suspension of 35th Rule with reference to said Address.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address in Reply to that of the House of Assembly upon the Telegraph Company's Charter, and the appointment of a Joint Committee thereon.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 12th March, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

TESSIER,

THORBURN,

SHEA.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table the following Documents:— Documents laid on table.

Correspondence respecting the Steam Fog Whistle about to be erected at Cape Race;

Copy of Letter of Judges of Supreme Court to His Excellency, in reference to Salaries, January 23, 1873.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 20th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light House;'" Committee on Cape Race Light House Amendment Bill.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

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

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

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill, entitled "An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha, and other inflammable Oils;" Committee on Bill to regulate the storage of certain Oils.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes,

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again. Progress reported.
The Committee also recommend the appointment of a

Select Committee to take evidence on the said Bill, and report upon the same to this House.

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

Committee appointed. Ordered,—That Hon. Messrs. Pinsent, Thorburn, Tessier and Donnelly, be a Committee for that purpose.

Bill to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court, read 2nd time. Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court on Circuit,” was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Address to the Governor. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Address to His Excellency the Governor was received and adopted, and

Ordered,—To be presented to His Excellency by a Deputation consisting of Hon’bles Messrs. Stabb and Kent.

Address. *To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council having had under their notice, that various sums of money have been paid by the Government on Addresses from the Honorable the House of Assembly, without any concurrence or assent of the Council being first obtained, respectfully call Your Excellency’s attention to the fact, that some years ago the Council had reason to take exception to the course pursued by the House of Assembly of passing Addresses to the Executive for payment of money without asking the concurrence of this House, after

the Supply and other money Bills had been passed. Address—
 Subsequently, when necessity arose for the unexpected (Continued.)
 appropriation of money, after the passing of such
 Bills, the Assembly sent up Addresses to this House
 for concurrence. This practice has in some instances
 lately been violated.

In connection with this matter, the question of
 the expenditure of money upon Executive responsi-
 bility, without the assent of the Legislature, and except
 under urgent circumstances, also arose; and in 1859
 and 1860 Governor Sir A. Bannerman expressed his
 disapproval of this unconstitutional course in his
 Speeches to the Legislature.

The Legislative Council has therefore to request
 that Your Excellency's Government will not assent to
 the appropriation of moneys not having the sanction
 of Law, and arising out of Addresses of the other
 branch of the Legislature, without the concurrence of
 this House.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

*Legislative Council, }
 March, 1873. }*

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion
 of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House went into Com-
 mittee on the Address to His Excellency the Governor
 on the subject of Wrecked Property on our Coasts; Committee on
 Address to
 Governor on
 subject of
 Wrecked Pro-
 perty.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had
 made some progress, and asked leave to sit again. Progress repor-
 ted.

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

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

Message to
Assembly.

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the House of Assembly acquainting them that this House has appointed a Committee of Six Members of their Body to co-operate with the Committee of the Hon. the House of Assembly, on the subject of the operation of the Telegraph Company Acts, and proposed alteration therein, and—

Committee
appointed.

Ordered,—That Hon'bles Messrs. Pinsent, Clift, Harvey, Kent, Thorburn and Talbot, be the Committee for that purpose.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor for a Copy of a Despatch to the Secretary of State from Governor Bannerman, No. 50, dated October 6th, 1862, on the subject of the erection of a Fog Whistle at Cape Race.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 13th March, 1873.

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,

THORBURN,

HARVEY

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee appointed to take evidence and report on the Bill, entitled "An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha and other inflammable Oils," submitted the following report :

Committee on
Bill to regulate
the storage of
certain Oils, pre-
sent Report,

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Storing of Inflammable Oils Bill, report that having considered the same, they submit the Bill, as amended and annexed, for adoption.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn, from the Select Committee appointed to take evidence and report to this House on the Bill, entitled "An Act to regulate the right of property in Seals," reported that the Committee had taken evidence on the same, which was laid on the table of the House.

Evidence on
Seal Fishery Bill
laid on table.

Committee on
Bill to regulate
the storage of
certain Oils.

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 regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha and other inflammable Oils ;"

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported
with amendments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

The amendments are as follows :—

Amendments.

In place of the First Section, substitute the following :—

I.—"In the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace and Carbonear, and except in buildings approved by the Governor in Council, for the storing of such Oils, no more than five barrels or tierces, or equal quantity, of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha, or other inflammable Oils, shall at any one time be kept in any Building or Cellar situate on the South Side of Water Street in each of these Towns, nor between that and the water ; such Buildings or Cellar having an entrance towards or access to the water of the respective harbours ; nor in nor on any wharf, yard, or similar place situate as aforesaid. And in other buildings of uninflammable materials in said town, and also in yards or similar places in parts of the said towns where buildings must by law be of such materials, no more than three barrels or tierces of said Oils, or equal quantity,

shall be kept at any one time; and in all other buildings and yards, and similar places in the said towns, no more than one barrel or tierce of such Oils, or equal quantity, shall be kept.”

Amdndments—
(Continued.)

Make the Second Section as follows :—

II.—“ All buildings and places adjoining each other, and occupied together by the same person or persons, shall be deemed one building or place for the purposes of this Act.”

Make the Second Section the Third, and amend the same by substituting “ inflammable ” for “ inflammatory,” and striking out the repetition of the names of the Oils, and let “ place ” stand for “ house, other building or place,” and let the whole Section read as follows :—

III.—“ Any Justice of the Peace residing within the Judicial District in which the said towns are respectively situate, may, upon complaint, made upon oath, by any Constable, that he has reasonable cause to suspect that any larger quantity of said inflammable Oils is deposited or kept in any place as aforesaid within the said towns, contrary to the provisions of this Act, issue his Warrant to a Constable to search for the same, in the day time, and for that purpose, admittance being first demanded by such Constable, and refused by the proprietors or occupant of any such place, wherein it is so suspected that such oils are unlawfully kept or deposited, such Constable may, if there shall be occasion, break open any such place as aforesaid, and enter into, examine and search the same; and if upon any such search or examination, a greater quantity of said oils than by this Act is allowed, shall be found by him, such Constable may seize the same, and he shall, without delay, remove the same so seized, and deposit the same in a building to be approved of

Amendments—
(Continued)

by the Governor in Council, as aforesaid, for that purpose, and without delay then give information and make complaint of such seizure before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace aforesaid, who shall thereupon summon the owner or owners of said Oils so seized, or person in whose place or keeping the said Oils shall be found, requiring the said party or parties to appear and answer or defend the said information or complaint, which shall by the said Justice be heard and determined in a summary way; and if the said person so summoned shall make default in appearance to the said summons, or, after appearance and a due hearing of the said complaint or information, the said Justice shall convict the Defendant, the said Justice shall make order for the confiscation and sale of the said Oils, and cause the same to be sold by public Auction; and after payment of such reasonable costs as the said Justice shall award to be paid out of the proceeds of the said sale, one-half of the net residue of the said proceeds shall be paid to the informer, and one-half be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Fire Companies of the said town."

Make the the Third Section the Fourth, and strike out the words down to "every" before "person," and let the Section read as follows:—

IV.—"Every person being owner of said Oils, and the person having the same in charge or keeping, and the occupant of the place wherein the same shall be unlawfully deposited or kept, shall, on due conviction of having wilfully done anything contrary to the provisions of this Act, respectively forfeit and pay, for the first offence two dollars, for the second offence five dollars, and for the third offence ten dollars, to be recovered at the suit of any person before a Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, together with full costs of suit,

one-half of the money so recovered to be paid to the person who shall inform and sue for the same, and the other half to Her Majesty to be applied towards defraying the expenses of Fire Companies of the said towns: Provided always, that such proceedings shall be commenced within twelve months next after the commission of the offence.”

Amendments—
(Continued.)

Make the following the 5th Section, and substitute it for the 4th in Bill :

V.—“ For each Barrel or Tierce of Oil stored or placed in the buildings before mentioned, the sum of four cents per month, or fractional portion of a month, shall be paid by the owners thereof.”

Make the following the 6th Section, and substitute it for the 5th in the Bill :

VI.—“ The Governor in Council may from time to time make rules and regulations for the management of any buildings that may be erected or set apart for Magazines for the storing of such Oils as aforesaid, and for the regulation of the Storing thereof; and if necessary for defining, for the purposes of this Act, the limits of towns.”

Add the following as the 7th Section :

VII.—“ This Act shall come into operation in the several localities hereinbefore mentioned after a building or buildings shall be provided and approved by the Governor in Council as aforesaid, and Proclamation thereof shall have been made; and shall, in regard to said respective towns, be only in operation from time to time while provision approved as aforesaid shall continue to be afforded; and provided also that this Act shall not apply to Oils in the course of being landed or shipped from or on board Vessels for 24

hours from the commencement of such landing or shipping.”

Committee on Address to Governor on subject of Wrecked Property.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House went into Committee on the Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of Wrecked Property on our Coasts ;

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Address reported with amendments.

The Chairman reported the Address with some amendments.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

35th Rule suspended with reference to Address.

Pursuant to notice, the 35th Rule of this House, with reference to the Address, was suspended, and the said Address read a third time presently.

Deputation to present Address.

Ordered,—That the same be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation consisting of Hon'bles Messrs. Harvey and Winter.

Address.

The Address is as follows :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, respectfully bring under your Excellency's notice the treatment that is in many instances experienced by vessels, their cargoes and crews, which may be wrecked, or may seek shelter, in some of the bays and harbors on our coast.

There are few positions which should command more ready sympathy and assistance than that of the shipwrecked mariner; nor should any property be more carefully respected than that under his charge, and especially by those who make the sea their calling; yet the fact is forced upon us too frequently, that no sooner is a vessel wrecked, or even in danger, on certain parts of our coast, than, instead of prompt assistance being rendered from the shore, she is considered a fair mark for plunder, and rigging, sails, cargo, and even the clothing of the unfortunate sailors, are pirated and stolen; and, so far as we are informed, the power of the law is often in vain invoked for the recovery of such plunder, and with few exceptions the criminals have escaped punishment.

This evil is disgraceful to the people who perpetrate it, and prejudicially affects the reputation of the country, whose trade consequently suffers.

We respectfully suggest that prompt measures should be taken for the suppression of these offences, and that the culprits and those who collude with them and are privy to their acts, should be made to feel that they cannot commit them with impunity.

Occurrences of this kind can hardly transpire without the knowledge or connivance of the population of the locality where they take place, and although all the inhabitants may not join in the robbery, in many instances they endeavour, from fear, interest, or other causes, to screen the guilty and frustrate the ends of justice.

In these cases we submit that no effort should be spared to put in action the means which the law provides for the discovery and punishment of crime; but as experience has shown that these are insufficient for

Address—
(Continued)

the repression of the practice of wrecking, we are of opinion that the Government should (if practicable) devise some further means of meeting the exigency of the case, which might perhaps be done by making each locality responsible for the conduct of its inhabitants in this particular.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council,
13th March, 1873. }

Address to
the Governor
adopted.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter presented the following Address, which was received and adopted, and

Deputation to
present Address.

Ordered,—To be presented to His Excellency by a Deputation consisting of Hon'bles Messrs. Winter and Harvey.

The Address is as follows:—

Address.

*To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN
J. HILL, Governor and Comman-
der-in-Chief in and over the Is-
land of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to furnish this House with a Copy of a Despatch to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, from Governor Bannerman, No. 50, dated 6th October, 1862, on the subject of the erection of a Fog Whistle at Cape Race.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council,
13th March, 1873. }

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 18th March, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

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

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House the following Documents:—

Documents laid on table.

Report of Postmaster General, 1872 ;

Returns under Vaccination Act, 34th Vic., Cap. 12, for the year 1872 ;

Copy of Letter of Postmaster General on the performance of his mission to P. E. Island, Canada, United States and Great Britain, for Reduction of Postage.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Deputation to present Address to His Excellency the Governor, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to return the following answer:—

Report of Deputation to present Address.

Governor's
Reply to Address
respecting Money
payments.

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL;—

With reference to your present Address, the Colonial Secretary states that "the only instances in which the Government have made appropriations of money in the year 1872 on Addresses sent up from the House of Assembly, are those of which a return was furnished the Legislative Council by the Colonial Secretary. The Government considered they were legally bound to pay the claim set forth in the Petition of Boggan, and the amount given on the other Petition and Address thereon was a contribution in aid of the funds of a Charitable Society." The Legislative Council may rest assured that no Addresses from the House of Assembly, involving the payment of money, will in future be acted on by the Government, unless they have obtained the assent of the Legislative Council.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House,
Newfoundland,
18th March, 1873. }

Reply of the
Governor to
Address on
Wrecking.

Hon. Mr. Harvey, from the Deputation to present Address to His Excellency the Governor, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to return the following reply:—

Reply.

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—

I entirely concur in the views expressed in your Address, as to the disgraceful treatment experienced by the crews of Vessels wrecked on the Newfoundland coast, and the piratical acts practised on Ships, which, recently, in more instances than one, have simply sought shelter in our harbours.

I am not without learning that it is the inhuman custom of some of our people, when Vessels driven by stress of weather anchor in our bays, to constitute a wreck by destroying the rigging and sails, and then with eased consciences to plunder the cargo.

It is true the perpetration of such acts is exceptional, but I greatly fear the recurrence of these atrocities will vitiate endorsements of the commendable conduct of our people.

Reply—
(Continued.)

I am of opinion that the mal-practice of wrecking should be suppressed with the utmost vigor, not only to punish the criminals, but also to expound to the general public the heinous nature of the proceedings which, with others of an equally grave character, I regret to find from the petitions incessantly presented to me, numerous and influentially signed, praying for the release of prisoners, appear to be regarded as petty offences rather than felonious outrages.

The punishment of the culprits immediately connected with piratical crimes, such as alluded to in your Address, is, I consider, insufficient to further the ends of Justice, as the commitment of such glaring deeds cannot but be promoted by accomplices, who, although equally guilty with the captured wreckers, too frequently escape detection; and as the condemnation of the delinquents is no compensation to the loser of costly property, each District of the Island should, therefore, be made responsible for the conduct of its inhabitants, and be held liable for the value of all stolen wrecked property.

My advisers, as the upholders of Law and order, and as the Constitutional protectors of our Merchants and Seamen, will doubtless see the necessity of initiating measures which, if not calculated to suppress altogether the plundering of vessels on our coasts, will at least compensate the enterprising trader for the theft and wanton destruction of his property.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House,
Newfoundland,
18th March, 1873. }

Hon. Mr. Winter, from the Deputation to present Address to His Excellency the Governor, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to return the following reply thereto:—

Governor's
Reply to Address
respecting Fog
Whistle.

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—

I beg to hand you copy of the Despatch requested in Your Address.

The credit of the suggestion respecting the Steam Fog Whistle about to be placed on Cape Race, is due to the Montreal Board of Trade, who, on the 3rd December, 1869, addressed the Canadian Executive with reference to this subject. The Imperial Government subsequently consented to pay the cost of construction of the Whistle from the balance in hand on account Cape Race Light tolls, and my Advisers undertook the erection and management of the alarm.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

*Government House,
Newfoundland,
18th March, 1873.* }

Bill to regulate
the storage of
certain Oils,
read 3rd time
and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Paraffine, Petroleum, Naptha and other inflammable Oils," 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.

Committee on
Bill to regulate
the practice on
the Equity side
of the Supreme
Court.

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 regulate the

practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court on Circuit;

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Bill reported with amendments.

Ordered,—That the report be received, and

Report received.

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

The amendments are as follows:—

Amendments.

In the 8th Section, on the 10th line, after the word “presiding,” insert the words “or other.”

16th Section, 3rd line, strike out the word “may” and insert the word “shall.”

18th Section, after the word “may,” on the 1st line, insert the words “shorten or.”

22nd Section, 6th line, after the word “practice” strike out “of the High Court of Chancery in England,” and insert “on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court in St. John’s.”

Expunge 23rd Section, and let 24th Section stand for 23rd Section, and add at the end of the 23rd Section, “and in regard to the practice on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court on Circuit, shall take the place of any provisions of the said statutes applicable to the same subject matter.”

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Representative of the Government, what provision has been made for a Lazarette for Small Pox and other contagious diseases

Notice of motion.

within the Town of St. John's; and also to lay upon the table of this House a report from the Health Medical Officers as to what such accommodation (if any) existed on the arrival here of the Brigantine *Gertrude*, with Small Pox on board; and also whether the Government intend during the coming year to erect necessary buildings as Lazarettes at Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 20th March, 1873.

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,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Petition laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Harvey laid on the table a Petition of sundry persons on Washington Treaty.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court on Circuit," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Bill to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court, read 3rd time.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to authorise the formation of corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical and other purposes," which was read a first time, and

Bill to authorize the formation of Corporations, brought up and read first time.

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

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 24th March, 1873.

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,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

PINSENT,

TALBOT,

HARVEY.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Bill to authorize the formation of Corporations, read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical and other purposes," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Seal Fishery Bill, read second time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the right of property in Seals," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Message from Assembly.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly beg to acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up to them by the House of Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court on Circuit," without amendment.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
March 21st, 1873. }

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Donnelly asked the Hon. the Representative of the Government, what provision had been made for a Lazarette for Small Pox and other contagious disease within the Town of St. John's; and also to lay upon the table of this House a report from the Health Medical Officers as to what such accommodation (if any) existed on the arrival here of the Brigantine *Gertrude*, with Small Pox; and also whether the Government intend, during the coming year, to erect necessary buildings as Lazarettes at Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House a letter, purporting to be a report of Health Medical Officers of St. John's.

Letter from Health Medical Officers laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Tessier presented a Petition on Nuisances from sundry persons in St. John's.

Petition presented.

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 27th March, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Petition read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr Tessier, the Petition of Messrs. Boyd & McDougall and others, inhabitants of St. John's, setting forth the unclean and unhealthy state of Warren's Cove, was read.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

Revenue, St. John's Rebuilding and Representation Bills—brought up and read first time.

Deputations from the Hon. House of Assembly brought up the following Bills for concurrence, entitled respectively, "An Act to continue the Act 35th Vic., Cap. 1, for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies"; "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to consolidate and amend the St. John's Rebuilding Acts,'" and "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th year of the Reign

of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof,' " which said Bills, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, were severally read a first time, and

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Petition from the Commercial Society of St. John's, praying for legislation in favour of the Treaty of Washington, was read—

Petition from
Commercial So-
ciety, read.

Ordered,—That the same do lie on the table.

Hon. Mr Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to the Governor, upon the Sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's, and the general neglect of measures for the preservation of public health.

Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Gentleman representing the Government, whether such a Board as the Board of Health Wardens exists at this moment, and if not, whether the Government have any power under existing Statutes to create such a Body.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, enquire what steps the Government have taken or intend taking upon the letter of Henry Connelly, Esq., referred to in the report of Judge Pinsent.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical and other purposes ;"

Committee on
Bill to authorize
the formation of
Corporations.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

Document laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table the following Document :—

Copy of Report of Thomas Peyton, Esq., Salmon Warden for Twillingate.

Committee on Seal Fishery Bill.

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 regulate the right of property in Seals ;"

Hon. Mr. Tessier 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.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 31st March, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,
KENT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
TALBOT.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical and other purposes," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Bill to authorize the formation of Corporations, 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.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd April, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

PINSENT,

SHEA,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Report on supply
of Water presented.

Hon Mr. Thorburn from the Select Committee appointed to co-operate with the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a more efficient supply of water to the Town of St. John's, presented a report on the same, which was received and read.

Committee on
Seal Fishery Bill.

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 regulate the right of property in Seals;"

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one." Bill relating to the Treaty of Washington—brought up and

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

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

The Chairman resumed the Chair of Committee.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, 3rd April, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

SHEA,

TESSIER,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Committee of
Privilege.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of privilege ;

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the Committee rose.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the re-consideration of the Bill sent up entitled " An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical and other purposes," before it be sent to the House of Assembly.

Committee on
Seal Fishery Bill.

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 regulate the right of property in Seals" ;

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some 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, Friday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 4th April, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Document laid
on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table of the House the following Document:—

Copy of Correspondence between the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Governor, relative to extract of report of Assistant Surgeon Greeny, as to the want of Medical aid at the Labrador and parts of Newfoundland.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of Hospital accommodation in the Town of St. John's.

Re-consideration
of Bill to author-
ize the formation
of Corporations.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved the re-consideration of the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical and other purposes."

Whereupon it was moved in amendment, by the Hon. Mr. Stabb, that the said Bill be not re-considered.

And on question being put, it was resolved in the affirmative.

*Committee on
Seal Fishery Bill.

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 regulate the right of property in Seals";

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported, with
amendments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amend-ments.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

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

MONDAY, 7th April, 1873.

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,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Friday 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 regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Seal Fishery Bill, 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, and requesting concurrence thereto.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the following Bills sent up, entitled, respectively:—

Revenue, St. John's Rebuilding and Representation Bills—read 2nd time.

“ An Act to continue the Act 35th Vic., Cap. 1, for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies ;”

“ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act to consolidate and amend the Saint John's Rebuilding Acts ;” ” and

“ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof ;’ ” were severally read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, representing the necessity of appointing a number of Health Wardens, in accordance with the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 4.

Address to Governor on subject of Hospital accommodation—read first time.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of Hospital accommodation in the town of St. John's, was received and read a first time, and

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

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Tuesday the 15th day of April, at half-past Four o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, 15th April, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday, the 7th April, were read. Minutes read.

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 15th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to consolidate and amend the St. John's Rebuilding Acts ;' "

Committee on St. John's Rebuilding Bill.

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported without amendment.

Ordered,—That the report be received, and--

Report received.

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

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

Message from
Assembly.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Legislative Council will assent to the addition of the following clause to the last Section of the Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical and other purposes," the same having been omitted by inadvertence.

"Provided that all Companies established and existing under the said first mentioned Act hereby repealed, shall be and are hereby continued under the provisions of this Act."

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
7th April, 1873. }

Committee on
Representation
Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof;'"

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported with-
out amendment.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amend-
ment.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,—

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them, in answer to their

Message, that the House had agreed to the addition of the following clause to the last Section of the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical, and other purposes," the same having been omitted by inadvertence :

Message to Assembly respecting Corporations Bill.

" Provided that all Companies established and existing under the said first mentioned Act, hereby repealed, shall be, and are hereby continued under the provisions of this Act."

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 16th April, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present,

Hon'bles MESSRS. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSLER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

St. John's Re-
building Bill—

read 3rd time and
passed,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the St. John's Rebuilding Acts," 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.

Representation
Bill—

read 3rd time and
passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof,'" 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, acquainting them that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Message from
Assembly.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council, that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha and other Inflammable Oils," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Hon. the Legislative Council.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

*House of Assembly, }
2nd April, 1873. }*

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish them with any evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Council, in and upon the Bill sent down to the Assembly, entitled “An Act to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and for other purposes.”

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

*House of Assembly, }
16th April, 1873. }*

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to regulate the storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha, and other Inflammable Oils,” were read a first time, and Amendments of Assembly on the storing of certain Oils Bill,
read first time.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,—

Ordered—That the evidence taken by the Select Committee of this House on the Bill entitled “An Act to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery and for other purposes,” be furnished to the House of Assembly, and that the following Message be sent therewith:— Message to Assembly relative to Seal Fishery Bill.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in answer to their Message, requesting to be furnished with the evidence taken by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council upon the Bill

sent down, entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and for other purposes," that the accompanying report, and evidence therewith, comprise all the evidence taken by the Committee on the said Bill.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council, }
16th April, 1873. }

Notice.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, enquire whether it be the intention of the Government to take any steps to make provision for the representation in the Legislature of that portion of this Island between Cape Ray and Cape St. John, and for the appointment of any officials for that part of the Colony, and for the construction of Roads there, or for other purposes, for the advantage of the people and the development of the resources of that Territory.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 18th April, 1873.

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,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent addressed the House and moved the following resolution :—

Resolution in respect to the memory of the late Inspector Foley.

That in respect to the memory, and in recognition of the services of the late Thomas Foley, Esquire, J. P., Inspector of Constabulary for this Colony, whose sudden decease this day is a cause of general sorrow and regret, the Council do now adjourn until Monday next, at half-past Four o'clock.

And the House adjourned accordingly.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 21st April, 1873.

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,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Extract of
Minute of Council
laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House an extract of Minute of Council of the 7th July, 1871, relative to suggestion made by Earl of Kimberley in his Despatch of No. 28, 17th June, 1871, that the same permission may be given as in 1854, viz: that the American Fishermen may enjoy, provisionally, the privileges granted to them by Treaty.

Committee on
Revenue Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue the Act 35th Vic., Cap. 1, for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies ;"

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending 31st day of December, 1873, and for other purposes." Supply Bill,
brought up and

The Deputation having retired, the said Bill was then read a first time, and— read 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. House resumes.

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

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

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha, and other inflammable Oils," were read a second time, and Amendments on
storing of certain
Oils Bill—
read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

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

TUESDAY, 22nd April, 1873.

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,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Revenue Bill—
read 3rd time
and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue the Act 35th Vic., Cap. 1, for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Documents laid
on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House the following Documents :--

Correspondence respecting report of French Minister of Marine, touching the fishery off the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1872 ;

Copy of Report of Physician of St. John's Hospital, for 1872; Documents laid on table.

Copy of Report of Dr. Stabb, Physician Lunatic Asylum, 1872.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend the Game Laws, and to provide for the introduction into this Colony and protection of Moose, Grouse and other Game," which was read a first time, and brought up and read first time.

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

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 amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Pctroleum, Naptha and other Inflammable Oils." Committee on Amendments of Assembly on the storing of certain Oils Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the amendments with a certain amendment. Bill reported with amendments.

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

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

The Amendment is as follows:— Amendment.

After the word "aforesaid," first Section, strike out from "and" to end of Section, and substitute "and in buildings and yards or similar places not situate as aforesaid in said Towns or situate in the

Town of Brigus, Conception Bay, no more than two Barrels or Tierces of said Oils or equal quantity shall be kept at any one time."

Address to the
Governor relative
to Hospital
accommodation.

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

Ordered,—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of this House, consisting of Hon'bles Messrs. Shea and Harvey.

Address.

The following is the Address:—

*To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN
J. HILL, C. B., Governor, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland beg respectfully to bring under the consideration of Your Excellency in Council the important subject of the want of proper Hospital accommodation in St. John's, with a view to the remedy of a condition so repugnant to the dictates of humanity, and so fraught with danger to the health of the community.

The unfitness of the St. John's Hospital for its purposes has for several years been a matter of grave and universal complaint. As far back as the year 1867 the result of a mass of well-informed evidence, taken by a Committee of the Assembly, proved how unsuitable this building then was in all respects for the curative treatment of those afflicted with disease, and the necessity of replacing it with one adapted to those modern improvements commended by medical science and experience in other countries. Again, in 1871, a Government Commission, composed of the

Hon'bles Messrs. Renouf and Harvey, Mr. Lewis Tes- Address—
sier, and Drs. Crowdy, Shea and Renouf, after an ex- (Continued.)
amination of the Hospital, reported its condemnation
in the following terms:—

“In reference to the existing Hospital accommo-
dation the Commissioners can come to no other con-
clusion than that virtually there is at present none
at all, or worse than none. The old St. John's Hos-
pital 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 (includ-
ing the evidence of the late Bishop Mullock, the
present Bishop Kelly, and Clergymen of all denomi-
nations), that the Commissioners can only express
their surprise that it is still in existence, and would
recommend that it should be razed as soon as possi-
ble.

“From the experience gained in other places, and
from the opinion expressed by medical men, the Com-
missioners 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.”

And in closing the same Report they say,—

“In the cause of humanity, and to avoid the dis-
grace and danger of the present treatment of the sick
in regard to accommodation, the Commissioners assert
the absolute necessity of—

1st.—The removal of the patients from the pre-
sent Hospital.

2nd.—The burning of the present Hospital.

3rd.—The immediate commencement of a General
Hospital with space, &c., for 50 beds.”

Address—
(Continued.)

The powerful and cumulative testimony here adduced most clearly established the obligation to carry into effect the measures urged by the Commission; yet the Council see with regret that not only is the St. John's Hospital still in existence, but that it continues to be used even now for the reception of fever patients. It is superfluous to point out that from this cause the risks naturally incident to malignant disease are largely enhanced, and a grave injustice arises to those who may be compelled to become the inmates of such an establishment.

That the views of the Commissioners have not been carried out, appears to the Council specially remarkable from proceedings which subsequently took place. Soon after their Report in 1871, and seemingly in consequence of its purport, a Bill was introduced into the Legislature by Your Excellency's Advisers, and became Law, authorizing a loan of \$40,000 for the erection of an Hospital. In the same year one of the Hospital Surgeons deputed by the Government, proceeded to England to obtain such information as might be advantageous regarding the plan and requirements of the proposed building. The Council are aware that the cost of such an Hospital as was indicated in that gentleman's Report, was considered beyond the means and needs of the Colony;—but a memorandum afterwards obtained by the Government from their Inspector of Public Buildings placed the probable expense of a building adapted for this purpose at about £14,000,—a sum which must have been deemed a very moderate outlay for an object of such moment to the sanitary well-being of the public.

The Military Hospital, at present temporarily occupied by patients, cannot be regarded as affording the necessary provision for such service, the Report of the Commission above referred to having pronoun-

ced conclusively against its adaptability in these Address—
words :— (Continued.)

“ After a careful examination they (the Commissioners) are of opinion that none of them (the Military buildings) can with proper regard to efficiency be made of any permanent use for a General Hospital. The radically faulty construction of the building (the Hospital), 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.”

On inquiry lately made in the Council on this subject it was stated by the member representing the Executive that instead of giving effect to the Act for the erection of a General Hospital, the Government proposed to add a wing to the Military Hospital above described, the estimated cost being . . . This alternative, the Council feel, would not suffice to meet the exigency ; first, because the objections urged by the Commissioners to the site and inaccessibility of the present Building must apply with equal force to any additional structure in the same locality. 2nd, because the estimate just quoted could not have contemplated a building of sufficient capacity for use as a General Hospital ; and, thirdly, because the occupation of the Military Hospital is only permissive and subject to the contingency of its being reclaimed by the Imperial authorities. It would, therefore, seem unwise to enter upon an expenditure which might be considerable, and which we are forewarned would result in the failure, and possibly in the forfeiture, of its object.

Recent unfortunate occurrences here in connexion with sanitary affairs have distinctly exemplified the

Address—
(Continued.)

evil to which the public are exposed for want of effective Hospital accommodation and have given new force to the appeal for a corrective.

All these considerations, the Council respectfully trust, will prove of sufficient weight to induce your Excellency's Government to carry into speedy operation the law which provides for the construction of a General Hospital in this town. Funds would probably be required in addition to the sum therein authorized, and the Council feel assured that the Legislature would readily make all needful provision for so indispensable a service.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council,
22nd April, 1873. }

Address to Governor relative to Health Wardens.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the following Address was received and adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of this House, consisting of Hon'bles Messrs. Tessier and Clift.

Address.

The following is the Address :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council, from representations made to them, and from matters which have come under their observation, are impressed with the opinion, that for the security of the public health and

the preservation of good order and decency, especially at a time when dangerous diseases are prevalent and impurities abound, the Law which provides for the appointment of Health Wardens should, without delay, be placed in operation. The Committee therefore respectfully request Your Excellency to take this suggestion into consideration.

Address—
(Continued.)

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council, }
22nd April, 1873. }

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

WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, 1873.

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,
- HARVEY,
- THORBURN,
- TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Amendments on
storing of certain
Oils Bill—

read 3rd time
and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent the amendment made by the Council in and upon the amendments made by the House of Assembly, in and upon the amendments made by the Council, in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to regulate the storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha and other Inflammable Oils," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Indemnity Bill—

read first time.

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," which was read a first time and

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

Message from
Assembly.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honourable Legislative Council that they concur in the amendment made by the Council, in and upon the amendments made by the House of Assembly, in and upon the amendments made by the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to regulate the storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha and other Inflammable Oils."

T. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
23th April, 1873. }

Hon. Mr. Winter gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Government Representative in this Chamber for a tabular statement, showing the net amount of Customs Revenue, and also the amount paid for collection thereof in each year, for the years 1855, '6, '7, '8, '9 ; 1860, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, 7, '8, '9 ; 1870, '1 and '2 inclusive; Also for a tabular statement showing the total amount of expenditure under the Road Acts; and for general repairs of roads annually in each year, from 1855 to 1872 inclusive;—and also showing the total amount expended on new lines of road opened up in each year for the same period. Also a tabular statement of the amounts expended in each year for the relief of able-bodied and permanent Poor, from the year 1855 to 1872.

Pursuant to the order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Clift moved that the Bill sent up entitled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy one," be read a second time.

Bill relating to
the Treaty of
Washington—
read 2nd time.

After some time, on motion—

Ordered,—That the debate on the said Bill be adjourned until to-morrow.

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 24th April, 1873.

House meets.

The House next pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, *President*,
 Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 WINTER,
 CLIFF,
 TESSIER,
 SHEA,
 PINSENT,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Report of
 Deputation to
 present Address
 on subject of
 Health Wardens.

Hon. Mr. Tessier, from the Deputation to present Address to His Excellency the Governor, on subject of appointment of Health Wardens, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the Address, and reply thereto, as follows :—

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ;—

I quite agree with you, that for the security of the public health and the preservation of good order and decency, especially at a time when dangerous diseases are prevalent and impurities abound, the Law which provides for the appointment of Health Wardens should without delay be put in operation, and shall urge my Ministers to immediate action in order to carry out your valuable suggestion in a matter of such paramount importance as the security of the public health.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House,
 Newfoundland,
 24th April, 1873. }

Hon. Mr. Shea, from the Deputation to present Address to His Excellency the Governor on subject of Hospital accommodation, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to reply thereto, as follows:—

Reply of Governor to Address on Hospital accommodation,

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—

The humane motives which urge you to present to me the present Address, are worthy of prompt attention and careful consideration at the hands of my advisers.

The powerful and cumulative testimony adduced by the Commission, composed of three Medical Gentlemen and of a Member and two supporters of the present Ministry,—appointed by this Government to report upon the Hospital accommodation of the Colony—having clearly established the urgent necessity of immediate action in order to avoid “the disgrace and danger of the present treatment of the sick,”—and the finding of Committee having received the endorsement of the Executive by the passing of an Act entitled “An Act to authorize the erection of an Hospital in the town of St. John’s, and the raising by Loan of a sum of money for that purpose,”—“passed 24th April, 1871.”

I fail to comprehend, unless very strong reasons exist to the contrary, why the recommendation of the Commission, in question has not been long since fulfilled. You may be assured that I shall not fail to advocate strongly the views contained in your Address.

However much I regret the causes which induce you to meet me on the present occasion, I observe with sincere pleasure that the views of the Commission before referred to, those of the Upper Chamber, and

mine with respect to the state of Hospital accommodation in St. John's, are quite in harmony.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

*Government House,
Newfoundland,
24th April, 1873.* }

Treaty of Washington Bill—read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act relating to Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one," was read a second time, and—

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Supply Bill and

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the following Bills sent up, entitled respectively "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1873, and for other purposes ;"

Indemnity Bill—read 2nd time.

"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," were severally read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Game Laws Bill—read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Game Laws, and to provide for the introduction into this Colony, and protection, of Moose, Grouse, and other Game," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 25th April, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

<p>The Hon'ble EDWARD MORRIS, <i>President</i>.</p> <p>Hon'bles Messrs. STABB, KENT, WINTER, CLIFT, TESSIER, SHEA, PINSENT, DONNELLY, HARVEY, THORBURN, TALBOT.</p>	<p>Members present.</p>
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The Minutes of Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand eight Hundred and Seventy-one;" Committee on Treaty of Washington Bill.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor, respecting the establishment and maintenance of a permanent International Exhibition of Colonial Products

in connection with the Exhibition Building at South Kensington, London, to which they request the consent of the Legislative Council. They also beg to transmit the accompanying Documents for their information.

T. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
24th April, 1873. }

Masters and
Mates' Bill -
brought up and
read 1st time.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates."

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

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

Committee on
Treaty of Wash-
ington Bill.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported with-
out amendment.

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

Report received.

Ordered—That the report be received, and

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

Committee on
Supply Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, 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 31st December, 1873, and for other purposes ;"

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amend-
ment. Bill reported with-
out amendment.

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

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift--

Ordered,—That the following Message be sent to
the House of Assembly :— Message to
Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of
Assembly that they concur in the Address to His Ex-
cellency the Governor, respecting the establishment
and maintenance of a permanent International Exhibi-
tion of Colonial Products, in connexion with the Ex-
hibition Building at South Kensington, London.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council, }
24th April, 1873. }

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will, on to-
morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule for the
remainder of the Session. Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on to-
morrow, ask the Hon. the Representative of the
Government for a return of Mining Licences of Search
and Grants issued from 1st January, 1870, to 25th
April, 1873, with names of parties to whom granted.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-
morrow, ask the Hon the Representative of the Gov-
ernment, whether the Office of Poor Commissioner has
been filled up,—the name of the person appointed, if
any, has been made.

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

MONDAY, 28th April, 1873.

House meets. The House next pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the following Bills sent up, entitled respectively,—

Treaty of Wash-
 ington Bill and

“An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one;”

Supply Bill—

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1873, and for other purposes,” were severally read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

read 3rd time and
 passed.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony." Committee on Indemnity Bill.

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to establish a Homestead Law in this Colony." Homestead Law Bill brought up.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable Legislative Council, that they have passed the Bill sent down by the Council, entitled "An Act passed in the 36th Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and for other purposes," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Hon. the Legislative Council.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
28th April, 1873. }

The Deputations having retired, the said Bill was read a first and second time, and Homestead Law Bill, read 1st and 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee. Committee on Indemnity Bill.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

- Progress reported. The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.
- Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received.
- Committee on Game Laws Bill. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Game Laws and to provide for the introduction into this Colony, and protection, of Moose, Grouse, and other Game."
- Hon. Mr. Donnelly 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.
- Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received.
- Masters and Mates' Bill - read 1st and 2nd time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates," was read a first and second time, and—
- Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.
- 35th Rule suspended. Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift,—
- Ordered,—that the 35th Rule of this House be suspended for the remainder of the Session.
- Amendments on Seal Fishery Bill, read 1st and 2nd time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and for other purposes," were read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.
- Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.
- After some time the House resumed.
- Progress reported. The Chairman reported progress, and also the adoption of the following Message to be sent to the House of Assembly.

Ordered,—That the report be received.

Report received.

MR. SPEAKER,—

Before taking into final consideration the Bill for the regulation of the Seal Fishery, as amended by the Assembly, the Legislative Council, finding that all the panning clauses have been stricken out, would respectfully ask the Assembly to consider the propriety of adopting, in place of those clauses, at least the following provisions, for the checking of indiscriminate and improvident destruction of Seals.

Message to
Assembly with
reference to Seal
Fishery Bill.

“There shall be no right of property on the part of the killers or finders of Seals after the search for the same, or the taking on board their vessel, shall have been abandoned by them, or when there shall have ceased to be a reasonable probability of the recovery of the same by such killers or finders.”

The Council would also ask the Assembly to reconsider the Section relieving purchasers of Seals (not having notice) from further liability after payment, upon the ground of justice to such purchasers, and because also the provision would tend to check improvident destruction and panning of Seals.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

Legislative Council, }
28th April, 1873. }

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-
morrow, ask the Representative of the Government in
this House, to furnish returns of receipts and expen-
diture on account of buildings and other property
handed over by the Imperial Government.

Notice of motion.

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

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 29th April, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Hon'ble EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONN LLY,

THORBURN,

WHITE.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Resolution in
respect to the
memory of the
late William Tal-
bot, Esq.

The Hon. the President informed the House that it was with regret he acquainted them of the recent death of William Talbot, Esq., of Harbor Grace, father of the Hon. Thomas Talbot, Member of this House. The deceased gentleman was for several years a Member of our Legislature, and distinguished for his many amiable qualities.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift,

House adjourns.

Ordered,—That in respect to the memory of the deceased, this House do now adjourn until to-morrow, Wednesday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 30th April, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table of the House the following document:—

Document laid on table.

With reference to Washington Treaty, correspondence relative to the refund of duties collected in the United States on Fish and Fish Oil, the produce of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Joint Committee of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, on the Incorporation Acts of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, presented a report of the same, which was received and read.

Report of Joint Committee on Telegraph Company's Acts received and read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for cer-

Committee on Indemnity Bill.

tain sums of money advanced by him from the Treasury for the service of the Colony."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported without amendment.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

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.

Committee on Masters' and Mates' Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates."

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes.

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

Bill to provide for the retirement of Benjamin Sweetland—brought up;

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up the following Bills, entitled, respectively, "An Act to provide for the retirement of Benjamin Sweetland, the present Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of Trinity."

Road Bill—and

"An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony," and

General Water Company Bill—

"An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts."

read 1st and 2nd time.

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

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

- The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee. Committee on Masters' and Mates' Bill.
- After some time the House resumed. House resumes.
- The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Progress reported.
- Ordered,—That the Report be received. Report received.
- On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to establish a Homestead Law in this Colony." Committee on Homestead Law Bill.
- Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.
- After some time the House resumed. House resumes.
- The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill 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 taken to the House of Assembly with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.
- Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Representative of the Government whether Certificates under the proposed Act will have the same force as Certificates of competency for foreign-going Ships, granted under the Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and if not, whether, as it appears under the 6th Section of the proposed Act, that some Colonial Boards can grant Certificates of equal force with Imperial Certificates, some change cannot be made in the present proposed Act to give a Certificate granted under it the like force. Notices of motion.
- Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, draw the attention of the Council to the Re-

ports, for 1872, of Captains Hoskins and Knowles, Royal Navy, respecting the fisheries, &c.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 1st May, 1873.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon'ble EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Committee on
Road Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported with-
out amendment.

The Chairman reported the Bill 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.

Road Bill 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.

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 do not concur in the propriety of adopting the proposed Section contained in the Message of the 28th April, on the subject of the Bill for the regulation of the Seal Fishery.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
April 30th, 1873. }

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 regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery and for other purposes.”

Committee on Amendments on Seal Fishery Bill,

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes;

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress and asked leave to sit again; and also, reported the adoption of the following Message to be sent to the House of Assembly.

Progress reported.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council would ask the attention of the Assembly to a seeming inadvertance in the

Message to Assembly with reference to Seal Fishery Bill.

framing of the third clause of the Bill to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

By the clause, as it now stands, the owner is made responsible for Seals killed by the crew within the prohibited period and although only killed and not brought in, and that whether the owner was aware that they were killed within the prohibited period or not.

The Council would be glad if the Assembly would concur in an amendment making the owner responsible only where he receives Seals so killed, with notice or knowledge of their having been killed within the prohibited period.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Council Chamber }
May 1st, 1873. }

License Bill—
brought up and

read 1st time.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act for the repression and prevention of abuses arising from the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the sale thereof, and the issue of Licences therefor," which was read a first time, and

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

Message from
Assembly.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honourable Legislative Council that they concur in the amendment made by the Council in the 3rd Section of the Bill to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
1st May, 1873. }

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates." Committee on Masters' and Mates' Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Committee rose without reporting. Committee rise without reporting.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish the House with the amount of their Contingent expenses for the present Session.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
May 1st, 1873. }

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 regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and for other purposes." Committee on Amendments on Seal Fishery Bill.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the amendments with a certain amendment. Amendments reported with amendment.

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

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

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

Amendment.

The following is the amendment:—

At the end of the third Section add, “ provided, in the case of the owner or other person as aforesaid, that such owner or other person received such Seals with the notice or knowledge that the same had been killed before the 12th day of March.”

Committee on
Bill to provide
for the retirement
of Benjamin
Sweetland.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to provide for the retirement of Benjamin Sweetland, the present Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of Trinity.”

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported with-
out amendment.

The Chairman reported that they had passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

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.

Committee on
General Water
Company Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts.”

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported with-
out amendment.

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

Report received,

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Bill read 3rd time
and passed.

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

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

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House the following Document :—

Document laid on table.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State, approving of Postal Convention entered into between this Government and that of the United States.

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 2nd May, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

The Minutes of Thurssday last were read.

Minutes read.

Communication from Colonial Secretary of Governor's intention to close the Session.

The Hon. the President acquainted the House that he had received a communication from the Colonial Secretary, that His Excellency the Governor would close the present Session of the Legislature on Monday next, the fifth inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

License Bill—read 2nd time and Committed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act for the repression and prevention of abuses arising from the sale of intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the sale thereof, and the issue of licenses therefor," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported without amendment.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Bill read 3rd time and passed.

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

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

Message from Assembly.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. Legislative Council that they concur in the insertion of the amendment made by the Council to the third Section of the Bill to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
2nd May, 1873. }

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the following Resolution and Address were read and adopted—

Resolution and Address respecting Reports on Newfoundland Fisheries, read and adopted.

Ordered,—That the same be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of this House, consisting of Hon'bles Messrs. Pinsent and Clift.

RESOLUTION :

Her Majesty's Legislative Council of Newfoundland having considered the Reports for 1872, upon the Newfoundland Fisheries, of Captain Hoskins, R. N., lately of H. M. S. *Eclipse*, and of Captain Knowles, R. N., of H. M. S. *Lapwing*, with accompanying tabular statements by Captain Knowles, laid upon the table of this House by command of His Excellency the Governor, are of opinion that Reports of such remarkable merit, containing observations and information of great utility and importance, with elaborate and valuable statistics, call for particular recognition, and that the gentlemen who are the authors of them, deserve the special thanks of the Legislature and the people of this Colony.

*To His Excellency Colonel HILL,
C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

The Legislative Council, in Session convened, having passed and entered upon their Records the accompanying Resolution, respectfully present your Excellency with a copy of the same for your use and information.

St. John's, May 2, 1873.

[Passed the Legislative Council.]

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

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

SATURDAY, 3rd May, 1873.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. The Hon'ble EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.
 Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 WINTER,
 CLIFT,
 TESSIER,
 SHEA,
 HARVEY,
 PINSENT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Reply of the Governor to Address respecting Fishery Reports. Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Deputation to present Address to His Excellency the Governor, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to reply thereto, as follows:—

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL;—

I concur with you as to the great utility of the service rendered to this Colony by the valuable Fishery Reports of Captains Hoskins and Knowles, and shall forward your present Address with much pleasure to the Earl of Kimberley for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House,
 Newfoundland,
 3rd May, 1873. }

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

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had ^{Report adopted without amendment.} adopted the report of the Select Committee without amendment.

Ordered,—That the report be received.

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

Ordered,—That the said Report be sent to the ^{Message to Assembly.} House of Assembly with the following Message :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

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

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council, }
3rd May, 1873. }

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

Contingent expenses of Clerk and Master-	
in-Chancery	\$312 00

Contingent expenses Usher of the Black Rod	\$214 00
<i>Newfoundlander</i> newspaper, for publishing	160 00
<i>Public Ledger, Express, Standard and North Star</i> for copying, \$100.....	400 00
Foregoing Journals for extra work.....	300 00
Newspapers for Council and Members during Session.....	205 00
Miscellaneous printing.....	787 00
Salary of Clerk and Master-in-Chancery..	1616 00
Salary Usher of Black Rod.....	560 00
Salary of Reporter.....	500 00
Reporter for extra work.....	200 00
Doorkeeper.....	250 00
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	150 00
Fireman.....	65 00
President, Sessional allowance.....	240 00
Ten Members.....	1200 00
One Outport Member.....	180 00
One Member, short attending.....	60 00
Estimated expense Printing and Binding Journal.....	640 00
Expenses of Enquiry and Report on Education for two years.....	500 00
	\$8539 00

Passed the Legislative Council, 3rd May, 1873.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Contingency Bill
brought up—

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.

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill 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. This message to

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

MONDAY, 5th May, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read. Minutes read.

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 Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

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

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

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

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof.

An Act to amend 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 issue of Licenses therefor.

An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court on Circuit.

An Act to establish a Homestead Law in this Colony.

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

An Act to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

An Act for the Amendment of the General Water Company Acts. Bills assented to
—Continued.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 20th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light House."

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the St. John's Rebuilding Acts."

An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Paraffine, Petroleum, Naptha, and other Inflammable Oils.

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

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 Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, and for other purposes.

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

S P E E C H :

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Governor's
Speech.

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

I am gratified at the zeal and assiduity which you

Governor's
Speech—Continued.

have displayed in the discharge of the duties of the Session now about to close.

The Act accepting such provisions of the Washington Treaty as relate to this Colony, will doubtless promote our interests. With respect to this Bill, I trust that the efforts of the Government to secure the free admission of Seal Oil into the United States markets will ultimately be successful.

The operation of the Act regulating the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, will, I trust, prove beneficial. This Fishery has, during the present Season, been productive, and unattended with loss of life.

The measure authorizing an increase in the stock of the General Water Company has been framed with a view of defraying the cost of such works as may be necessary to afford an ample supply of water to the town of St. John's.

The condition of the Revenue has enabled the Legislature to make ample provision for the Road Service, and for several special local improvements.

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

I thank you for the provision which you have made for the Public Service.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

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

The arrival of the *Moravian* has been the inauguration of our Ocean Steam Contract, which the prestige of the Allan Line induces me to believe will give the utmost satisfaction. Our Local Steam Service has been improved by the employment of two efficient

Steamers, which, I anticipate, will supply the increasing wants of the Coastal Trade.

Governor's
Speech—Continued.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed me that it is proposed, by the united action of the Colonies, to establish and maintain, at a very reasonable cost to each Colony, a permanent Court in connection with the Exhibition Building, South Kensington, to illustrate, in addition to commercial products, the Ethnology, Antiquities, Natural History, and Physical Character of each Country. As my Ministers have resolved to contribute towards this object, I trust this Colony will avail extensively of the Exhibition.

I pray that the efforts of the Government to check the ravages of small pox, which, under Providence, has not spread, may be supported by the community, whose good sense should urge them to seek in Vaccination that protection against disease which the infinite goodness of the Almighty has revealed to man.

Before the close of this year the electors of Newfoundland will be called upon to select Representatives for the House of Assembly. I feel confident that the choice of the constituents will fall upon those who will cherish the object of Her Majesty's constant solicitude—the happiness and prosperity of Her people.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House, Newfoundland, }
5th May, 1873. }

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

Prorogation.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Reply from Secretary of State to Addresses of the Legislature of Newfoundland to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty upon the Recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 9.

DOWNING STREET,
30th March, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 17, of the 4th instant, enclosing Addresses to the Queen from the Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, congratulating Her Majesty on the Recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late dangerous illness.

I am commanded to instruct you to convey to the Members of the Council and of the Assembly, the thanks of the Queen for their kind expressions, and assure them that Her Majesty warmly appreciates the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Throne and person of the Sovereign which is displayed in their Addresses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 2.**Correspondence with reference to Joint Address from
Council and Assembly, respecting French Shore.****GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.***(Copy.)*

No. 28.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

10th May, 1872.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship Copies of an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, most humbly and earnestly praying Her Majesty to cause to be removed the restrictions in reference to the appointment of Magistrates on that part of the Coast of this Colony known as the "French Shore," and further praying for the removal of restrictions affecting the territorial rights of the people of this Island.

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

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)
No. 29.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
11th May, 1872.

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 28, of the 10th instant, and to the Address thereon referred to, I find an error has been made with respect to the exchange of the line of Coast conceded to the French by the Treaty of Versailles.

2. The error occurs at page 2, second line from the top in the printed copy of the Address, and is as follows, viz.: "Cape St. John" should be omitted and "Point Rich" substituted therefor. The words would then be as follows—"Firstly, an exchange of the "line of Coast from Cape Bonavista to Point Rich" instead of "Firstly, an exchange of the line of Coast from Cape Bonavista "to Cape St. John"—as at present.

3. I have not altered the original wording of the Address, as it had been signed by the President of the Legislative Council and by the Speaker of the Assembly, and as the Session had closed before I received the document.

4. The mistake in question does not effect the tenor of the Address, but I deem it necessary to respectfully invite your Lordship's attention to the inaccuracy.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. HERBERT TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
8th August, 1872.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you a copy of a Letter addressed by His Lordship's desire to the Foreign Office, enclosing for Earl Granville's information a Copy of your Despatch of 10th May, on the subject of the appointment of Magistrates on the French Shore of Newfoundland.

I am also to send you a copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a Despatch from Lord Lyons, and I am to request that you will furnish Lord Kimberley with any observations as to the details of the proposed arrangement which it may be useful to communicate to the French Government.

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

(Signed),

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.,

14 Woburn Square, London.

GOVERNOR HILL TO MR. HERBERT.

(Copy.)

14 WOBURN SQUARE, LONDON,
8th August, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date, written by direction of the Earl of Kimberley, enclosing

Copy of a Letter addressed by his Lordship's desire to the Foreign Office, enclosing for Earl Granville's information Copy of my Despatch of the 10th May last, on the subject of the appointment of Magistrates upon the "French Shore" of Newfoundland, and requesting me to furnish Lord Kimberley with observations as to the details of the proposed arrangement which it may be useful to communicate to the French Government.

2.—I have the honor to observe with respect to the details of the proposed nomination of the Magistrates in question, that at least Three Officials should be appointed for the proper performance of the contemplated duty. Two Magistrates, I consider, should reside on the West Coast of the Island; their respective Jurisdictions might extend from Cape Ray to the Bay of Islands, and from the latter place to the extreme Northern point of Newfoundland — their head quarters being situated at St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands, respectively. A third Magistrate should be located at Croque Harbor, and have Jurisdiction over that part of the Coast extending from the Northern point of the Island to Cape John on the East Coast of Newfoundland.

3.—I think that each Magistrate should receive at least £500 sterling a year and travelling allowances, and possess power similar to those of any other Magistrate of the Island; but on these points, as I have had no communication respecting them with my advisers, I hesitate to give a decided opinion.

4.—As I am about to proceed to my Government in a few days, I shall, on arrival, invite the attention of my Executive to the subject of the Earl of Kimberley's request, and hope soon to be in a position to convey to His Lordship the exact views of the Government of Newfoundland on the question of the appointment of Magistrates upon the French Shore of that Colony.

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

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, ESQ.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.*(Copy.)*

No. 59.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

27th September, 1872.

MY LORD,—

With reference to Mr. Herbert's Letter of the 8th August, requesting, on behalf of your Lordship, to be furnished with observations as to the details of the arrangements respecting the appointment of Magistrates upon the "French Shore" of Newfoundland, which it may be useful to communicate to the French Government, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that on my arrival here from England, I referred the before-named Despatch, the enclosures therein contained, and my reply to Mr. Herbert, 8th August, 1872, for the consideration of my Advisers, and invited them to furnish me with a report upon the Despatch.

2.—I now transmit a communication from the Attorney General, which embodies the views of the Members of the Executive, relative to the "French Shore Question."

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

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

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

STEPHEN J. HILL.

(Signed)

Robert G. W. Hannant, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

*FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND
TO THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.*

(Copy.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
14th September, 1872. }

SIR,—

His Excellency the Governor having directed me to furnish him with any observations I may have to make in reference to the proposed appointment of three Magistrates on that part of our Coast commonly known as the "French Shore," I most respectfully forward this communication on the subject for His Excellency's consideration.

The necessity for the establishment of some authorised authority of a Judicial or Magisterial character, for the protection of life and property on that portion of our Coast, is daily becoming more urgent.

The population of the "French Shore," and more particularly that part of it on the Western side of the Island, is rapidly increasing by settlers from other parts of our Island, and from the neighboring Colonies.

These settlers are drawn thither because of the great facilities there existing for the prosecution of the fisheries, and the soil and rich timber lands and other resources afford more reliable and more substantial means of settlement than exist in any other parts of our Island.

The explorations and surveys made by the Government employé and private individuals also, unmistakably shew the presence of vast mineral wealth in that territory.

Notwithstanding this increase of population, and the great material inducements offered to emigrants and capitalists, the "French Shore" remains, I might say, without the pale of civilization, and the local Government is not permitted to extend towards it that fostering care and protection as frequently solicited by its people.

Earl Kimberley, in his letter to the Under Secretary of State, bearing date the 26th June, 1872, on the subject of the "French Shore," fairly and plainly states that the territory ("French Shore") itself, without doubt, belongs to Her Majesty, consequently, I respectfully submit, that Her Majesty has the undoubted right of directing the management and Government of that territory in such manner as Her Majesty may deem most conducive to the interests of Her subjects resident there.

The appointment of Magistrates is a measure which, no doubt, will receive the approval of His Excellency's existing Executive; but I regret His Excellency is not also in a position to combine with these desirable appointments, an authority to establish some means of protecting and enforcing our Revenue Laws in those parts of this Island.

The great expense entailed on the Revenue of the Colony in paying and sustaining the proposed Magistrates, and in supporting an efficient Police Force absolutely necessary for the proper and effective administration of the Laws, will be found most burdensome to our limited means.

I feel assured the inhabitants of that territory would willingly contribute towards the Revenues of the Colony if they were admitted to a participation in the benefits conferred by our Government on that portion of our population at present enjoying the rights of British subjects under our Constitution.

As to the particular localities on the "French Shore" over which the proposed Magistrates should have jurisdiction, I consider the views set forth by His Excellency, in his communication of the eighth of August last to Mr. Herbert, as embracing full information on that part of the subject.

The jurisdiction to be exercised by the Magistrates will be co-equal with that exercised by the other Magistrates throughout the Island, no special or extended powers, I presume, will be given them, and in that case they will be confined to adjudicating in all Civil Cases where the Title to Land is not in dispute, and where the amount at issue between the parties does not exceed five

pounds sterling. In all cases of Trespass, with like exceptions, when the damage does not exceed that amount, and in the preservation of the Peace, and the prosecution and trial of parties accused of petty offences, the prevention of the sale of spirituous liquors by unlicensed individuals.

These and other minor powers will be possessed by the Magistrates for the preservation of peace and order in the respective localities in which they may be appointed, and in no way will they conflict with the enjoyment or any existing Treaty Rights secured to the French subjects on that shore. On the contrary, I consider the establishment of those proposed constitutional guardians of the Peace as a boon to the subjects of France, prosecuting the fisheries on our Coast.

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

(Signed),

JOS. I. LITTLE,

H. M. Attorney General.

The Private Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 36.

DOWNING STREET,
11th October, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have laid before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, which accompanied your Despatch, No. 28, of the 10th May last, on matters connected with that part of the Island commonly designated the "French Shore."

I request that you will inform the Council and Assembly that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive their Address very

graciously, and that the questions raised therein are receiving the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

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

(Signed), KIMBERLEY.

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

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
14th October, 1872. }

SIR,—

With reference to the Correspondence which has passed relating to the appointment of Magistrates upon the French Shore of Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed Copy of a Despatch, received through the Foreign Office, from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris on that subject.

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

(Signed), KIMBERLEY.

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

MR. WEST TO EARL GRANVILLE

(Copy.)

No. 53.

PARIS,
September 20th, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I took occasion, at an interview which I had with M. de Remusat, to put His Excellency in possession of the substance of

Colonel Hill's Despatch to Mr. Herbert, respecting the appointment of Magistrates upon the "French Shore" of Newfoundland, copy of which was enclosed in your Lordship's Despatch to Lord Lyons, No. 434, of the 19th ult., and His Excellency promised to give the matter his careful consideration.

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

(Signed),

S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Earl GRANVILLE, K. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 3.

With reference to Washington Treaty, Correspondence relative to the refunding of Duties collected in the United States on Fish and Fish Oil, the produce of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 53.

DOWNING STREET,
30th December, 1871. }

SIR,—

With reference to the Correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, copies of a Correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island and myself, on the question of the refund of duties collected in the United States on

Fish and Fish Oil, the produce of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

(Copy.)

No. 48.

DOWNING STREET,

30th December, 1871. }

SIR,—

I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of your Despatch, No. 72, of the 30th September, in which you enclosed copies of Correspondence between yourself and Mr. J. C. Hall, respecting the question of the refund of the duties collected in the United States on Fish and Fish Oil exported from Prince Edward Island during the Fishery season.

Enquiry has been made of the United States Government on the subject of the introduction of a Bill into Congress to provide for the refunding of duties paid upon Fish and Fish Oil, the produce of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; but Her Majesty's Government regret to say that the United States Government have replied, that the proposal made in May last, contemplated the united action of all the British North American Colonies, and that it would not be practicable to separate them, or carry into effect, for

one, what the President was willing to recommend for all these Colonies.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON,

&c., &c., &c.

*LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ROBINSON TO THE EARL
OF KIMBERLEY.*

(Copy.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 72.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
30th September, 1871. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to submit a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. J. C. Hall, an American Merchant, largely engaged in the exportation of Fish from Prince Edward Island to the United States, together with a copy of my reply.

2.—Mr. Hall is apprehensive that the refusal of Canada to assent to the provisional arrangement proposed by the United States, and assented to by this Colony, as reported in my Despatch, No. 59, of the 25th July, may work adversely to the interests of those persons in Prince Edward Island who have this year made large investments in the Fishing business, in the expectation of receiving back those duties collected in the United States on Fish Oil and Fish exported from this Island to that Country during the present fishing season.

3.—I do not in the least apprehend that the action of Canada in withdrawing assent from an arrangement in respect of which it

was necessary that each Colony concerned should decide for itself, will in any way prejudice the interests of Prince Edward Island, or that the Government of the United States will be thereby deterred from recommending and urging upon Congress to refund the duties collected during the stipulated period on Fish Oil and Fish from this Colony; and I felt justified in informing Mr. Hall that I considered his apprehensions unfounded.

4.—An assurance to this effect from Your Lordship, if one could be procured in time from the United States Government, and Your Lordship should think proper to ask for it, would be most satisfactory and reassuring to that section of the Mercantile community to which Mr. Hall belongs, and would serve to counteract the depressing influence which the apprehensions now entertained may otherwise have on the late Autumn trade of the Colony.

5.—For previous Correspondence on the subject of the provisional arrangement mentioned in this Communication, I beg leave to refer Your Lordship to the Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Right Hon'ble

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. HALL TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

(Copy)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., }
September 26, 1871. }

SIR,—

After the action of your Government, giving effect to the Treaty of Washington, so far as the Fisheries are concerned, ad-

mitting Fish from the United States as bait, or otherwise, free of duty, and giving to the United States fishing vessels free access to the Shore Fisheries around this Island ; those persons who are engaged in the Fishing business had supposed that their right on the Meeting of Congress to receive back the duties paid on all Fish and Fish Oils exported by them to the United States since the 1st day of July, could not be questioned.

Recent reports from the United States would, however, lead to the belief that the refusal of the Dominion of Canada to give effect to the Treaty of Washington may work adversely to the interests of this Island, and prejudice her claims to such return duties.

As your Honor is probably aware that large investments have this year been made in the fishing business, based upon the expectations of receiving the benefit of this Treaty, and a heavy loss to this Island must result if the duties are not returned.

I would therefore esteem it as a great favor if your Honor can give me any information bearing upon this subject.

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

(Signed),

ISAAC C. HALL.

His Honor

W. C. F. ROBINSON, ESQ.,

Lieutenant Governor,

&c., &c., &c.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO MR. HALL.

(Copy.)

No. 102.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
29th September, 1871. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lieut.-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, on the subject of the Washington Treaty.

2.—The Government of the United States requested H. M. Government to urge the Governments of Canada, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, to make, for the present season, within their respective jurisdictions, such relaxations and regulations as it might be in their power to adopt, with a view to the provisional admission of American Fishermen to the liberty which is proposed to be secured to them by the Treaty of Washington. The Government of the United States undertaking in return to recommend and urge upon Congress at their next Session, to refund, to the parties paying the same, any duties collected in the United States, on and after the 1st July, on Fish Oil and Fish (with certain exceptions) the produce of the fisheries of the above Colonies, respectively, if a similar arrangement should be made with respect to the admission into the Colonies aforesaid of Fish Oil and Fish, (with like exceptions) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States.

3.—Prince Edward Island assented to the proposed arrangements; Canada did not assent to it, and you are apprehensive that such refusal on the part of Canada may work adversely to the interests of those persons in Prince Edward Island, who have this year made large investments in the fishing business, in the expectation of receiving back the duties paid by them on Fish Oil and Fish exported from this Island into the United States during the present fishing season.

4.—The Lieut.-Governor is of opinion that your apprehensions are unfounded. An arrangement sanctioned by H. M. Govern-

ment has been entered into between the Governments of the United States and Prince Edward Island; and the Lieut.-Governor does not apprehend that the action of Canada in withholding her assent from a similar arrangement, will be attended with the prejudicial results which you have recently been led to anticipate.

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

(Signed),

KILDARE C. ROBINSON.

ISAAC C. HALL, ESQ.,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 4.

**Correspondence respecting the Steam Fog Whistle
about to be erected at Cape Race.**

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 12.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

3rd February, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 48, of the 2nd November last, to my reply thereto, No. 89, of the 6th Dec., and to previous Correspondence respecting the Steam Fog Whistle which it is proposed to erect at Cape Race, Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter from the Colonial Inspector of Light Houses, and a copy of a letter addressed to him by Mr. W. M. Smith, of St. John, N. B., in which it is

stated, in connection with the machinery for the Fog Whistle, that recent experiments have proved that a ten-inch Whistle gives the most powerful blast, and can be heard at the greatest distance with the pressure of steam intended to be used. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that your Lordship will be pleased to ascertain if the Board of Trade have any objection to the change, as proposed by Mr. Smith, being made in the original plans of the contemplated Fog Whistle.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. NEVILL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
22nd January, 1872. }

SIR,—

I beg to enclose, herewith, a Communication I have received from Mr. W. M. Smith, of St. John, N. B., in reply to my letter to him ordering the Steam Fog Whistle and Machinery for Cape Race.

You will observe that Mr. Smith proposes a change in the size of the Whistle from 12 to 10 inches diameter, on the ground of greater efficiency. I suppose this change cannot be made without submitting the matter to the Colonial Office, Board of Trade, and Trinity House.

If you wish me to communicate with Mr. Smith, as to Contracts, Securities, Payments, I shall be glad to receive your instructions.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

J. T. NEVILL.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. SMITH TO MR. NEVILL.

(Copy.)

STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N. B., 3rd January, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd December last, enclosing copies of letters from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary and Secretary of the Colonies to Governor Hill, directing me to proceed with the construction of the Steam Fog Alarm for Cape Race, as per estimate in my communication of the 31st January last, addressed to William Smith, Esq., Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, amounting to \$3,600, and according to drawings and specifications forwarded by me.

I beg to inform you that I require arrangements made that I can draw—as is customary here—for two-thirds of the cost of the Alarm during construction, the balance on delivery. Security will be furnished for the performance of work according to specifications and drawings already mentioned, the only alteration being in the size of the Whistle, which I propose to alter to ten instead of twelve inches, as since I made the specifications for Cape Race Alarm it has been proved by experiment that a ten inch Whistle gives the most powerful blast, and can be heard at the greatest distance with the pressure of steam intended to be used.

A test and trial with steam is customary before delivery that all may be satisfactory, and it is necessary that the person to be intrusted with the superintendence of the Alarm, when in operation at Cape Race, be present at the test and trial here, that he may become acquainted with the construction, manner of adjusting and operating the Alarm, and take delivery when completed.

A supply of 1,200 gallons of fresh water is required to feed the boiler for 24 hours, when the Alarm is in operation. I usually build a large tank under the house that contains the Alarm, and collect water from a well or small spring. Any information required I can furnish, as I have the experience of superintending the construction, placing and putting in operation of light Steam Fog Alarms now in use in the Dominion of Canada.

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

(Signed),

W. M. SMITH.

J. T. NEVILL, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

Inspector of Light Houses,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

P. S.—The Alarm can be completed, ready for delivery at St. John, N. B., on or before the 1st June, 1872.

(Signed),

W. M. SMITH.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 6

DOWNING STREET,
12th March, 1872. }

SIR,—

I referred, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, your Despatch, No. 12, of the 3rd of February, respecting the Steam

Fog Whistle which it is proposed to erect at Cape Race, and I have the honor to enclose a copy of the reply which has been received from that Department.

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

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. TREVOR TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Copy.)

H. 1,029.

BOARD OF TRADE,
(HARBOR DEPARTMENT,)
Whitehall Gardens, S. W.,
7th March, 1872. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge your letter of the 1st inst., forwarding Copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, requesting their sanction to a proposed alteration in the size of the Fog Whistle to be erected at Cape Race.

In reply, I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to be so good as to cause the Governor of Newfoundland to be informed that the Board sanction, on the assumption that there is no increase of expenditure, the proposed alteration in the size of the Whistle, from a 12 to a 10 inch, as it appears that experiments have shewn the superiority of the smaller size.

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

(Signed),

C. CECIL TREVOR.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 13.

DOWNING STREET,
9th April, 1872. }

SIR,—

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place respecting the erection of a Fog Whistle at Cape Race, I transmit to you, for your information, a Copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, conveying the views of his Ministers on the subject, together with a Copy of a Correspondence which has since passed with the Board of Trade.

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

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

THE LORD LISGAR TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 49.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA,

29th February, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 547, of November 2nd, 1871, and to previous correspondence respecting the erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, I have the honor to forward herewith, a copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion relating to this subject.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Council are of opinion that it will be more convenient, from the fact of the Whistle

being placed on the Coast of Newfoundland, that both construction and maintenance should be under the same management,—*i. e.*, that of the Government of Newfoundland, more especially as the Cape Race Light House, where the Whistle will be situated, is under the management of that Government.

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

(Signed),

LISGAR.

The Right Hon'ble

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, 28th February, 1872.

On a Memorandum, dated 23rd February, 1872, from the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, reporting that he has had under consideration the Despatch of the Earl of Kimberley, No. 547, of the 2nd November last, in reference to correspondence which has taken place respecting the erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, and transmitting a copy of a letter received through the Board of Trade from the Department of the Treasury, stating that the Lords' Commissioners consent to the application of the sum of \$7,840 from the amount of dues in hand on account of Cape Race Light House, for the erection of a Steam Fog Whistle, on condition that the tolls for Cape Race Light be raised to one-twelfth of a penny per ton, at as early a date as may be practicable.

The Minister recommends that as the erection of this Fog Whistle has been intrusted by Her Majesty's Government to that of Newfoundland, the management thereof be left also to that Government after erection, as it will, he states, be more conveni-

ent from the fact of the Whistle being placed on the Coast of that Colony, that both construction and maintenance should be under the same management, more especially as the Cape Race Light House, where the Whistle will be situated, is under the management of the Government of Newfoundland.

He submits, with reference to the cost of maintaining the Whistle, originally estimated at \$1,000 per annum, that much will depend upon the price of fuel in Newfoundland, and whether the services of the Keeper of the Light House can be made available in the management of the Whistle and in assisting to work it, but that on this matter of cost of maintenance the Government of Newfoundland will be able to judge with greater accuracy than he can.

The Committee concur in the above report, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed),

W. A. AINSWORTH.

Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

MR. HOLLAND TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
20th March, 1872. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 25th October last, respecting the proposed erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, Newfoundland, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada on this subject.

Lord Kimberley would be glad to be informed whether the Board of Trade concur in the Minute of Council enclosed in the Governor General's Despatch, and if so, whether they wish any special instructions to be transmitted to the Governor of Newfoundland.

I am to enclose for reference, copies of Despatches addressed to the Governor General of Canada, and to the Governor of Newfoundland, on your letter of the 25th October.

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

(Signed,)

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Assistant Secretary,
Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

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

(Copy.)

H. 1,402.

BOARD OF TRADE,
(HARBOR DEPARTMENT,
Whitehall Gardens, S. W.,

27th March, 1872.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, in which, with reference to their letter of the 25th October last, H. 4,134, respecting the proposed erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, Newfoundland, you transmit copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada upon the subject.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley, that the Board of Trade concur in the view expressed

in the Minute of Council enclosed in Lord Lisgar's Despatch, and do not desire that any special instructions should be transmitted to the Governor of Newfoundland.

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

(Signed),

C. CECIL TREVOR.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 34.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
11th June, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 130, of the 9th April last, respecting the erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, transmitting with other correspondence, copy of a Report from the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to cost of maintenance of the Whistle, and inviting the opinion of the Government of Newfoundland on this point.

2.—My Ministers are at present unable to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the annual cost of the working of the Whistle, as the price of fuel varies considerably in Newfoundland, and as they cannot determine until after the erection of the Fog Alarm, whether the services of the Keeper of the Light House at Cape Race can be made available in the management of the Whistle and in assisting to work it.

3.—I transmit, herewith, to your Lordship, copy of a letter from the Colonial Inspector of Light Houses, in which the usual

cost of steam coal is estimated at 80s. per ton. This sum includes freight to Cape Race, and cartage from thence to Whistle House. The actual cost of the best Welch coal—the only description of coal suitable in the present instance—is from 40s. to 45s. per ton.

4.—My advisers will determine the annual cost of the maintenance of the Fog Whistle as soon as possible, and transmit the estimate in question for your Lordship's information, and for that of the Governor General of the Dominion.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. NEVILL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
4th June, 1872. }

SIR,—

In answer to your communication referring to me from His Excellency the Governor, to despatches on the subject of the Steam Fog Alarm at Cape Race, particularly that part embraced in a Report of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, 28th February, 1872, wherein the question of the annual cost of maintenance is entered into, I beg respectfully to state that I am not at present in a position to report upon the quantity of coal likely to be required; but, as the Alarm Machinery was to be completed by the 31st ultimo, and a request to inspect it may be received by the Mail immediately due, I respectfully submit that estimating the probable cost of fuel

should remain in obedience until after such inspection, when accurate information can be obtained of the daily working expenditure.

Steam coal usually costs here from 40s. to 45s. sterling per ton, the freight to Cape Race will probably be 25s. per ton, and cartage from the landing place to the Whistle House will be about 10s. per ton.

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

(Signed), J. T. NEVILL,

Inspector of Light Houses and Public Buildings.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

(Copy)

No. 60.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
1st October, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 13, of the 19th April last, and to my reply thereto, No. 34, 11th June, in which I enclosed the probable cost of maintenance of the Steam Fog Whistle which it is proposed to erect at Cape Race, Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, copy of a letter from the Colonial Inspector of Light Houses, respecting the delay which has taken place in the construction of this Steam Whistle and forwarding a more exact estimate,—copy also transmitted—as to the annual cost of the contemplated structure—than that enclosed in my Despatch of the 11th June.

2.—It appears by the Inspector's letter, that the yearly expense attending the working of the Whistle will be one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars (\$1560), equal to three hundred and twenty-five pounds (£325) sterling.

3.—With respect to the delay which has taken place in the construction of the Whistle at St. John, N. B., the Government of Newfoundland much regret this circumstance, as they had hoped to have received the Fog Alarm at St. John's, Newfoundland, about the date on which the Contractor originally promised to ship it, so as to have been able to place it in position at Cape Race during the summer months.

4.—It is now rather late in the year to attempt to land the necessary apparatus at the locality in question, but as the machinery—according to the telegram appended as a postscript to the Inspector's letter—is now ready for shipment at Sydney, Cape Breton, a favourable opportunity may yet occur for landing the Whistle at Cape Race. I need not assure your Lordship that my Advisers will not lose sight of the necessity of erecting, if possible, the Steam Fog Whistle during the present year. I enclose copy of statements respecting the utility of Fog Alarms.

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

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. NEVILL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
28th September, 1872. }

SIR,—

In June last I had the honor of reporting to you as to the annual cost of maintaining the proposed Steam Fog Whistle at Cape

Race, and then recommending that the formation of an estimate should be deferred until after the apparatus had been tested. This has been done and satisfactorily, the Whistle being of such power as to justify the anticipation that its operation will be of great service to navigation.

I append a tabular statement of some facts relative to Steam Fog Alarms now in use, and shewing the efficiency of Whistles of less power than the one made for Cape Race. I also append an estimate shewing the probable annual expenditure. The cost of fuel will fluctuate with the coal market, and the longer or shorter period during which it may be necessary for the Alarm to be in operation—it is assumed to be three months. The salaries will be constant in amount, for the presence of the Whistle Engineer will render it unnecessary to have the Winter Assistant at the Light House, and save \$100 per annum to that Department.

An outfit of hose, tools, clock, &c., &c., is required, which will cost \$400.

The Light and Alarm can be worked efficiently by three men, the aid of the Light Keeper and Assistant being secured for the Alarm by the proposed addition to their salaries. The Light Keeper must have command of both services to secure their efficient operation and prevent the possible jealousies of a divided authority.

The Alarm machinery was to have been completed by the 30th June last. A telegram advised that it would be ready by 10th July, and in accordance with my instructions, I proceeded to St. John, N. B., at that time to see it in operation. Owing to difficulties with the men, more particularly the boiler makers, further delay took place, and it was not tested until 5th August last.

Whilst I was in St. John, N. B., every effort was made to find an opportunity for transmission here, but without success, and there is as yet no advice of shipment.

These delays will, it is much to be feared, render the erection of the Alarm impossible this year, as it can scarcely be hoped

to find the sea smooth enough for landing heavy machinery at this late season in so exposed a place as Cape Race.

On receiving your instructions of 22nd December, 1872, to have the Alarm constructed, your Agent in St. John, N. B., found some demur as to proceeding with it at the price named by Mr. W. M. Smith, in his estimate of 31st January, 1871, so much time having elapsed, during which prices had advanced so that the contract would scarcely be remunerative; but upon reflecting upon the delay further correspondence would cause, and upon the very important position of the proposed Alarm, and the consequent great publicity its erection there would give to the efficiency of the principle of using Steam Whistles for the purpose, the objection was removed and the contract signed.

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

(Signed),

J. T. NEVILL,

Inspector of Light Houses and Public Buildings,
Newfoundland.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

Since the foregoing was written your Agent in St. John, N. B. has sent the following telegram:—

“ ST. JOHN, N. B.,
“ 27th September, 1872. } ”

“ Steam Whistle shipped—insured—Brigantine *Forest Prince*,
“ Sydney. Vessel remains four days for removal of Whistle.”

(Signed),

HENRY JACK.

CAPE RACE STEAM FOG ALARM—ESTIMATE OF
ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE.

46 Tons Welch Steam Coal, at \$10 00.....	\$450 00	
Freight from St. John's to Cape Race, 45 tons, at \$4 00	180 00	
Cartage at Landing Place at Cape Race to Coal Shed, and incidental labour, at \$2 00	90 00	
		\$720 00
Salary of Engineer.....	400 00	
Add to Salary of Light House Keeper.....	100 00	
Do. Assistant do.....	60 00	
Do. Inspector do.....	80 00	
		640 00
Small stores, oil, cotton waste, fuel for Engi- neer, &c., &c.....	200 00	
		\$1,560 00

Say One Thousand Five hundred and Sixty Dollars, or Three Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds sterling.

(Signed), J. T. NEVILL, *Architect*,
Inspector of Light Houses and Public Buildings,
Newfoundland.

St. John's, 28th September, 1872.

Memoranda as to some recently erected Steam Fog Alarms, September, 1872.

SITUATION.	Size of Whistle.		DISTANCE HEARD, &c.	REMARKS.
	Dia.	Lbs.		
Partridge Isl'd, at the entrance to the Harbor of St. John, N.B. }	5½	80	5 Miles to windward } Under favorable condition of the atmosphere.	Steamers and Sailing Vessels making the port of St. John in foggy weather, are run for that harbor with confidence, reliance being placed on the sound of the Whistle of the Alarm, for both distance and position.
			9 Miles to leeward } 8 Miles to windward } Strong winds. 7 Miles to leeward }	
Cape Forcher, at the entrance to Yarmouth Harbor, N. S. }	8	75	30 Miles overland at Barrington. } Under favorable conditions of the atmosphere.	
			26 Miles at Seal Island. } 8 Miles to windward. 10 to 12 miles to windward,	
Seal Island, Nova Scotia.			On the main land, 18 miles distant.	Masters of the Steamers plying between Boston, Portland, U. S., and Halifax, N. S., report that they now run for Seal Island in thick and foggy weather, instead of trying to avoid it, as they generally hear the Alarm 40 to 50 minutes before making the land. Around the Island is a fishing ground, and the fishermen report that the Alarm is invaluable to them.
Cape le Preau, Bay of Fundy }	8	75	25 Miles along the coast, in fog and snow. } Under favorable conditions of the atmosphere.	The Masters and Pilots of the International Company's Steamers report that they hear the Alarm 35 to 40 minutes before they make abreast of it, while going at a speed of 12 miles per hour, which would give a distance of 7 or 8 miles, the steamer being at full speed and with noise usual to Paddle Wheel boats.
			15 Miles inland. } 20 Miles at sea. }	
Entrance of Digby Gut, Bay of Fundy. }	8	68	7 Miles to windward. } On board the steamer Emperor. The atmosphere dry and unfavorable for transmitting sound.	Blowing hard in a direct line from the Steamer towards the Alarm, the steamer running before heavy sea and pitching and rolling. By the crew and passengers of the same steamer and on the same day.
Iron Light Ship, Red Island shoal, River St. Lawrence. }	10	60		
Cranberry Island	10	60		
Anticosta (S. W. Point).	8	75		

28th Sept., 1872.

(Signed),

J. T. NEVILL, *Inspector Light-Houses, &c.*

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 78.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
6th October, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 60, of the 1st October last, and to previous correspondence respecting the proposed erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, Newfoundland, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter from the Colonial Inspector of Light Houses with reference to the delay which has occurred as to the placing in position during the past summer of the Steam Fog Whistle.

2.—The Alarm machinery being now in St. John's, N. F., my advisers will use every effort to have it erected early during the coming summer. It is not deemed expedient to attempt to land the boilers, engines, &c., &c., at Cape Race during the present winter, as the exposed position of that locality and the consequent bad weather which prevails there, would render the approach of boats—the only means by which the machinery could be conveyed—quite impossible.

3.—In compliance with the instructions contained in the 3rd paragraph of your Lordship's despatch to me, No. 48, of the 2nd November, 1871, I shall take care to give timely notice for the information of the Board of Trade of the approaching completion of the Fog Whistle, so that an order in Council may be obtained for the increased toll, viz. : one-twelfth penny per ton, to be levied simultaneously with the Fog Signal coming into operation.

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

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

 MR. NEVILL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Copy.)

 BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
 2nd December, 1872. }

SIR,—

In accordance with your instructions to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, upon the causes for delay that have occurred with the Cape Race Fog Alarm, I beg respectfully to refer you to the following from my Report of the 28th September last :—

“The Alarm Machinery was to have been ready by the 30th June last. A telegram advised that it would be completed by the 10th July, and in accordance with my instructions, I proceeded to St. John, N. B., at the time to see it in operation. Owing to difficulties with the men, more particularly the boiler makers, further delay took place, and it was not tested until the 5th August.

“Whilst I was in St. John, N. B., every effort was made to find an opportunity for transmission here, but without success, and there is as yet no advice of shipment.”

On the 26th September your Agent in St. John writes,—“I have tried hard to get the boiler of the Fog Whistle shipped to Sydney, and it is only to-day that I have got a person who has agreed to take it.”

On the 27th September, Messrs. Archibald, of Sydney, Cape Breton, were telegraphed to take charge of the machinery on its arrival there, and on the 28th were written to ship it to this port by the first opportunity that might offer.

On the 16th October they telegraphed,—“Steam Machinery landed some days ago—no opportunity to forward it.”

And on the 23rd wrote that it has been shipped on board the *S. S. Merlin*, and state “that this is the first and only opportunity we have had of shipping it since it was received.”

The Machinery was landed here on the 26th of October, safely, and I reported the fact to the Board of Works, stating at the same time,—“that owing to the lateness of the season I could not advise any further steps being taken to place it in position at Cape Race this season,” upon which it was ordered “that the Board concur therein.”

The whole of the expenses already incurred have been defrayed except the freight per *S. S. Merlin* from Sydney, the amount of which is to be agreed on here. One of the owners being absent, the matter remains in abeyance until his return about the end of the current month.

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

(Signed),

J. T. NEVILL,

Inspector of Light Houses, &c., &c.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL DUFFERIN.

(Copy.)

No. 131.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
7th December, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of its enclosures, respecting the delay which has occurred in reference to the erection of the Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, Newfoundland.

2.—The Government of this Colony now propose to place the Fog Signal in position as early as practicable during the ensuing summer, the lateness rendering an attempt to place the Machinery, &c., &c., at Cape Race at present inexpedient.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable

The EARL OF DUFFERIN, K. C. B., K. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

REPLY TO FOREGOING.

EARL DUFFERIN TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA,

4th January, 1873.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin.

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

(Signed),

DUFFERIN.

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland.

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.*(Copy)*

NEWFOUNDLAND,

No. 48.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd December, 1872. }

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, on the subject of the increase of the toll at the Cape Race Light, from one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of a penny per ton, on Vessels passing the Light.

I request that you will communicate this letter to your Government, with a view of obtaining, in accordance with the 3rd Section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, the authority of the Legislature for the levying within the Colony the higher toll of one-twelfth of a penny.

You will not fail to supply me, for communication to the Board of Trade, with the earliest possible information on the points referred to in the concluding paragraph of their letter.

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

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

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

(Copy.)

H. 4,706.

BOARD OF TRADE,
(HARBOR DEPARTMENT,) }
Whitehall Gardens, S. W., }
23rd November, 1872. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, respecting the Steam Fog Whistle about to be erected at Cape Race.

I am to refer to previous correspondence as to the increase of the toll at this Light from one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of a penny per ton, and to ask that you will have the goodness to move the Secretary of State to cause the Governor General of Canada and the Governors of Newfoundland, and of Prince Edward Island, respectively, to be requested to obtain from their Legislative Assemblies the authority required by Section 3rd of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, for the taxing within the Dominion and Colonies named the higher toll of one-twelfth of a penny.

I am at the same time to beg that this Department may be furnished with the earliest possible information of the landing, and the probable date of the erection of the apparatus, with the view to the preparation of the necessary order in Council.

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

(Signed),

C. CECIL TREVOR.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

No. 5.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, upon the Incorporation Acts of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. Reported April 29th, A. D., 1873.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
Tuesday, March 18th, 1873. }

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly, appointed to enquire into the operation of the Telegraph Company Acts, and proposed alterations therein, met this day.

PRESENT:

Members of Council:

Hon. Messrs. PINSENT,
" " KENT,
" " CLIFT,
" " TALBOT,
" " THORBURN,
" " HARVEY.

Members of Assembly:

Hon. C. F. BENNETT,
" J. I. LITTLE,
" F. B. T. CARTER,
And Messrs. MUNN,
" EMERSON,
" TESSIER.

The Hon. Mr. Pinsent was called to the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Bennett stated that the matters for consideration of the Committee were the right of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to receive the grants of land under their Charters, and under what conditions, whether the Company had fulfilled the terms of its Charter, and as to the remission of Royalties.

After some discussion, and referring to the Acts of Incorporation, &c., it was

Resolved,—That the Executive be requested to furnish this Committee with all Minutes of Council, correspondence, applica-

tions for grants, and other information touching the Company, its Charters and its proceedings with the Government; that a communication be sent to the representative of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to the following effect:—

The Company having made various applications for grants of land under their Charters, by which they claim to select one hundred square miles of Crown property; the Government feeling disinclined to make these grants unless the Legislature shall have been first satisfied that the Company have conformed to the terms of their Charters to be by them observed; and also as the Company claims to hold any lands to be granted to it free of royalties, and with other concessions, the Company are requested to furnish the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly with information regarding the fulfilment of its obligations, the terms which it now seeks, and a statement of any modifications in its existing laws which it desires; and the Committee will meet on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, at the Colonial Building, to hear the Government and the Company, and to receive any information and communication they may desire to offer.

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday next at Eleven o'clock, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S,
March 18, 1873. }

SIR,—

At a Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly held this day, the following Resolution was passed.

(For Resolution see foregoing.)

I have the honor to inform you that the Committee will meet at the time and place above named, and for the purposes aforesaid.

Yours, &c.,

ROBT. J. PINSENT,

Chairman.

ALEX. M. MACKAY, Esq.,

General Superintendent,

N. Y. Nfld. and London Telegraph Company.

SATURDAY,
March 23, 1873. }

PRESENT:

*Legislative Council:**House of Assembly:*

Hon. the Chairman,

Hon. Messrs. Bennett,

" Mr. Clift,

" Little,

" " Kent,

" Carter,

" " Thorburn,

And " Emerson,

" " Harvey,

" Tessier,

" " Talbot.

" Munn.

The Hon. the Premier puts in a copy of the Acts of Incorporation and letters of Colonial Secretary to R. Lowber, Esq., of dates May 26th, June 1st and June 2nd, 1863, and Rules and Regulations of Governor in Council, A. D., 1861.

Attorney General states that the obligation of the Company to build the road to Trepassey was released for £2,000 stg. Puts in letters May 22nd, May 28th, July 22nd, 1857.

Attorney General states that the Government corresponded with Company in May, 1872, to ask if they had complied with the terms of their Charter, and the Company simply replied that they had conformed to the terms of the Charter. Afterwards Mr. Eggleston, from New York, had interested himself with the Government to get free grants for the Company.

Mr. A. M. Mackay, Local Manager of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, then addressed the Committee: He stated that the Company felt that they had been invidiously treated by the Mining Act of 1872, which was held to exclude them from the remission of royalties accorded to the general public.

At first the Company paid five per cent as others did. He believed it was intended by their Charters that the Company should be as well treated in all respects, and in some respects better treated than others. For instance they were to get their grants free and in larger blocks. That after that the royalty was reduced

from five per cent to two and-a-half per cent ; the former Attorney General, Hoyles, was of opinion that the Company were entitled to benefit by the reduction by virtue of the 10th Section of their Charter, which made them subject to such per centage and conditions as then were or might thereafter be defined by the Laws of Newfoundland and Great Britain.

The right of preemption by the Government would come into operation after next year, and he would ask the Government to abandon that privilege, not as a right of the Company, but as a favor. The object for which the Company desired this was to remove difficulties of amalgamation with other Companies.

With regard to the road to Cape Ray it was a separate concern under a substantive section. The Company contended that they had built the Cape Ray Road according to Charter ; it had been inspected and the money paid. As to the road to Trepassey, the Company had received the money to make it, but it had been returned by agreement with the Government.

As to the Telegraph Line to Trepassey, it had been established because of Steamers which were expected to call there. None called and there was no object in maintaining it. Why, then, insist upon that Line ? It had been open for three years, 1857, 1858 and 1859, the average receipts being \$66 a year. That Line was changed to Cape Race to intercept steamers before the transatlantic Line was established. The removal to Cape Race had been done with the sanction of the Government. It was used to 1865. There was no consent given by the Government to abolish that Line. The Company had no operator there. It was chiefly torn down and we finally removed it.

The Premier drew attention to the fact that the public receives mining licenses to search over three miles, with the right to select one mile when the remaining two reverted to the Government. It was a question with him whether under the Company's Charters the mines went with their grants of land, and whether the Company would be prevented from availing of the Geological Survey, the explorations of which they might now take advantage of at the cost of the Colony.

Mr. Bennett added that he thought the Company should be placed on the same footing as all others, as to the conditions of licenses to search, and that no injustice should be done to them, nor to the legitimate interests of the Colony.

Messrs. Carter and Emerson expressed their opinion that the mines went with the grants of land.

Mr. Harvey would like to be informed what effect the Act of 1872 had upon the Company's rights.

Mr. Mackay remarked that the Company had expended in Newfoundland \$66,000 over and above all that they had collected for telegrams, and that the benefit to the general trade of Newfoundland from the establishment of the lines of telegraph was held by high mercantile authority to be equal to \$500,000 per annum.

The Chairman addressed the Committee and said: That the questions raised were of great importance, and that much documentary evidence was absent that ought to be produced.

After some further discussion it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Harvey,

That the Law Members of the Committee be requested to furnish their opinions professionally upon the points raised, and that the Committee do adjourn until Wednesday next, to receive those opinions and the further information required, which was carried.

ROBT. J. PINSENT,

Chairman.

WEDNESDAY,
March 26th, 1873. }

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members of Council :

Hon. the Chairman,
" Mr. Kent,
" " Clift,
" " Harvey,
" " Talbot,
" " Thorburn.

Members of Assembly :

Hon. Messrs. Bennett,
" " Carter,
" Attorney General,
And Messrs. Emerson,
" " Munn.

The Attorney General puts in further correspondence and his opinion.

Mr. Emerson puts in his opinion.

The Hon. the Chairman puts in his opinion.

Mr. Carter gives his opinion orally, and states that he will furnish it in writing.

After a lengthy discussion,

Resolved,—That the Committee adjourn until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, to receive any proposition that may be submitted by the Company and the Government or either of them.

R. J. PINSENT,

Chairman.

SATURDAY,
March 29, 1873. }

PRESENT :

Legislative Council :

Hon. the Chairman,

“ Mr. Kent,

“ “ Talbot,

“ “ Harvey,

“ “ Clift.

House of Assembly :

Hon. Mr. Bennett,

“ “ Little,

“ “ Carter,

And Messrs. Tessier,

“ Emerson,

“ Munn.

Mr. Mackay, on behalf of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, is present.

The Chairman asks if either the Government or Company is prepared with any proposition.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackay both reply in the negative.

The Chairman asks if any member of the Committee has any proposition to make.

After some discussion, Mr. Bennett proposes that the question be put “ whether the Company have performed their Contract ? ”

The Attorney General moves that the question be put—“ Are the Company entitled to their grants ? ”

These questions are not seconded, and the Chairman considers them irregular in the interrogative form.

Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Talbot, moves the following resolution :

“ That the Company has failed to perform the requirements of its Charter.”

Proposed in amendment by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Emerson,

“ That the Company had fulfilled the requirements of its Charter up to this time as to lines of telegraph and roads, except the maintenance of a line of Telegraph to Trepassey or Cape Race.”

Upon which Mr. Bennett again drew attention to the fact, that ordinary applicants were obliged to give up two miles out of the three for which they had obtained licenses, and that those two miles would probably be of great value to the Colony, while the Company claimed all the mines under the lands they applied for free of any percentage.

Mr. Munn drew attention to the fact that the lands and mines to which the Company were entitled had been ceded to them 20 years ago, subject only to the percentage payable under any general law.

Mr. Mackay said—"We only ask compliance with the terms of our Charter. We have bought and paid for our lands and the mines under them. We have discharged our obligations in all essential points, and we have been subjected to hostile Legislation."

The foregoing amendment was then put and carried.

For the Amendment :

Messrs. Harvey,

" Clift,

" Kent,

" Carter,

" Munn,

" Emerson,

" Tessier.

Against the Amendment :

Messrs. Bennett,

" Talbot.

The Attorney General declined to vote.

After further discussion as to what the next resolution should be, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. J. PINSENT,

Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, }
April 2nd, 1873. }

The Committee adjourned for want of a quorum until Thursday the 3rd April.

THURSDAY, }
April 3rd, 1873. }

PRESENT :

Legislative Council :

Hon. the Chairman,
" Mr. Kent,
" " Harvey,
" " Thorburn,
" " Talbot,
" " Clift.

House of Assembly :

Hon. Mr. Bennett,
" " Little,
And Messrs. Munn,
" Emerson,
" Tessier.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Emerson, was adopted :

" That with a view to a settlement of differences, the following memorandum be submitted to the Company (the Committee not being bound to the terms without further consideration) :

" That the Company shall be entitled to receive their grants under the Act of 1854, freed from percentage, but subject to the settlement provided by Charter and the expenditure within ten years of the amount required in the case of other grantees ; that the rate of messages from Newfoundland be proportionate to those from Great Britain to the United States, and the free use of the lines be allowed for one hundred words of public news daily ; and that the Legislation of last Session held to be exceptional against the Company, as to percentage, be so far repealed.

" That the selection of lands shall be made by the Company by the end of 1874.

" That the grants shall be conditional upon maintaining, for the residue of the term of fifty years, the present telegraphic com-

munication with the continents of Europe and America and this Island, and within this Island; and, if required by the Colony, a line to Cape Race or Trepassey.

“ Provided that if the Company shall cease to maintain telegraphic communication with the continents of Europe and America, and between St. John’s and Carbonear, the Government of this Colony may assume possession of the lines and of all property of the Company within the Colony connected with the lines of telegraph, and the same shall be forfeited to the Government of this Colony.”

For the Motion :

Messrs. Kent,
 “ Harvey,
 “ Thorburn,
 “ Little,
 “ Munn,
 “ Emerson,
 “ Tessier.

Against the Motion :

Messrs. Bennett,
 “ Clift,
 “ Talbot.

The Committee adjourned to Monday the 7th, at 11 o’clock.

R. J. PINSENT,
Chairman.

MONDAY,
 7th April, 1873. }

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY,
 8th April, 1873. }

PRESENT :

Members of Council :

Hon. the Chairman,
 “ Mr. Kent,
 “ “ Harvey,
 “ “ Thorburn.
 “ “ Talbot,
 “ “ Clift,

Members of Assembly :

Hon. Messrs. Bennett,
 “ “ Carter,
 “ Attorney General,
 Messrs. Tessier,
 Emerson.

Mr. A. M. Mackay on behalf of the Company.

Hon. Mr. Bennett read a copy of a telegram received by His Excellency the Governor, from Mr. Labouchere, on behalf of the United States Direct Telegraph Company, requesting to be informed whether the Government of Newfoundland intended giving up its right of pre-emption, and stating that Sir Richard Baggalay and Mr. James, Q. C., were of opinion that the Government had a right of purchase for the cost of the plant. That the exercise of the right to purchase might be a source of revenue, &c., &c.

Mr. Bennett stated that the Governor had replied that the Government did not intend to give up the right of pre-emption.

Mr. Mackay stated that the Governor's reply had been made use of and published in England by rival interests, and had had the effect of depressing the shares of the Company 20 per cent. on the Stock Exchange. The Company felt that this was a very unfair proceeding towards them.

Mr. Mackay handed in the following telegraphic communication from Mr. Field, on behalf of the Company, in reply to Committee's memorandum of last meeting:

LONDON, }
4th April, 1873. }

"We read your telegram that if conditions therein stated are accepted by us, our Telegraph rights and privileges will be confirmed for fifty years, either from the present time or from date of Charter, without right of purchase. If such is the case, we are prepared to assent to all the conditions stated in the telegram, however onerous.

"We can't for one moment assume that your message refers to land matters altogether, for how could the Government grant us land conditionally upon our maintaining telegraphs and cables for fifty years, whilst retaining power to buy us out next year, making fulfilment of their own conditions impossible."

After considerable discussion, and on motion of Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Kent,

Resolved,—That it is inexpedient at present to recommend that the Government of this Colony should give up the right of purchase or pre-emption provided by the 15th Section of the Charter of 1854.

To which resolution the following addition was made :

Proposed by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Clift, and carried unanimously.

But this Committee regret to learn that communications from this Colony on this subject should have been employed in England prematurely by parties unknown to, and having no claim on this Colony, to the prejudice of the interest of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Committee then adjourned until Saturday next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. J. PINSENT,
Chairman.

SATURDAY,
April 12, 1873. }

PRESENT :

Members of Council :

Hon. the Chairman,
" Mr. Harvey,
" " Kent.

Members of Assembly :

Hon. Mr. Bennett,
" Attorney General,
And Messrs. Emerson,
" Tessier.

After some consideration the Committee adjourned until Wednesday next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ROBT. J. PINSENT,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY,
April 16th, 1873. }

The Committee met, when it was moved by the Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Emerson, and carried,

That this Committee adjourn until after arrival of next mail, as important communications are expected by that mail, upon the subject-matter of the Committee's deliberations, and that the Chairman be empowered to summon the Committee at a convenient time after such arrival.

ROBT. J. PINSENT,
Chairman.

TUESDAY,
April 29, 1873. }

PRESENT :

Legislative Council :

Hon. the Chairman,
" Mr. Clift,
" " Kent,
" " Thorburn,
" " Harvey.

House of Assembly :

Hon. Messrs. Bennett,
" " Little,
" " Carter,
And " Emerson,
" Tessier.

Mr. Bennett reads a Despatch from Mr. Labouchere, of the direct United States Cable Company, to His Excellency the Governor.

After considerable discussion, the following Resolution was put and carried, Mr. Bennett alone dissenting.

Resolved,—That the Company being entitled to their grants according to the terms of their Charter, the Committee recommend that the Company should receive the same as far as percentage, royalties, working and expenditure on mines, are concerned, upon the same terms as other Grantees, the Company being in other respects bound to fulfill the terms of the Charter imposed thereby upon them, both with regard to lands and the settlement thereof, and the maintenance of Telegraphic Communication.

The Company to select their lands by the end of 1875.

The Committee report the foregoing record of their proceedings, with the exhibits attached, for the consideration of the Legislature. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. J. PINSENT, *Chairman.*
 ROBERT KENT,
 J. SHANNON CLIFT,
 A. W. HARVEY,
 ROBERT THORBURN,
 LEWIS TESSIER,
 F. B. T. CARTER,
 P. EMERSON,
 J. J. LITTLE.

Committee Room,
Legislative Council, April 29, 1873. }

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 3.

(Signed),
 C. H. DARLING, Governor,
 (L. S.)

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

KNOW YE that WE, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by those presents do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in our Island of Newfoundland, their Heirs and Assigns, all that piece and parcel of land situate and being near and to the Southward of Little Southern Harbor, Placentia Bay, abutted and abounded as follows : that is to say, by a line commencing at a point near a narrow but prominent rocky point, about twenty feet above the tide where it enters the landwash, on the Eastern side of LaManche

Cove, said rocky point lying nearly East (by compass) of the Southern termination of the high headland, and known as LaManche head, bounding the Western side of said Cove and said rocky point, being about two hundred feet North of the mouth of a small stream, having the capital T distinctly cut upon the surface of the rocks, as the place of commencement, thence bounded on the North by ungranted land, running by the Magnet in 1856, East ten hundred and forty chains, more or less; thence on the South by ungranted land, West two hundred and forty chains, more or less; thence on the West by ungranted land, North thirty chains, more or less to the landwash; thence running with the windings of the Shore to the place of commencement, and being of the dimensions specified in the Diagram delineated on the other side hereof, and containing one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, and also all Gold and Silver Mines, and all Coal and other Mines and Minerals, unto the said New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, their Heirs and Assigns for ever; they, the said New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company paying unto us yearly on the 31st day of October, in each year, as a rent and royalty, at the Office of the Receiver General of the said Island, in current money thereof, a sum equal to five per cent. on the produce of all the Mines or Minerals hereby granted, with the power to Us to sue or distrain for the same, if the same should be at any time for the space of ten days in arrears and unpaid: Provided always, and this Grant is made upon the conditions following, that is to say, that the lands hereby granted shall be permanently settled by the said Grantees or their Assigns, in fee-simple, by one settler to every five hundred acres hereby granted within five years from the date hereof, and that all Mines or Minerals on or in the said land shall be effectually worked by them within ten years of the date hereof, and that the said royalty or rent shall be regularly paid as before stated, otherwise in case default should be made in the performance of any of the said conditions, this grant shall be null and void, and We shall have full power to re-enter and re-possess the said Land, Premises, Mines and Minerals: Provided always, and this grant is upon further conditions that the said land shall be holden upon and be subject to such regulations as are now in force,

or which may at any time hereafter be made by law for the improvement and cultivation of lands within our said Island, and subject to such regulations as are now in force, or which at any time may hereafter be made by law, for making Roads, Sewers, Drains, Canals, Bridges or other public works or improvements within our said Island or any other part thereof, and for subjecting any lands therein situated or the owners or occupiers of such to rates and assessments or other duties or services for the improvements aforesaid, or any of them, and to the Local Act, 17 Vic., Cap. 2, entitled "An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, their Heirs and Assigns," and that the said New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company shall at all times peaceably quit and deliver up possession to us, our Heirs and Successors, of all such parts of the land aforesaid, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, upon receiving such compensation (if any) as by law now in force, or hereafter to be made in that respect may be provided.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of our Island of Newfoundland, aforesaid, at Saint John's, in our said Island, this Sixth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, and in the Twentieth Year of our Reign.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved CHARLES HENRY DARLING, Esq., Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island and its Dependencies, &c.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed),

JOHN KENT.

Examined,

(Signed),

P. F. LITTLE,

H. M. Attorney General.

Correct Copy,

H. RENOUF,

Hon. Surveyor General.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 May 22nd, 1857. }

SIR,—

The Governor in Council directs me to request that you will pay into the hands of the Receiver General two thousand pounds stg., as the Executive have made arrangements for expending the same in improving the main line of road from St. John's to Tre-passey.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), J. KENT.

A. SHEA, ESQ.,

Agent for Telegraph Company.

ST. JOHN'S,
 May 28th, 1857. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22nd inst., and beg to say in reply that I have transmitted a copy thereof to New York, with a view to the funds being provided to which your communication refers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. SHEA.

The Hon'ble

JOHN KENT,

Colonial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 July 22nd, 1857. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to enclose for your information a statement in relation to the expenditure of £2000 to be advan-

ced by the Telegraph Company, and to request that you will immediately place at the disposal of the Government the required sum, so as to enable it to meet the engagements growing out of the arrangement in question.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. KENT.

A. SHEA, ESQ., &c., &c.

Opinion on the question asked by Hon. Mr. Harvey.

Under the Charter the Company would be entitled to all Mines and Minerals in the lands granted to them by the Government under and by virtue of Sections 10th and 22nd, subject to such Royalties, mode of assessing and collecting the same, and such conditions as to the working of such Mines as are contained in the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 5, where they do not conflict with the terms of Charter.

J. I. LITTLE.

March 26th, 1873.

The Joint Committee on Acts relating to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

I have given careful consideration to the question submitted to me, viz.: Whether by the 10th Section of the 1854 Act, minerals contained in the land agreed to be granted would pass to the Company.

I am of opinion there is no reservation of the Minerals, and that they go with the land to the Company, subject to the conditions expressed. I do not think it was contemplated that the Company should be subjected to exceptional and unfavorable legislation as regards the conditions, but that provisions of the law applicable to others should govern in the grants to be issued.

I do not think it competent for the Government to make any reservation in extent of the lots, whether for agricultural, mineral or other purposes, (save as excepted by the Act,) but the Company should be obliged to expend in the workings of the mines within the prescribed lots an amount in proportion to that required by the Act of 1872 ; and also to cultivate in proportion to quantity, as others are forced to do, in order to obtain a fee-simple grant as "settlers" by the Crown Lands' Amendment Act of 1860. The lots, not less than three square miles each, appear to be large ; but I find the Legislative Council, when passing the 1854 Act, insisted on this quantity, to which the Company reluctantly assented. This, I presume, was to encourage settlement of our wilderness lands.

F. B. T. CARTER.

In the matter of the Incorporation Acts of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Opinion of Mr. Pinsent, Q. C., for the Select Committee of the Council and Assembly.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, having requested my opinion upon questions arising under these Acts, particularly 1.—Whether the Incorporation Act of 1854 gave to the Company the right to the mines and minerals in and under the Lands, of which they are entitled to grants under their Charters, and upon what conditions. 2.—What the effect of the local Statute, 35 Vic., Cap. 3, has upon their Mining rights and liabilities, and whether the 6th clause of that Act is consistent with their Charter.

I am of opinion—

1.—That regarding the context, the term "ungranted and unoccupied wilderness Land" (Act of 1854, Sections 10 and 22) includes all Mines, save those of Silver and Gold, which are Royal Mines, and are not included without express terms. (At the time

there was no statute law authorizing and regulating the granting and working of mines in this Colony.) That the Company is bound to take, and the Government to give, in each selected block, not less than three square miles of land. That as to the mines yielding the baser metals, which go with the Land, the percentage or royalty thereon, reserved at any time by law will be payable, and that the Company will be subject to such other conditions not inconsistent with the terms of its Incorporation Acts as may be by law provided in regard to the working of Mines and the settlement of Land, but that the laws so contemplated by the Charters are general Laws applying to all persons and bodies, and not Laws designed to affect the Company unfavorably as compared with others in like circumstances.

2.—It was suggested, and not without force, that under 23 Vic., Cap 3, and the regulations made thereunder by the Governor in Council, that as regards *mines*, the Company was in no better position as to selection than that Act enabled any ordinary applicants to be—viz., to receive a License of search of three miles, and to select one as the subject of future grant in fee, the remainder reverting to the Crown, (and the correspondence of the Colonial Secretary in 1863 seemed to support that view); but I am of opinion that as the Company's Charter entitles them to grants in fee on application, and not dependently upon prior License, and as mines of the baser metals would go with such grants, and as the Company are thus entitled to all such mines, that they are not bound to the selection of one mile out of three, but that they are liable, in the absence of any law exempting them, to the "percentage," and all other conditions not inconsistent with their Charter, upon the produce and working of the whole, as other Grantees would be.

These being my views so far, I have now to consider the effect of the statute of 1872 (35 Vic., Cap 3) upon the Company's Mining operations, and I am of opinion that, as the Company by its original Charter (1854) was, as I hold, only to be subjected to the percentage and conditions provided by general laws, and was not to be subject to unfavorable differential legislation, that any statute to the contrary would be in bad faith, and if in existence

should be repealed; but I am further of opinion that there is no existing Law which does impose upon the Company any percentage or conditions not generally applicable, nor indeed any percentage at all. That the terms of the Act of 1872 are to be read, if possible, consistently with and not unfavorably to, nor in violation of the Charter of 1854, and that in Section 6 of the Act of 1872, there is no exceptional legislation against the Company. It is admitted that all Royalties, Taxes or Duties are by that Act removed as to all Grantees, except the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, who are, the Government contend, still subject to 2½ per cent. under the 6th Section of that Act. The effect of those words is, in my opinion, to except the Company from the conditions of the Act of 1872, which apply to other Grantees (possibly on the ground that they were considered inapplicable to the Company's grants in fee-simple,) and to confer upon the Company their grants free of percentage, as future Grants, for the statute abolishes percentage.

That 6th Section expressly repeals all Acts inconsistent with that Act, and consequently abolishes the general law which imposes percentage. That Section then continues:—“*but nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or affect or be construed to extend to or to affect any Grant or Patent already issued, or to be issued, under the provisions of an Act passed in the 17th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, or under any Acts or parts of Acts in amendment thereof.”*”

It appears to me that the words above quoted merely leave the Charters of the Company and the grants under them from the date of that Act intact, and do not in themselves keep alive against the Company any part of the repealed law or the percentage or royalty reserved under it. In other words, that whatever some may have intended or may now contend, legislation has not derogated from the terms of the Charter, and that the Colony has not violated its Contract in this respect. If any substantive doubt exists upon this point, the Statute ought so far to be repealed.

I have thus answered the questions upon which my opinion was by the Committee asked professionally ; but, as other questions will arise, I deem it desirable by way of conciseness and for the purpose of saving time, now to extend my observations as a member of the Committee, and say at what conclusions I have as such arrived, upon a consideration of the whole matter, as it has been so far submitted.

The Company is subject to any further change in the general law as to per centage and other conditions, except that no conditions are to be imposed, that (1) compel working in less than "ten years," (2) that compel settlement in less time than five years, nor more than one settler to every five hundred acres of granted land.

I therefore think that the Legislature may fairly subject the Company by Legislation to such an expenditure within "ten years," as is provided by the 35 Vic., Cap. 3, for working mines by ordinary grantees, who are required to expend twenty thousand dollars upon every square mile within the period of eleven years.

That as there is no general Statute regulating settlement applicable to this case, that the Company may be also fairly subjected in their grants or by Legislation to conditions as to settlement by one settler to every five hundred acres.

I am of opinion that the right of purchase by the Government of this Island, provided by the 15th Sec. of the Act of 1854, is not waived by any subsequent Legislation, but I am of opinion that such right does not extend to the Transatlantic Cables.

I consider this right of purchase a very important one on the part of the Colony, and if surrendered, it should be only for valuable consideration.

With reference to the fulfilment of the Company's obligations, I have carefully considered the papers before the Committee, and the statements of the Government on the one hand, and of Mr. Mackay on the other, and I arrive at the conclusion that the Road to Cape Ray (a substantive matter upon which the telegraph privileges are not dependent) was never completed in such a way as

to satisfy the terms of the Charter; but that the Government of the day, being the Trustee for the Colony, having accepted the Road duly completed, and the country having so long acquiesced in it, we are now debarred from taking exception on this ground to the Company's acts. Similar observations apply to the Trepassey road.

I consider that the Company, in exchange for the statutable privileges and concessions accorded to them, are bound to maintain for fifty years the line of Telegraph already established to Cape Ray, and the Gulf Cable—and that they would have been bound to maintain that to Trepassey, but for the consent of the Government (as Mr. Mackay states) to the removal of the terminus of this line to Cape Race. The line to Cape Race, Mr. Mackay admits, was discontinued without the leave of the Government or Legislature, and I think the Company are bound (if required) to re-establish and maintain it either to Trepassey or Cape Race.

There appears to me to be no doubt that while on the one hand the Company received from the Colony privileges of immense importance, without which it is quite probable the present system of Transatlantic Telegraphy might not have yet been established, that the Colony on the other hand has profited considerably by the operations of the Company in this Island, and by the advantages which the means of telegraphic communication have conferred.

It is also true that while the Grants of Land which the Company claim may be of immense value, yet that the obligations as to working and settlement of Lands which are imposed by law, and which may be fairly made conditions of those Grants, are calculated to confer vast advantages in the opening up and settlement of the country, and in the developement of its resources by men of capital and enterprise.

I think, therefore, that the Colony through its Legislature and Government, on the one hand, and the Company on the other, should arrive at a definite and reasonable settlement, and that the time has now arrived when it should be clearly specified what the Company shall perform and maintain, and what the Colony shall do and conclude in return.

If any part of the Company's Charter obligations should be released, they should hold their Grants upon conditions which shall make them liable to forfeiture in the event of their failure to fulfil the conditions to be agreed upon, whether those conditions relate to the maintenance and use of Telegraphs or the tenure of Lands.

R. J. PINSENT.

St. John's, March 25, 1873.

ST. JOHN'S,
March 25, 1873. }

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the last meeting of this Committee, I have considered the meaning and operation of the language used in the Act incorporating the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the grants of land mentioned in the 10th Section of that Act would convey to the Company, in addition to the land, any mines or minerals contained in it.

The words in the 10th Section of the Charter are, "The Governor shall, on the application of the Company, from time to time, issue grants under the Great Seal of this Island, to the said Company, of any ungranted and unoccupied wilderness land in Newfoundland."

The term *land* in its legal signification has an indefinite extent, and to illustrate that extent and signification, I cannot find any language clearer or more appropriate than that used by Blackstone, who says: *Cujus est solum ejus est usque ad Cælum*, is the maxim of the law upwards; therefore no man may erect any building or the like to overhang another's land; and downwards, whatever is in a direct line between the surface of any land and the centre of the earth, belongs to the owner of the surface, as is every day's experience in the mining countries. So that the word *land* includes not only the face of the earth, but everything under

it or over it. And therefore, if a man grants all his *lands*, he grants thereby all his mines of metal or other fossils, his woods, his waters and his houses, as well as his fields and meadows." And again "by the name land, which is *nomen generalissimum*, everything terrestrial will pass."

Under the Crown Lands Act, grants are to issue "in customary form," and that customary form reserves specially to the Crown all mines and minerals in or under the land granted. This provision is a special condition attached to the sale of the lands by the Crown, which in this matter possesses the same right that any proprietor would possess, that of making certain reservations the basis of the contract into which he was prepared to enter.

Now, the grants of land to which the Telegraph Company allege that they are entitled, are to be issued under the authority of the 10th Section of their Charter, but are subject to certain conditions, viz:—

1st.—To such percentage upon the produce of mines, and to such conditions as to the working thereof, within a period not less than ten years.

2nd.—To such conditions as to permanent settlement, and—

3rd.—To the right of the public to construct Roads and Bridges in and over the said land, as now are or hereafter may be specified and defined by the laws of Newfoundland.

The Section further provides that nothing contained therein shall affect the 7th and 8th Sections of the Crown Lands Act, these Sections providing that the Government may reserve portions of land for certain public purposes therein specified.

Under the authority quoted it is apparent that the word *land* used in the Section would convey, unless there was a special reservation, all mines and minerals contained in it.

If, however, it be necessary to ascertain what was the intention of the Legislature at the time the Act of Incorporation was passed, that intention is, I think, clearly indicated by the words of the Section, which subject the produce of mines to a percentage,

and the Company to conditions as to the working of them within a limited period.

This interpretation has been recognised by the Government in issuing the grant of land containing the LaManche Mine, which specially mentions all gold, silver and other minerals.

The leases of the Tilt Cove and Burton's Pond Mines are in the same terms.

Looking, therefore, at the general language of the Charter and its legal meaning, as well as the clearly defined intention of the Legislature, and the recognition of that intention by the Government, I am of opinion that the grants of land mentioned in the 10th Section of the Charter would convey to the Company all mines and minerals contained in such land, subject, however, to the conditions referred to.

PRESCOTT EMERSON.

BANK OF COMMERCE,
LOTHBURY, April 5. }

SIR,—

I have to ask your Excellency to excuse me for sending you a telegram yesterday, and to thank you for your kindness in reply to it.

The facts which led me to take this step are as follows:—

A few months ago Mr. Field brought out a Company here called the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. In the Prospectus of this Company it was stated, that the object of the Company was to take over "the exclusive concession, for 50 years from 1854, to land and work cables and telegraphs in Newfoundland, and on the Atlantic Shore of Labrador." Shortly afterwards, the Direct United States Cable Company was brought out and fully subscribed. I went on the Board, as I am interested in the "Daily News," and we find the present charges upon transat-

lantic telegrams press very heavily upon us, whilst we are precluded by these charges from obtaining many items of news from the American Continent by cable, which might be interesting to the public.

I have come to the conclusion, after careful enquiry, that the possibility of cheap transatlantic telegraphy depends upon Newfoundland being thrown open to telegraphic enterprise, and all Companies being allowed to use your land lines, at a tariff remunerative to your Colony.

Under these circumstances I turned my attention to the position of Mr. Field. In his prospectus, I found the two following clauses:—

“The Act constituting the Company, contained a provision giving the Government of Newfoundland the right to purchase at any time after April 15, 1874, the Company’s Telegraph Lines (but not its land rights) at a valuation to be fixed by arbitration.

“In view of a consolidation of the Companies carrying the Atlantic traffic, the Newfoundland Legislature has since passed an Act under which the Newfoundland Company has the power to enter into an agreement for an amalgamation with the Anglo American and French Atlantic Companies.”

The inference, I presume, intended to be conveyed by the strange use of the word “contained,” and on which the capital was raised is, that the second Act abrogates the first Act, and this was the ground taken by the lawyers of the Company.

These Acts I submitted to Sir Richard Baggalay and Mr. James, Q. C. The opinions of these gentlemen I published in the *Times*. As soon as these opinions were made public, counter opinions were attempted to be obtained from the Solicitor General and two other eminent Counsel. Unfortunately, however, as I am informed, per Mr. Field, these opinions confirmed those of Messrs. Baggalay and James.

In the afternoon of yesterday, it was stated by Mr. Field’s friends that a Bill was being passed through your Legislature to

grant that gentleman a concession for thirty years more, without any right of termination by your Government. I felt that if this were true, your Excellency should be informed of what has taken place here. I therefore begged a friend of mine to call upon the Earl of Kimberley, and ask him to communicate with you. Lord Kimberley said that he knew of no such Bill, and having no knowledge of it, did not see how he could approach you on the subject, adding, that if passed it would come over here for ratification, when it might be considered. Under these circumstances I took the liberty to telegraph to you, and subsequently, at the suggestion of Sir John Rose, to Mr. Carter, M. P.

The great benefit which would accrue to the entire commercial world, and to your colony, by the abrogation of Mr. Field's monopoly, will, I hope, excuse me.

At present, one third of the gross receipts of the Anglo Telegraph Company are handed over to the Newfoundland Company for the use of the lines of the Island ; this amounts to a tax of one shilling a word on messages.

Two schemes have been put forward for the amalgamation of the two existing Atlantic Cable Companies with the Newfoundland Company, one with a capital of £8,000,000, the other with a capital of £7,000,000, although these sums are only to be represented by the present property of the Companies, including the Newfoundland monopolies.

On this capital, it would be necessary to charge royalties in order to pay dividends.

Newfoundland is the natural terminus of all Atlantic Cables from Europe ; the distance is considerably greater to any part of America, and, consequently, the number of words which can be telegraphed, is far less per minute. At present Cables are diverted from Newfoundland by Mr. Field or his nominees refusing any Company, except the existing Companies, permission to land or to use his land lines, even though they consent to pay his tariff. British subjects, therefore, who telegraph now across the Atlantic, are obliged to pay an exorbitant tax to American concessionaires,

or they are prevented by the terms of the concession from making an innocent use of the Coast of Newfoundland by landing Cables on it, although such use would be beneficial to the Colony by introducing capital.

Mr. Field's land lines and cables might, I imagine, be laid down for less than £100,000. According to his own statements in his prospectus, he has enjoyed for 5 years 8 per cent. per annum on a capital which he has fixed at £863,520. For the year 1873 his profits, he states, after deducting all outgoings and expenses, will be £110,629. So large a sum can only be levied by excessive charges, but, if levied, ought to go into the Treasury of your Government, and not into the pockets of Mr. Field or his nominees.

Should you, Sir, terminate the existing monopoly in 1874, and take over the land lines of the Island, for the value of their plant and material, I am informed by responsible capitalists that they will be ready, if it be wished, to take over your lines at a rental, agreeing to lower the tariff, and to allow all cables to land on your shores, and to advance money on the guarantee of the rental, to enable your Colony to pay off Mr. Field. In fact, they are ready to enter into any arrangement with you which may facilitate the operation, so anxious are all commercial Houses and our Daily Press to reduce the heavy cost of transatlantic telegrams.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

P. S.—I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency the originals of the opinions given by Sir Richard Baggalay and Mr. James, together with the cases which with the Acts were submitted to them. The second opinion is not signed by Mr. James, as he had left London on circuit.

His Excellency, Colonel HILL, C. B.,

Governor of Newfoundland,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 6.**Report upon the Geological Survey for the year 1872.**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, }
ST. JOHN'S, 1873. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the following Report of the progress made upon the Geological Survey, for the year 1872.

As much time and attention was required for the necessary equipment of the Museum, and subsequently for the arrangement of the Geological collection, the field work for the season was restricted to the examination of certain parts of the peninsula of Avalon, and a portion of Trinity Bay, in order to be within reach of communication with St. John's, where these duties frequently demanded my presence. A topographical survey of the Rocky River and some of its tributaries was also effected, and has been laid down on a scale of one inch to one mile.

In accordance with an understanding entered into with your Excellency and Council in the early part of the year, I have been engaged for some time past in drawing up a general condensation of former reports of progress, which, when completed, I hope will be found useful and instructive, as throwing some light upon the Geographical character as well as the Geological structure of this large and important island, hitherto almost unknown; and which may hereafter be of service in the development of her material resources. The condensed report will be accompanied by a map, reduced from the most recent surveys of the coast, and from my own surveys of the interior, to a scale of twenty-five miles to one inch; and it is also intended to be illustrated by some vertical sections showing the geological arrangement across certain districts of country, and by drawings of the more characteristic fossil forms

representative of the several formations. The map is now in the hands of Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing Cross, London, to be engraved on copper. The sections and fossils I hope to have done on stone and in woodcuts at Montreal, under the superintendance of Sir William Logan.

The inconvenience felt from the absence of any reliable plans of the topography of the country, whereon to delineate the geology, has been frequently dwelt upon in former reports, and as this defect applies equally to the peninsula of Avalon as well as to the remoter interior, I considered it advisable to use all my available spare time, in triangulating in the most prominent geographical features in the neighbourhood of St. John's, and in measuring the public roads by bearings by compass and paced distances. Starting from points of the coast, fixed by the officers of the Admiralty survey, the points brought in by the triangulation were made to act as checks upon the paced distances, and the whole so far as done when plotted to scale, produced a tolerably accurate and satisfactory result. This survey, while essential for the correct representation of geological detail, will be found very useful for other general or local purposes; and I intend, with the approval of your Excellency and Council, to extend such like surveys upon every convenient occasion.

The purpose of my visit to Trinity Bay was to ascertain as accurately as possible the boundary lines between the Huronian series of rocks and those of Primordial Silurian age, which formations had already been recognized by Mr. Howley in the year 1869, and partially traced out. Moreover, there being reasons to suspect the existence of mineral deposits which might prove of importance, acted as a further incentive to explore those regions with as much care as time and circumstances would permit. By following the shores of Trinity Bay south from Heart's Content, an opportunity was afforded for marking the junction of the two above mentioned formations at various parts between that port and Tickle Harbor, where the outcrop of the upper series terminates in that direction; and, finally, for examining the subordinate rocks exhibited in the cliffs and mountains between Tickle Harbor and Random Cove.

The discovery of fossil forms in the Huronian rocks of St. John's, which were recently examined and described by Mr. Billings, of the Geological Survey of Canada, is not only a new and interesting geological fact, but is also of much value to the explorer while following out the structure, as it appears to mark a particular zone or horizon of the formation, which is limited to the sub-division (d) of No 2 Section of my Report for 1868.

The survey of the Rocky River waters was entirely trusted to Mr. Howley, after I had fixed the position of certain starting points in the neighbourhood of Brigus, and I am pleased to have it in my power to inform your Excellency that the result of his work is highly satisfactory.

DRAINAGE &c., CENTRAL AVALON.

Of the numerous streams which flow into Trinity, Conception, Placentia and St. Mary's Bays and drain this great peninsula, three of the most important and most accessible, fall into St. Mary's Bay. These are the Salmonier, the Collinet, and the Rocky Rivers. The former is probably the largest outlet for the waters of the Eastern half of the peninsula, while the two latter, which run parallel to, and with but a narrow water-shed between each other, drain a very large, if not the greater part of the central area. Several streams also discharge their waters into Trinity and Conception Bays, among the chief of which are the Dildo River of Trinity Bay, the Spaniard's Bay River of Conception Bay, and the two Brooks which fall into the latter Bay, one into the Northern and the other into the Southern Gut. With the exception of the Salmonier the head waters of all these streams interlock with each other, in many cases being but short distances apart, but flowing in contrary directions. These waters take their rise upon an elevated plateau, extending lengthwise North and South over a large area, which is bounded on the West by the hill ranges of Placentia, and on the East by those of Conception Bay. The maximum height of those sources is between 300 and 400 feet above the level of the sea, from whence the rivers flow through narrow valleys enclosed between rounded ridges, mostly parallel to each other, which rarely attain an elevation over about 300 feet above the general level of the

plain. A great part of this plateau consists of wide marshes or barrens, sparsely timbered or utterly bare, but there are also large tracts of country covered by forest, where the timber occasionally reaches a medium size. The facilities for canoe navigation, together with the central position of the Rocky River, were inducements to select that stream for special survey and examination, of which the following is a description. The tabular form given below of the general courses and distances between marked points on that survey, commencing at Brigus Harbor, will be found of service in following the further detail.*

No.	Course.	Distance.		Height	REMARKS, &c.
		Mls.	Chs.	above H.W. M.	
				Feet.	
1	S. 61° W.	4	40	45	From sea level at Brigus to Mackinson's farm, upon the Telegraph Line.
2	S. 54° W.	2	60		Along the Telegraph Line to end of portage to Battin's Pond.
3	N. 58° W.		34	351	To Battin's Pond, head of Hodge Waters.
4	N. 88° W.		78	288	From Battin's Pond to inlet of Level Pond.
5	S. 24° W.	3	33	280	From Level Pond, along a suite of lakes to the outlet of Brigus Grand Pond, at the crossing of Telegraph Line.
6	S. 81° W.		35	246	From outlet of Brigus Grand Pond to inlet of Hodge Water Pond.
7	N. 87° W.		40	246	Across Hodge Water Pond to the outlet.
8	N. 82° W.		40		From outlet of Hodge Water Pond, across Nu-cool-minni guloo Gospen.
9	S. 66° W.	4	70		From outlet of Nu-cool-minni guloo Gospen, along general course of Hodge Water River to inlet to Taboo-minigu-guloo Gospen.
10	S. 17° E.		56		From inlet to Taboo-minnigu-guloo to outlet of Tseist-minnigu-guloo Gospen.
11	S. 28° W.	1	13	189	From outlet of Tseist-minnigu-guloo Gospen to outlet of Wagedigulsiboo Gospen. The Big Barren River falls in on the S. E. side of Wagedigulsiboo.

* NOTE.—The courses given in the table are all from the true meridian, and indicate the straight directions and distances from one point to another without reference to roads, sinuosities of rivers or lakes, or irregularity of surfaces.

No.	Courses.	Distance.		Height above H. W. M.	REMARKS, &c.
		Mls.	Chs.		
12	S. 19° W.	8	75	126	General course of River from outlet of Wagedigulsiboo Gospen to the forks of main Brook of Rocky River.
13	South.	7	37		To the falls of Rocky River. The top of the falls is from 20 to 25 feet above high water mark. The average height of the cliffs below the falls is from 40 to 50 feet.

The Big Barren Branch of same River, ascending.

1	N. 85° E.		35	189	From outlet of Wagedigulsiboo to inlet of do. from Big Barren Brook.
2	S. 27° E.	2	21	230	From mouth of Big Barren Brook, straight course up the stream, to outlet from Tusem Gospen.
3	N. 45° E.	1	70	233	From outlet of Tusem Gospen to inlet into Mestigue-gunday Gospen; general course of river and ponds.
4	N. 34° E.	4	15	240	General course up Big Barren Pond to head, at end of portage to Hodge Water Pond.
5	N. 11° E.		48	246	Along portage to S.W. end of Hodge Water Pond.

The waters of the Rocky and Collinet rivers combined drain an area of about one hundred square miles. The former is supplied through the channels of three main branches, namely, the Hodge Water, the Big Barren, and the Main Brooks, besides many tributaries of smaller size. The Hodge Water, which is the largest of these three branches, takes its ultimate rise in a small pond of about two acres area of surface called Battin's Pond, to which there is no visible inlet. From this source the stream flows West-erly, as shewn in course No. 4 of the table, into Level Pond, of about four and a half acres area, whence turning Southerly, and occasionally opening out in a succession of small ponds, varying in size from one to five acres, it expands at length into Brigus Grand Pond, a long but narrow sheet of water, with a very irregular contour of coast, having an area of about forty-two square acres. The next large expansion to the Westward of this latter pond is Hodge Water, from whence this branch of the river derives its name, and which is situated as shewn on the 6th course. It extends, with many indentations on the Eastern and Western shores, and with several small islands dotting its surface, for about a

mile and a half to the Northward of course No. 7, and has a total area of about thirty-seven square acres. The lower ponds indicated in the table upon the Hodge Water branch vary in size from about two to thirteen acres area of surface. The Big Barren branch proceeds from a long narrow lake called Big Barren Pond, known also to the coast settlers as Ocean Pond, the northern end of which is, as shewn in the table, within a little more than half a mile from the South-west end of Hodge Water pond. The area of Big Barren Pond is nearly one hundred acres, and there are three other expansions on the stream below before reaching the junction, with surfaces of from two to eight acres. The so-called Main Brook joins the river at the termination of course No. 12. The ascent bears North-westerly for a little over a mile, at the end of which a brook of good size falls in from the Northward, the main branch making a sharp turn Southerly just above the junction for about a mile and a half, above which the upward bearing is Westerly for a few miles, finally sweeping round to the North-west and North to the head waters. The course of this branch is represented to be very rapid generally, and to be interrupted by numerous falls.

The interlocking of the hydrographic features of the region already spoken of, is remarkable. The Collinet and Goulds rivers are said to take their origin within little more than a mile of each other, and between two and three miles to the Eastward of Big Barren Pond, the former flowing Southerly and emptying into St. Mary's Bay, near the debouche of the Rocky River; while the latter, flowing Northeasterly, discharges into the Southern Gut in Conception Bay. To the Westward of the Rocky River on the other hand, the North flowing streams are the Dildo, Spaniard's Bay and Northern Gut; of which the Dildo is the largest, and empties into Trinity Bay; and the South flowing, the Western tributaries of the Rocky River and the North Harbor River of St. Mary's Bay. The Dildo River, according to the description given by the Indians, rises within a little over six miles from the Northern parts of St. Mary's Bay, and sweeping to the Westward of the Main Brook of Rocky River, and passing on its course within about a mile from the head waters of the Spaniard's Bay River, finally falls into Dildo Arm. The Spaniard's Bay and Northern Gut streams

rise in close proximity to each other, and flow in a general parallel direction to their outlets in Conception Bay. Upon the latter stream a large lake is represented to exist, known as Snow's Pond, which is situated about two or three miles Northwest from the head of the Hodge Water system.

The general level character of the country on the Eastern side of the Rocky River is favorable for the construction of a line of road, by which direct communication would be effected between St. Mary's and Conception Bays. The most direct line for such a construction would run on a course a little eastward of North from Rocky River Bridge to the bend of the Big Barren Brook below the little lake called "Tusem Gospen," where the stream would be crossed, and thence Northeasterly along the ridge which divides the waters of the Big Barren and Hodge Water branches, to tap the telegraph line at the Southern end of Brigus Grand Pond. Probably a communication might also be contrived between St. Mary's and Trinity Bays, by following the West Bank of the main brook of the Rocky River and along the water-shed of the Dildo, to the telegraph line about two miles east of Spread Eagle Peak.

Although the general character of the country through which this survey runs, possesses no especial agricultural advantages, there are, nevertheless, many spots where the soil is rich and deep, and which might be reclaimed with advantage. Such, for example, is the valley of the Gould's Brook, which falls into the South Gut on the North side of course No. 1 of the table; at the termination of which course the beautiful farm called "Tne Goulds," the property of Mr. Makinson, is situated. Independently of various crops yielded to a superior system of cultivation at this farm, I was informed that in the year 1871 there were no less than 500 tons of hay harvested, much of which was the indigenous produce of the low lands. Mr. Makinson is the possessor of from 2,000 to 3,000 acres of land in one block here, heavily timbered with spruce, fir and yellow birch, over a large area. He maintains a large stock of well-bred cattle, and several horses, besides sheep, pigs and poultry. There are other farms in the same locality, similarly circumstanced in regard to agricultural capability. After leaving the valley of the Gould's Brook, following the Telegraph line, as on

course No. 2, the country becomes rugged, scantily timbered, and much encumbered by boulders; characteristics which obtain over the greater part of the surface on the eastern side of the upper lakes, including the Brigus Grand Pond, the Hodge Water, and Big Barren Pond. On the Western side of Brigus Grand Pond and North from Hodge Water, there is an extensive tract of well timbered country, and occasional spots capable of improvement, although usually more or less strewn over with boulders. The tract between the Big Barren Pond Branch and the Hodge Water River is mostly marsh, with ridges of light timber of the usual varieties, until reaching the lake above Wagedigulsiboo, where the aspect of the country assumes a more fertile appearance, and the trees of the forest, although no where large, are of fair size and quality, consisting of pine, spruce, fir and yellow birch. Much of the lower valley appears to be of good soil, especially near the forks of the rocky Main Brook, where it consists of a deep sandy yellow loam, free from large boulders, and producing many stout sticks of spruce, &c., the best of which, however, wherever easily accessible, have been already culled out, and driven down the river to the settlements in St. Mary's Bay.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORMATIONS.

The stratigraphical relation between the Huronian series of rocks with the group at the base of the Silurian system, hitherto distinguished as Primordial, has been described in former reports; and in that for the year 1868 a section is given of the succession and superposition as displayed between St. John's and Great Belle Island in Conception Bay. In the report for 1870 a more detailed section of the Primordial Silurian group will be found, giving the sequence as nearly as could be ascertained at the time of the whole development of that formation, by coincidence of structure and super-position, as exhibited at the various localities of its distribution. Although further research may demand some modification of the structure represented in those sections, as well as in the contour of the boundary lines, as formerly described,

they will be found sufficiently accurate as general reference for present purposes.

Since the date of those reports a varied collection of fossils has been submitted to the Palæontologist of the Geological Survey of Canada for examination, who recently sent me a very interesting account of his results, some of which will be quoted below.

It has already been stated at the beginning of this report, that fossils have at length been discovered in the Huronian rocks of Newfoundland, they being also the first and only organisms yet identified within those ancient sediments. In a pamphlet entitled "Additional Notes on the Toconic Controversy," Mr. Billings thus describes this fossil, with a drawing of the same, taken from a small slab found at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Aspidilla Terranovica.—spe. and gen. nov. "These are small "ovate fossils, five or six lines in length, and about one-fourth "less in width. They have a narrow, ring-like border, within "which there is a concave space all round. In the middle there is "a longitudinal roof-like ridge, from which radiate a number of "grooves to the border. The general aspect is that of a small "*Chiton* or *Patella*, flattened by pressure. It is not probable, how- "ever, that they are allied to either of these genera.

"Associated with these are numerous specimens of what ap- "pear to be *Arenicolites spiralis*, a fossil that occurs in a formation "lying below the Primordial rocks in Sweden. Those fossils were "first discovered by A. Murray, Esq., F. G. S., in 1866. Other "specimens were collected by Capt. Kerr, R. N., Mr. Howley, and "Lieutenant Robinson, R. N. They occur near St. John's in the "Huronian. A more detailed description will be given hereafter."

The vertical range of this fossil, as far as yet ascertained, is limited to the slates (d) of the section, (1868), which immediately underlie the Signal Hill group, (e.f.g.) and upon which the town of St. John's stands, where it was first discovered. In the course of our Survey during the past year, similar organisms were found in equivalent strata in Trinity Bay, at several parts of the valley

of the Rocky River, and at Ferryland, shewing its wide range laterally; in some cases literally covering extensive surfaces of the rock with forms large and small, while in others they were found scantily sprinkled here and there in isolated individuals.

The exact line of contact between the Huronian and the more recent system of rocks in Trinity Bay, is often obscure and difficult to detect, being frequently concealed under a mass of worn debris, the common ruins of both; but the boundary is generally more or less distinctly indicated by a cut or depression of the land, where the escarpment of the newer system faces towards the land, and the strata of which it is composed dip towards the sea. The resemblance that exists in lithological character between the upper strata of the one and the lower strata of the other, is apt in many cases to be very deceptive, especially in the absence of organic remains, or where the exposures are of limited volume; and hence it is that the presence of the *Aspidilla* is frequently of marked value as an indicator of the horizon, no forms bearing any resemblance to that fossil having ever been recognized in the rocks of the upper series, nor are they as yet known to exist in any of the strata, by which the slates (d) are underlaid. Taking then the horizon of the *Aspidilla* slates as a starting point in the section, we find them exposed at the head of New Harbor, in Trinity Bay, dipping from S. 30° E., to S. 45° > 30° to 35°. The slates are overlaid here by a few beds of greyish compact sandstone, with one of coarse grain or fine conglomerate, which may be taken to represent the base of the Signal Hill rocks, at (e). In their northern strike these rocks, with a portion of the green and purple felsite slates below, the equivalents of (c), were recognised at the head of Hopeall Bay, dipping in a southerly direction; and at the rear of the Harbor of Heart's Content, the division (c) is represented by a great mass of corrugated slates, which constitute the hill ranges. The southern strike of the same rocks would carry them to the head of Dildo Arm, near the exit of the river, but that arm was not visited, and the whole of the outer coast from Heart's Content to Tickle Harbor exhibit portions of the newer formation, to be mentioned hereafter.

The rocks of the Western coast of Trinity Bay, between Tickle Harbor and Bay Bull's Arm, and which constitute the isthmus that

joins the peninsula to the mainland, are classed in former reports as of Huronian age, and all the evidence yet produced favor such a conclusion; still there are differences in lithological condition of a very distinct character, which must not be overlooked. These differences seem to have arisen from intense volcanic agency, which at various periods, has effected the whole of the western part of the peninsula, to a much greater extent than is usually perceptible over the Eastern parts. Huge intrusive dykes of various quality intersect the formation, and the strata are in large part made up of great beds of scoriaceous conglomerates or breccias, volcanic ash, and other igneous products interstratified with green or reddish felsite slates, and some cream-colored, wrinkled, finely micaceous or probably talcose slates, which are slightly greasy to the touch. Similar slates to these last are mentioned in my report for 1868, page 22, as occurring in the neighborhood of the LaManche mine, flanking the Eastern and South-eastern sides of the hills of that location, which are of greenstone or porphyry. The run of the great intrusive masses varies from N. 20° W., to N. 30° W.; the strike of the stratification is N. 33° E., S. 33° W., the strata frequently folding over and dipping alternately North-westerly and South-easterly, but prevailing in the latter direction and usually at a high angle, in the neighbourhood of Rantem Cove.

A very remarkable mass of rock constitutes the cliffs from the outer or South-eastern point of Chance Cove to the Western side of the Great Lagoon, usually called the Broad of Tickle Harbor. Its position and run seem to indicate an intersection of the stratification, being N. 20° W., and it displays a thickness at Chance Cove Head of from ten to twelve chains. The prevailing color is a reddish brown, but at many parts it becomes variegated by tints of green, bright red, and bright yellow. In mineral character it is every where very ferruginous, and the greater body of the rock is soft, splintery and fragile, without any signs of stratification. In some parts masses of serpentine are enclosed, and small quartz veins with thin strings of asbestos are frequently met with, while the cracks and fissures are often filled with steatitic clay. Epidote

is abundantly distributed through the mass, and sometimes occurs in bands from four to five inches thick. Stains of the green and blue carbonates of copper were observed also at several places, and particularly on the cliffs near their termination by the long beach of the Broad.*

From Chance Cove Head the run of this mass carries it outside of the coast in the direction of Master's Head; and inside of the exposure of the same head, the rocks are concealed beneath a level tract and large basin or lagoon divided from the sea by a modern beach; but on the middle head between Chance Cove and Little Chance Cove, an altered breccious or conglomerate rock is exposed, the matrix of which is of a dark green color, highly crystalline, and rather coarse in grain, which encloses numerous fragments of red jasper, white quartz and other pebbles. The pebbles of this rock when seen in place are for the greater part angular, and of small size, but it seems, judging from the character of the many boulders strewed around the point to pass into a conglomerate, where the pebbles, many of which are of red and brown jaspers, are well rounded and often as large as a cricket ball. In its Southern run the mass dies down at the Western corner of the long beach of Tickle Harbor, running apparently under the flats on the Western side of the Broad about S. 15° E.; and there being a space of nearly a mile where the rocks are altogether concealed, between its last Southerly exposure and the outcrops of the lower sandstones of the Primordial series, the relation or mode of junction remains still uncertain. The lowest exposures of the Primordial Silurian group come out at the points and along the shores on the Eastern side of the Broad, and at the entrance by the settlement, where they consist of a set of sandstones and shales with irregular conglomerate beds, representing the division

* NOTE.—The serpentine rocks alluded to here must not be understood to represent the serpentines of the Quebec Group. The position they occupy indicates a lower horizon, and the mineral condition generally is dissimilar. I hope to be able to enter more fully into a description of this part of the region in my condensed Report.—A. M.

(a) of the Section, Page 44, Report of progress 1870, of which the following is the succession ascending :

- 1.—Grey and greenish grey sandstones, with some beds of a purple color, in strata varying in thickness from 4 inches to upwards of a foot.
- 2.—Dark grey blueish arenaceous shales with one or two irregular beds of fine conglomerate, holding Huronian pebbles of green felsite slate, quartz, and trap, and beds of grey sandstone.
- 3.—Reddish, purplish and grey sandstones, generally in strong beds of from 8 to 12 inches, and with slaty partings.

} (a) 600 or 700 feet. See section, Report 1870.

The upper members of this section hold the Western shore of the peninsula, presenting a low dip to the Eastward as far as Privet's Cove, where a set of variegated slates representing (b, c, d,) strike in front into the land: The strata above (a) to the top of (d) accordingly have a breadth here of a little upwards of a mile, but as the average dip does not exceed 15° , and they are effected by several gentle undulations, the total thickness probably does not exceed 700 feet. These are succeeded by a great accumulation of sandstones (e) with some massive beds of conglomerate, which occupy the greater part of the whole breadth of Tickle Harbor Point, and were estimated to contain a volume of about 1,200 feet. The sandstones (e) are succeeded by a strong stratum of reddish limestone, with some red slate (f, g, h,) altogether about 35 feet thick, which was found to cap the hill over Collier's Cove, in Collier's Bay; the summit of which was found by aneroid to be 315 feet above the level of the sea. This limestone is the centre of a trough, the underlying sandstones coming up from below it in Collier's Bay, with a North-westerly dip, and afterwards folding over again in an anticlinal form, are repeated in the peninsula between Collier's Bay and Long Cove. The strata exhibited at Chapel Arm seem to include all the subdivisions of the section above (h) to (p), but having been the seat of great disturbance from the intrusion and overflow of igneous matter is much faulted and confused. The black slates (p) here may be seen at many parts in broken, angular, and fragmentary masses of various sizes crowded with crushed and distorted fossils, caught in and fused solidly into the trap, giving

evidence of intense igneous action at a period subsequent to the consolidation of the sedimentary deposit with its organic contents. The dykes which were seen to intersect the strata bearing generally about S. by W. are for the most part a coarsish crystalline greenstone, but sometimes passing into a rather compact basalt, which in some cases assumes an obscure columnar structure, the columns usually in a horizontal position, or inclined at a moderate angle. Much of the trap with which the fossiliferous slates are intermingled, is vesicular with cavities filled with white calcspar; and on the West side of the arm there is a rock characterized by containing a set of rounded masses resembling septaria, some of which are a foot or upwards in diameter. Northwards from Chapel Arm the black slates are displayed at Black Point, near Shoal Harbor, and finally at Highland Cove, near Long Point, in each case underlaid by the variegated rocks; and at the latter place they exhibit a beautiful example of a sharp synclinal, where the mass of strata, upwards of 200 feet in thickness, is symmetrically folded and repeated within a distance of between 600 and 700 feet. The black shales at the base of this small exposure are crowded with broken fragments of *Paradoxides*. This exposure was observed by Mr. Jukes many years ago, and is represented in the drawn section, No. 5 of his report, but he seems not to have detected the presence of the organic remains which at that distant date would have given a clue to the horizon. For further description of the structure in this region, see report for 1869, page 22.

On palæontological grounds, Mr. Billings is disposed in the meantime to draw a marked distinction between the upper strata of the section, namely, the subdivisions (r, s,) and the lower members, in consequence of an apparent hiatus in organic development, between the *Paradoxides* beds and the fossiliferous strata of Great Bell Island in the Conception Bay section. The lower measures, that is from (q) downwards, inclusive, he appears to regard as the equivalent of the lower *Lingula* flags of Great Britain, or the Menevian group of Salter and Hicks; while the upper parts contain some forms in some degree considered typical of the horizon of Upper Potsdam.

Among the fossils Mr. Billings received from me for examination, taken from the lower measures, he has described and figured the following,—*Obolella miser*, nov. spe. from Chapel Arm; *Straparollina Remota*, nov. spe. from Smith's Sound; *Hyolithes Excellens*, nov. spe. from Smith's Sound; *Agraulos Socialis*, nov. spe. from Chapel Arm; *Agraulos Strenuus*, nov. spe. from Topsail Head and Brigus; *Agraulos Affinis*, nov. spe. from Branch; *Solenopleura communis*, nov. spe. from Chapel Arm; *Anopolenus Venustus*, nov. spe. from Chapel Arm; *Paradoxides Tennellus*, nov. spe. from Chapel Arm; *Paradoxides Decorus*, nov. spe. from Chapel Arm; and a new genus *Iphidea* of which a species was found in the limestone of Topsail Head.

The fossils that have been examined from the Bell Island strata (s), together with some from the same horizon in Random Island, consist entirely of *Lingula*, *Cruziana* and Fucoids. Among the latter Mr. Billings says "are some fine specimens of *Eophyton*, "a genus first discovered on this continent by Mr. Murray." Those described are *Eophyton Linnæanum*, (Torrel), *Eophyton Jukesi*, nov. spe. *Anthraria Antiquata*, nov. gen. and spe., *Lingula Murzayi*, *Lingulella Affinis*, *Linguella Spissa*, all nov. spe., and *Cruziana Similis*.

Among the economic products of the regions described above, the ores of lead and copper were described at a few localities, although in no case were the indications such as to warrant much extensive experiment in mining. Small cubes of galena occur in calcareo-quartzose veins in the rocks near Rantem Cove; and in the middle Cove of Rantem a fault was observed running S. 84° W., on which an opening had at one time been made, among the refuse from which, some very small metalliferous fragments were found. It seems probable enough that these and such-like dislocations may be contemporary with, or belonging to the same system as the well-known lode at LaManche, in which case further examination along their run may discover places worthy of fair trial. Rumours are current amongst the settlers of the presence of lead ores near this part of the coast, but little reliance can be placed in such, as those who profess to be well informed, carefully

avoid entering into particulars, especially as regards locality, when enquiries are made by a stranger, whose ulterior purposes are invariably looked upon with suspicion.

Near the entrance to the Tickle Harbor, the lower Primordial rocks are folded over in a gentle anticlinal form, the axis of which is penetrated by a set of veins partially calcareous, which contain specks and crystals of galena, copper and iron pyrites in considerable profusion. The course of these veins would carry them across the point into Tickle Harbor, a little East from the houses of the settlement, whence they would strike the mainland again near the point at the entrance of the narrows. The same bearing strikes across the Broad in the direction of the outlet of the River, at its Southern extreme, where the junction of the older and newer formations might be expected to occur; a position where, should the veins be found to intersect, would be favourable for the development of the metallic ores.

The position of the slates which strike into the country at Privet's Cove, places them about the horizon of the workable slates of Smith's Sound and Random Island, and it is quite probable that they occur in that locality; still, as unavoidable circumstances prevented the possibility of having that locality specially examined, no further particulars can be given in the meantime.

In my Report for 1870, at page 51, and under the head of economic materials, some remarks will be found upon the probability of the equivalents of the auriferous rocks of Nova Scotia, being extensively developed in Newfoundland. Since that Report was written, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Dominion Geological Survey, has issued a Report, 1870-71, upon the gold fields of the sister province, from which I quote the following paragraphs, page 269. Speculating upon the probable age of the auriferous rocks, Mr. Selwyn says,—“ My first impression of them, formed after personal examination last summer, and based upon mineralogical and stratigraphical considerations only, was that they represented the groups known in Britain as the Harlock grit or quartzite, and the Lingula-flag series; the former mapped as Cambrian, by the British Survey, and the latter as the lowest member of the Silurian system.

“ In confirmation of this view, I subsequently detected in the
“ grey, sandy and flaggy pyritous slates at the Ovens Bluffs, in
“ Lunenburg County, numerous specimens of the genus *Eophyton*,
“ regarded by Mr. Billings as characteristic of the Primordial
“ Silurian epoch. This genus is common in the sandy dark slates
“ of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, in rocks hitherto referred
“ to the Quebec group, on the Island of Orleans, and in *Newfound-*
“ *land*. In all these localities it is accompanied by other well
“ marked Primordial Silurian forms, which further diligent search
“ will doubtless also disclose in Nova Scotia.”

Mr. Selwyn afterwards quotes Mr. Billings' remarks upon the distribution of the fossil *Eophyton Linnæanum*.

“ In Sweeden, where the *Eophyton* was first discovered, it
“ occurs in the rock long known as the Fucoidal Sandstone, which
“ immediately underlies the Alum slate; this latter formation is
“ undoubtedly the representative of the Lingula-flags of Wales.

“ In Newfoundland it was discovered by Mr Murray on Great
“ Bell Island, Conception Bay. It was there associated with two
“ species of *Lingula*, a *Cruziana*, closely allied to, if not identical
“ with *C. Semiplicata*, (a Lingula-flag species,) and several fucoidal
“ forms.”

The circumstances recorded above then, undoubtedly tend to shew that the equivalents of the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia have a wide spread in this province, and the mineral condition of various parts of their distribution is such as to favor the probability that the precious metal exists; but this is still to be proved, and were it even established as a recognized fact, it by no means necessarily follows that the extraction of the metal is to be attended with remunerative success; more probably it might be found that the successful experiments were the exception rather than the rule, as they generally have been elsewhere. Upon this and kindred heads, Mr. Selwyn remarks, at page 277 of this Report, under “ Causes of failure,” thus,—

“ Among the causes which may be considered as most prejudicial to the permanent and healthy progress of mining industry,

“the following may be mentioned. They are not in any way especially characteristic of Nova Scotia, but prevail more or less in every mining region of which I have any knowledge, particularly in the early years of their development.”

“1st.—The rash expenditure of capital in the purchase of mining rights respecting the actual value of which nothing is known with certainty.

“2nd.—The hasty and inconsiderate erection of costly machinery for mining and treating the ores, before their quantity or probable value has been determined.

“3rd.—The attempts frequently made to enhance the value of the stock by declaring dividends, sometimes paid out of capital, but often by means of a process commonly known as “*picking the eyes out of the mine*,” or in other words, selecting all the rich material to secure a few high yields which are far in excess of anything likely to be the future average.”

ROCKS OF ROCKY RIVER SURVEY.

The rocks of the region around Brigus have been described in the Report for 1868, page 16. Their place in the section of that year is chiefly in the division (c) of the Huronian system, with some beds of (b) nearest the shores of the bay, where the unconformable Primordial rocks butt up against them. There is a wide interval of ground where the strata are concealed below a great accumulation of drift with heavy boulders, to the Eastward of Battin's Pond, which is probably all occupied by the division (d), and some loose fragments of slate were observed in the connecting brook between Battin's and Level Ponds, which resemble the *Aspidilla* slates of that division, while on Level Pond the greenish grey sandstones of (e) are brought in, presenting a dip S. 70° W., \searrow 26°. On the Brigus Grand Pond, and the Hodge Water Pond and River below, small sections of the same division (e) are exposed on the banks usually dipping at a low angle to the Northward, until within about two miles of the Taboo-minnigoo-guloo, where

upon a small pond off the right bank of the river, some loose fragments of slate, ripple-marked, and exhibiting the characteristic fossil *Aspidilla*, indicated the probable position of (d), while about a mile above Taboo-minnigoo-guloo division (e) is again repeated, dipping S. 70° W., $\angle 11^{\circ}$. The sandstones (e) continue to exhibit themselves in a succession of gentle undulations until getting down to the junction of the main brook, where disturbance is suddenly manifested by the slates (d), shewing a dip N. 93° E., $\angle 75^{\circ}$, in close proximity and in front of some sandstones, supposed to represent the higher measures, dipping in the same direction, and indicating an overturn. The interior plateau thus appears to be the centre of a trough of Huronian rocks, of which the highest measures are the lower members of the Signal Hill sandstones. The exposures on the main brook above the forks, which are alternations of slate and sandstone, give further evidence of disturbance, and are occasionally intersected by greenstone dykes; the intensity of movement apparently increasing towards the Westward, and probably connecting with the movements that have effected the rocks of Tickle Harbor and Chapel Arm.

The *Aspidilla* slates with several beds crowded with the fossil, are well exhibited below the forks, and continue to hold the surface, making a series of undulations, until getting about a mile below White Hart Brook, or about four miles above the falls at the outlet of the river, where they are succeeded by the green sandstones of (e) which here are vertical striking N. 36° E., S. 36° W. Further down the stream they resume a more horizontal attitude, and may be seen at intervals dipping alternately towards Northwest or South-east to within about a mile above the falls, where they rest upon the northern flank of an anticlinal axis of the *Aspidilla* slates. The sandstones (e) are afterwards repeated on the south side of the anticlinal, and continue to present themselves at intervals to the falls.

In the report for 1868, at page 34, a description of the rocks below the falls of Rocky River will be found; and it may be perceived that there was a difficulty at that time, as there still is, in

determining the exact point of junction there between the upper beds of the Huronian, and the lower ones of the Primordial series. There is, however, very little doubt that the shales seen at the mouths of the Collinet and Rocky Rivers are of the latter horizon, although late experience in the lithology of that formation would suggest a lower stratigraphical position than was supposed at the time that report was issued.

Contrary to expectation, no outlying patches of Primordial age appear to be left in the country passed over by the survey; the whole mass, which probably at one time was united, from the Southern to the Northern Bays, having been swept away by deundation.

From what has been said above, it may be inferred that the regions passed over by the survey, are not generally of a character to give much promise of the presence of metallic ores, although the more disturbed country further west, being a continuation of the rocks of the Isthmus of Avalon, may, upon closer research, be found to be metalliferous. The sandstones are in some cases well adapted for building, and in others would answer a good purpose for flags; but the material of the greatest economic value, as belonging to the formation at this part, is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey, for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the *Aspidilla* slates (d) and near or at its junction with the inferior member (c) where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

In the report of 1870, at page 56, a suggestion is offered of the probability of the slates at Ferryland, proving to be an outlying patch of the workable Primordial slates of Trinity Bay, but further investigation has shewn that such is not the case. The slates of that region are of Huronian age, belonging to the horizon of (d), (section of 1868), near the base of a set of slates, covered on some surfaces by *Aspidilla Terranovica*, which are again overlaid towards the coast by the Signal Hill sandstones. The lower beds present a cleavage, independant of the bedding, at right angles to the

planes running on the same strike; but the stone is very brittle and not generally well suited for any economic purpose.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ALEX. MURRAY.

His Excellency,
Col. S. J. HILL, C. B.,
Governor of Newfoundland,
&c., &c., &c.,
St. John's.

No. 7.

**Copy of Letter of the Judges of the Supreme Court,
and the Governor's reply, relative to the Salaries
of those gentlemen and retiring allowances.**

(Copy.)

JUDGES' CHAMBERS,
January 23rd, 1873. }

SIR,—

As Judges of the Supreme Court we are constrained to address Your Excellency for the purpose of representing to you that the Salaries at present paid to us are wholly inadequate for the maintenance of that pecuniary independence which the due Administration of Justice requires, and which the Crown expects from those who occupy the responsible position we fill in a British Dependency.

The Salaries of the Judges were first settled in 1825 by the Royal Charter at sums that were then regarded as only reasonably sufficient for the adequate support of those functionaries, viz: that of the Chief Justice at £1200 British Sterling, and that of

the Assistant Judges at £700 British Sterling, each ; but since that period the taxation of the Colony has increased many fold, and the cost of living in Newfoundland has augmented, perhaps 100 per cent.

In 1855 those Salaries were revised and were prospectively reduced, that of the Chief Justice to £850 Sterling, and that of the Assistant Judges to £650 Sterling, each ; and we are the first Judges, (with the exception of Mr. Justice Little, who resigned his office and left the Country), who accepted seats upon the Bench under the reduced scale, and have tested its insufficiency.

At the time of our appointments we were the Senior Members practising at the Bar, each was in the receipt of a large professional income, which we surrendered ; and our subsequent experience has proved that in no year have our Salaries been adequate for our necessary expenses, and we have been obliged to supplement them from our private resources, the demand upon which becomes greater every year.

One of our body has been fifteen years subject to this inroad upon his private means.

Since 1855 the cost of living has increased with more rapid strides than even during the years proceeding, and has now reached an excess over that year of from 30 to 40 per cent, so that for practical purposes a Salary then of £850 is now only worth £607, and one then of £650 is now only worth £464. In other words, if in 1855 the sum of £650 was sufficient remuneration to a Judge, (which it never was), £910 would now only be its equivalent.

Whilst our incomes have been thus seriously undermined, our duties and responsibilities have been largely increased. Scarcely a Session of the Legislature passes without fresh labor being imposed upon us ; the ordinary terms or Sessions of the Supreme Court, although lengthy, are not found adequate for the duties which devolve upon us ; and we are obliged to dispose of the business in vacation, whereas heretofore the attendance of the Judges was of rare occurrence, except during the sittings of the

Court in regular terms; besides which the majority of cases in our Courts are by law now disposed of by the Judges without the assistance of a jury, and latterly even in the most important cases, juries have frequently been dispensed with, it being deemed more convenient and satisfactory to suitors that the Judges should hear and determine the whole questions of law and fact.

It is true that we are not bound to take upon ourselves such additional responsibility and arduous labor, but we have yielded to the desire of litigants in this respect, although in order to perform these duties, our health and strength are taxed to the uttermost, and at times beyond our power.

The expenditure of our private resources for the purposes already mentioned, whilst our whole services are exacted for the public, is felt to be the more oppressive when we remember that, unlike almost every other Colony and the Mother Country itself, no pension is provided for the Judges of Newfoundland when age and infirmities shall disable them, and that the Assistant Judges here are forbidden to supplement their insufficient Salary by accepting any other employment, however temporary.

As Civil Servants of the Crown, we have, under the circumstances of the case, claims for consideration which probably Your Excellency will recognize, but upon public grounds our demands assume a much graver aspect.

The efficient and independent administration of justice being an object of paramount importance to the Country, we submit that suitable remuneration should be provided for us; and we fear that, failing such provision for the Judges of the Supreme Court, it may be difficult hereafter to obtain the services of suitable men to occupy the Bench.

We have reason to believe that some of the Junior Members of the Bar are now receiving for their professional labors before our Court incomes as large as, perhaps larger than the Judges thereof receive from the Crown; and it may reasonably be presumed that the Barristers of greater experience and larger practice will not incur the sacrifice of becoming Judges.

We have further to add that in Nova Scotia, Canada, and many other dependencies of the Crown there are District Courts for the despatch of Equity, Common Law, and Probate business, at a triplicate expense, whereas in Newfoundland the Supreme Court performs all the duties thus elsewhere distributed over separate tribunals.

We venture to submit the foregoing statement of facts to Your Excellency and Council, and we respectfully request that in the interests of justice provision be made for the support of the Judges of the Supreme Court, as well during their incumbency, as after they shall have been allowed to retire, on a scale consistent with their official position and social requirements, and commensurate with the credit of the Colony.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. W. HOYLES, C. J.,

BRYAN ROBINSON, A. J.,

JOHN HAYWARD, A. J.

His Excellency,

STEPHEN J. HILL, Esq., C. B.,

Governor, &c.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO SIR HUGH HOYLES.

(Copy.)

No. 13.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

23rd January, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of a Communication of this date, signed by the Chief Justice and Assistant Judges of this Colony, respecting an increase in their

Salaries, and the establishment of Judicial Pensions, and to inform you that His Excellency, in bringing the subject in question under the consideration of the Executive Council, will give your request his earnest support.

I am to add that the Governor entirely concurs in the views expressed in the Communication from the Supreme Court.

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

(Signed), HENRY SHEA, P. S.

His Honour

Sir HUGH HOYLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

Chief Justice, Newfoundland.

No. 8.

Copy of Correspondence between the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Governor; relative to Extract of Report of Assistant Surgeon Greery, as to the want of Medical Aid at the Labrador and parts of Newfoundland.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 44.

DOWNING STREET,
16th December, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Responsible Advisers, an Extract received through the Board of Admiralty from the Journal of Dr. Greery, Assistant

Surgeon H. M. S. *Lapwing*, drawing attention to the want of Medical Attendance in parts of Newfoundland.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

Extract from Journal of H. M. S. "Lapwing," rendered by Dr. M. U. GREERY, Assistant Surgeon, between 1st January and 14th November, 1872.

I made some mention in my Journal last year of the great want of Medical Assistance in the outlying settlements of Newfoundland, I feel compelled to approach the subject again this time, as the matter has been very painfully brought before me this year, having had a more extended acquaintance with the Country. The Harbor of Blanc Sablon is the first most glaring instance met with. In this place there are four fishing establishments, employing about 600 men, several scattered families of settlers, and generally a crowd of schooners, perhaps one hundred strong, each having 8 or 10 men on board, and yet this place is dependent upon the casual and hurried visit of a Man-of-War for Medical advice.

Matters do not improve as we approach the Western Shore. At the Humber River is a large, though somewhat scattered population, having a good fishing trade as well as lumbering, there being a Saw Mill erected on the River, and here again is no Medical man. St. George's Bay, a very thriving settlement, which possesses direct mail communication with Halifax, was in a similar state when we visited it.

I am not aware whether the Newfoundland Legislature has adopted the system of salaried Medical Officers to any extent in

rural districts, and am rather inclined to think they do not. But it appears high time that something should be done, more particularly for places like Blanc Sablon, as perhaps the more extensive settlements on the Western Shore, will, as they increase, prove sufficiently attractive to a private practitioner. Commander C. G. F. Knowles has in his Report embodied a few suggestions on the subject. They are to the effect, that, during the fishing season a temporary Hospital should be constructed at some central point in the Straits of Belle Isle, having a Medical Officer in charge; and also a small schooner, with another Medical man, and having the necessary supplies to be provided, and which would visit the principal stations to be occupied by the fishing fleets. Some scheme like this might be easily provided for by some small duties imposed on the vessels employed in the fishery, or on the fish caught, and would save many a valuable life, an important consideration to a Colony with a sparse population.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 5.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

15th January, 1873. }
}

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 44, of the 16th December, enclosing an extract received through the Admiralty from the Journal of Dr. Greery, Assistant Surgeon H. M. S. *Lapwing*, drawing attention to the want of Medical attendance in Ports of Newfoundland.

2.—I shall, in compliance with your Lordship's wishes, avail of an early occasion to bring the subject in question under the consideration of my Ministers, with the view to have the matter

submitted to the Legislature. I have, however, to state that the points raised by Dr. Greery have not escaped the notice of the Executive. The difficulties attendant upon the provision of Medical aid to the settlers on the coast are very great, and can only be appreciated by those on the spot, who are intimately acquainted with the state of affairs on these shores.

3.—The chief difficulty is the want of Medical men, some of the inhabited Electoral Districts being without qualified Surgeons, who, even if procurable, could not, I believe, be tempted with the offer of Salaries to accept appointments in such isolated localities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 9.

Correspondence respecting Report of French Minister of Marine touching the Fishery off the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1872.

EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 40.

DOWNING STREET,
11th November, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, a Copy of a Report from the French Minister of Marine, received

through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, on the produce of the French Fisheries off the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, up to the month of September, 1872.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD TO THE UNDER SECRETARY,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
4th November, 1872. }

SIR,—

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a Copy of a Report from the French Minister of Marine received from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, on the produce of the French Fisheries off the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, up to the month of September, 1872.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ENFIELD.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Report of the Minister of Marine, on the Fisheries off the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1872.

Up to the 28th of September, the quantity of Fish shipped from the French Establishments, was

	Kilos.
Marine Seché.....	4,663,544
Marine Verte.....	9,894,296
	14,557,840

This quantity shows an excess over the produce of the Fisheries for the year 1871,—

Marine Seché.....	1,033,349
Marine Verte.....	2,247,865
	<u>3,281,214</u>

No. 10.

Copy of Report of Dr. Stabb, Physician, Lunatic Asylum, 1872.

(Copy.)

LUNATIC ASYLUM,
31st December, 1872. }

During the past year 127 Patients have been under treatment in the Asylum, being a less number than in the previous year. The Wards, however, have been always full, and the excess of applicants, above the means of reception, have obliged the Board of Works to provide in addition to the Insane Wards of the Poor House, provisional accommodations, with a separate Staff at Signal Hill. By which means exchanges have been effected of some chronic cases from the Asylum for recent cases demanding admission. With this relief, however, to our crowded Wards, the general results are less satisfactory than hitherto, whilst expenses necessarily increase; nor can we expect better things until the Asylum is extended sufficiently to receive all cases of Insanity with ample room for their treatment. Besides many of the Insane thus separated, are under no treatment, can be under none—and are, to say the least of it, ignorantly cared for. Hence, instead of progressing towards cure, they are retrograding manifestly towards dementia, and consequently adding to the number of permanent idiots—a class fortunately, extremely limited at present.

It has been most unfortunate that the new wing for female patients, commenced by the Government in 1871 has not yet been completed by the Contractors ; although I believe every effort has been made to urge them forward in the terms of their contract, but in vain. Thus the long anticipated removal of the female Insane from the Poor House, is still inevitably delayed, whilst a well-designed and costly building, erecting for their accommodation, remains unfinished. Let me express the hope that 1873 will witness the comfortable occupation of this valuable addition to the Asylum, by the unfortunates for whom it is designed.

On the other hand, the male insane have increased in No. by 30 per cent, over the females. And the interference with labor, especially during the fishery, caused by the Insanity of able-bodied men who must perforce be guarded by other men, and thus the family or families remain in danger of being unprovided for—is so grave a matter in Newfoundland, as to make it seemingly imperative to add to our accommodations in the Male Department—already, however, initiated by the commencement of a Western wing, now holding 10 patients.

In my last year's Report I stated that if this Male Western wing were enlarged to receive 30 patients in *addition* to those now resident therein, it would be sufficient, but I must guard myself from being misunderstood ; as if this No. 30 was considered to include the 10 thus resident, it would undoubtedly be a great mistake, and such an addition would be insufficient. Nay ! I may add ; it will be better policy and wiser economy, in my opinion, to make provision for 40 additional beds instead of 30.

In the new Buildings in progress, increased steam apparatus will be required for heating and ventilation, including a Steam Boiler which, however, will be adequate for the demands of the required male wing also.

Repairs are necessary in connection with the wash house and laundry, both of which have become too small for our increased work. The Boiler house will also require a new chimney. The Northern boundary fence still remains to be erected, and is very

much required; but as all of these have received the approval of the Board of Works, I have no doubt but they will be attended to early in the coming year. In connection with the subject of fences, I must point out that the female airing ground will require division if not addition, in consequence of the position and purpose of the new wing, and in the Western male airing ground a portion of the fence must be immediately removed.

The improvements introduced into the ventilation of the Male Wards, have proved so beneficial, as to render it most desirable that precisely similar alterations should be made in the female department, and I trust this may be done early in the ensuing summer.

The Female Patients have been occupied as usual in sewing, making female clothing, and men's canvas dresses, and mending the clothing of both sexes. I regret to add that their out of door exercise has been much curtailed by the presence of workmen constructing the new wing, and by the deprivation of a large section of their airing ground for building purposes.

The Male Patients have done much manual labor, especially in the Farm (which would be increased by procuring additional land); they have also made up all the male clothing (that of canvas excepted,) under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Earle, Master Tailor,—such clothing being very superior in cut and workmanship to that which was formerly so clumsily and badly made.

Our farming operations have been conducted with fair success, for although the Potato Crop, which yielded a good average, suffered in common with the same crop all over the country from disease, our growth of hay was of the finest kind, and of ample quantity in proportion to the extent of land it grew upon. I must here repeat my desire for additional farming land to employ the Patients at remunerative and curative labor.

Amount of Farm Produce, 1872 :

Hay,	8 tons.
Straw,	1½ do.
Oats,	20 Bushels.
Potatoes,	65 do.

I have been solicited earnestly, for many years past to join the Annual Meetings of American Asylum Superintendents, of which Association I am a Member, such meetings being held for mutual information and instruction with special reference to the improved treatment of the insane and the general management of Asylums. The travelling expenses incidental to these meetings are borne by the governing bodies of the several Institutions—and should our Board of Works think it desirable, and consent to defray, in behalf of the Asylum, the expense of travelling—probably amounting to £20—I shall have pleasure in representing Newfoundland at the approaching meeting of the Association at Baltimore, in May next. The Superintendents number over 80 persons representing so many Institutions including those of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; all of whom are in the habit of attending these meetings, at the instance of their Governors.

The Asylum has been frequently visited, as customary, by Clergymen of all denominations—and weekly Divine Service has been conducted by the Incumbent of St. Mary's throughout the year, with the exception of two months in Autumn.

Our contributions for the occupation and amusement of the Patients have, I regret to say, been limited to the *Times* newspaper, kindly sent us as heretofore by Mrs. James Hayward, some files of newspapers from Dr. Crowdy, and a very acceptable present at Christmas, from Alfred Hoyles, Esq. I would again beg of those who can spare books or newspapers, especially those with illustrations, to remember the benefit they might so easily confer upon the insane, by sending them to the Asylum. Any such may be left at Mr. McConnon's Book Shop, whence they would be forwarded and thankfully acknowledged.

The Asylum has been visited by Clergymen of all denominations, frequently during the year, especially by the Roman Catholic Priesthood, and regular weekly Divine Service has been held throughout the year by the Incumbent of St. Mary's, South Side, with the exception of two months in Autumn.

Respectfully submitted by

HENRY H. STABB, M. D.,
Physician Superintendent.

No. of Patients for 1872.

	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Remaining January 1st	55	40	95
Admitted during the year.....	16	16	32
Dismissed during the year.....	14	11	25
Died during the year.....	2	2	4
<hr/>			
Remaining December 31.....	55	43	98
<hr/>			
Under Treatment in 1872.....	71	56	127

Of the above Males admitted, 1 case of dementia was transferred from the Poor House, in consequence of alleged violence of conduct; and of those dismissed, 1 was removed to the Poor House, and 4 were taken to Signal Hill to make room for recent cases.

(Signed),

H. H. STABB.

HENRY H. STABB, M.D.

Diseases of Patients admitted in 1872.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Acute Mania.....	11	11	22
Chronic Mania.....	1	2	3
Dinomania.....	1	0	1
Dementia.....	1	0	1
Amentia.....	1	0	1
Epileptic Mania.....	0	1	1
Hysterical Mania.....	0	2	2
Under observation.....	1	0	1
	16	16	32
CAUSES OF DEATH.			
Chronic Mania and Brain disease.....	0	1	1
Hysterical Brain disease.....	0	1	1
Chronic Mania and Old Age.....	1	0	1
Dementia and Marasmus.....	1	0	1
	2	2	4

**Clothing and Bedding made up and repaired in
Female Ward — 1872.**

ARTICLES.	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Shirts	161	852
Canvas Jackets	6	204
do. Trowsers	35	208
do. Jumpers	51	250
Men's Caps	53	
do. Drawers	112	1190
Comfiters	24	
Stockings	24 prs.	1560 pairs.
Handkerchiefs		62
Sheets	103	208
Pillow Slips	115	312
Bedsacks	16	52
Mattrass	1	
Towels	96	104
Table Cloths	8	29
Tea Bags	6	
Clothes Bags	2	
Pudding Cloths	4	
Ironing do.	6	4
Cuffs and Buskins	28 prs.	
Night Gowns	45	208
Chemises	95	520
Aprons	45	12
Dresses	83	624
Petticoats	23	416
Caps	36	208
Sun Bonnets	14	
Counterpanes	9	40

No. 11.

**Copy of Report of Physician of St. John's Hospital,
for 1872.**

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, }
January, 1873. }

SIR,—

The number of patients admitted into the St. John's Hospital during the past year has been considerably under the average; the number of general cases in the Hospital at Quidi Vidi having been 138, and of fever cases in the old Hospital at River Head, 60; making altogether 198, exclusive of chronic cases in the Poor House.

Amongst the general cases there were 17 deaths, amongst the fever cases 2 deaths.

Small, however, as the total appears, the Hospital at Quidi Vidi has more than once during the year been so full as to oblige us to reject persons seeking admission, and at no time does the accommodation there provided allow us to make any attempt at classifying patients, or to effect that separation of cases which is at times so essential to their well-doing.

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the alterations to be made in this building during the ensuing summer, should embrace some plan for its enlargement, as the present building does not afford sufficient room even for temporary purposes, and it must be remembered (a thing too often forgotten or ignored) that the number of beds a Hospital contains does not by any means represent the amount of accommodation it can afford, inasmuch as it might frequently be necessary to devote a whole ward, containing several beds, to a single patient whose case required isolation.

We beg to draw attention to the great inconvenience and additional labor imposed on ourselves by the present plan of having (so to speak) the two halves of the Hospital at a distance of over two miles from each other, viz, that for general cases on the Quidi Vidi Road, and that for fever cases at River Head, a state of affairs not at all contemplated when we were appointed, and to which we have acceded to hitherto without protest, on the ground of its being merely temporary.

We would, however, respectfully suggest that some new arrangement with regard to medical attendance on these Institutions will be necessary, if the present state of affairs is to continue.

During the present year, a vast improvement has been effected in the Quidi Vidi Hospital by the introduction of a good and plentiful supply of water by means of pipes connecting with St. George's Pond.

This was a matter not merely affecting the convenience of such an Institution, but of vital importance to the health of the inmates, and will, we hope, be followed during the coming summer, by some improvements in the Sewerage, the present condition of which is not only offensive and disgusting, but calculated at any moment to give rise to very serious consequences.

We have, &c.,

(Signed),

CHARLES CROWDY,

*Surgeon and Superintendent,
St. John's Hospital.*

C. H. RENOUF.

The Hon'ble

The Chairman, Board of Works,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 12.

Returns under Vaccination Act, 34 Vic., Cap. 12, for the year 1872.

DISTRICT.	LOCALITY.	VACCINATORS.	No. of Cases.	REMARKS.
		From last year's Return ...	25,485	
Twillingate.....	Twillingate (Proper.)..	Dr. Stirling	1,123	A Proclamation was issued, dated 7th May last, to carry out the Vaccination Act, with reference to all Fishermen, Servants, and others, until 15th July, free of cost, principally intended to apply to those about to proceed to the Labrador.
Burgeo and La Poile	La Poile.....	“ McKenzie	832	
Harbor Grace.....	Bay Roberts	“ Fraser	429	
Western Shore.....	St. George's Bay.....	“ Brown	1,085	
Bonavista.....	Bonavista (North).....	“ Skelton.....	281	
“	“ (South).....	“ J. G. Skelton.....	147	
“	“ do.....	“ Le Vesconte.....	91	
Trinity.....	Trinity (North).....	“ Le Vesconte and White..	170	
St. John's.....	St. John's.....	Drs. Crowdy, Renouf, Bunting and Howley	268	
Carbonear.....	Carbonear.....	Dr. Nelson	301	
Harbor Grace.....	Spaniard's Bay.....	Mr. W. A. Earle	260	Vaccination was but little in request in 1872. The returns from Twillingate, La Poile and Saint George's Bay, were for 1871,—but came too late to be included with those of last year.
Bay-de-Verds.....	Bay-de-Verds.....	Rev. G. S. Chamberlain.....	80	
Burin	Grand Bank.....	“ John Goodison	29	
		Total.....	30,481	

A special arrangement to Vaccinate at Fortune Bay was made with Dr. Bruorton. Returns not yet received from him.

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
1st February, 1873.

No. 13.**Return from Inspector Foley, relative to organization,
&c., of Police Force in Newfoundland.**

FORT TOWNSEND,
7th March, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the accompanying returns as requested in your communication of 6th instant.

As regards the organization of the Police Force, I beg to observe there are one hundred and twenty-four, of all ranks, under my control,—sixty-seven of whom are fully clothed, armed and equipped. There are four Constables supplied with clothing, but not armed, making in all seventy-one of all ranks wearing uniform. The remainder are men who receive small stipends, and are, with few exceptions, unfit for the office of Constable from age and want of intelligence; eleven of them are over sixty years of age, and thirteen of them range from seventy to eighty-three years.

As regards discipline, equipment, &c., it is endeavoured to model the Police Force after the Royal Irish Constabulary; but with the exceptions of St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear, the idea cannot, at present, be carried out.

There is no provision for pensioning men after a certain service, nor is there any encouragement in the way of long-service pay, except that men who have served one year may be advanced from sixty pounds to sixty-three pounds ten shillings per annum, provided their conduct has been good.

Should the Government contemplate giving pensions or long-service pay, to the Police Force, I beg to observe that the 29 and 30 Vic., Cap. 103, gives the scale for the Royal Irish Constabulary, and may be found useful as a basis. It is right, however, that I

should state the Act quoted has not given satisfaction ; and many of the best men leave annually from the smallness of the retiring allowances.

I have, the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS FOLEY,

Inspector.

The Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated at St. John's, 7th March, 1873.

THOMAS FOLEY,

Inspector.

The Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,

Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.
Colonial Building

Return of Men who left the Newfoundland Police Force, between the 21st of May, 1871, and the 7th of March, 1873.

STATION.	Sergeants at \$280.		Constables at \$254.		Constables at \$240.		Constables at \$231.		Constables at \$185.		Constables at \$116.		Constables at \$56.		Total.	Died.	Discharged for misconduct.	Discharged on gratuity.	Resigned.	Total.
St. John's.....		4	16											20	1	12	1	6	20	
Harbor Grace.....	1	1	2	2										6	1	1		4	6	
Carbonear.....						1								1		1			1	
Bay Roberts.....									1					1		1			1	
Harbor Briton.....										1				1					1	
Hermitage.....											1			1	1				1	
Renews.....												1		1					1	
St. Lawrence.....												1		1	1				1	
Total.....	1	5	18	2	1	1	4	32	4	15	1	12	32							

Dated at St. John's, 7th March, 1873.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Inspector.

The Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Building.

**Number and Pay of Police Force, Newfoundland,
7th March, 1873.**

STATION.	Inspector at \$1200.	Act'g Sub-Inspector at \$400.	High Constable at \$372.	High Consts at \$254.	Sergeants at \$324.	Sergeants at \$280.	Sergeants at \$231.	Act'g Sergeants at \$260.	Constables at \$254.	Constables at \$240.	Constables at \$231.	Constables at \$200.	Constables at \$185.	Constables at \$161.	Constables at \$116.	Constables at \$93.	Constables at \$56.
St. John's.....	1	1			1	4		1	23	18							
Harbor Grace.....			1						2	3	6						
Carbonear				1			1		1	1			4				
Aquaforte																	1
Bay Roberts																	1
Bird Island Cove...																	1
Bishop's Cove																	1
Bonavista																	2
Brigus												1		1	1		
Brigus South																	1
Burgeo Lower																	1
Burin															1		
Cape Broyle																	1
Caplin Bay																	1
Catalina															1		
Cat's Cove																1	
Channel									1								1
Exploits																	1
Fermeuse																	1
Ferryland															1		
Fogo																	1
Greenspond															1		
Harbor Briton															1		
Hant's Harbor																	1
Harbor Main																1	
Heart's Content..										1							1
King's Cove																1	
Lamalaine																	1
Brought Forward	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	27	23	6	1	4	1	6	3	17

**Number and Pay of Police Force, Newfoundland,
7th March, 1873.—(Continued.)**

STATION.	Inspector at \$1200														17		
	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	27	23	6	1	4	1		6	3
	Act'g Sub-Inspector at \$400.																
	High Constable at \$372.																
	High Constable at \$254																
	Sergeants at \$324.																
	Sergeants at \$280.																
	Sergeants at \$231.																
	Act'g Sergeants at \$260																
	Constables at \$254.																
	Constables at \$240.																
	Constables at \$231.																
	Constables at \$200.																
	Constables at \$185.																
	Constables at \$161.																
	Constables at \$116.																
	Constables at \$93.																
	Constables at \$56.																
Brought forward.	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	27	23	6	1	4	1	6	3	17
Lapoile.....																	1
Lower Island Cove																	1
Merasheen.....																	1
New Harbor.....																	1
Oderin.....																	1
Old Perlican.....																1	
Petty Harbor.....																1	
Placentia.....															1		
Placentia, Little...																1	
Port-de-Grave.....															1		
St. Mary's.....															1		
Salvage.....																	1
Spaniard's Bay.....																	1
Tickle Cove.....																	1
Toads Cove.....																	1
Topsail.....															1		
Torbay.....																1	
Trepassey.....																	1
Trinity.....															1		1
Twillingate.....									1						1		1
Western Bay.....																	1
Witless Bay.....																	1
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	28	23	6	1	4	1	12	7	31

Total of all Ranks—124.

Dated at St. John's, 7th March, 1873.

THOMAS FOLEY, *Inspector.*

The Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., Colonial Building.

No. 14.**Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esq., Judge of the Court of
Labrador for 1872.**

To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,
Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c.

ST. JOHN'S, }
December 31st, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to make my Annual Circuit Report to Your Excellency.

I sailed from St. John's on the 17th June last, in the hired Schooner *William Stairs*, Hackett Master, in company with Mr. Knight and Mr. Canning, Collectors of Customs at Labrador.

We proceeded North about, and arrived at Henley Harbour, Labrador, on the 23rd of that month. We met with no obstruction from field ice, but found in the Straits of Belle Isle and all along the Coast of Labrador, during the season, a vast number of Icebergs.

As usual, we traversed the coast from Blane Sablon to Hamilton Inlet, and were constantly engaged during the period of our stay at Labrador in visiting the various Settlements, and attending to our official duties of Law and Revenue.

We sailed from Red Bay for home on the 12th October, and arrived in St. John's on the 17th of the same month.

I had the gratification to learn that the condition of the inhabitants of Labrador last winter had been satisfactory with respect to the supply of food; they had been able from the produce of the previous years' fisheries to lay in a tolerable stock of imported provisions, and sea birds and partridges had been plentiful.

The catch of seals on the coast had not been generally successful; they are taken here principally in nets; a few small Schooners have been engaged in this fishery, but the result was not favourable,—the coast and climate are not adapted for that mode of carrying it on.

The legal cases brought before me during the Circuit were :

- 4 of Debt and Damages ;
- 2 " Trespass ;
- 2 " Assault and Battery ;
- 1 " Sureties of the Peace ;
- 1 " Public Nuisance ;
- 1 " Larceny.

I am frequently applied to for information and advice, which I give to the people, and thus prevent serious disputes and litigation.

A report was propogated at Labrador this Summer that a woman had been murdered at White Bear Islands, near Indian Harbor; it reached Newfoundland, and the Government sent a small party of Police to Labrador to see into the matter; they fell in with *H. M. S. Eclipse* at Indian Tickle, and reported themselves to Captain Hoskins, who offered to convey them in the Ship to their destination. On his way thither he called at Grady Harbor for me. I accompanied him to Indian Harbor, where we investigated the report and found it to be false.

I consider the general conduct of the people at Labrador very creditable to them. When it is remembered how many thousands of men are engaged during the Summer, in an arduous and exciting occupation, the absence of serious crime is highly satisfactory and remarkable.

The Cod Fishery varied much in respect to locality. In the Straits of Belle Isle on the South, and from Hamilton Inlet Northward, the voyage was good; but in the large intermediate space, the catch was very short. I think, on the whole, the Cod Fishery was hardly an average one this year.

The Herring Fishery was decidedly good, the fish were abundant and came in due season, so that the cure of them could be favorably attended to, and shipments made early.

The Salmon Fishery in the Great Bays was very short of an average voyage, but on the sea board the catch was better.

EDUCATION.—Five Public Schools were in operation this year at Labrador, viz :--

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Teacher.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
Pinware,	Mrs. Odell.	Summer and Winter.	£20
Red Bay,	John Bailey.	“ “ “	20
Cape Charles,	Elizabeth Young.	“ only.	10
Matthewe Cove,	Mary Marshall.	“ “	10
Battle Harbor,	Rev. G. Bishop.	Summer and Winter.	25
			Currency <u>£85</u>

I received the Reports of the Teachers (with the exception of that from Battle Harbor) and have sent them to the Colonial Secretary. I supplied the Schools with Books and paid the Teachers their Salaries.

I distributed Educational Books and Stationary to the resident inhabitants of Labrador, who value them highly, and will make good practical use of them.

The Medicines supplied by the Government for the use of the people at Labrador, I dispensed to those who required them. This is a very useful annual gift to the inhabitants, who are not able to procure them otherwise ; and I believe I may truly say that aided by the practical skill and experience of our Captain, I have been in this way instrumental in affording relief to many sick persons, and in some cases saving life.

The Mail Packet service at Labrador this season has, with reference to places of call, and the time of waiting for letters, been much more satisfactory than it was last year ; but the service is still considered susceptible of practical improvement.

Since I returned home from Labrador I have received (via. England) a letter on the subject of Vaccination, from Mr. Connolly, who is the chief officer of the Hudson's Bay Company at Labrador.

I beg leave to annex a copy of that letter for the information and consideration of your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,

Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Copy of a letter from MR. CONNOLLY, the Chief Officer of the Hudson's Bay Company at Labrador.

HAMILTON INLET, LABRADOR,
RIGOLET, October 10th, 1872. }

TO ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, ESQ.,
Judge of the Labrador Court, St. John's.

SIR,—

As it is through you that we can make our wants known to the Newfoundland Government, I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject of the utmost importance to the public on this coast; and that is, the Small-pox, which is now so rife every where, and sooner or later will make its appearance on the Labrador Coast, and when it does, will make a havoc amongst the people, of whom not one-tenth have been vaccinated.

I have, therefore, thought it right to write to you on the subject, so as to bring it under the notice of the Government, that they may send a Medical man down next season, for the purpose of vaccinating the inhabitants, as is done by the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY CONNOLLY.

PINWARE, LABRADOR.

School Return for 1872, (Winter and Summer.)

	Reading.	Writing.	Ciphering.
1—Richard Odell,			
2—Thomas “	“	“	“
3—Ann M. “	“	“	“
4—Edward “	“	“	“
5—Mary Agnes “	“	“	“
6—Henry “	“	“	“
7—Hugh “	“	“	“
8—Mary E. “	“	“	“
9—William Threshy	“	“	“
10—John “	“	“	“
11—Edward “	“	“	“
12—Lucy “	“	“	“
13—Hugh Beals	“	“	“
14—Joseph “	“	“	“
15—James Marshall	“	“	“
16—John McDonald	“	“	“
17—Elizabeth Odell	Spelling		
18—Luke “	“		
19—Catherine “	A. B. C.		
20.—Mary J. “	“		
21—Charlotte “	“		
22—James Pike	“		
23—Elizabeth Threshy	“		
23—Catherine “	“		

Roman Catholics....24.

	Reading,	Writing,	Ciphering.
1—Agnes Demerisq,			
2—William Snow	“	“	“
3—Frederic Power	“	“	“

Protestants....3

Total..27

(Signed,)

MRS. C. ODELL.

Pinware, Labrador,
October 9th, 1872.

}

Report of the Public School at Red Bay, Labrador, 1872.

LIST OF THE SCHOOL AT RED BAY.

SUMMER ATTENDANCE.

Martha Cannings	Ch.	
Mary "	"	
Orestas Yetman	M.	
Ephraim "	"	
Lucy "	"	
Rosa Pike	"	
Albert Penny	"	
Archibald Ash	"	
Clarissa Pike	"	
Louisa Perham	"	
Edith "	"	All Protestants.
Christopher "	"	
Jane "	"	Total, 13.

WINTER SCHOOL—1871—72.

James Cannings	Ch.	
Josiah "	"	
Martha "	"	
Abigail "	"	
Richard "	"	
Henry "	"	
Charlie "	"	
George Ash	M.	
Orestas Yetman	"	
Ephraim "	"	
William Howel	"	[NOTE.—All these children are
Lizer "	"	Protestants.
George Perham	"	
Oseimus "	"	
Louisa "	"	
Edith "	"	Winter School 18 ; Summer
Christopher "	"	School, 13,
Jane "	"	

(Signed)

JOHN BAILEY.

Schoolmaster.

Red Bay, Labrador, }
October 5th, 1872 }

**List of Scholars attending the Cape Charles School,
Labrador—1872.**

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 6—Mariah Pye. | 13—Israel Pye. |
| 7—Susana Pye. | 14—Earnest Pye. |
| 1—Narona Bellows. | 5—William Bellows. |
| 2—Louisa Bellows. | 6—Robert Bellows. |
| 8—John F. Pye. | 1—Jessie Pye. |
| 9—John C. Pye. | 2—Willas Pye. |
| 10—Henry Pye. | 3—Ephraim Pye. |
| 11—John Pye. | 4—George Pye. |
| 3—Arthur Bellows. | Jacob Gillespie. |
| 4—Arthur Windsor. | 5—Victoria Pye. |
| Lisle Dean. | Dinah Pilley. |
| Richard Johnson. | Emma Pilley. |
| | 12—Albert Pye. |
| | 25 Total—all Protestants. |

October 19th, 1872.

(Signed,)

ELIZABETH YOUNG.

Summer School only, Cape Charles, Labrador.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Kept by Mary Marshall, Battle Harbor, Matthew's Cove, from June to October, 1872.

BOYS,—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Peter Russell
 Michael "
 Edward "
 John "
 James "
 John Knie
 Michael "
 William "
 Edward Murphy
 William Connelly
 Robert Butler
 Patrick "
 Michael Costigan
 James "
 Patrick Tobin
 Thomas Lacy
 John Norty
 James "
 Edward "

 19

GIRLS,—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Mary Ann Russell
 Bridget "
 Mary Ag. "
 Mary Fa. "
 Eliza "
 Ann "
 Margaret "
 Agnes "
 Mary Murphy
 Margaret "
 Ellen Crafard
 Margaret "
 Ann Marshall
 Mary "
 Margaret "
 Ann Tobin
 Ann Lacy
 Mary Grady
 Bridget Power
 Alice Kennedy
 Mary Furlong
 Margaret Tobin
 Mary Dorty
 Ann "

 24

TOTAL, 43 Roman Catholics.

**Report of the Public School kept by Mary Marshall,
Battle Harbor, &c.,—(Continued.)**

BOYS,—CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Henry Snuke
John Rumbolt
William King
George “
James “
John Comby
Abel “
James “
Jacob Smith
Robert Hobway
James Pitty

—
11
—

GIRLS,—CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mary Hobway
Eliza “
Eliza Alen
Mary “
Mary Rumbolt
Martha Snuke
Eliza “
Fanny “
Mary A Pitty
Emily Pitty
Martha “
Eliza Comby
Martha Parsons
Emily “
Ann Snuke
Eliza Sperm

—
16
—

Total, 27 Protestants. In all, 70.

TOTAL.

Protestants..... 27

Roman Catholics... 43

—
In all.. 70

(Signed,)

MARY MARSHALL.

No. 13.**Statement of the Affairs of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, from 1st July, 1871, to 1st July, 1872, together with List of Stockholders at the latter date.***(Copy.)*

NEW YORK, 186 .

Capital Stock issued to 1st July, 1872,—43,176 Shares, \$100 each.....	\$4,317,600
Sterling Bonds outstanding 1st July, 1872,—17 five per cent Bonds, £1000 each, say	85,000
Gross earnings for the year, July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872.. .. .	680,975
Dividend paid during the year, July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872,—nine per cent, Gold	345,438

E. E.

*New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company.**(Signed),*

EDWIN F HATFIELD, Jun.,

Secretary.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph
Company—1st July, 1872.

NAMES.	SHARES.	NAMES.	SHARES.
Adams, Henry	28	Crane, Oliver	100
Archibald, E. M.	51	Caswell, John R.	133
Andrews, James B.	90	Dorr, Estate of Francis..	74
Allan, Hugh	1067	Desmares, J. F.	4
Aymar, William	45	Dabney, Charles H.	20
Boyd, Robert C.	38	Dunning, Miss G. R.	113
Baker, Dwight	3	Field, Cyrus W.	4000
Burkhalter, Stephen.	151	Field, David Dudley	718
Bowdoin, Darocques and Barlow	15	Field, Dudley	263
Blake, Stanton	56	Field, Mary S.	1000
Bors, Christian	113	Field, Mary Grace	225
Bronson, Estate of Fred- erick	28	Field, Alice Durand	225
Baker, Fisher A.	3	Field, C. W., Trustee for F. F. Andrews	11
Butler, Charles E.	56	Field, Cyrus Wm. Field	200
Burgess, Caleb A.	108	Field, Ed. Morse Field	200
Balwin, J. C.	85	Field, Cyrus F. Judson	11
Benedict, Estate Jessie H.	30	Field, Wm. F. Judson	11
Butler, John.	155	Fish, Estate Mary E.	26
Brewster, Nathan	113	Fish, James D.	170
Butler, Rosalie	12	Field, Jeanie L. (now Jeanie L. Musgrave)..	135
Butler, Helen C.	11	Fish, James D., President Marine Bank	260
Butler, Virginia	11	Field, Mrs. Mary E.	70
Butler, Lilian L.	11	Gunther, C. Godfrey.	23
Cooper, Peter	6845	Gunther, Wm. H.	20
Cartwright, Benjamin	225	Gunther, John C.	23
Carrington, Mrs. F. M. S.	56	Gunther, F. Frederick.	26
Curtis, Charles	75	Gardner, Estate John R.	200
Cochran, Thomas Js.	40	Graydon, Estate Samuel.	38
Craig, Read J. G.	93	Goldsmith, Anne	7
Connell, Margaret E.	11	Graydon, Wm.	15
Cheney, James	113	Graydon, Mary Eliza.	8
Cary, Wm. F., Jun.	23	Graydon, Clendemen.	7
Cary, Lucius E.	16	Garner, James G.	632
Clapp, Mrs. Desier A.	169		

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	SHARES.	NAMES.	SHARES.
Gookin, W. D.....	251	Morton, Elizabeth H.....	8
Goodwin, Jas. J.....	10	Morgan, Edwin B.	206
Hunt, Wilson G.....	788	Morgan, Henry	56
Holland, Alexander.....	90	Miller, Samuel B.	30
Hartley, Marcellus	19	Morgan, J. S.	56
Heidelback, Louis.....	113	Morse, Estate Sydney E.	56
Herzfeld, Joseph.....	225	Morgan, J. Pierrepont ..	20
Haley, Caleb	75	Morgan, George H.....	5
Hedden, Lucy A.....	8	Morton, James H.	33
Hawley, Sarah.....	22	Maitland, Phelps & Co.	
Hitchcock, Thomas	60	Trustees	300
Hitchcock, Sarah M.	56	Nicholson, Samuel G.....	177
Hagen, Adeline L.	56	Noyes, Wm. C.	20
Heidelback, Philip	113	Onativix, J. V. & Co.....	251
Hubbard, J. W. & Co....	23	Oothont, Edward	20
Hogg, Robert	56	Plant, H. B.	150
Humbert, A.....	96	Perkins, John	74
Hatfield, E. F., Jun.	128	Pyne, Albertina A.	150
Hendrick, James	30	Pyne, Percy R.	56
Jones, David.....	383	Parish, Henry	57
Judson, Isabella Field ..	225	Pell, Alfred	62
Joseph, Jacob H.....	75	Park, Rufus.....	10
Johnson, Rich. & nephew	37	Palmer, F. A., Trustee ..	47
Ketcham, E.....	56	Pickersgill, W. C.	38
Kavanagh, Estate of Ed..	9	Perry, F. D., Trustee....	22
Kemble, Wm.	30	Quirk, John N.	15
Kenijon, G. P.	56	Roberts, Marshall O.	6056
Livingston, Cambridge ..	150	Roberts, Caroline D.	100
Livingston, Johnston ..	750	Roberts, Mary M.	100
Low, A. A. & Bros.	376	Ridley & Sons.....	5
Lazarus, Moses	225	Rubens, Charles & Co. ..	113
Lawdon, Chas. G.	141	Stone, Estate of Mary F.	240
Leitch, Robert.....	34	Swift, Estate of H. A.....	37
Morse, Estate Samuel F. B.	788	Spedding, Robert	37
Munn, John	12	Syms, W. G.	123
Mulford, John.	5	Syms, Samuel R.....	37

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph
Company—(Continued.)

NAMES.	SHARES.	NAMES.	SHARES.
Strang, Peter O.....	16	Worth, F. W.	56
Schuyler, Jacob R.	19	Wakeman, William W.	25
Smith, James M.	40	White, Alexander M.	151
Simpkins, N. S., Jun., and others—Trustees	113	Wakeman Mary C.	77
Sterling, John W.	26	Wakeman, Eliza H.	25
Smith, James R.	75	Wakeman, Susan A.	25
“ Frank M.	75	Wakeman, Cornelia C. ..	25
Stern, James	731	Wakeman, Jessup . . .	25
Stone, Nicholas & Co. . .	169	Woods, James D.	56
Schell, Augustus.....	84		
Scott, W. B. & Co.	19		43,035
Scrymser, Mrs. Ann	25	NEWFOUNDLAND STOCKHOLDERS.	
Spring, Anna E.	17		
Schepeler, J. F.	20	Browning, Gilbert	1
Stillman, James	563	Brennan, Peter	2
Simmons, Mrs. Mary H. . .	10	Bemister, W. W.	1
Taylor, Moses	5721	Bennett, C. F.	4
Turnure, Lawrence.....	45	Cormack, Estate of James	2
Tucker, E. G.	56	Dickson, C. W.	2
Thompson, J. P. C.	113	Dalton, Estate of Charles	1
Thompson, James M. . . .	60	Donnelly, W.	6
Vansantvoord, Alfred. . .	23	Dalton, Estate of John . .	1
Varley, Cromwell F.	36	Elson, George	2
Vanwart, Caroline M. . .	100	Falle, J. G.	1
Van Buren, F. R.	3	Grieve, Walter	2
White, Anna M.	300	Hoyles, H. W.	3
Witthans, G. H.	90	Hayward, James S.	1
Williams & Guion	151	Job, Thomas B.	2
Wright, Cornelia E.	100	Kent, John.	3
Winthrop, Kate W.	150	Kitchen, William	4
White, R. Cornell	25	Little, P. F.	1
Wynkoop, Richard	28	McLea, Kobert P.	2
Weed, Thurlow	15	Mackay, A. M.	3
Western Union Telegraph Company	300	O'Brien, Estate of Law- rence	2
		O'Dwyer, R.	2

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company—(Continued.)

NAMES.	SHARES.	NAMES.	SHARES.
Pack, Robert	1	Stabb, Nicholas S.	7
Pike, Edward	1	Thomson, J.	2
Rorke, John	2	Thomey, Arthur.	1
Rendell, John Morris....	2	Whiteway, W. V.	75
Shea, Ambrose	1		
Stephenson, John	1		43,176

(Signed,)

A. M. MACKAY,
Local Manager.

No. 16.

Copy of Letter of the Post-Master General on the performance of his mission to P. E. Island, Canada, United States and Great Britain, for reduction of Postage.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 23rd October, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor in Council, that in conformity with their instructions by Letter from you of the 31st of August, I proceeded to Prince Edward Island, Canada and the United States, with the view of adopting a reduced uniform rate of Postage on Letters, Books and Newspapers, exchanged between these Countries and Newfound-

land; and I have much pleasure in stating that the proposal has been most favorably received, and the time fixed for carrying it into operation.

The First of November is appointed for the proposed reduction to take place between Prince Edward Island, Canada and Newfoundland, of which due notice has been given; but owing to some details which have to be submitted to the Executive Committee on Postal business in the United States, the proposed reduction will not take place before the First of December.

In my interview with the Deputy Postmaster-General at Ottawa, Mr. Griffin, I brought under his notice the great anomaly in the rates of Postage between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, by the charge of sixpence per half ounce letter, when correspondence by the same conveyance were sent and delivered in the United States, the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island, for three pence per half ounce. He admitted the inconsistency, but as the Dominion and British Governments has contributed equally the expense of the conveyance of mails via Halifax for Newfoundland, he was of opinion that this Colony should pay a portion of the expense. I said I thought so, too, and proposed that the Postage should be divided as follows, viz.: One penny to the despatching office, one penny for conveyance, and one penny for the receiving office; at the same time pointing out to him what a sacrifice our Government had made in proposing such a sweeping reduction in our small Postal Revenue by the admission of the concession for delivering in any part of the Colony for six cents instead of thirteen—he admitted that was certainly creditable to our Government, and showed practically a progressive movement. I also said, as the Imperial Post Office was interested in the matter, I would proceed to London and try if they would help me. After my interview with Mr. Griffin, I called on the Premier, Sir John McDonald, K. C. B., and imparted to him the object of my visit to Ottawa, to which he paid the utmost attention, and at the same time gave me every assurance, when the subject was brought before the Privy Council, that it should receive his most strenuous support; and I am most truly glad to learn, since my arrival at

St. John's, that his Secretary has anticipated his desire, by a despatch to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, on the subject, which, I trust, will have a favorable result.

On my arrival in London, I waited on the Secretary of the General Post Office, Mr. Page. I acquainted him with the particulars of my mission to Prince Edward Island, the Dominion of Canada and the United States. I also brought under his notice, that our Government had contracted with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company for the Conveyance of the Mails, Passengers, and Freight to and from Liverpool and Queenstown and Newfoundland, nine trips per year, and that it was the intention of the Newfoundland Government, to reduce the rates of Postage between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland by this conveyance, to three pence per half ounce letter; at the same time soliciting the reduction of the Postage (conveyed by the same Line) to and from the United Kingdom, via Halifax, for Newfoundland, from sixpence to threepence, appropriating the Postage as submitted to the Canadian Government, viz.: One penny to the despatching office, one penny to the receiving office, and one penny for the conveyance. At the same time I called the attention of Mr. Page to the anomaly of collecting six pence Postage in the United Kingdom, and only three pence in Newfoundland, upon all letters sent to and from each country, depatched by the direct boats; he agreed with me, and said for the present it must be borne with, but would eventually be settled to the satisfaction of our Government, and urged me to get home as speedily as possible and solicit the Governor to bring the subject again under the notice of the Postmaster-General, through the Secretary of State, and he had no doubt but the whole question would be amicably arranged, and the proposed reduction probably come into operation at the commencement of the new year.

I therefore most respectfully request that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to bring the matter again before the Secretary of State, and I am confident the earnest desires of the Government on this head will be fully carried out.

I have much pleasure in stating for the information of the Government, that I was most kindly received by all the heads of

Departments I had the honor of communicating with, who all seemed to partake of the one feeling on the subject,—a desire for cheap Postage.

Thus having complied to the best of my ability with the instructions I had the honor to receive from the Government, I trust that the very important changes consequent thereon, will have a beneficial influence on the prosperity of the country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANY,

Postmaster-General.

To Hon'ble

J. L. NOONAN,

Colonial Secretary.

No. 17.

Postal Convention between Newfoundland and the United States.

The Undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between Newfoundland and the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of Mails between Newfoundland and the United States of America by such means of transportation as are now, or shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two Countries, comprising Letters, Newspapers, Books, Printed Matter of every kind, and

Patterns or Samples of Merchandize, originating in either Country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other Country.

ARTICLE II.

The Post Office of St. John's shall be the sole office of exchange on the side of Newfoundland, and the Post Offices of Boston and New York shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, for all Mails transmitted between the two Countries under this arrangement; and all Mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed Bags or Pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office. Each Mail shall be accompanied by a Letter or Post Bill, showing in separate columns the number of Letters, Newspapers and other articles embraced therein, and the postage thereon.

ARTICLE III.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Department of the two Countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each Department shall retain to its own use all the postage which it collects thereon. The single rate of international Letter Postage in full to destination shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce (15 grams) or less, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of half an ounce (15 grams) or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which shall be compulsory at the office of mailing in either Country. The Post Office of Newfoundland shall levy and collect to its own use a postage charge of two cents on each Newspaper mailed in Newfoundland and addressed to the United States, and the established rates of domestic postage chargeable in Newfoundland on Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books, other articles of Printed Matter, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandize, addressed to or received from the United States.

The United States Post Office shall levy and collect to its own use a postage charge of two cents on each Newspaper mailed in the United States, and addressed to Newfoundland. And a postage charge of two cents for each two ounces, or fraction thereof,

on Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books, other articles of Printed Matter, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, addressed to or received from Newfoundland.

Every International Letter or Newspaper shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid All," in red ink, by the despatching office of exchange, and shall be delivered free of any charge whatever in the country of destination.

Newspapers, and all other kinds of Printed Matter, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to Customs duty under the Revenue Laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The two Post Departments shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may reciprocally exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries; either country forwarding or receiving such correspondence through the open mails of the other, shall account to such other country for such postage rates as are chargeable thereon, for exterior service, by its laws and regulations, or the requirements of its foreign postal arrangement.

ARTICLE V.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of Registered Letters in the mails exchanged between the two Countries, and may settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangements required to carry this Convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE VI.

Dead Letters which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause,

shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly or more frequently, as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VII.

This Convention shall come into operation the First day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either party, of six months.

Done in duplicate at St. John's, the 13th day of November, and at Washington the 20th day of November, One Thousand eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

(Signed) JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster-General.

(Signed) J. W. MARSHALL,
Acting P. M. General.

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President,

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Washington, 1872.

No. 18.

Report of Postmaster-General for 1872.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 1st March, 1873. }

SIR,—

I beg leave to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, my Thirteenth General Report of the Post Office Department, with detailed returns, embracing all particulars in connection therewith, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Since my last General Report a most important change has taken place in our Postal Arrangements, by the great reduction which has been made on correspondence to and from the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Prince Edward Island and the United Kingdom.

The correspondence between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, either by direct Boat or via Halifax, has been reduced from twelve to six cents per half ounce letter, and that to and from Canada, Prince Edward Island and the United States from thirteen to six cents, while that grievous anomaly which had existed since the establishment of postal communication with this country, viz.: the collection of British and American postage on all letters passing to and from the United States and Newfoundland has been happily done away with, for under the present arrangement any letter pre-paid six cents per half ounce in any part of Newfoundland is delivered in any part of the United States without further charge, and *vice versa*—thereby rendering complete uniformity in our postage rates with the above countries.

This concession of cheap postage, together with fortnightly Direct Steam Communication with the United Kingdom, I may say, is now fairly established. It is, no doubt, a great stride in the progress of civilization, one of which the Government may well

feel proud. It is universally conceded that there is no enterprise which tends so much to promote the happiness and prosperity of a country, socially and politically, as rapid communication and cheap postage; this, I am happy to say, Newfoundland now enjoys to a great extent; and I sincerely hope and trust, that the small diminution of Postal Revenue, consequent upon the change, will be only temporary, and that the advantage which will accrue from direct intercourse with the mother country, will far overbalance any loss on that head.

In my last report I referred to a new feature in our postal arrangements, viz.: the introduction of Postal Cards, a species of open correspondence sent through the Post Office, and which has acquired great popularity in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Having been authorized by the Government to introduce Postal Cards in this Colony, I lost no time in making arrangements for their execution, and I have now been advised of their completion, that they were forwarded on the Twenty-fourth January, and may be expected here by the next mail. They will be put in circulation immediately after receipt. Since writing the above, the Cards have been received.

NEWSPAPERS.

The unrestricted manner in which Newspapers are permitted to pass through the Post Office in this Colony, requires some alteration. In all the Colonies, the United States and Europe, they are made to contribute something towards the Revenue; for example, in the Colonies and the United States, Newspapers direct from the office of publication are sent through the Post Office at a regulated charge, agreed upon between the Publisher and Post Office, and all transit Newspapers are charged two cents each. In this Colony there is no limitation whatsoever on local papers, either from the office of publication or otherwise, and although however desirable it may be to give every facility for the transmission of intelligence through the Post Office, it should be kept within proper bounds.

I would, therefore, respectfully propose that all Newspapers mailed direct from the Office of publication, be permitted to go

free to any Local Post or Way Office, and to check the abuse growing out of free trade in the transmission of transient papers; I would propose a charge of one cent when sent, singly, and one penny per ounce when made up in packages. It must be borne in mind that Newspapers compose the principal bulk of our mails, and the expense appertaining thereto for labor, transit, and mail bags, form a very large item of our postal expenditure.

LOCAL STEAM.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Mail Steamer *Tiger* performed the service during past season on the Northern route with promptitude and regularity. Whilst on this subject, it would be well I should mention, that much dissatisfaction prevails at Fogo with reference to the Steamer not calling there regularly, and from the information I have received from the Captain on that head, it appears that Fogo Harbor is not accessible at all times for a Vessel of the *Tiger's* size, and consequently he has been compelled occasionally to land and receive the Mails at Seldom-Come-By.

The Steamer *Hawk* has not been as regular on the Western route, having once failed to connect with Mail Steamer for Halifax, and on Fourteenth December having broken her shaft, was unable to proceed with Mails until Eighteenth day of January. This accident (for which the Government is not accountable) has caused much vexatious inconvenience to the Western Settlements, the interruption occurring at that particular season of the year when the Services of a Steamer are so much needed. There will never be any satisfaction unless our Local Steam Service is carried on regularly, and this can only be done by a stringent contract, in which the days of departure and arrival shall be set down, (at least as near as can be), and a strict adherence thereto insisted on. The work should be limited to what the vessel is competent to perform within the time and no more.

LABRADOR SERVICE.

It will be seen at a glance, from the returns, the amount of correspondence despatched to and received from Labrador; the

importance of this service is such as requires a vessel of good power and speed to traverse such an extensive line of Coast, so as to enable her to connect with the Foreign Mails. Regard should be had to the carrying out of this desirable object, by not exacting more work than the vessel can reasonably be expected to accomplish. Last season on the third trip, the *Osprey* failed to connect with the Mail Steamer at Tilt Cove, consequently the correspondence, which at that time was of much importance, did not reach here until the Twenty-third of September, instead of the Ninth, as it should have done. Four Mails were taken to the Labrador Coast by the Contract Steamer, containing seventeen hundred and eighty-seven letters, and four mails received by same, containing four thousand two hundred and fifty-three letters. One mail was despatched and two received by Her Majesty's Ships *Eclipse* and *Lapwing*.

CONCEPTION BAY.

The Steamer *Lizzie* discharged her duties regularly during the Summer; no complaint reached me to the contrary.

NORTHERN MAIL SERVICE, OVERLAND.

In conformity with notice from the General Post Office, the first overland mail for the Northward was despatched on Ninth day of January, and notwithstanding written instructions had been sent to the Postmasters of Fogo and Twillingate, to have their mails in due time at Freshwater for conveyance to St. John's by the Couriers; no mails have come to hand up to the present time, although two mails have been received from Greenspond via Freshwater, Bloody Bay, Salvage, Random and La Manche. It is to be regretted, after all the pains that had been taken to ensure regularity and despatch on this route, that it should have failed; indeed I cannot account for it, except from the inclemency of the weather. Under any circumstances, this service has always been unmanageable and uncertain, owing to the influence of winds on the ice in the Bay, which render it impracticable to communicate with either Fogo or Twillingate at all times.

SAILING PACKET BOATS.

The Packet Boat between Heart's Content and Trinity calling

at Smith's Sound, and also the Packet Boat between Placentia and Burin, continue to perform their services in the usual way, without an unreasonable complaint having been made.

When arrangements were made last Spring for Steam Communication to the Westward, I considered it superfluous to have the Sailing Packets calling at those ports visited by the Steamer I therefore directed the Postmaster at Harbor Breton to select four or five of the most important settlements, and despatch the Boat with mails for those places every fortnight, which has been done. The ports visited by the Packet Boat, are Rencontre, Push-through, Burnt Island, and Rameo.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY, BAY OF ISLANDS AND BONNE BAY.

A Mail Service has been established with the above places the past year, by placing a Packet Boat, competent to take Mails and Passengers, connecting with steamer at Channel. The Boat had continued on route until December, after which time the Mails were taken overland, via Cod Roy, for the winter months. Of course this service was merely experimental, as it was entirely a new enterprise; so far as it has been carried out, it has been of great benefit to the people in that section of the country. The conveyance of mails overland from Channel to Cod Roy, Bay St. George, Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, is one of great peril, owing to the extent of coast to be travelled over; if the starting point of the Courier could be established in the neighbourhood of Rose Blanche or La Poile Bay, particularly the latter place, miles of travel would be saved.

As tenders are about to be advertised for this service, I will stipulate to have the land mail taken from one of the points referred to, if possible.

MAIL ROUTE, PLACENTIA AND BRANCH.

Several applications having been made from time to time, for the establishment of a Mail Service between the above named places on the Cape St. Mary's Shore, I consider it proper to bring the matter under the notice of the Governor and Council. The

distance between Placentia and Branch is about forty miles ; there are several settlements intervening with a population numbering in all, I would say, nearly one thousand inhabitants. Now throughout this whole section of country there is scarcely a vestige of road to be met, with the exception of a swamp marked out here and there, dry in fine weather, but every shower of rain makes it just as bad as ever. This state of things is likely to continue, so long as the money appropriated for this road is under the control of Local Boards. The Government should take it under their own surveillance and complete it, otherwise it will remain an enigma in the country for another quarter of a century.

I would be only too glad to recommend a Postal Communication on this shore, if it were at all practicable, but in its present state, without a road, it would be both hazardous and expensive to do so.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

With reference to the Franking privilege, I would beg leave to remark that it has been abolished in the United States, the Colonies and Europe, with the exception of Parliamentary papers and petitions, which are permitted to go free under certain resolutions. As the postage on correspondence in this Colony has now been reduced to a minimum, it is to be hoped that our Legislature will see the propriety of following the precedent now so universally established, by confining the Franking privilege to printed matter and petitions only, in connection with the Legislature.

COPPER CURRENCY.

For some time back I had it in contemplation to bring under the notice of the Government, the copper currency nuisance, with the view of having some Legislative action taken upon it. The money received for postage and postage stamps (paid in copper cents) is daily accumulating, and as the Bank will not receive it, and the Receiver General also takes nothing but what the Bank considers a proper payment, so far as the Post Office is concerned, it is carrying the correspondence of the country for nothing, unless it pay out the coppers at a loss of twenty per cent. The Bank

issues twenty-four cents in copper for one shilling currency, or a twenty-cent piece, but will not give silver for the same amount in copper cents which they give out.

The Post Office at present has to pay England twenty-four cents in Gold for every twenty-four cents received here in Copper for British Postage, and can only get twenty cents in Silver in exchange for same amount. The Book Stores which retail stamps when copper is tendered in payment, demand and receive four cents for each three cent stamp, eight for a six cent stamp, and so on.

It is quite common for persons requiring stamps to collect copper cents and tender them to amount of twenty-five cents, and parties have been known to come three times to the window in less than half an hour, tendering each time thirteen cents in payment of stamps for three separate letters. This is done to come within the strict letter of the Act, which declares twenty-five cents in copper a legal tender.

The Post Office ought not to be compelled to take more than four cents in copper, either for Postage or Postage Stamps—it would thus receive silver for all postage on letters to and from other Countries.

POST OFFICE.

I beg to thank the Government for the improvements made at the Post Office, as there is now ample room for the Clerks to discharge their duties with ease and comfort.

I wish in this place to mention the very great interruption experienced by the Public on Post Office business, by having the entrance to the Lock-up in the Post Office Hall. In the busy season, almost every hour of the day and night, some unfortunate prisoners are brought to the Lock-up, followed by a crowd of persons, who rush into every available space, and remain loitering about the Office for a length of time before they clear off again. This nuisance, which is much complained of, may easily be removed, by opening an entrance from the outside into the Lock-up, with very little expense.

In conclusion. I have much pleasure in stating that the Clerks and Officers connected with the Department have, during the year, discharged their respective duties with zeal and assiduity.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANY,

Postmaster General.

The Hon'ble

JAMES L. NOONAN,

Colonial Secretary.

Schedule of Returns herewith, connected with the Post Office Department.

No. 1.—Account Current, the Postmaster General with the Colony of Newfoundland.

2.—Return of Inland Postage.

3.—Return of British Packet Postage.

4.—Return of Gross Revenue.

5.—Return of amounts paid Couriers and Packet Masters.

6.—Return of Salaries paid Postmasters and others.

7.—Postage Stamp Account.

8.—Number of Letters received and despatched.

9.—Number of Registered Letters received and despatched.

10.—Mails received and despatched.

11.—Dead Letters—how disposed of.

Correspondence with General Post Office, London.

“ “ General Post Office Washington.

“ “ General Post Office, Ottawa.

“ “ General Post Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Money Order Commission Account.

Money Order transactions with United Kingdom and British Provinces.

Money Order transactions with Local Office.

Summary of Money Order transactions.

**The Postmaster-General in Account with the Colony
of Newfoundland, for the year ended 31st
Dr. December, 1872.**

1872			
Jan. 1.—	To	balance from 1871 account....	\$2,779 71
Dec. 31.	"	Amount of Inland Postage.....	\$500 95
	"	" " of British Packet Postage.....	2,542 97
	"	" " of Postage on Way and Loose Letters.....	91 85
	"	" " of Postage on Letters posted in St. John's for Town delivery.....	9 88
	"	" " of Postage on Ship Let- ters.....	2 22
			<u>3147 87</u>
	"	" " of Fees on Foreign Let- ters delivered by Letter Carriers.....	34 90
	"	" " of Postage Stamps sold..	11,051 20
	"	" " received for Money Order Commissions.....	330 00
			<u>\$17,343 68</u>
		Carried forward	\$17,343 68

with the Colony of Newfoundland, Cr
 31st December, 1872.

1872.

Dec. 31.—By amount remitted to Lon-			
	don on account of British		
	Packet Postage.....	\$1512 00	
"	Amount paid the Receiver		
	General.....	11,500 00	
			<u>\$13,012 00</u>
"	" Postage on Official		
	Correspondence...	24 55	
"	" Postage on unclaim-		
	ed Letters.....	129 36	
"	" paid for Special Mail		
	Service, Telegrams,		
	and Incidental ex-		
	penses on Post Of-		
	fice Account.....	381 60	
"	" paid for Ship Letter		
	Gratuities.....	98	
"	" Discount on Postage		
	Stamps sold during		
	the year, \$11,051.20		
	at 5 per cent.....	552 56	
"	" Paid to Postmaster		
	General.....	96 00	
			<u>1185 05</u>
	Balance to 1873 Account....		3146 63
			<u>\$17,343 68</u>

JOHN DELANY,
 Postmaster-General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
 Accountant.

Statement shewing the Amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bay Bulls	\$5 44
Bonavista	5 76
Brigus	74 25
Burgeo	3 48
Burin	69 21
Carbonear	94 39
Channel	5 99
Ferryland	6 77
Fogo	7 92
Greenspond	5 57
Harbor Briton	3 16
Harbor Grace	111 58
La Poile	1 83
Little Placentia	2 45
Placentia	17 00
Rose Blanche	6 34
Trinity	11 29
Twillingate	7 40
	<hr/>
	439 83
St. John's	61 12
	<hr/>
	<u>\$500 95</u>

JOHN DELANY,
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, 1872.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bay Bulls	\$12 46
Bonavista	6 11
Brigus	41 76
Burgeo	13 87
Burin	37 45
Carbonear	114 75
Channel	16 42
Ferryland	12 56
Fogo	10 52
Greenspond	4 94
Harbor Briton	37 00
Harbor Grace	239 87
La Poile	13 89
Placentia	35 93
Rose Blanche	8 52
Trinity	22 22
Twillingate	21 28
	<hr/>
	649 55
St. John's	1893 42
	<hr/>
	\$2542 97

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1872.**

ROUTE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Brigus and Bay Roberts.	Eliza Moore.....	\$60 00
“ “ “	James Fitzgerald.....	48 00
“ “ Harbor Main.....	Johanna Ezekiel	69 24
“ “ Port-de-Grave.....	Matthew O’Rielly.....	69 24
Brooklyn and King’s Cove....	W. J. Stares.....	60 00
Burin and Placentia.....	John Collins.....	692 32
“ “ Garnish	Lewis Butler	140 72
“ “ Lamaline	Albin Barbage.....	195 40
Bonavista and Trinity.....	Thomas White... ..	161 52
“ “ Greenspond ..	Robert Ford.....	276 92
Britannia Cove & Shoal Harbor	George Bowring.....	28 00
Carbonear and New Perlican..	Daniel Sullivan.....	48 00
“ “ “ “ ..	Joseph Peers.....	100 00
“ “ Bay-de-Verds..	James Evans.....	160 00
Channel and Bonne Bay.....	William Sewar	1200 00
English Harbor and Belloram..	John Rose	46 16
Ferryland and Trepassey.....	Patrick Ryan.....	184 60
Garnish and Fortune	Josiah Hiscock	180 00
Grates Cove and Perlican	George Howell.....	230 76
Great and Little Placentia.....	Alexander Burke.....	46 16
Great Placentia and Merasheen	Patrick Murphy.....	392 28
Hr. Briton, Burgeo & Channel.	William Pink.....	800 00
Harbor Briton and Hermitage..	John Harris.....	138 48
“ “ “ Garnish.....	William White.....	507 72
Harbor Grace and Island Cove.	John Crane.....	73 84
“ “ “ New Harbor	Edward Woodman....	75 00
St. John’s and Ferryland.....	Martin Lambert.....	160 00
“ “ Harbor Main... ..	William Coughlin.....	140 00
“ “ Portugal Cove..	do. do.	160 00
“ “ Placentia	do. do.	400 00
“ “ “	Michael Sinnott.....	276 92
“ “ Petty Harbor... ..	Emanuel Chafe	26 67
St. Kyran’s and Paradise.....	Thomas Sullivan	230 76
St. Mary’s and Salmonier.....	James Peddle and John Harley	117 08
Carried forward.....		\$7,495 79

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1872.—(Continued.)**

ROUTE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Brought forward.....	.....	\$7495 79
Trinity and New Perlican.....	Peter Coleman	884 64
Trinity and Britannia Cove....	Joseph Pittman.....	28 00
“ “ King’s Cove	Jessie Jeans.....	115 36
St. John’s and Carbonear, Win- ter, 28 trips.....	William Coughlin	560 00
St. John’s and LaManche, Ran- dom, Greenspond & Fogo..	Woodman, Pritchett, Crocker and Cobb.	868 00
St. John’s, Placentia, Holyrood and Portugal Cove, Extra..	William Coughlin.....	57 00
		<u>\$10,008 79</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Amount.
General Post Office, St. John's.	John Delany	\$1385 00
	George LeMessurier.....	460 00
	Thomas S. Dwyer.....	600 00
	John Freeman.....	462 80
	James Furlong.....	369 20
	George Gaden.....	241 00
	John Higgins.....	186 00
	George Lilly.....	38 75
	James Campbell.....	133 12
	E. LeMessurier.....	93 00
	E. Solomon.....	231 00
	Patrick Burke.....	47 00
	George Gaden.....	80 00
Bay Bulls.....	Martin Williams.....	70 00
Bonavista	John Laurence.....	70 00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaforde.....	197 00
Burin	Thomas Winter.....	92 28
Burgeo	Francis A. Parsons.....	47 00
Carbonear	Nicholas Nichol.....	228 00
Channel	Nathan Smith.....	40 00
Ferryland	John Morry.....	70 00
Fogo	James Fitzgerald.....	70 00
Greenspond	William Lang.....	70 00
Harbor Briton	Thomas Birkett.....	70 00
Harbor Grace	Andrew T. Drysdall.....	331 00
“ “	William Oke.....	52 00
La Poile.....	Francis A. Read.....	19 00
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke.....	70 00
New Perlican	Francis Howell.....	47 00
Placentia	Mary Morris.....	70 00
Rose Blanche	Philip H. Sorsoliel.....	19 00
Trinity	Ann Cross.....	116 00
Twillingate	Joseph J. Pearce.....	17 50
Bay Roberts	Eliza Moore.....	19 00
Bay-de-Verd	Charles Blunden.....	19 00
Bay St. George	Joseph LeGrandais.....	16 00
Carried forward.....		\$6145 85

Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the 31st December, 1872.

Amount	Service.	Remarks.
	Postmaster General.	
	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	
	2nd Clerk and Superintendant Money Order Office	
	Third Clerk.	
	Fourth Clerk.	
	Letter Carrier and Sorter.	
	Assistant Letter Carrier.	
	Assistant	
	Ditto.	
19 00		
1 00		
19 00		
19 00		
	Postmaster.	
20 00		
	Postmistress.	
	Postmaster.	
19 00		
19 00		
4 74		
19 00		
19 00		
19 00		
19 00		
8 00		
19 00		
	Letter Carrier.	
	Postmaster.	
19 00		
18 48		
	Postmistress.	
	Postmaster.	
	Postmistress.	
	Postmaster.	
	Way Officer.	
4 00		
6 00		
4045 83		

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Amount.
Brought forward.....		\$6145 85
Bay of Islands	William Petipas.....	16 00
Black Head	William Hudson... ..	19 00
Bonne Bay.....	John R. Roberts.....	8 00
Catalina	William Coleridge.....	19 00
Cat's Cove	Thomas O'Brien.....	4 76
English Harbor	Albert Stirling.....	19 00
Exploits	Thomas Winsor.....	16 00
Fermeuse	John King.....	6 00
Fortune	H. J. Haddon.....	19 00
Freshwater... ..	J. Pritchard.....	1 00
Garnish.....	George Snelgrove.....	19 00
Grand Bank.....	Jonathan Hickman.....	19 00
Grate's Cove.....	James Jeans.....	8 00
Harbor Buffett.....	Thomas E. Collett.....	20 00
Harbor Main.....	Johanna Ezekiel.....	19 00
Hant's Harbor.....	John Husson.....	8 00
Heart's Content.....	George Moore.....	12 00
Hermitage	Martha Frances.....	19 00
Holyrood.....	John Veitch.....	4 74
Island Cove.....	John Crane.....	19 00
King's Cove.....	John Murphy.....	19 00
Lamaline	John Pittman.....	19 00
Lower Island Cove.....	George Cooper.....	8 00
New Harbor	Thomas Newhook.....	19 00
Nipper's Harbor.....	Frederick A. Thomas.....	16 00
Oderin... ..	James Murphy.....	19 00
Ole Perlican	William Christian.....	19 00
Paradise.....	Patrick Haley.....	18 48
Petty Harbor.....	Jacob Bishop	6 00
Portugal Cove.....	Margaret Dooley.....	19 00
Port-de-Grave.....	Matthew O'Rielly.....	19 00
Salvage.....	Thomas Oldford.....	14 00
Salmonier, North.....	John Hurley and M. Carew.....	19 00
Salmonier, South.....	Patrick Cormack.....	4 00
Scilly Cove.....	Robert Pittman.....	6 00
Carried Forward.....		\$6645 83

Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the 31st December, 1872.

Amount	Service.	Office	Remarks.
Way Officer.		
" "		
" "		2 Quarters.
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		3 Quarters.
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		3 Quarters.
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		3 Quarters.
" "		

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Amount.
Brought forward.....	.....	\$6645 83
Spaniard's Bay.....	William Earle.....	15 33
St. Lawrence.....	Hugh Vavasour.....	19 00
St. Mary's.....	Patrick Walsh.....	19 00
Tilt Cove.....	Leander N. Gill.....	19 00
Topsail.....	James Moyse.....	16 00
Torbay.....	John McGuire..	20 00
Trepassey.....	Elizabeth Devereaux.....	19 00
Western Bay.....	Pierce Hanrahan.....	8 00
		<hr/> \$6781 16

Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the 31st December, 1872.

Service.	Remarks.
Way Officer	1 year 11 months.
"	
"	
"	
"	
"	
"	
"	

JOHN DELANY,

Postmaster-General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,

Accountant.

Dr. The Postmaster General, Postage Stamp

1872.

January 1.—To	Amount of Postage Stamps remaining on hand the 31st December, 1871			\$12,761	71
December 31.—To	Amount received from the Colonial Secretary, during the year ended 31st Dec., 1872.....	\$8264	40		
	“ Amount of Stamps imported the year ended 31st December 1872.	12,000	00	20,254	04
				<u>\$33,025</u>	<u>75</u>

Account, year ended the 31st Dec., 1872. Cr.

1872.		
March 31.—	By	Amount of Stamps sold
		the Quarter.....
		\$1987 92
June 30.—	“	Amount of Stamps sold
		the Quarter.....
		2692 59
Sept. 30.—	“	Amount of Stamps sold
		the Quarter
		2962 00
Dec. 31.--	“	Amount of Stamps sold
		the Quarter.....
		3408 69
		<u>11,051 20</u>
	“	Stamps remaining on
		hand 31st day of Dec.,
		1872.....
		21,974 55
		<u>\$33,025 75</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

JOHN DELANY,
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, 1872.

Name of Post Office.	Postage Collected.	Stamps Sold	Totals.
Bay Bulls.....	\$17 90	\$ 4 00	\$21 90
Bonavista.....	11 87	12 00	23 87
Brigus.....	116 01	373 11	489 12
Burgeo.....	17 35	85 00	102 35
Burin.....	106 66	85 00	106 66
Carbonear.....	209 14	362 13	571 27
Channel.....	22 41	84 50	106 91
Ferryland.....	19 33	25 20	44 53
Fogo.....	18 44	90 90	109 34
Greenspond.....	10 51	55 42	65 93
Harbor Breton.....	40 16	211 42	251 58
Harbor Grace.....	351 45	1022 00	1373 45
La Poile.....	15 72	36 05	51 77
Little Placentia.....	2 45	36 05	2 45
Placentia.....	52 93	18 37	71 30
Rose Blanche.....	14 86	97 10	111 96
Trinity.....	33 51	87 00	120 51
Twillingate.....	28 68	112 00	140 68
	1089 38	2676 20	3765 58
St. John's.....	1954 54	8375 00	10,329 54
	\$3043 92	\$11,051 20	\$14,095 12

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Letters received at and despatched from the General Post Office, St. John's, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

	Number.
Received from Outports paid and unpaid.....	54,902
“ “ “ Official.....	2,045
“ “ “ for Members of Legislature.	1,046
“ “ Labrador.....	4,253
“ “ United Kingdom, the British Provinces and other Countries.....	76,391
	<u>138,637</u>
Despatched to Outports paid and unpaid.	66,596
“ “ “ Official.....	2,258
“ Franked by Members of Legislature....	1,103
“ to Labrador.....	1,787
“ “ United Kingdom, the British Provinces, and other Countries.....	59,123
	<u>130,867</u>
Total....	<u>269,504</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters received and sent through the General Post Office in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

	Number.
Received from other Countries	654
" " Postmasters.....	795
Registered in St. John's.....	553
Total.....	2002
Sent to other Countries.....	604
" " Postmasters for delivery.....	585
Delivered at St. John's.....	801
Returned to General Post Office, London.....	9
" " " Washington.....	3
Total.....	2002

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Mails received from and despatched to British, Provincial, Foreign and Local Post Offices, during the year ended the 31st day of December, 1872.

Name of Office.	No. of Mails received.	No. of Mails despatched.
London	26	30
Liverpool	26	33
Holyhead and Kingston Packet.	26	--
Dublin	26	23
Cork	--	22
Glasgow.....	1	1
Bermuda.....	21	24
St. Thomas.....	15	22
Prince Edward Island.....	30	25
Halifax	32	26
Montreal.....	2	23
Quebec	1	23
St. John, N. B.....	--	22
Pictou	17	19
Sydney	4	1
New Zealand.....	4	--
Boston	22	25
New York.....	14	22
San Francisco.....	2	--
LOCAL MAILS.	269	341
Northern Districts.....	1,054	1,338
South and Western Districts.....	495	546
Labrador	6	5
Totals.....	1,824	2,230

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

Statement shewing the Number of Dead Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, St. John's, during the year ended 31st December, 1872, and how disposed of.

Received from Postmasters	1303
" " United Kingdom	105
" " British Provinces	238
" " United States	904
	<u>2550</u>
Returned to writers in Newfoundland	1013
" " Provincial Offices	141
" " United States	435
" " General Post Office, London.....	665
Dead Letter Office, writers could not be found.....	296
	<u>2550</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

JOHN DELANY

Postmaster General

Commission Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
To proportion paid British and Provincial Offices.....	\$126 94	By Balance from 1871.....	\$20 81
“ Amount passed to Revenue Account, December 31st, 1872.....	330 00	“ Cash received for Commission on Orders issued in Newfoundland..	446 37
“ Balance carried to Credit of 1873 Account.....	15 49	“ Cash received from Provincial Offices.....	5 25
	<u>\$472 43</u>		<u>\$472 43</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Statement shewing the extent of Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom and the British Provinces, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

COUNTRIES.	Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in other Countries.		Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Newfoundland.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
England	438	\$7768 96	87	\$1675 52
Ireland	117	2616 44	8	115 98
Scotland.....	141	3057 36	8	68 64
Total of United Kingdom.	696	13,442 76	103	1860 14
Canada	48	961 60	81	1734 26
Nova Scotia.....	109	2496 68	59	1264 56
New Brunswick	13	467 52	26	564 62
Prince Edward Island..	15	401 84	5	94 86
	881	\$17,770 40	274	\$5518 44

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid, and the Commission accruing thereon at the several Money Order Offices, in operation during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Post Offices.	Orders issued.		Commis- sion receiv- ed.	Orders paid.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Bay Bulls					
Bonavista.....	11	\$205 13	\$3 48	5	\$99 20
Brigus.....	30	343 23	7 28	7	107 98
Burgeo.....	6	238 35	2 42	..	.....
Burin	18	433 64	8 37	6	103 71
Carbonear	68	1700 80	19 40	19	331 52
Channel	1	24 00	00 48	..	.....
Ferryland	4	79 65	00 50	..	.....
Fogo	1	7 20	00 24	..	.....
Greenspond	9	239 30	2 77	1	4 80
Harbor Grace.....	260	5937 39	87 80	76	1774 87
Harbor Briton	48	1376 58	24 93	3	22 74
Placentia.....	5	74 40	1 54	7	241 75
Rose Blanche.....	22	565 90	3 52	4	158 73
St. John's.....	654	12703 89	270 98	442	9370 68
Trinity.....	39	944 14	8 34	10	413 94
Twillingate.....	13	127 92	4 32	5	81 46
	1189	25,001 52	\$446 37	585	\$12,711 38

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Summary of Money Order Transactions, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

	No.	Amount.
Orders issued in Newfoundland payable in the United Kingdom.	696	\$13,442 76
“ “ in Canada.....	48	961 60
“ “ in Nova Scotia.....	109	2,496 68
“ “ in New Brunswick.....	13	467 52
“ “ Prince Edward Island.....	15	401 84
	881	\$17,770 40
Orders issued in the United Kingdom, payable in Newfoundland.....	103	1,860 14
“ “ Canada.....	81	1,734 26
“ “ Nova Scotia.....	59	1,264 56
“ “ New Brunswick.....	26	564 62
“ “ Prince Edward Island.....	5	94 86
	1155	\$23,288 84

JOHN DELANY,

Postmaster-General.

T. S. DWYER,

Superintendent.

JOHN DELANY

Postmaster-General

T. S. DWYER

Superintendent

London Correspondence, Letters between Newfoundland and West Indies.

No. 42,072.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
LONDON, 4th April, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have received your letter of the 6th ultimo, stating that the Government of Newfoundland having assumed the entire expense of Packet Service between St. John's and Halifax, the Colonial Government will no longer account to this Department for any portion of the Packet Postage on the Correspondence conveyed between Newfoundland and Halifax. A communication on the same subject was addressed by the Governor to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 2nd of February last, and was duly communicated to this Department.

In reply to your enquiry as to the proportion of postage to be accounted for to this Department upon letters between Newfoundland and the West Indies, sent via Halifax, I have to inform you that the British Packet rate on letters between Halifax and any part of the West Indies is four pence per half ounce, and that that sum should therefore continue to be accounted for by your Office.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed),

WM. JAS. PAGE.

The Postmaster General,

&c., &c., &c.,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

London Correspondence, Reduction of Postage, 1872.

No. 556, X.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
LONDON, 17th December, 1872. }

SIR,—

On receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo., the Postmaster General again brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the application which had already been submitted by the Governor of Newfoundland, for a reduction to three pence per half ounce of the postage on letters between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, in order to place the latter Colony on the same footing as Canada and Prince Edward Island, as regards the charge upon letters exchanged with the mother Country; and I have to inform you that their Lordships have been pleased to sanction the proposed reduction, directing that it shall take effect, commencing on the 1st January next.

The necessary measures will accordingly be taken by this Department for reducing the postage, whether on Letters forwarded by Packet direct, or via Halifax, or by Private Ships. And you will, no doubt, receive similar instructions from the Governor of Newfoundland, to whom the decision will have been communicated by the Colonial Office.

Letters wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, will be liable to a fine of three pence each, over and above the deficient postage, the same as Letters between the United Kingdom and Canada.

The reduction will, of course, apply equally to letters between Newfoundland and British Colonies, and Foreign Countries forwarded in transit through the United Kingdom.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

WM. JAS. PAGE.

The Postmaster-General,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

London Correspondence, Sea Postage, 1872.

No. 552 X.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

LONDON, 17th December, 1872. }

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 6th ultimo, I have to inform you that in consideration of the Government of Newfoundland having provided, at its own cost, a direct Mail Service, once a month, between Newfoundland and this Country, alternating, fortnightly, with the Service via Halifax, the Postmaster General is perfectly willing to concede the request which you have made, that the Colony shall receive credit for the whole of the Sea Postage derived from the correspondence comprised in the mails exchanged by these direct Packets between the United Kingdom and the Colony; and that, in conformity with this arrangement, such Sea Postage will be placed to the credit of your Office, commencing with the first direct mail, which was that despatched from Queenstown on the 9th October last.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed),

WM. JAS. PAGE.

The Postmaster General,

&c., &c., &c.,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

General Post Office, London, with reference to Reduction of Postage, 1872.

No. 566, X.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, }
1st January, 1873. }

SIR,—

Referring to my letter of the 17th ultimo., I now beg to enclose two copies of a Treasury Warrant, dated the 20th ultimo, authorizing the postage on letters between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland to be reduced to three pence per half ounce, whether the letters are conveyed direct by British or Colonial Packet, or by Packet via Halifax, or by Private Ships. I enclose also the copy of a Public Notice, issued on this subject. Further, I forward to you by the present mail some amended Tables of Rates, shewing the sums to be accounted for by your office to this Department upon letters sent in transit through the United Kingdom to Colonies and Foreign Countries.

One Table gives the Rates by direct Packet, and the other the Rates by Packet via Halifax.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

WM. JAS. PAGE.

The Postmaster General,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Treasury Warrant.

We, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, order and direct as follows:—

1.—The letters described or referred to in the Schedule hereto, may be transmitted by the post from the countries and places set forth in the first column, to the countries and places set forth in the second column of such Schedule, by the routes and means of conveyance described and set forth in the third column of such Schedule, at the rates of postage respectively specified in the fourth column of such Schedule, and subject to the regulations and conditions hereinafter contained.

2.—The postage chargeable under this Warrant upon any letter posted in or addressed to the United Kingdom shall be prepaid.

3.—If the postage chargeable under this Warrant upon any letter posted in or addressed to the United Kingdom is not prepaid, the letter shall be charged over and above such postage (credit being given for any postage already paid), with an additional rate of postage of three pence.

4.—Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any letters posted in, addressed to, or transmitted otherwise than in closed mails, through France, nor to prejudice or affect any exemptions or privileges granted by the Post Office Acts, nor the privilege enjoyed by seamen, soldiers, and others employed in Her Majesty's Service, of sending and receiving letters at a reduced rate of postage.

5.—The rates of postage fixed by this Warrant on letters transmitted by the post as herein mentioned, shall be in lieu of those now chargeable thereon.

6.—This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

THE SCHEDULE.

Posted in	Addressed to	Route and Means of Conveyance.	Rates of Postage (British and Colonial combined) on each Letter.
The United Kingdom	Newfoundland..	Direct by British or Colonial packet boat or private ship, or via Halifax by Colonial packet boat, or partly by British and partly by Colonial packet boat.	If not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight } Three pence
Newfoundland.	The United Kingdom.....		If exceeding one half of an oz. in weight, for the first half of an ounce, and for every additional half of an ounce or fractional part of half of an ounce. } Three pence
Newfoundland.	Any other British Colony or any Foreign Country.	Via the United Kingdom the conveyance between Newfoundland and the United Kingdom being direct by British or Colonial packet boat or private ship, or via Halifax by Colonial packet boat, or partly by British and partly by Colonial packet boat.	If not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight } Two pence
Any British Colony or Foreign Country.			If exceeding one half of an oz. in weight, for the first half of an ounce, and for every additional half of an ounce or fractional part of half of an oz. } Two pence
			And in addition the rate or rates of postage for the time being payable for the transmission of a letter of like weight posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the same Colony or Foreign Country, or posted in such Colony or Foreign Country addressed to the United Kingdom.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the Twentieth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

W. P. ADAM,

W. H. GLADSTONE.

Table of the

To be accounted for to the General Post Office, London, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns, for- to the undermentioned Colonies and Foreign

- MEM. 1.—Letters cannot be sent unpaid to the places the names
- 2.—Letters may be Registered to all places *except those mark-* the Registration Fee of 4d. each letter, double the in all other cases the Registration Fee is 8d. from
- 3.—An additional Postage of 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must be collected paper, and 3d. per 4 ounces on Book Packets and ed to be sent *via Brindisi*.
- 4.—No Newspaper Packet, Book Packet, or Packet of Pat- Cape de Verds, must exceed 1 lb. in weight ; and for limited to 8 ounces. *A Packet of Patterns* for Ger- not exceed 8 ounces.
- 5.—With the exception of the ordinary corrections of the containing manuscript can be sent at the Book rate Moldavia, Wallachia, Austria, Greece, the Ionian Is- Azores, or Cape de Verds.

	FOR A LETTER									
	Not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
*Aden.....	0	9	0	9	1	6	—	—	0	9
(a) Africa, West Coast of.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
(b) Algeria.....	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	—	—
(a) Ascension.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
*Australia, South.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
*Australia, West.....										
Austria.....	0	3	0	3	0	6	—	—	0	3
Azores.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
Belgium.....	0	3	0	3	0	6	—	—	0	3
(a) Bolivia.....	1	6	1	6	3	0	—	—	1	6
(a) *Borneo.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0

Rates of Postage.

by the Post Office of Newfoundland, upon Letters, warded through the United Kingdom, addressed Countries when sent by direct Packet.

of which are printed in Italics.

ed (a); to those places marked *(b)*, in addition to half ordinary rate of Postage must be accounted for; but Newfoundland to the place of destination.

and accounted for on Letters; 1d. on each News-Patterns for the places marked thus (*), when address-

terns addressed to Portugal, Medeira, the Azores, or Russia or Poland the weight of any such Packet is many or Belgium, or any Country via Belgium, must

press, and those on unbound proof sheets, no packet to any German State, Russia, Denmark, Turkey, lands, the United States, Portugal, Madeira, the

FOR EACH NEWSPAPER.	FOR A BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.						EVERY ADDITIONAL 4 ozs.
	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	2 ozs. to 4 ozs.	4 ozs. to 8 ozs.	8 ozs. to 12 ozs.	12 ozs. to 1 lb.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2d.	0 4	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	
1d.	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 3	
Book rate	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	
1d.	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 3	
2d.	0 4	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	
Book rate	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6	
ditto	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	See Mem. 4	
Book rate	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	
2d.	0 4	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	
2d.	0 4	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	

TABLE OF THE

	FOR A LETTER.									
	Not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
(b) Bourbon.....	0	10	0	10	1	8	—	—	0	10
(a) <i>Brazil</i>	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) <i>Buenos Ayres</i>	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Canary Islands.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
Cape de Verds	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Cape of Good Hope.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
*Ceylon.....	0	9	0	9	1	6	—	—	0	9
(a) <i>Chili</i>	1	6	1	6	3	0	—	—	1	6
(a) * <i>China</i> (except Hong Kong).	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Constantinople.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5
(a) <i>Costa Rica</i>	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) <i>Cuba</i>	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(b) Dardanelles.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
Denmark.....	0	3	0	3	0	6	—	—	0	3
(a) <i>Ecuador</i>	1	6	1	6	3	0	—	—	1	6
Egypt (Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez)	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Falkland Islands.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
(a) <i>Fernando Po</i>	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
(b) France.....	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	—	—
(b) Galatz.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
(a) <i>Gallipoli</i>	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
Gambia.....	0	6	6	0	1	0	—	—	0	6
Germany.....	0	3	0	3	0	6	—	—	0	3
Gibraltar.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Gold Coast.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Greece.....	0	8	0	8	1	4	—	—	0	8
(a) <i>Grey Town</i>	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) <i>Guatemala</i>	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) <i>Hayti</i>	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Holland.....	0	3	0	3	0	6	—	—	0	3

RATES OF POSTAGE.—(Continued.)

FOR EACH NEWSPAPER.	FOR A BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.											
	Not exceeding 2 ozs.		2 ozs. to 4 ozs.		4 ozs. to 8 ozs.		8 ozs. to 12 ozs.		12 ozs. to 1 lb.		EVERY ADDITIONAL 4 ozs.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3d.	0	6	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate.	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
ditto	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	See Mem. 4	
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
Book rate.	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
ditto	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate.	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
Book rate.	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate.	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate.	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate.	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4

(Continued)

TABLE OF THE

FOR A LETTER.

	Not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
*Hong Kong.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
*India.....	0	9	0	9	1	6	—	—	0	9
Ionian Islands.....	0	8	0	8	1	4	—	—	0	8
Italy.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5
*Labuan.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Larnica.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Liberia.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Madeira.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Malta.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Mauritius.....	0	10	0	10	1	8	—	—	0	10
(a) Mexico.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Moldavia.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5
(a) Monte Video.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) Mytelene.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
Natal.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) New Granada (U. S. of Columbia) } *New South Wales..... } *New Zealand..... }	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6	
Norway.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5
*Penang.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) Peru.....	1	6	1	6	3	0	—	—	1	6
Poland.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5
(a) Porto Rico.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Portugal.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
*Queensland.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
(b) Reunion.....	0	10	0	10	1	8	—	—	0	10
(b) Rhodes.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
Russia.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5

RATES OF POSTAGE.—(Continued.)

FOR EACH NEWSPAPER.	FOR A BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.											
	Not exceeding 2 ozs.		2 ozs. to 4 ozs.		4 ozs. to 8 ozs.		8 ozs. to 12 ozs.		12 ozs. to 1 lb.		EVERY ADDITIONAL 4 ozs.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
Book rate	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
ditto	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
Book rate	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	See Mem. 4	
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
3d.	0	6	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
Book rate	0	3	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
Book rate	0	3	0	6	1	0	See Mem. 4		See Mem. 4		0	3
1d.	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	3
Book rate	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	See Mem. 4	
2d.	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
3d.	0	6	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
Book rate	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	0	4
ditto	0	3	0	6	1	0	See Mem. 4		See Mem. 4		0	4

TABLE OF THE

	FOR A LETTER									
	Not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. & not ex- ceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
St. Helena.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(b) Salonica.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
(b) Samsoun.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Scutari.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Seres.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Sierra Leone.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
*Singapore.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Smyrna.....	0	8	0	8	1	4	—	—	0	8
Spain.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
Surinam.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
Sweden.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5
Switzerland viâ Belgium.....	0	3	0	3	0	6	—	—	0	3
(b) Switzerland viâ France.....	0	5	0	10	1	3	0	5	—	—
(a) Syria.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
*Tasmania.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Tchesme.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Tenedos.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
(b) Trebizond.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
(b) Tultscha.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
(b) Tunis.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
(b) Varna.....	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	—	—
(a) Venezuela.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
*Victoria.....	0	6	0	6	1	0	—	—	0	6
Wallachia.....	0	5	0	5	0	10	—	—	0	5
West Indies, British.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0
(a) West Indies, Foreign (ex- cept the places specified)	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	1	0

General Post Office, London, }
December, 1872. }

RATES OF POSTAGE.—(Continued.)

FOR EACH NEWSPAPER.	FOR A BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.					
	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	2 ozs. to 4 ozs.	4 ozs. to 8 ozs.	8 ozs. to 12 ozs.	12 ozs. to 1 lb.	EVERY ADDITIONAL 4 ozs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1d.	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 3
Book rate	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
ditto	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6
1d.	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 3
2d.	0 4	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
Book rate	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
ditto	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6
1d.	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 3
Book rate	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6
ditto	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6
ditto	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
ditto	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
2d.	0 4	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
Book rate	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6
ditto	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
Book rate	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
1d.	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 3
2d.	0 4	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4
Book rate	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6
1d.	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 3

Ottawa Correspondence, Reduction of Postage, 1872.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
Ottawa, 25th April, 1872. }

SIR,—

This Department is informed that the maintenance of the Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax has been assumed by the Government of Newfoundland, and the Postmaster-General of Canada thinks the present a favorable opportunity for re-adjusting the rates of postage on correspondence passing between Canada and Newfoundland.

He has therefore the honor to submit for consideration, the adoption of the following Scale:—

On Letters per 1½ ounce.....	6 cents.
On Newspapers each.....	2 “
On Book Packets and Printed Matter, per ounce.....	1 “

prepaid by stamps and delivered at destination, either in Canada or Newfoundland without further charge. It is further proposed that in order to avoid a necessity for keeping accounts, each Country shall retain the whole of the postage it collects.

The Postmaster-General will be glad to have a decision on this matter as soon as may be convenient.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

JOHN DELANY, ESQ.,
Postmaster General,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ottawa Correspondence with reference to Post Cards.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 26th April, 1872. }

SIR,—

I find that in my letter to you of yesterday's date the subject of the transmission of Post Cards between Canada and Newfoundland was inadvertently omitted. I have, therefore, the honor further to submit that it is desirable to provide for the future exchange of that class of correspondence, and to propose for consideration that Post Cards of the value of One Cent each may be forwarded in the Mails between Halifax, and delivered in either Country without further charge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant

(Signed),

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

JOHN DELANY, Esq.,
Postmaster-General,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

**Correspondence with Canada, in reference to Contract,
St. John's and Pictou, 1872.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
Ottawa, 3rd May, 1872. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo, stating that this Department had learned that the arrangement which has

hitherto existed for the conveyance of the Newfoundland Mails by Steamer between St. John's and Halifax, and in which the Imperial Post Office shared—has been terminated, and a contract entirely under the control of Newfoundland substituted, for a Steamboat connection between St. John's and Pictou. I have the honor to inform you that application has been made to the Halifax Post Office by the agents of the Pictou and St. John's Steamers, that the Mails for Newfoundland may be sent to Pictou for conveyance, and believing the new arrangement to have been made with the sanction of the Government of Newfoundland, the Postmaster-General of Canada has instructed the Postmaster of Halifax to comply with this request, but he would be glad to be advised by you as to what the conditions of the agreement may be, so far as they may affect the despatch of mails from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland by the new route.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

JOHN DELANY, ESQ.,
Postmaster-General,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ottawa Correspondence, Reduction of Postage, 1872.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 16th August, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd inst., acquainting the Postmaster General of Canada that Newfoundland acquiesces in the proposal made by my letter of the 25th April

last, for a re-adjustment of the postage rates on correspondence passing between Canada and Newfoundland, in accordance with a scale therein submitted; and I am to inform you that this Department agrees to your suggestion that the new scale of charges shall take effect on and from the 1st November next, and measures will be taken accordingly, as respects Canada. I should observe, that in proposing 2 cents as the Newspaper rate, what are termed "transient" Newspapers, were meant, and the Canada Newspapers sent direct from the office of publication, addressed to Newfoundland, will be forwarded, as at present, on pre-payment of the commuted Newspaper rate, applicable to such papers passing within the Dominion.

The postage rates between Canada and Newfoundland, from and after the 1st November next, will, as is therefore understood, be—

On Letters six cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

On Newspapers, if from Office of Publication, the ordinary commuted Newspaper rate.

Other Newspapers known as transient papers, 2 cents each.

On Books and Printed Matter generally, 1 cent per oz.

Post Cards, one cent each.

These rates to be prepaid on either side, and to be considered as including the combined postage charges of both Countries, so that no further charge will be made on delivery, either in Canada or in Newfoundland, as the case may be.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed),

W. H. GRIFFIN.

JOHN DELANY, Esq.,

Postmaster General,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Postal Department, Canada, with reference to Reduction of Postage, 1872.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, }
OTTAWA, 20th November, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 13th inst., and to say in reply that I have understood the leading principle of the agreement just come into operation between Canada and Newfoundland to be, that on all descriptions of Mail matter originating in either Country and addressed to the other, the Postage charges to destination were to be prepaid, when posted in Canada or Newfoundland, as the case might be, leaving no question open for charge of any postage rate on delivery.

In uniformity with this understanding, notice has been given throughout Canada that nothing would be forwarded unpaid to Newfoundland, and special instructions have been given to let nothing pass in the mails for Newfoundland unless fully prepaid, so as to ensure delivery in Newfoundland free of any charge.

In like manner it will be presumed that you have secured prepayment on all matter coming from Newfoundland, and consequently no charge will be made on delivery of such matter in Canada. As respects the transmission of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, or any other Canada paper to destination in Newfoundland, on pre-payment here of the ordinary commuted newspaper rate, this was distinctly provided for in the scale of postage charges mutually assented to.

It is, of course, right that the newspaper packages should be put up within the proper limits, as to size, &c., and then they should be marked as prepaid, and I will have directions given on this head.

In regard to Circulars, they are taken to class with other general printed matter, at one cent each, that being the rate at which they pass from one end of Canada to the other; and I do not

not understand why you should Consider that circulars sent from Canada to Newfoundland, prepaid by a One Cent Postage Stamp, are liable to any further charge upon delivery by you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. H. GRIFFIN.

JOHN DELANY, Esq.,

Postmaster-General,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Prince Edward Island Correspondence, Reduction of Postage, 1872.

POST OFFICE DÉPARTMENT,

CHARLOTTETOWN, 20th February, 1872. }

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 6th inst. I have not received from England any intimation of the change in Postal Service between Newfoundland and Halifax, and presume I will have to account to England as usual, up to the time named between your Government and England. Will you please inform me when we should cease accounting to England.

In the first place the postage between Newfoundland and P. E. Island seems high. I think six cents, the same as to England from here, would increase the correspondence. The arrangement existing now between this Island and the Dominion, and between this Island and the United States, is, that each keep whatever is collected; letters are forwarded whether paid or not, and wherever

the postage is paid, it is kept by the place collecting; of course there are no accounts kept with the United States or Dominion, as it is not necessary. This Island being frozen out from the Dominion has to keep up an expensive winter Mail Service, as well as paying a large subsidy to Steamers for Summer Service; and I think correspondence between Newfoundland and this place should be different to correspondence sent from your place to the Dominion, where they have not to pay for Steamers for the conveyance of your mails.

The amount collected for postage to Newfoundland is very small. Hoping to have further particulars with your views on the subject,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed),

JOHN A. McDONALD.

JOHN DELANY, Esq.,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Washington Correspondence, in reference to Postal Convention, 1872.

No, 27,829.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11th, 1872. }

DEAR SIR,—

I regret very much, indeed, that I have been prevented from preparing the draft of Articles for a Postal Convention with Newfoundland, in season to reach you on your arrival at St. John's. The delay has been unavoidable, but I hope very soon to transmit

the articles of the proposed arrangement for your consideration and approval.

Very truly yours,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,

Superintendent Foreign Mails.

JOHN DELANY, Esq.,

Postmaster-General,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

**Washington Correspondence, Reduction of Postage,
1872.**

No. 27,882.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22nd, 1872. }

SIR,—

Referring to previous correspondence, and to the personal interview had with you at this Department a few weeks since on the subject, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your consideration and approval, formal articles which I have caused to be drawn up in Duplicate of a Postal Convention between the United States and Newfoundland, providing for a prepaid international postage of 6 cents per single rate for Letters, and 2 cents each for Newspapers, and prescribing the rates of postage to be collected in each Country on all other articles of private matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise, whether sent or received, each Country to retain to its own use all the postage it collects.

As you expressed a desire at our personal interview above referred to, that this reduced rate of letter postage might be carried into operation as soon as possible, I have named the first of December, 1872, as the date of commencement.

If the arrangement proposed in these articles is approved by you, I have to request that you will please execute the same in duplicate, on behalf of your Department, and return the same to me for execution on the part of the United States, after which one copy will be transmitted to you for the records of your Department.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed),

MAT. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

JOHN DELANY, Esq.,
Postmaster General,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

**Washington Correspondence, Reduction of Postage,
1872.**

No. 26,555.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have had under consideration the proposition submitted in your letter of the 28th of December last, for a postal arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland, on the basis of compulsory pre-payment of postage on all Letters, Newspapers, Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., posted in either country for the other, the despatching country to retain all the postage it collects, and the receiving country to deliver free of any charge; and I have to inform you, in reply, that while I have no doubt that such an arrangement would be an improvement on the existing regulations governing the exchange of correspondence between the two countries, I am nevertheless of the opinion that the better arrangement would be, as well for the sake of uniformity as

for other reasons, to establish the same provisions of exchange, as those already in force between the United States and Canada and other British North American Colonies.

I observe in the first place that the rule of compulsory prepayment would in many instances operate a hardship to correspondents, who either through ignorance of the rule, or on account of inability, should omit to prepay the postage. It is for this reason deemed best to conform to the general rule of optional prepayment, but establishing a higher rate of postage for all unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters to be collected by the receiving country, as in the case of the letter correspondence exchanged between this country and Canada, Great Britain and countries of Europe, under existing Postal Conventions.

And, secondly, I observe, that as the standard weight for the application of the single rate of postage on letters, is under all our postal conventions with foreign countries fixed at fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, it is very desirable, for the sake of uniformity to adopt the same standard weight for the correspondence sent from the United States to Newfoundland.

And, thirdly, I propose the same arrangement for Newspapers, Books, Magazines and other articles of printed matter, exchanged in the mails between the United States and Newfoundland as that in force between the United States and Canada, which is that each country shall collect and retain its own postage thereon at the established domestic rates, whether sent or received.

I have accordingly to submit for your consideration the following amended propositions, viz :

1.—The authorized weight of a single letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and one-half of an ounce in Newfoundland.

2.—The postage on a single international letter shall be six cents if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid ; and for other than single letters the same

charges shall be made for each additional fifteen grammes or half ounce or fraction thereof.

3.—Each Post Department to retain to its own use all the postage it collects on the international letters, whether on prepaid letters sent, or on unpaid letters received.

4.—Each Post Department shall collect and retain to its own use its established rates of domestic postage, on Newspapers, Pamphlets, Books, Magazines and other articles of printed matter, originating in one country and addressed to the other, whether the same be sent or received.

These propositions embody the existing regulations governing the exchange of correspondence with Canada and other British North American Colonies, except Newfoundland, and it is my earnest desire to conclude the same arrangement with Newfoundland. Hoping that they will meet with your acceptance.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

MAT. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Washington Correspondence, Newspapers, 1873.

No. 28,327.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 4th January, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the

Postal Convention between the United States and Newfoundland, which went into operation on the 1st of December last, provides that the postage of two cents charged upon each newspaper from Newfoundland for the United States, or *vice versa*, is in full to destination, while the postage chargeable on other printed matter, patterns or samples, is to be prepaid on matter sent from and collected on matter received in either country.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,

Superintendent.

The Postmaster-General,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Washington Correspondence, 1873.

No. 28,721.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th February, 1873. }

SIR,—

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject, I have the honor to inform you that the necessary instructions have been issued by this Department, relative to the carrying into immediate effect the exchange of Registered Correspondence between our two administrations, under Article 5 of the Postal Convention of ²⁰₁₃ November last.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,

Superintendent.

The Postmaster-General,
&c., &c., &c.,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

No. 19.
Correspondence Respecting Reduction on Postage on Letters between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, via Halifax, from 6d. to 3d. stg. per half ounce.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

No. 11.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

2nd February, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, copy of a letter from the Colonial Postmaster General, respectfully suggesting that the postage collected in this Colony on all correspondence to and from the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island be in future placed to the credit of Newfoundland, and not, as heretofore, to the credit of Great Britain. He further suggests that,—as the Imperial Government have been relieved of the expense of the Mail Service between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, N. F.,—Newfoundland may be placed on the same footing as the United States, the Dominion, and Prince Edward Island, with respect to the reduced rates of postage between Great Britain and these countries, viz., 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. instead of six pence as at present.

2.—With respect to the reduction of postage, I find, on referring to previous correspondence on this question, that the Postmaster General, in his letter, No. 687, V, 3rd October, 1870, copy of which was enclosed in your Lordship's despatch, "Newfoundland, No. 56, 7th October, 1870," in reply to my despatch, No. 61, of the 16th August, 1870, advances, as a reason for not then

acceding to the request of the Government of this Colony, that
 “the branch service between Halifax and St. John’s, Newfound-
 land, costs a further sum of £9,000 a year, half of which is paid
 “by the Imperial Government.”

3.—As the foregoing objection to the reduction of postal rates
 between the places before mentioned has been removed by the
 payment of the cost of the new contract from Colonial funds, my
 advisers trust that the request of the Government of Newfound-
 land respecting the postage between this country and Great Britain
 may now meet with favorable consideration, as well as the sug-
 gestion with reference to a certain amount of postage being placed
 to the credit of this colony in future, as stated in the first of the
 letter of the Colonial Postmaster General.

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

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon’ble,

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

**THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO THE COLONIAL
 SECRETARY.**

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

ST. JOHN’S,

24th January, 1872. }

SIR,—

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency
 the Governor, that as the contract with Inman & Co., for carrying
 the Mails between Halifax and Newfoundland is about to expire,
 and as the expense of that service will in future have to be borne
 by the Colony, I would respectfully suggest that the Postage

collected in this Colony on all correspondence to and from the United States, to the Dominion, and to Prince Edward Island, be placed to the credit of the Colony, and not as heretofore, to the credit of Great Britain.

For the present a temporary arrangement has been made with Walter Grieve & Co., for the conveyance of the Mails to and from Halifax by the *S. S. Tiger*, for the months of February, March and April, a copy of notice of days of sailing, which I herewith forward, and which I trust will meet the convenience of the public.

Now that the Imperial Government have been relieved of the expense of the Mail Packet Service between St. John's and Halifax, I think it would be only just and reasonable that Newfoundland should be placed on the same footing as the United States, the Dominion, and Prince Edward Island, with regard to the reduced rates of postage between Great Britain and these countries, viz.—3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. instead of six pence as at present.

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

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANY.

The Honorable
The COLONIAL SECRETARY,
&c., &c., &c.

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 12.

DOWNING STREET, }
4th April, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have referred for the consideration of the Postmaster General, a copy of your despatch, No. 11, of 2nd February, enclosing a letter

from the Colonial Postmaster General, on the subject of postage rates

The enclosed extract from Mr. Monsell's answer, which has been received through the Board of Treasury, will put you in possession of his views upon this question; and with reference to the last paragraph, I have to inform you that a despatch will be addressed upon the subject to the Governor General of Canada.

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

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

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

*COPY OF EXTRACT FROM LETTER DATED 12th MARCH,
1872, FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.*

MY LORDS,—

I have the honor to lay before your Lordships, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, concerning a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, in which he asks that as the cost of the Packet between St. John's and Halifax is now borne entirely by the Newfoundland Government, the sea-postage on correspondence exchanged between Newfoundland and Canada, and between Newfoundland and the United States and Prince Edward Island, viâ Canada, shall henceforth be credited to Newfoundland, instead of to this Country.

The demand is perfectly reasonable, and I propose to give directions that it may be complied with.

The Governor further requests that now that the Imperial Government have been relieved from all expenses on account of the conveyance of Newfoundland Mails beyond Halifax, the pos-

tage on letters between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, may be reduced to the same rate that is charged on letters between the United Kingdom and Halifax, that is, from six-pence to three-pence per half-ounce letter.

But before any assent can be given to this proposal, it will be necessary to obtain the acquiescence of the Canadian Government, because half the cost of the present Packet Service between Queenstown and Halifax, is defrayed by Canada.

(Signed,)

W. MONSELL.

The Lords' Commissioners
of the Treasury.

EARL DUFFERIN TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

CANADA,
REVIERE DU LOUP,
13th July, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch and enclosures, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to postage rates between England and Newfoundland.

I also forward copy of a letter from the department of the Postmaster-General of Canada, to whom the correspondence was referred, and I beg to draw your attention to its concluding paragraph, which states that if the Government of Newfoundland will contribute towards the subsidy defrayed by the Dominion Government, there will be no objection raised to the proposed reduction.

May I request your Excellency will have the goodness to re-

turn these papers when you communicate to me the decision of your Government on the subject.

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

(Signed,)

DUFFERIN.

His Excellency

the Governor of Newfoundland,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. WHITE TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

CANADA, OTTAWA,

3rd July, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of a correspondence referred for report to this Department, which has passed between the Imperial authorities and the Governor of Newfoundland, on the subject of the transmission of Mails between that Colony and the United Kingdom in future, and embodying a suggestion made by the Postmaster-General of Newfoundland, in his letter of the 24th ultimo, to the effect that, as the Imperial Post Office is now relieved by the action of the Government of Newfoundland, in assuming the cost of the Mail Service between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland, from the payment of the subsidy of that service hitherto defrayed by it—Newfoundland may now be placed on the same footing as regards the correspondence passing, viâ Halifax, between it and the United Kingdom, as is Canada and the United States, that is to say, that the postage may be reduced from 6d. sterling the half-ounce—the present rate—to 3d. sterling the half-ounce.

To this suggestion the Postmaster-General desires me to say that if the Government of Newfoundland will consent to contribute towards that moiety of the subsidy for Mail Service between Halifax and Queenstown, Ireland, which is defrayed by this Department, in the proportion which their correspondence conveyed by Halifax and Queenstown Packets bears to that of Canada, there will be no objection raised by this Department to the proposed reduction.

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

(Signed,)

WM. WHITE,
Secretary.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

MR. DELANY, P. M. G., TO CAPTAIN SHEA, R. A., P. S.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 28th August, 1872. }

SIR,—

I beg to thank his Excellency for the despatches in reference to the reduction of Postage between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, which accompanied your letter of the 27th instant.

It is most pleasing to learn that the Imperial Government has most generously assented to forego their claim for the transit of Newfoundland correspondence by the ocean steamers, and that it only remains with the Canadian Government to bring the question to an amicable conclusion.

As I am about to leave by the next steamer for Canada and the United States, with the view of arranging for a general and uniform reduction of postage between the United States, Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, it will afford a most

favorable opportunity for arranging with the Dominion Government as to the amount of subsidy claimed by them for the Ocean Service. I would, therefore, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, propose the following scheme for the transit of the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, viz.: Three-pence per half-ounce letter,—one penny to be retained by the despatching office, one penny by the receiving office, and one penny for the transit; or, as is now going to be adopted between the United States, Canada, Prince Edward Island and this Colony, viz., Six cents per half-ounce letter, each country retaining the postage it collects.

I have no doubt by the adoption of this arrangement, either way, that Newfoundland will experience no loss in a pecuniary point of view, as we at present receive only one-fifth of the postage.

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

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANY,

Postmaster General.

Captain SHEA, R.A., P.S.

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL DUFFERIN.

(Copy.)

No. 82.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,

30th August, 1872.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 13th July last, with reference to postage

rates between England and Newfoundland, forwarding copy of a letter from the Department of the Postmaster General of Canada, and calling my attention to the concluding paragraph of Mr. White's letter, which states that if the Government of Newfoundland will contribute towards the subsidy defrayed by the Dominion, in a certain proportion, there will be no objection raised to the proposed reduction in the postage rates.

2.—I have submitted the correspondence on the subject in question, which has been transmitted to me by your Lordship to my responsible advisers, and on their behalf beg to inform your Lordship that, in addition to two coastal and one intercolonial contract, the Government of Newfoundland have recently entered into an agreement with the Allan Line for the conveyance of the Mails between Great Britain and this Colony direct, during nine months of the year, and, therefore, owing to great expenses incurred by these contracts, could not contribute towards the subsidy defrayed by the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the Mails between Halifax and Liverpool.

3.—My Government, therefore, propose the following scheme for the conveyance of correspondence between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, viâ Halifax,—Three pence per half ounce letter, one penny to be retained by the despatching office, one penny for the receiving office, and one penny for transit. Should this proposal (and I trust it may) meet with favourable consideration from your Lordship's Ministers, the very desirable object of reducing the postage from 6d. stg. to 3d. stg. per half ounce letter will be accomplished with reference to this Colony and Great Britain. I may here state that the Imperial Government have no objection to the proposed reduction, and that Newfoundland is the only Colony at present which has not had the boon of reduced postage conferred upon it.

4.—In accordance with your Lordship's request, I return the enclosed correspondence, and beg to inform your Lordship that the Postmaster General of Newfoundland proceeds by the present Mail to Canada, with authority from this Government to confer

with the Postmaster General of the Dominion on several proposed postal arrangements in connection with this Colony.

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

(Signed),

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.C.B., K.P.

&c., &c., &c.

EARL DUFFERIN TO GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA,

11th November, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Post Office Department of Canada, stating that it has been deemed advisable to consent to the reduction proposed some months since by the Government of Newfoundland in the Packet rate on letters passing between Newfoundland and the United Kingdom, viâ the Halifax and Cork Mail Packets, and suggesting that the proposed arrangement should go into operation on the 1st January, 1873.

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

(Signed),

DUFFERIN.

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland,

&c., &c., &c.

 MR. WHITE TO HONORABLE JOSEPH HOWE.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 8th November, 1872. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Postmaster General, to inform you that the Government of Newfoundland proposed some months since to the Government of the Dominion, that assent should be given to the reduction of the Packet rate on letters passing between Newfoundland and the United Kingdom, via Halifax and Cork Mail Packets, (jointly subsidized by the United Kingdom and Canada), to 6 cents per half ounce, the rate now charged on letters conveyed by those Packets between the United Kingdom and Canada; but the Government of Canada thought it expedient to withhold its consent for a time. The question, however, having been again brought forward by the Government of Newfoundland, it has been deemed advisable to consent to the reduction proposed. I am therefore directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will be good enough to acquaint the Government of Newfoundland with this decision, and to suggest that from the 1st January, 1873, the arrangement proposed should go into operation,—namely, that the postage on letters passing between Newfoundland and the United Kingdom, via Halifax, shall be three pence sterling per half ounce, of which one penny is to be retained by Great Britain, one penny by the United Kingdom and Canada, for sea postage, and one penny by Newfoundland and Canada for inland service.

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

(Signed,)

WM. WHITE,
Secretary.

 To the Hon'ble JOSEPH HOWE,
&c., &c., &c.,

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

**COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR HILL TO
EARL KIMBERLEY.**

NEWFOUNDLAND,
5th December, 1872.

To LORD KIMBERLEY,
Colonial Office,
London.

Canadian Government now consent reduction of postage from six-pence to three-pence on letters half-ounce from Newfoundland viâ Halifax; they ask this arrangement come into operation first January next. Will Postmaster-General consent?

(Signed,) HILL, Governor.

REPLY TO FOREGOING.

COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM LORD KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

To Governor, Newfoundland.

Proposed reduction in postage rate will commence on first January.

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

December 16th, 1872.

My Dear Lord,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th November enclosing copy of a letter from the Post Office Department of Canada, stating that the Postmaster-General of the Dominion had consented to the reduction of

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

No. 80.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
9th December, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that on the 5th instant, I sent to the Colonial Office a telegram, as follows, viz.—
“To Lord Kimberley, Colonial Office, London. Canadian Government now consent reduction postage from six-pence to three-pence on letters half-ounce from Newfoundland viâ Halifax; they ask this arrangement come into operation first January next. Will Postmaster-General consent?”

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

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble,

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL DUFFERIN

(Copy.)

No. 134.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
10th December, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th November, enclosing copy of a letter from the Post Office Department of Canada, stating that the Postmaster-General of the Dominion had consented to the reduction of

postage to and from Newfoundland and the United Kingdom via Halifax, from six-pence to three-pence on letters per half-ounce, as recently proposed by the Government of this Colony.

2.—I beg your Excellency will be pleased to convey the thanks of the Government of Newfoundland to the Government of Canada, for the reduction which they have made in respect to the ocean postage with reference to this Colony.

3.—In order that the arrangement in question might come into operation on the 1st January, I telegraphed, on the 5th inst., on the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, to Lord Kimberley, to obtain the sanction of the Postmaster-General to the change in question, to commence on the 1st January, 1873, but up to the present date I have not received a reply.

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

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honble.

The EARL OF DUFFERIN, K. O. B., K. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 82.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
11th December, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, copy of a despatch from the Earl of Dufferin, and of a despatch from the Secretary of the Post Office Department of Canada, stating that it has been deemed advisable to consent to the reduction in postage, proposed some months since by the Government of Newfoundland

on letters between this Colony and the United Kingdom via Halifax and Cork, and suggesting that the new arrangement contemplated should go into operation on 1st January, 1873.

2.—In connection with this subject, I beg to invite your Lordship's attention to the last paragraph of Mr. Monsell's letter to the Treasury, copy of which I find in your Lordship's despatch to me, No. 22, 4th April, 1872—where, in referring to the foregoing reduction of postage, the Postmaster-General writes:—

“But before my assent can be given to this proposal, it will be necessary to obtain the acquiescence of the Canadian Government, because half the cost of the present Packet Service between Queenstown and Halifax, is defrayed by Canada.”

3.—From this extract, I presume that Mr. Monsell is willing to acquiesce with the views of my Ministers as regards the proposed postal reduction. I therefore, on the receipt of the despatch from Lord Dufferin, on the 15th instant, telegraphed to your Lordship—copy of my telegram in my despatch No. 80, 9th December, 1872—to obtain permission from the Postmaster-General as to the suggestions of the Canadian Government, with reference to the commencement on the 1st January next, of the contemplated postal arrangement.

4.—Not having received a reply to my telegram and the Mail for England being about to close, I now transmit the correspondence before referred to, and beg to inform your Lordship that my Government abide by the decision of the Canadian Government as to the decision of the three pence sterling on letters—between Newfoundland and England, via Halifax—per half ounce, and which decision is as follows:—

“One penny to be retained by Great Britain, one penny by the United Kingdom and Canada, for Sea Postage, and one penny by Newfoundland and Canada for Inland Service.”

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

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The Earl of KIMBERLEY, &c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL DUFFERIN.

(Copy.)

No. 141.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
16th December, 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Earl of Kimberley has intimated to me that the proposed reduction in the postage of letters from six pence to three pence per half ounce to and from Newfoundland and the United Kingdom, via Halifax, may commence on the 1st January next. I received this information by telegram to-day.

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

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.C.B., K.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 83.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
16th Dec., 1872. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to my Despatch, No. 82, of the 11th instant, that I have this day received from your Lordship a telegram as follows, viz:—

“Proposed reduction in postage rate will commence on first
“January.”

I beg to inform your Lordship that I have communicated the purport of the foregoing telegram to the Governor General of the Dominion.

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

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble

The Earl of KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

**THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE POSTMASTER
GENERAL.**

(Copy.)

No. 140.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
16th December, 1872.

SIR,—

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated to the Governor that the Postmaster General, London, consents to the proposed reduction on letters from six pence to three pence per half ounce to and from Newfoundland via Halifax, commencing on the 1st January, 1873.

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

HENRY SHEA, P. S.

The Postmaster-General,

&c., &c., &c.

Newfoundland.

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.*(Copy.)*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 46.

DOWNING STREET,
17th December, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that I sent to you, on the 16th instant, a Telegram in the following words:—

“ Proposed reduction in postage will commence first January.”

I sent at the same time, a similar telegram to the Governor General of Canada.

I now enclose for your information, a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with its enclosures, on which that telegram was founded.

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

(Signed,)

H. T. HOLLAND,

For the EARL OF KIMBERLEY

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

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

(Copy.)

No. 18,601-72.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
12th December, 1872. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords' Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the

Secretary of State, with reference to the correspondence that has taken place with regard to reducing the postage on letters between this country and Newfoundland, copy of a letter which my Lords have caused to be addressed to the Postmaster-General upon the subject.

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

(Signed,)

WILLIAM LAW.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

MR. LAW TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

(Copy.)

18,601-72.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
12th December, 1872. }

SIR,—

With reference to your Reports of 12th March last, and 25th ultimo, on the subject of the reduction of the postage rates to Newfoundland, I am directed by the Lords' Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter, and of its enclosures, from the Colonial Office, and I am to state that, as the Canadian Government assent to the reduction of the postage on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland to the same rate which is charged between the United Kingdom and Halifax, viz., from 6d. to 3d. sterling the half-ounce letter, my Lords likewise sanction the proposed reduction in the rate of postage.

I am further to state that my Lords approve of the arrangement for reducing the postage between this country and New-

foundland coming into operation on the 1st of next month, as suggested by the Government of Canada.

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

(Signed,) WM. LAW.

The Postmaster-General,

&c., &c., &c.

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND,

No. 2.

DOWNING STREET,
14th January, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have received your Despatch, No. 82, of the 11th December, enclosing copy of one from the Governor General of Canada, on the subject of the reduction of postage proposed by the Government of Newfoundland, on letters between the Colony and the United Kingdom viâ Halifax. I have to refer you to my telegram of the 16th December, and to my despatch of the 17th of the same month, No. 46, in which you were informed that the proposed reduction in the postage rate would commence on the 1st January.

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

(Signed,)

R. H. MEADE,

For the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 20.

**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of
Newfoundland, for the Year 1873.**
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	
		\$11,905 00

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary.....	2,000 00	
First Clerk.....	924 00	
Second Clerk.....	600 00	
Office Keeper.....	324 00	
		3,848 00

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General.....	2,000 00	
Clerk.....	924 00	

CUSTOM'S 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	\$15,753 00
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CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

Brought forward	\$10,314 00	\$15,753 00
Two Lockers.....	740 00	
Labrador Collector, \$693, and 5 per cent on all duties collected.....	693 00	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor 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	
La Poile, \$624, Gaultois, \$462.....	1,086 00	
Twillingate, \$462, Fogo, \$577.....	1,039 00	
Lamalaine, \$462, Harbor Breton, \$462....	924 00	
Oderin, \$462, Burin, \$462.....	924 00	
Brigus, \$462, Labrador, \$231.....	693 00	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.		
Bay Bulls, \$115.50, Mobile, \$115.50.....	231 00	
Ferryland, \$231, Burgeo, \$231.....	462 00	
Channel, \$231, Pushtrough \$231.....	462 00	
Little Placentia, \$231, St Mary's \$231....	462 00	
St. Lawrence, \$231, Bay Roberts, \$231....	462 00	
Placentia, \$234, Catalina, \$231.....	462 00	
Tilt Cove, \$231, Grand Bank and Fortune, \$231.....	462 00	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor.....	370 00	
Rose Blanche, \$231, Renewes, \$231.....	462 00	
Trepassey.....	231 00	
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers	3,097 00	
	—————	37,743 00
Carried forward.....		\$53,496 00

Brought forward..... \$53,496 00

FINANCIAL CLERK.

Financial Clerk in Secretary's Office..... 800 00

BOARD OF WORKS.

Acting Chairman.....	1,200 00	
Inspector of Public Buildings and Clerk..	700 00	
The Secretary.....	924 00	
Assistant.....	177 00	
Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and Bridges	650 00	
Messenger	250 00	
	<u>3,901 00</u>	

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper.....	277 00	
Fuel and Light.....	700 00	
	<u>977 00</u>	

CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General.....	2,000 00	
Draughtsman and Assistant.....	800 00	
Topographical Assistant.....	800 00	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals.....	340 00	
Chainman.....	185 00	
Repairs of Government House.....	2,000 00	
	<u>6,125 00</u>	

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated amount..... 27,000 00

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies..... 6,000 00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice.....	3,923 08	
Two Assistant Judges.....	6,000 00	

Carried forward..... \$9,923 08 \$98,299 00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$9,923 08	\$98,299 00
Labrador Judge.....	923 08	
Attorney General.....	2,000 00	
Sheriff, Central District.....	1,384 62	
Sheriff, Northern District.....	1,384 62	
Sheriff, Southern District.....	923 08	
Bailiff, Central District.....	231 00	
Bailiff, 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	500 00	
Stationery for Ditto	93 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	277 00	
Crown Prosecutions.....	2,000 00	
Coroners.....	700 00	
Circuit of Judges.....	1,600 00	
	<u>24,687 17</u>	

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Judges, Central District Court.....	3,200 00
Clerk of the Peace.....	1,016 00
St. John's Police Force.....	18,400 00
Harbor Grace Police Force.....	3,340 00
Carbonear Police Force.....	1,860 00
Brigus and Twillingate.....	480 00
Gaoler, St. John's.....	693 00
Turnkey, do.....	231 00
Two Assistants, ditto.....	393 00
Keeper of Court House, ditto.....	254 00
Do. do. Harbor Grace.....	47 00

OUTPORTS.

Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates, (as per de- Six Clerks of the Peace, tailed Nine Gaolers, statement) Sixty Constables,	17,695 00
	<u>47,609 00</u>
Carried forward.....	\$170,595 17

Brought forward \$170,595 17

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for the service..... 2,168 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House.....	600 00
Ditto St. John's Penitentiary.....	200 00
Ditto Outport Court Houses and Gaols..	2,000 00
Ditto Lunatic Asylum	1,200 00
Ditto Poor Asylum.....	400 00
Ditto St. John's Hospital.....	400 00
Ditto Custom House.....	200 00
Repairs Colonial Building.....	400 00
Ditto Block House	200 00
Ditto Imperial Property, handed over Newfoundland.....	2,000 00
Repairs Guard Room, Lodge and Garden- er's House.....	280 00
Custom House, Harbor Grace	400 00
	<u>2,280 00</u>

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General.....	1,385 00
First Clerk and General Accountant.....	460 00
Superintendent Money Order Office.....	600 00
Second Clerk	462 00
Third Clerk.....	277 00
Two Assistants.....	450 00
Messengers	560 00
Postmasters and Waymasters	2,500 00
Contractors for carrying Mails	9,000 00
Ditto for Winter Service, Greens- pond, Twillingate and Fogo	800 00
Incidentals	800 00
	<u>17,294 00</u>
Carried forward.....	\$198,337 17

Brought forward \$198,337 17

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt, \$1,151,676 59
 Interest payable half yearly 57,000 00

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Postal Steam to the Westward 17,600 00
 Ditto to the Northward 12,800 00
 Ditto at the Labrador 4,800 00
 Ditto Conception Bay 6,462 00
 Steam, conveying Judges on Circuit 3,000 00
 Postal Steam from Liverpool to St. John's,
 Halifax and America 60,000 00
 ----- 104,662.00

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner 1,154 00
 Inspector 416 00
 Assistant 200 00
 District Surgeons, St. John's .. 925 00
 Gaol Surgeon, St. John's 185 00
 Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay 139 00
 District Surgeon, Conception Bay 462 00
 Physician, Lunatic Asylum 1,385 00
 Two Physicians, St. John's Hospital 900 00
 Keeper of Poor Asylum 277 00
 Permanent and Casual Poor 71,000 00
 Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum 7,000 00
 Do. do. Lunatic Asylum... 15,000 00
 Do. do. St. John's Hospital. 8,000 00
 ----- 107,043 00

PENSIONS.

E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General... 1,615 38
 Joseph Noad, late Surveyor General. .. 1,315 38
 B. G. Garrett, late Sheriff 1,269 23

 Carried forward \$4,199 99 \$467,042 17

PENSIONS.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$4,199 99	\$467,042 17
J. V. Nugent, late Sheriff.....	1,040 00	
Widow Chancey.....	185 00	
Widow Buckley.....	116 00	
	<u> </u>	5,540 99

EDUCATION.

Amounts under Acts 21st and 23rd Vic...	63,241 00	
Ditto Academy Acts 21st and 29th Vic.	8,354 00	
	<u> </u>	71,595 00

FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun..	90 00	
One man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun....	40 00	
Ammunition.....	800 00	
	<u> </u>	930 00

BLOCK HOUSE, SIGNAL STATION.

Two men's salaries, \$200 and \$160.....	360 00	
Fuel and Light.....	70 00	
Chronometer time.....	100 00	
	<u> </u>	530 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery.....	\$6,000 00	
Postages and Incidentals.....	400 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,307 00	
St. John's Gas Company.....	1,650 00	
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	346 00	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	4,000 00	
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	230 77	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace.....	115 38	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....	115 38	
St. John's Factory.....	461 54	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department..	230 77	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carried forward.....	\$17,240 84	\$545,638 16

Brought forward.....	\$17,240 84	\$545,638 16
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....	1,153 84	
Ditto Conception Bay.....	461 54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke.....	47 00	
Keeper Halfway House, Salmonier.....	162 00	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges.....	2,000 00	
Cleaning St. John's Streets.....	1,600 00	
Protection of Fisheries.....	2,600 00	
Labrador Court and Revenue Cruiser....	2,500 00	
Repairs of Town Clock.....	69 23	
Roads and Bridges.....	90,000 00	
Geological Survey.....	4,500 00	
Inspector of Weights and Measures	93 00	
Newfoundland Almanac.....	116 00	
In aid of Sewerage Account.....	800 00	
In aid of Water Company.....	167 20	
Record Room at Court House, St. John's..	1,200 00	
Alterations, Quidi Vidi Hospital.....	2,400 00	
Postal Steam with Halifax in Winter per <i>S. S. Tiger</i>	5,280 00	
Balance of monthly trips from Liverpool per Allan Line.....	2,880 00	
Election Expenses, 1873.....	7,600 00	
Registration of Voters.....	1,080 00	
Four trips per <i>S. S. Ariel</i> to the Westward	3,800 00	
Prevention of Small Pox.....	2,000 00	
Harbor Light Houses.....	12,000 00	
Public Improvements, \$2,000 each for fifteen Districts.....	30,000 00	
Increase on Road Grant.....	28,000 00	
Custom House Wharf.....	6,000 00	
Wharves for Coastal Steamers.....	8,000 00	
Sewerage, St. John's.....	8,000 00	
Public Wharf, St. John's.....	1,200 00	
		242,950 65
		<hr/>
Carried forward.....		\$788,588 81

Brought forward.....	\$788,588 81
Debt repayable in the year 1873.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	790,588 81
Balance in favor of the Colony.....	31,649 13
	<hr/>
	<u>\$822,237 94</u>

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Balance from the year 1872.....	\$118,237 94
Customs, including Labrador.....	\$680,000 00
Crown Lands.....	4,000 00
Postal.....	8,000 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	12,000 00
	<hr/>
	704,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$822,237 94</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The Inspector.....	\$800 00
Wadham Island Keeper, \$462 ; Assistant \$324.....	786 00
Cape Bonavista Keeper, \$462 ; Assistant \$224.....	786 00
Green Island Keeper, \$462 ; Assistant \$324.....	786 00
Baccalieu Island Keeper, \$462 ; Assistant \$324.....	786 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	<u>\$3944 00</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$3944 00	
Harbor Grace Island Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324.....	786 00	
Harbor Grace Beacon Keeper, \$185.....	185 00	
Fort Amherst Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324.....	786 00	
St. John's Leading Light Keeper, \$40.....	40 00	
Cape Spear Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324.....	786 00	
Ferryland Head Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324.....	786 00	
Cape Pine Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324.....	786 00	
Cape St. Mary's Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324.....	786 00	
Dodding Head Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324.....	786 00	
Brunette Island Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324.....	786 00	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.....	10,811 00	
		21,268 00
Balance in favor of Light Houses.....		1,220 97
		<u>\$22,488 97</u>

ASSETS.

Balance from the year 1872.....	\$488 97
Estimated amount of Light Dues, for the year 1873.....	22,000 00
	<u>\$22,488 97</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

No. 21.

**Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony
of Newfoundland, on the 31st December, 1872.**

ASSETS.

Cash in the Union Bank.....	\$215,062 88
Customs Bonds, Outstanding.....	102,302 16
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account...	7,149 38

\$324,514 42

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants.....	\$72,105 59
Outstanding Interest.....	31,990 60
Outstanding Treasury Notes.....	136 00
Balance due General Light Houses Account.....	488 97

\$104,721 16

Unexpended Legislative Grants.....	101,555 32
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\$206,276 48

Balance in favor of the Colony.....	\$118,237 94
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\$324,514 42

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

No. 22.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the year 1873.

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			416 00	2,033 00
Carbonear	693 00	508 00				1,201 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 & 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	32	2767 00	858 00	11,478 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	32	\$ 2767 00	\$ 858 00	\$ 11,478 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
Aquaforte - - -	.....	.....	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
Merashéen - - -	.....	.....	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 Briton - - -	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
	9471 00	2309 00	60	4709 00	1206 00	17,695 00

Detailed Statement of Salaries—(Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

15 Magistrates.....	\$9,471 00	
6 Clerks of the Peace.. ..	2,309 00	
60 Constables	4,709 00	
9 Gaolers.....	1,206 00	
		<u>\$17,695 00</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, 18th January, 1873. }

No. 23.

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1872, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Amount Consolidated under Act 21st			
Vic., Cap. 3			\$5,814 58
Ditto ditto	22nd Vic., Cap. 16..		89,410 71
Ditto ditto	23rd Vic., Cap. 12..		23,076 93
Ditto ditto	28th Vic., Cap. 18..		100,000 00
Ditto ditto	29th Vic., Cap. 20..		100,000 00
Ditto ditto	35th Vic., Cap. 12..		131,537 01
			<u>\$449,839 23</u>
Amount repayable in the year 1873..			\$186,196 69
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	1882..	780 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
			<u>701,837 36</u>
			<u>\$1,151,676 59</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

No. 24.

**Estimate for Defraying part of the Public Expenditure
of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1873.**

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

The Private Secretary to the Governor...	\$924 00	
First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office...	924 00	
Second Clerk Ditto	600 00	
Clerk in Receiver General's Office.....	924 00	
Draughtsman and Assistant in Surveyor General's Office.....	800 00	
Topographical Assistant.....	800 00	
Superintendent of Public Buildings and Clerk	700 00	
Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and Bridges.....	650 00	
Keeper of Colonial Building.....	277 00	
Office Keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office..	324 00	
Keeper, Half-way House, Salmonier.....	162 00	
Gate Keeper, Government House.....	277 00	
Financial Clerk in Secretary's Office....	800 00	
The Governor's Orderly.....	180 00	
The Messenger to the Board of Works....	250 00	
		<u>\$8,592 00</u>

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	1,616 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office.....	500 00	
Stationery for Registrar's Office.....	93 00	
Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's.....	231 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	277 00	
		<u>\$2,717 00</u>
Carried forward.....	\$2,717 00	<u>\$8,592 00</u>

 JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$2,717 00	\$8,592 00
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit		
Court	924 00	
Crown Prosecutions.....	2,000 00	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuit of Judges.....	1,600 00	
	<hr/>	7,941 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

One Inspector.....	1,200 00	
One Sub-Inspector.....	400 00	
Five Sergeants.....	1,444 00	
Two Acting Sergeants.....	520 00	
Forty-three Constables.....	10,825 20	
Allowance for Forage, &c., for Horses.....	1,397 50	
Probable cost of Clothing.....	1,045 50	
Ditto Repairs of Barracks.....	800 00	
Ditto Fuel and Light.....	160 00	
Ditto Incidental Expenses.....	160 00	
Ditto Furniture.....	160 00	
To Wear and Tear of Accoutrements, &c..	240 00	
Store Keeper's Allowance.....	48 00	
Two Sergeants, Harbor Grace.....	652 00	
Ten Constables Ditto	2,388 00	
Probable cost of Clothing, &c., ditto.....	300 00	
Two Sergeants at Carbonear.....	485 00	
Six Constables Ditto.....	1,248 00	
Probable cost of Clothing, &c., ditto	127 00	
One Constable at Brigus, and Clothing....	213 00	
One Constable at Twillingate, and Clothing	267 00	
Clerk of the Peace.....	1,016 00	
Gaoler, St. John's.....	693 00	
Turnkey, do.	231 00	
Two Assistants, ditto.....	393 00	
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace	47 00	
Keeper of Court House, St. John's.....	254 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$26,715 00	\$16,533 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....\$26,715 00 \$16,533 00

OUTPORTS.

Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates.....	9,471 00	
Six Clerks of the Peace.....	2,309 00	
Sixty Constables.....	4,709 00	
Nine Gaolers.....	1,205 00	
		44,409 00

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

District Surgeons, St. John's ..	925 00	
Gaol Surgeon, St. John's.....	185 00	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay.....	462 00	
Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay.....	139 00	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum.....	1,385 00	
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital..	900 00	
Commissioner of the Poor.....	1,154 00	
Inspector.....	416 00	
Assistant.....	200 00	
Keeper of the Poor House.....	277 00	
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports.....	71,000 00	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum..	15,000 00	
Do. do. St. John's Hospital.	8,000 00	
Do. do. Poor Asylum.....	7,000 00	
		107,043 00

FERRIES.

Great Placentia.....	139 00	
Salmonier.....	116 00	
Mall Bay.....	56 00	
Collinet.....	116 00	
Portugal Cove.....	116 00	
Trinity.....	139 00	
Topsail.....	116 00	
		\$798 00
Carried forward.....		\$167,985 00

FERRIES,—(Continued.)

Brought forward	\$798 00	\$167,985 00
Harbor Grace.....	139 00	
Random Sound, Trinity Bay.....	80 00	
Little St. Lawrence.....	47 00	
Holyrood.....	140 00	
Burin to Mud Cove.....	116 00	
Aquaforte.....	70 00	
Mortier Bay.....	116 00	
Connaigre Bay.....	139 00	
Fogo.....	47 00	
King's Cove to Amherst Cove.....	116 00	
Harbor Briton and Jersey Harbor.....	120 00	
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	80 00	
Greenspond.....	80 00	
Twillingate and Fogo.....	80 00	
	<u> </u>	2,168 00

FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun ..	90 00	
One man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun....	40 00	
Ammunition.....	800 00	
	<u> </u>	930 00

BLOCK HOUSE, SIGNAL STATION.

Two men's salaries, \$200 and \$160.....	360 00	
Fuel and Light.....	70 00	
Chronometer time.....	100 00	
	<u> </u>	530 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House.....	600 00	
Ditto St. John's Penitentiary.....	200 00	
Ditto Outport Court Houses and Gaols..	2,000 00	
Ditto Lunatic Asylum	1,200 00	
Ditto Poor Asylum.....	400 00	
	<u> </u>	
Carried forward.....	\$4,400 00	\$171,613 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$4,400 00	\$171,613 00
Repairs St. John's Hospital.....	400 00	
Ditto Custom House.....	200 00	
Ditto Colonial Building.....	400 00	
Ditto Block House.....	200 00	
Ditto Imperial Property, handed over to Newfoundland.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Guard Room, Lodge and Garden- er's House.....	280 00	
Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	400 00	
Fuel and Light, Custom House.....	400 00	
Ditto Government House.....	940 00	
Ditto Colonial Building.....	700 00	
Supplies, Court Houses and Gaols.....	6,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$16,304 00

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Postal Steam to the Westward.....	17,600 00	
Ditto to the Northward.....	12,800 00	
Ditto at the Labrador.....	4,800 00	
Ditto Conception Bay.....	6,462 00	
Steam, conveying Judges on Circuit.....	3,000 00	
Postal Steam from Liverpool to St. John's, Halifax and America.....	60,000 00	
	<u> </u>	104,662 00

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

St. John's Gas Company.....	1,650 00	
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	346 00	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	4,000 00	
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	230 77	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace.....	115 38	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....	115 38	
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....	1,153 84	
Ditto Conception Bay.....	461 54	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carried forward.....	\$7957 53	\$292,579 00

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$7957 33	\$292,579 00
Allowance to Patrick Burke.....	47 00	
St. John's Factory.....	461 54	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges.....	2,000 00	
Protection of Fisheries.....	2,600 00	
Labrador Court and Revenue Cruiser....	2,500 00	
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....	340 00	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department..	230 77	
Printing and Stationery.....	6,000 00	
Postages and Incidentals.....	400 00	
Pension to Widow Chancey.....	185 00	
Ditto Widow Buckley.....	116 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings....	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,307 00	
Postal Service.....	17,294 00	
Repairs of Town Clock.....	69 23	
Geological Survey.....	4,500 00	
Salary Inspector of Weights and Measures	93 00	
Cleaning St. John's Streets.....	1,600 00	
Newfoundland Almanac.....	116 00	
In aid of Sewerage Account.....	800 00	
In aid of Water Company.....	167 20	
Record Room at Court House, St. John's..	1,200 00	
Alterations, Quidi Vidi Hospital.....	2,400 00	
Postal Steam with Halifax in Winter per S. S. <i>Tiger</i>	5,280 00	
Balance of monthly trips from Liverpool per Allan Line.....	2,880 00	
Election Expenses, 1873.....	7,600 00	
Registration of Voters.....	1,080 00	
Four trips per S. S. <i>Ariel</i> to the Westward	3,800 00	
Prevention of Small Pox.....	2,000 00	
Harbor Light Houses.....	12,000 00	
Custom House Wharf.....	6,000 00	
Wharves for Coastal Steamers.....	8,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$103,523 65	\$292,579 00

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$103,523 65	\$292,579 00
Sewerage, St. John's.....	8,000 00	
Public Wharf, St. John's.....	1,200 00	
		<u>112,723 65</u>

PUBLIC WORKS.

District of Twillingate and Fogo.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Bonavista	2,000 00	
Ditto Trinity	2,000 00	
Ditto Bay-de-Verds.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Carbonear.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Harbor Grace.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Brigus.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Burgeo and LaPoile.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Fortune Bay.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Burin	2,000 00	
Ditto Placentia and St. Mary's.....	2,000 00	
Ditto Ferryland	2,000 00	
Ditto Harbor Main.....	2,000 00	
Ditto St. John's, East.....	2,000 00	
Ditto St. John's, West.....	2,000 00	
		<u>\$30,000 00</u>
		<u>\$435,302 65</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

No. 25.

*Customs' Returns.***PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS & LABRADOR.**

A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended 31st December, 1872, shewing the aggregate quantities and value of the various Articles and Amount of Duty collected thereon :

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
		\$	\$
Animals: -Horses, Mares, &c.....	118 No.	.....	271 40
Sheep, Pigs and Calves...	3,616 "	.....	831 68
Oxen and Cows.....	.....	75,738 80	3,786 94
Ale, Porter, Cider & Perry	67,173 Galls.	.....	6,717 30
Apples	3,778 Brls.	.....	1,133 40
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, smoked Beef & sausages	1,114½ Cwts.	.....	2,229 00
Beef and Pigs' Heads, Feet & Hocks (salted & cured)	5,833 Brls.	.....	3,499 80
Biscuit.....	25,901¾ Cwts.	.....	1,813 12
Butter	16,925¾ "	.....	18,956 84
Cheese	792½ "	.....	1,188 75
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	51,431 Lbs.	.....	2,057 24
Cigars.....	179½ M.	2,614 60	604 61
Coffee	140,344 Lbs.	.....	4,210 32
Confectionary	497½ Cwts.	.....	1,741 25
Feathers & Feather Beds.	32,867 Lbs.	.....	1,643 35
Fish — salted, dried and pickled	30 Cwts.	.....	39 60
Flour.....	232,854 Brls.	.....	46,570 80
Fruit— [dried].....	233,380 Lbs.	.....	9,335 20
" Other descriptions except Apples.....	Value.	2,521 56	126 08
Lumber.....	402,000 Feet.	.....	4,002 00
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	\$110,758 68

*Customs' Returns.***A Consolidated Account—(Continued.)**

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
		\$	\$
Brought forward.....			110,758 68
Molasses.....	922,742	Galls.	55,364 52
Fresh Meat and Poultry..		Value.	12,177 50
Oatmeal.....	2,115	Brls.	423 00
Indian Meal and Pease...	12,383	"	1,857 45
Pork.....	23,154	"	23,154 00
Salt.....	42,735	Tons.	8,547 00
Shingles.....	5,838	M.	2,335 20
Spirits, viz:—Brandy.....	7,076	Galls.	9,198 80
And undefined Spirits			
Whiskey.....	7,293	"	6,563 70
Cordials.....	1,926	"	1,155 60
Rum.....	100,097	"	70,067 90
Gin.....	18,194½	"	12,736 15
Sugar, viz:—Loaf and re-			
fined.....	1,585	Cwts.	5,547 50
Unrefined.....	13,691¼	"	27,382 50
Bastard.....	538	"	1,345 00
Tea, viz:—Souchong, Con-			
go and Bohea.....	605,670	Lbs.	60,567 00
All other sorts.....	3,638	"	436 56
Timber.....	776½	Tons.	232 95
Tobacco—Manufactured..	446,116	Lbs.	53,533 92
Leaf.....	112	"	11 20
Stems.....	69	Cwts.	34 50
Vinegar.....	3,512	Galls.	351 20
Wines, viz:—Champagne..	455	"	682 50
Port, Madeira, Hock and			
Burgundy.....	3,220	"	3,542 00
Sherry.....	2,703	"	3,739 00
Spanish Red, Denia, Si-			
cilian, Figueira Red,			
Lisbon Common, Man-	5,535	"	1,660 50
zanilla, Malaga, Cape			
and Claret.....			
Carried forward.....			\$460,511 74

Customs' Returns.

A Consolidated Account—(Continued.)

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
		\$	\$
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	460,511 74
All other Wines	51 Galls.	112 40	44 65
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated to pay duty at the rate of 8 per cent.....	Value.	624,509 87	49,960 79
Do. 20 per cent ...	"	53,389 23	10,677 85
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described, 13 per cent.....	"	2053,636.69	266,972 77
	TOTAL.....		\$788,167 80

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S,
The 31st day of December, 1872.

No. 26.

*Customs' Returns.***A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments, for the Year ended 31st Dec., 1872.**

1872.

Jan., 1.—To Balances from last year, viz. :—

Twillingate.....	\$671 55	
Fogo.....	27	
Trinity.....	582 61	
Catalina.....	204 38	
Carbonear.....	1,668 65	
Harbor Grace.....	10,987 55	
Burin.....	338 43	
Lamaline.....	56 38	
Grand Bank and Fortune.....	527 22	
Harbor Briton.....	3,621 71	
English Harbor.....	109 57	
LaPoile.....	1,317 69	
Blanc Sablon.....	925 82	
Rose Blanche.....	186 34	
	—————	21,198 17

Dec. 31.— “ Duties, viz. :—

Saint John's.....	639,580 23	
Outports.....	148,587 57	
Surcharges.....	73 59	
Local Distillation..	4,112 50	
	—————	792,353 89

“ Light Dues, viz. :—

St. John's.....	15,652 86	
Outports.....	8,029 65	
	—————	23,682 51

Carried forward..... \$837,234 57

*Customs' Returns.***Receipts and Payments, for the Year
December, 1872.****Cr.**

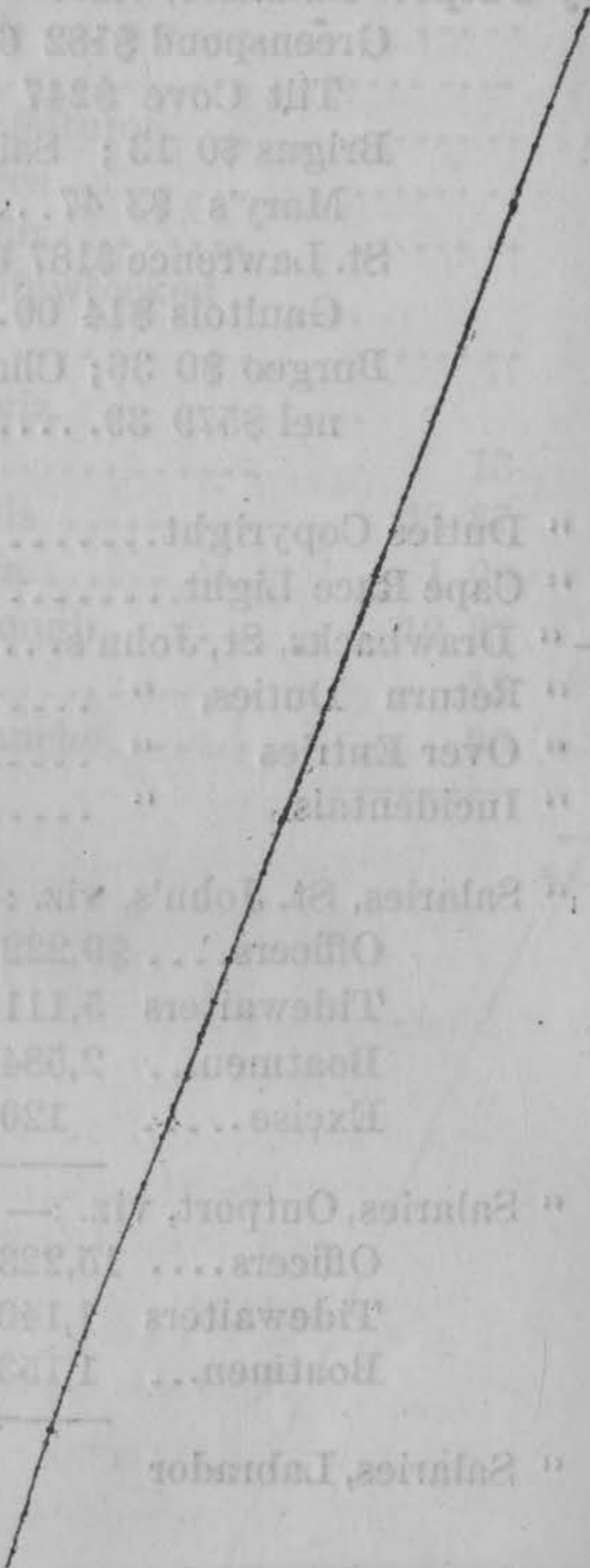
1872.			
Jan. 1.—	By Outport Balances, viz. :—		
	Greenspond \$182 68 ;		
	Tilt Cove \$247 82	\$430 50	
	Brigus \$0 13 ; Saint		
	Mary's \$3 47.....	3 60	
	St. Lawrence \$187 66 ;		
	Gaultois \$14 00...	201 66	
	Burgeo \$0 36 ; Chan-		
	nel \$579 39.....	579 75	
		<hr/>	\$1,215 51
	“ Duties Copyright.....	.....	3 25
	“ Cape Race Light.....	.....	45 51
Dec. 31.—	“ Drawbacks, St. John's.....	2,278 98	
	“ Return Duties, “.....	516 27	
	“ Over Entries “.....	1,018 12	
	“ Incidentals “.....	1,063 66	
		<hr/>	4,877 13
	“ Salaries, St. John's, viz. :—		
	Officers.... \$9,222 58		
	Tidewaiters 5,111 13		
	Boatmen... 2,584 56		
	Excise..... 120 00		
		<hr/>	17,038 27
	“ Salaries, Outport, viz. :—		
	Officers.... 15,223 68		
	Tidewaiters 1,140 51		
	Boatmen... 1,153 92		
		<hr/>	17,518 11
	“ Salaries, Labrador	1,670 21	
		<hr/>	36,226 59
	Carried forward.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$42,367 99

Customs' Returns.

Dr. A Consolidated Account Current of ended 31st day of

1872.

Brought forward..... \$848,904 87



Carried forward..... \$848,904 87

*Customs' Returns.***Receipts and Payments, for the Year
December, 1872.** **Cr.**

1872.		
	Brought forward.....	\$42,367 99
Dec. 31.—By	Drawbacks on Flour baked in the Colony.....	5,189 16
	“ Drawbacks on vessels built in the Colony.....	1,256 00
	“ Lumber Certificates.....	28 50
	“ Drawbacks, Outports.....	65 78
	“ Return Duties, “.....	569 98
	“ Incidentals “.....	1,066 67
	“ Quarantine Fees.....	302 20
		2,004 63
	“ Treasury, Cash.....	406,964 59
	“ Bonds.....	365,640 12
		772,604 71
	“ Outport Balances, viz. :—	
	Twillingate \$410 76; Fogo \$147 45.....	558 21
	Greenspond \$1,396 44; Tilt Cove \$500 94.....	1,897 38
	Trinity \$17 10; Catalina \$1,502 48.....	1,519 58
	Carbonear \$1,051 24; Har- bor Grace \$17,512 44...	18,563 68
	Burin \$254 61; Bay Ro- berts \$00 05.....	254 66
	St. Lawrence \$90 84; Lam- aline \$88 10.....	178 94
	Harbor Briton \$646.90; Gd. Bank & Fortune \$255.42	902 32
		\$23,874 77
	Carried forward.....	\$823,450 99

Customs' Returns.

Dr. A Consolidated Account Current of ended 31st day of

1872.

Table with columns for descriptions and amounts. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Treasury Cash', and 'Bonds'. Total amount is \$848,904 87.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, The 31st day of December, 1872.

Table with columns for descriptions and amounts. Includes entries like 'Carbons', 'Baths', 'Bills', and 'Bank & Fortunes'. Total amount is \$848,904 87.

Customs' Returns.

**Receipts and Payments, for the Year
December, 1872. Cr.**

1872.			
	Brought forward.....	\$23,874 77	\$823,450 99
	By Outport Balances, viz.:—		
	English Harbor \$15 24;		
	Gaultois \$40 00.....	55 24	
	LaPoile \$1,063 96; Blanc		
	Sablon \$446 76	1,510 72	
	Trepassey \$00 01; Saint		
	Mary's \$13 14.....	13 15	
		25,453 88	
			\$848,904 87

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true, in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Auditor.

No. 26.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for year ending 31st December, 1872.

Amount of Deposits 1st January, 1872.....		\$ 780,407 27
“ “ 31st December 1872.....		862,130 14
Increase.....		81,722 87
Amount deposited during the year.....		181,288 79
“ withdrawn during the year.....		99,565 92
Amount received for Interest on Investments of all kinds.....		34,358 84
Which Account was thus closed :—		
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.....	\$24,189 80	
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,440 46	
Harbor Grace, Salary and Expenses.....	271 07	
Balance to Reserve Account.....	7,457 51	
		<u>34,358 84</u>
The Reserve Account stands as follows :—		
Cr.		
By Balance from 1871.....	\$11,522 82	
Added this year.....	7,457 51	
		<u>18,980 33</u>
Dr.		
To paid Receiver General 2½ per cent for exchange of £31,102 3s. 6d. of Debentures, 26th Vic., Cap. 17, for Consolidated.....	\$3,110 22	
“ paid on purchase of £9,600 of Water Co., Stock, at 6 per cent....	2,290 80	
“ paid on purchase £725 Consuls....	171 50	
		<u>5,572 52</u>
Balance to 1873.....		<u>\$13,407 81</u>

The ASSETS are as follows:—

	\$
Cash	274,959 44
Colonial Debentures	447,776 55
Harbor Grace Water Company	3,600 00
Stock of General Water Company	100,300 00
Mortgages and Fee Simple Property	37,692 69
Discounts and Loans	5,745 36
Harbor Grace Water Company, running account	5,463 91
	<hr/>
	\$875,537 95

CONTRA.

The Deposits	862,130 14
“ Reserve Account	13,407 81
	<hr/>
	\$875,537 95

The Statement of the Harbor Grace Branch shews 223 Depositors	64,448 62
Of which sum there is at the credit of the Branch at the head office	\$64,426 66
On the hands of Alexander Clift, Esq., Cashier, Harbor Grace	21 96
	<hr/>
	\$64,448 62

Classification of Deposit Accounts:—

875 under	\$200 00
491 from \$200 to.....	500 00
246 from 500 to.....	1000 00
128 from 1000 to....	2000 00
43 from 2000 to	3000 00
14 from 3000 to	4000 00
4 from 4000 to	5000 00
6 from 5000 to	6000 00
1 Harbor Grace.....	64,426 00

1808 Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier.

Certified by—

J. SHANNON CLIFT, }
HY. RENOUF, } *Directors.*

No. 27.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of
Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1872.**

LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock paid up.....	£50,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0
Profit and Loss.....	1,620	2	7
Bank Notes in Circulation.....	129,524	0	0
Due by the Bank, (including Deposits on Interest, payable in January and July, on receiving 15 days' notice).....	360,128	5	1
Dividend of Capital for the half year 30th November, 1871	£3,000		
Dividend of Capital for the half year, 31st May, 1872.....	3,000		
Bonus of 4 per cent. for the year ending 31st May, 1872.....	2,000		
	8,000		
Less Dividend, November last, paid.....	3,000	5,000	0 0
		£596,272	7 8

ASSETS.

Specie in the Vault of the Bank.....	£90,637	14	5
Balances due by Agents and funds immediately available	368,451	10	0
Bills Discounted, Loans, &c., &c.,.....	126,350	8	3
Notes of other Banks.....	2,751	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street.....	4,081	15	0
Bank Premises, Iron Safes, and Office Furniture, (cost over £8,000)	4,000	0	0
		£596,272	7 8

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand for the year ending 31st May, 1872.

1870.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June.....	£54,630	£120,313
July.....	52,450	112,378
August.....	54,413	113,392
September.....	64,005	118,058
October.....	75,716	129,968
November.....	77,822	149,890
1871.		
December.....	80,972	146,602
1872.		
January.....	90,095	137,692
February.....	103,568	127,295
March.....	97,854	122,248
April.....	90,931	125,762
May.....	90,000	133,338
Average for the year.	£77,630	£128,078

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

ROBERT GRIEVE,

Chairman.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,

ROBERT THORBURN,

A. W. HARVEY.

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 before me at St. John's, aforesaid, }
this 5th day of June, A. D., 1872. }

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioners of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

MONTH	1871	1872	Average for the Year
July	50,488	38,650	44,569
August	60,373	30,843	45,608
September	50,000	30,000	40,000
October	40,000	20,000	30,000
November	30,000	10,000	20,000
December	20,000	10,000	15,000
Total	250,861	166,343	208,602

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioners of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 28.

Dr.	The Commercial Bank of		
To Proprietors for Capital Stock.....	£50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in Circulation.....	68,093	0	0
		118,093	0 0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposit Receipts, &c.....	108,424	7	2
Unclaimed Dividends.....	80	0	0
Dividend at 10 per cent.....	£5,000		
Of which one half was paid 31st December, 1871.....	2,500		
		2,500	0 0
To Reserve Fund.....	11,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss.....	1,643	11	3
		£241,740	18 5

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand in each month for the Year ending June, 1872.

MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.	MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1871.	£	£	1872	£	£
July.....	59,488	36,659	January....	86,424	34,214
August.....	60,972	30,843	February...	79,874	23,091
September..	66,403	23,572	March.....	76,570	32,297
October....	77,325	35,423	April.....	75,252	39,227
November..	94,846	34,258	May.....	74,934	45,804
December...	94,296	30,947	June.....	71,668	41,615
				76,504	33,995
			Average for the Year.....		

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1872.

Cr.

By Specie in the Vault in Gold and Silver Coins.....	£39,108 6 11
“ Notes of other Banks.....	145 15 9
“ Bills of Exchange Stg. £6,500	39,254 2 8
“ Local Bills Discounted, amount due from other Banks, &c., &c.....	7,800 0 0
“ Debenture Bonds, Water Stock, and other In- vestments, including Interest due thereon....	152,454 17 7
“ Bank Premises and Fixtures.....	39,731 18 2
	2,500 0 0
	<u>£241,740 18 5</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 of said Bank to the 30th June, A. D., 1872.

EDWIN DUDER,
JOHN WINTER,
S. RENDELL,
FRED. J. WYATT,
J. GOODFELLOW, } *Directors.*

ST. JOHN'S, }
to wit. }

ROBERT BROWN, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,
Manager.

Sworn at St. John's, aforesaid, the }
11th day of July, A. D., 1872. }

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 29.

Dr. Vail's Joint Stock Company,

To Capital Stock paid up.....	£18,000	0	0
“ Amount due on Bills payable.....	3,028	13	9
“ Ditto Sundries on current Accounts..	928	14	9
“ Reserve Fund.....	2,000	0	0
“ Dividend.....	450	0	0
“ Profit and Loss Balance.....	9	10	10
	£24,416	19	4

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, 1872.

EDWIN DUDER,
President.

A. W. HARVEY,
CHAS. BOWRING.

Directors.

R. BROWN,

Manager.

H. T. WOOD,

Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

Sworn at St. John's, Newfoundland, the 11th day of July, A. D., 1872.

and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Statement is

of the Affairs of

the Vail's Joint Stock Company,

as made up from the Books of

said Company, to 30th June, 1872.

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, 1872.

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, 1872.

June 30th, 1872,

Cr.

By Dwelling House Premises, Machinery, and Utensils	£9,850	0	0
" Stock on hand, per Inventory	11,061	4	7
" Cash on hand	18	4	4
" Amount due on Bills Receivable	1,690	18	0
" Ditto due by Sundries on current Accounts	1,796	12	5
	<u>£24,416</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>

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, this
20th day of January, A. D., 1873.

M. W. WALBANK,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

**General Abstract of the Affairs of the Union Marine Insurance Comyany,
31st December, 1872.**

Dr.		Cr.	
To Capital Stock paid up.....	£2,725 0 0	To Government Debentures.....	£550 0 0
“ Premiums on unexpired Risks	627 17 9	“ St. John’s Water Company Stock.....	2,750 0 0
“ Claims unpaid, or in dispute	900 0 0	“ Harbor Grace do. do ...	825 0 0
“ Balance, being net profit.....	5,292 2 8	“ Union Bank Deposit receipt.	3,000 0 0
		“ Commercial Bank do. do. .	1,375 0 0
		“ Interest due on above Invest- ments	91 13 4
		“ Cash in Union Bank.....	633 8 2
		“ Bills Receivable.....	221 2 0
		“ Balances of Accounts.....	98 16 11
	<hr/> £9,545 0 5 <hr/>		<hr/> £9,545 0 5 <hr/>

No. 30.

ALLAN GOODRIDGE,
President.
E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

ST. JOHN’S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
15th January, 1873. } }

No. 31.

**Copy of Report of Notre Dame Mining Company to
31st December, 1872.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
8th February, 1873. }

The Directors of the Notre Dame Mining Company submit the following Report of the present condition of the Company.

The Company was formed in 1869, and registered in accordance with the Act for the formation of Incorporations in this Island; its object being to raise copper and other ores in Newfoundland, and its Capital being £15,000,—of which £12,936 have been paid, £564 are now remaining unpaid upon calls past due, and £1500 have as yet not been called for.

The following is the List of Persons who have been Shareholders, and of those who continue to hold Shares, as also of those whose payments are in arrear, viz:—

SHAREHOLDERS.	SHARES.	PAID.	ARREARS.
		£	£
Bowring, Charles.....	500	4500	
Bowring, William B.....	20	180	
Boyd, Thomas.....	12	84	24
Cleary, Philip (Trustee).....	30	210	60
Evans, Edward	20	180	
Gill, William	20	180	
Gill, Henry G. A.....	20	180	
Gleeson, James... ..	2	18	
Green, Randal.....	2	18	
Harvey, Richard.....	20	180	
Hayward, Augustus O.....	5	45	
Hutchins, Philip.....	12	84	24
Jackman, William.....	5	45	
Jarvis, Edward L.....	5	45	
Carried forward.....	673	5949	108

Shareholders — (Continued.)

SHAREHOLDERS.	SHARES.	PAID.	ARREARS.
		£	£
Brought forward.....	673	5949	108
Knight, James R.....	5	45	
Knight, Robert G.....	50	350	100
Knight, Thomas.....	26	234	
Koozen, John H.....	120	1080	
McDougall, Alexander.....	2	18	
McDougall, John.....	8	72	
Parnell, William J. R.....	5	45	
Pinsent, Charles S.....	26	234	
Pinsent, Thomas W.....	2	18	
Rennie, David S.....	40	360	
Rennie, Frederick W.....	5	45	
Rouse, William O.....	2	18	
Shortall, Richard.....	3	27	
Smith, Edward.....	10	90	
Walters, Thomas H. (Trustee).....	12	108	
Warren, John H.....	416	3,388	356
Warren, John (Trustee).....	5	45	
Warren, Wm. M. A.....	73	657	
White, Laurence.....	3	27	
Withers, John W.....	14	126	
	1500	12,936	564

The Mining operations at Burton's Pond were suspended during the past year; and, in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the last annual meeting of the Shareholders, the ore raised at the Mine was shipped to England and sold, and a careful Survey of the Mine and the property of the Company was made by Hugh A. Fletcher, Esq., Mining Engineer,—a gentleman whose scientific attainments and practical experience as a Geologist have received very favorable recognition by the head of the Geological Department in Canada, and by the Government Geologist in Newfoundland.

Mr. Fletcher's Report to the Directors is annexed hereto, copies of which have also been sent to the Shareholders individually.

The following is a general Abstract of the Company's financial affairs, made to 31st December, 1872, viz:—

Dr.	Cr.
To Capital Stock £15,000	By purchase money of
Of which amount there	Burton's Pond mine. £6000 0 0
has been paid, including forfeited Shares 12,936 0 0	“ Amount expended in erection of buildings. 850 0 0
	“ Estimated value of supplies on hand.... 150 0 0
	“ Cash 103 4 9
	“ Balance of expenditure in wages of Officers and Miners, Tools & Incidentals.. 5,832 15 3
£12,936 0 0	£12,936 0 0

The Directors, while they regret that so large an amount as one-third of the Company's Capital should have been expended unprofitably in searching for the ore which the Geological features of the locality indicate, and this too after having paid a still greater sum for the purchase of the property, can now only submit to the Shareholders the alternative of an increase of Capital for further operations under more scientific direction, or of a transfer or sale of the property and an equitable distribution of the proceeds of such sale.

(Signed,)

CHAS. BOWRING, *President.*

JOHN H. WARREN,

THOMAS KNIGHT,

RICHARD HARVEY,

C. S. PINSENT,

} *Directors.*

I, EDWARD L. JARVIS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Notre Dame Mining Company, do swear that the foregoing Statement and Report of the Directors of the said Company are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

E. L. JARVIS.

Sworn to before me at St. John's, Nfld., }
this 10th day of February, A. D., 1873. }

(Signed,)

ROBERT R. W. LILLY, J. P.

To the President and Directors of the Notre Dame Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—

In accordance with your instructions I have visited and inspected your Mine and Property at Burton's Pond, and beg to report as follows :—

The Property of the Notre Dame Mining Company is situated at Burton's Pond, Green Bay, in the Bay of Notre Dame, and comprises an area of six hundred and forty acres. The prevailing rock of the District is diorite, the eruption of which seems to have been the force which produced the metamorphism of the stratified rocks within its influence, together with the numerous dislocations and distortions manifested by them where they appear at the surface. These are, in a great measure, covered over by the diorite, and show on the surface only where faults or fractures occur in that rock. The subsequent action of the red and grey syenite, which form extensive ridges on the north side of the property, does not, in this locality, extend to the mineral bearing bands of the stratified rocks.

The serpentine, with which the ores of copper, in this Island, seem uniformly to be associated, is exceedingly well developed, and extends through the entire length of the property, from east to west. Steatite and chlorite, also mineral bearing rocks, show in large masses and fragments, and, no doubt, underlie the serpentine here, in the same order in which they occur in other localities.

The mineral band is nearly two hundred feet wide, and is composed of a dark chloritic slate, steatite and diorite. The diorite is intrusive, and brings to the surface dislocated portions of the steatite and chlorite.

The ore contained in these rocks is a yellow sulphuret of copper, and is deposited in the form of concretionary layers and bunches ; usually following or conforming to, the lines of stratification, but also occurring in veins and seams, forming various angles with the strike of the strata.

In the south drift the copper pyrites forms a vein of from 4 to 8 inches in thickness. In the north drift it occurs in minute seams, more or less spread over the entire face of the drift, and in small nodular masses. In both drifts the copper has frequently been cut off by intrusions of diorite, and this may be expected to continue until the workings are carried beyond the immediate influence of the diorite. When this is done, more regular deposits of ore may reasonably be expected.

The cross section shown on the map is made up from various points of the property, beginning at "Powder House Hill," taking the stratified rocks in their order of superposition, from south to north, and the erupted rocks as they occur on the surface.

Nos. 1, 9, 10 ridges are diorite, more or less affected in colour and texture by the rock through which it has been erupted, and with which it is often interfused. The purple diorite, where in contact with the red syenite, is slightly porphyritic, the crystals being white felspar. The surface of diorite on the location, taking its width in three places, is over three thousand feet.

No. 2.—A bed of amorphous green slate, intersected and reticulated by thin bands and dykes of diorite, 200 feet thick, showing in places stains of green carbonate of copper.

No. 3.—Chloritic slate, steatite and diorite, 180 feet wide. This is the mineral band, and carries yellow sulphuret of copper in the chlorite and steatite, in seams, veins, and small nodular concretions.

No. 4.—A thin outcrop of steatite, 8 feet wide, considerably altered. Fragments of this rock are found in the present workings of the mine; and in the north drift there are indications of its having come into place. It contains copper, and by analysis it yields traces of nickle, which metal will, most probably, be found in connection with it.

No. 5.—A metamorphosed magnesian rock interfused with diorite, and containing fragments of highly altered serpentine, steatite and chloritic slate. This will, most probably, be found to be the true copper, bearing portion of the formation.

No 6.—Serpentine. The serpentine shows on the surface, 380 feet north west of the mine, where it is 240 feet wide, and is exposed along the south side of the Pond, to the eastern extremity of the property, where its outcrops make a thickness of eleven hundred feet.

No. 7.—A wall or irregular block of altered chlorite or diorite, 80 feet thick, apparently brought up through the serpentine by the action of the diorite on the south side of it, or that of the grey syenite on the north.

Nos. 8 & 11.—Grey and red syenite. The grey ridge is 300 ft. wide. Near its southern edge, the rock is porphyritic, the crystals being quartz. The red, east of Birchy Pond, is 600 feet wide, but north of the Pond it covers an area of more than 3,000 feet. Many portions of these syenite ridges are quite destitute of hornblende as a constituent of their composition. Other portions contain it in due proportion to the quartz and felspar.

The strike of the erupted redges is somewhat irregular, but may be taken as east and west. That of the stratified rocks as North, 60° to 65° east, dipping to the north west at an average angle of 67° .

The mining work done on the property consists of sinking a main shaft, 115 feet east from the main entrance to the south drift, to a depth from the surface of..... 137 feet.

A winze, 20 feet east from the entrance to the south drift.....	60 feet.
South drift, driven on the adit level.....	290 feet.
“ “ “ “ “ “ 10fm. level..	274 feet.
North drift, “ “ “ “ adit level...	178 feet.
“ “ “ “ “ “ 10fm. level..	69 feet.
A cross cut between the north and south drifts at the 10fm. level 18 feet west of the main shaft	32 feet.
Three trial cross cuts at the 10fm. level	58 feet.

Burton's Pond is between 5 and 6 feet above the sea level at high water. With a south or south east wind, the tide flows into the Pond. In the event of mining being carried on, on the south

side and east end of the Pond, it might be made available for scowing the ore, &c. The entrance to the pond could be deepened so as to admit a scow, at little cost. The soundings of the pond are as follows, viz.:—

In the centre, 150 feet off the western shore.....	11 fms.
Off the first south western point.....	17½ fms.
“ Diorite point, north side.....	17 fms.
“ Trouting rock.....	9 fms.
“ Birchy Pond Brook.....	4 fms.
“ Eastern end, 150 feet from the shore.....	6 fms.

But the cheapest mode of transit for the ore, &c., would be to construct a tramway along the south side of the pond, with a grade sufficiently steep to admit of the ore cars being sent along it by *nearly* their own force of gravity.

The large brook running into the pond at the east end, where it has a fall of 30 feet, on the Notre Dame property, would form a water power of great value for the purposes of crushing and dressing ore. During the summer months it affords water enough to drive a 25 feet overshot wheel.

The shipping facilities are good. Vessels may safely lie off the mine and load, in moderate weather, and can always find secure anchorage and shelter from all weathers in Pitman's Bight and Nipper's Harbor, half a mile, and a mile west of the mine.

There are two good dwelling houses, two small cottages, a powder house, blacksmith's shop, and a store on the property.

I strongly recommend that the explorations and mining operations be continued, and have great confidence that the mine will ultimately become a paying enterprise.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

HUGH R. FLETCHER,
Mining Engineer.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
October, 24th, 1872. }

No. 32.**Report and General Account of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for the year 1872.**

As usual, at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the St. John's Floating Dry Dock, the Directors come before them with a Report of the business of the Company for the past year.

For the first time during the existence of the Dry Dock, an accident of a serious nature occurred by the falling of a Vessel from the Blocks, whereby injuries were sustained by Mr. Glinn, a Ship's Carpenter engaged on the Vessel, which caused his death.

The Directors desire to record their deep regret and sympathy for the family and friends of the deceased, who was well and favorably known in this community, and who was often employed on vessels while on the Dock.

After due enquiry into the circumstances of the accident, the Directors are of opinion that no blame can be justly applied to the servants of the Company.

In accordance with a Resolution passed at the last annual meeting a bonus of two per cent was paid to the Shareholders from the balance in the hands of the President, as appeared by the account then placed before the Shareholders.

The accident to which the Directors have made reference has been the occasion, with other necessary repairs, of a larger expenditure on the Dock under the head of Carpenter's Work, than has been ordinarily the case.

The Receipts for Dockage of Vessels during the past Season has been £1,131 11s. 1d., being equal to the usual average. A dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum has been paid to the Shareholders out of income, and a balance still remains of £148 13s. unappropriated.

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

To paid 2 per cent Bonus for 1871, as per Resolution		£110	0	0
“ “ Manager and Men, gratuity		20	0	0
“ “ Incidental expenses for Tools, General repairs, &c.....	£42	11	6	
“ “ Fuel	84	10	1	
“ “ Carpenter's work, Labor, &c..	50	9	0	
		177	10	7
“ “ Cost of new boiler tubes, imported.....		31	16	3
“ “ J. & W. Boyd's Account.....	£7	7	2	
“ “ R. Peace & Co.....	1	0	10	
“ “ J. W. McCoubrey's Account..	0	5	0	
“ “ J. C. Withers's Account.....	0	8	4	
“ “ Charles Ellis's Account.....	0	7	6	
“ “ Iron Foundry Account	5	6	6	
		14	15	4
“ “ Charles Ellis, working expenses of Dock for one year.....		350	0	0
“ “ Secretaryship and Stationary.....		27	10	0
“ “ Rent and Insurance, 12 months.....		36	13	10
“ “ Dividend 8 per cent on £5,500.....		440	0	0
		1208	6	0
Balance on hand.....		148	13	0
		£1356	19	0

General Account for 1872.

Cr.

By Balance from last Account.....	£225 . 7 11
“ Dockage of 99 Vessels and 2 Lumber Boats....	1131 11 1
/	
	<u>£1356 19 0</u>

St. John's, January 29th, 1873.

Audited and Examined by

(Signed,)

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM BOYD.

Certified by—

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,
President.

No. 33.

Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

To paid annual grant to Cathedral Fire Brigade	£150 0 0		
“ paid annual grant to Phoenix Fire Brigade.....	150 0 0		
		<hr/>	300 0 0
“ paid Labor, Wages, Watering Vessels, Cartage of Hose, &c., &c..	.....		404 15 10
“ paid cost of new Rubber Hose, Wire, Fire Plugs, Pipes, and Hollow Balls imported with duty and freight, &c., &c.....	.....		306 5 9
“ paid Salaries, including Engineer and all other Officers.....	.....		712 10 0
“ paid Contingent Expenses, including Office Rent, Stationary, Plank, Law Charges, Lead, Iron, &c., &c .....	.....		119 2 1
“ paid Compensation to Firemen for injuries sustained at fires, Printing Blank Forms, Smith Work, and sundry small accounts.....	.....		59 8 1
“ paid Interest on Capital Stock....	4575 0 0		
“ “ “ “ New Loan.....	212 17 6		
“ “ “ “ Current accounts at Commercial Bank.....	19 13 8		
		<hr/>	4,807 11 2
“ Balance due by Commercial Bank .....	.....		388 8 5
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			£7,098 1 4

Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1872. Cr.

By Amount due by Commercial Bank, as per statement 1871...	£72 17 8	
" " Cash on hand, as per state- ment, 1871.....	41 6 2	
	<hr/>	£114 3 10
" " Received from Receiver Gen- eral for duty on Coals and Water Rates on Shipping, during the year 1872....	.....	2,853 4 11
" " Water Rates and Assess- ments collected for the year.....	.....	3,920 9 8
" " Legislative Grant, saving of Insurance on Public Buildings.....	.....	41 16 0
" " Received for shipping water to Vessels second time..	.....	88 11 8
" " Received for Pipes sold and Labor performed, for Board of Works and others	.....	79 15 3
		<hr/>
		<u>£7,098 1 4</u>

E. & O. E.,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1872.

(Signed,)

J. SHANNON CLIFT,

Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed,)

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Auditor.

No. 34.**Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.**

HARBOR GRACE, }
16th July, 1872. }

The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company beg leave to transmit, herewith, for the information of the Government, a Statement of their affairs for the past year, shewing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £152 13s. 6d. after the payment of Interest for the half year to the last of June.

They have imported the past year thirty lengths of forty feet each of new leather Hose, at a cost of £394 4s. 10d., also Iron and Lead Pipes, with other materials, costing £97 2s. 11d. and have paid to the Harbor Grace Volunteer Fire Company £130 (£25 of which is an annual subsidy to meet their incidental expenses, and £105 for new Uniforms), making a total of £621 7s. 9d., apart from the Interest and actual working expenses of the Company, which makes a large inroad on their funds.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company continue in full and satisfactory operation.

They have found it necessary to order a fresh supply of Lead Pipe and other materials to meet contingencies, and keep their stock good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT S. MUNN,
Acting President.

To the Hon'ble
JAMES L. NOONAN, Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c., St. John's.

**Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account
with the Harbor Grace Water Company.**

1871.			
July 3.—To Balance due per last Account.....		£455	7 4
Dec. 30.—“ Cash for Labor, Fittings, &c.....	£18	7	3
“ Cash for Assessments on Houses, &c.	480	1	11
“ Cash on Vessels.....	41	12	4
		540	1 6
1872.			995 8 10
June 29.—“ Cash for Fittings, &c....	34	1	9
“ Cash for Assessments on Houses, &c.	457	5	10
		491	7 7
		£1,486	16 5
<i>Cost of Sundries imported.</i>			
New Hose last Summer.....	£141	6	0
Lead Pipe and Fittings, ex “Meteor”..	29	14	9
Iron Pipes, &c., ex “Jas. Stewart,”....	60	7	5
Freight from St. John’s.....	3	0	0
Commission on Goods, ex “Meteor” and “Jas. Stewart”.....	4	0	9
		238	8 11
New Hose recently imported.....	252	18	10
Total cost of New Hose and sundry ma- terials imported the past financial year.....	491	7	9
<i>Paid Volunteer Fire Company.</i>			
Annual Vote.....	25	0	0
For New Uniforms.....	105	0	0
	£130	0	0
Total Amount of Assessment for the year.....	£937	7	9
Amount for Fittings and work.....	52	9	0
Rate on Vessels.....	41	12	4
Total Gross Income for the year.....	1031	9	1
Carried forward... ..		£1,486	16 5

Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account

Brought forward..... £1,486 16 5

1872.

July 1.—To Balance due to next Account £152 13 6

Carried forward..... £1,486 16 5

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1871.			
August 26.—By	paid Puntton & Munn for New Hose, freight, duty, &c.....		£141 6 0
Oct. 17.—“	paid James Hutchings for 1 Ladder, 8s. 8d. re- pairing Screens, 9s.	£0 17 8	
Nov. 11.—“	paid Robert Squarey for advert'g Annual Meet- ing	0 5 8	
18.—“	paid John Lynch on Ac- count of Rent.....	3 0 0	
Dec. 19.—“	paid Giles, Freight from St. John's	3 0 0	
	“ paid use of Committee Room	1 0 0	
	“ paid H. T. Moore for at- tendance	1 1 0	
28.—“	paid Volunteer Fire Co., half of amount voted..	12 10 0	
	“ paid Puntton and Munn for Coopering Cask con- taining Oil	0 2 6	
	“ paid 4 lbs. Manilla.....	0 4 0	
			22 0 10
August —“	paid amount Invoice per “ Meteor”	21 15 11	
	“ paid Premium of Ex- change at 20 per cent..	4 7 2	
	“ paid Duty 60s., Expenses 11s. 3d	3 11 8	
			29 14 9
October—“	paid 208 feet Board for Shoots		1 7 0
	“ paid ½ Ton Coal—Steam	0 2 9	
Dec. 13.—“	paid ½ Ton Coal—Steam	0 3 0	
			1 12 9
	“ paid Amount Invoice, per “ Jas. Stewart” Stg.		45 9 4
	Carried forward		£240 3 8

with the Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

Brought forward.....	£240	3	8
Dec. 13. — By paid Premium of Exchange on Invoice, at 20 per cent.....	9	1	10
“ paid Duty, &c.	5	16	3
			<hr/>
		14	18 8
“ paid Commission on Invoice per “Meteor,”.....		1	6 0
“ paid Commission on Invoice per ‘Jas. Stewart,’.....		2	14 9
Dec. 30.— “ Amount paid for Labor for the half year.....		30	16 5
“ paid John Lynch for 6 months’ Services.....		50	0 0
“ paid C. Watts, 6 months’ Salary.....		50	0 0
“ paid Sundries for 6 months’ Interest..		227	10 0
			<hr/>
		£617	8 11
1872.			
Feb’y. 3.—By paid C. L. Kennedy for sundry materials	£1	4	6
9.— “ paid Ridley and Sons for Wick.....	0	4	0
April 19.— “ paid Wm. Grubert for repairing Hose.....	1	6	0
May 4.— “ paid John Lynch, for Rent.....	3	0	0
June 8.— “ paid H. T. Moore for attendance.....	1	1	0
26.— “ paid Joseph Godden for sundries	0	6	3
“ paid 5 lb. Nails, 3rd January.....	0	2	1
“ paid 6 lb. Cordage, 30th March	0	4	0
“ paid Shipping Charges on 126 Iron Pipes at Greenock, omitted last year	1	9	4
“ Amount paid for Labor	9	18	0
			<hr/>
		18	15 2
Carried forward.....	£636	4	1

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

Brought forward	£636	4	1
June 29.—By paid John Lynch for 6 months' services		50	0 0
“ paid C. Watts, 6 months Salary.....		50	0 0
“ paid Volunteer Fire Company.....		12	10 0
“ paid Punton & Munn for 20 lengths of New Hose—freight and duty....		252	18 10
		1001	12 11
“ paid Volunteer Fire Company for New Uniforms		105	0 0
“ paid Sundries for 6 months' Interest.		227	10 0
		1,334	2 11
“ Balance.....		152	13 6
		£1,486	16 5

E. & O. E.,

Harbor Grace, July 1st, 1873.

C. WATTS,
Secretary.

No. 35.

Return of Applications for Mining purposes,

Date of Applications.	Name of Applicant.	Amt. Received.
February 23.	James P. LeGross.....	£5 15 5
" 27.	George and Philip Cleary	5 15 5
" "	ditto	5 15 5
May 9	George J. Payne, of Hali- fax	5 15 5
" "	ditto	5 15 5
" "	ditto	5 15 5
" "	John Silver.....	5 15 5
" "	ditto	5 15 5
" "	ditto	5 15 5
" "	ditto	5 15 5
October 16.	James Bowring and C. W. Rennie.....	5 15 5
November 3	Hon. E. White	5 15 5
" "	ditto	5 15 5
December 19.	A. M. McKay and Captain P. Cleary.....	5 15 5
" 26.	James Walker.....	5 15 5
		<hr/> £86 11 3
		<hr/> \$346 25

for year ending 31st December, 1871.

Locality applied for.	Date of Issue.
Garia Bay, West Coast of Newfoundland	March 15
Inland, from "Second River," Bay St. George....	" 21
Ditto	" "
Between Portland Head and Cow Head, West Coast	May 11
Ditto	" "
Ditto	" "
Adjoining the above applications of Mr. Payne's	" "
Ditto	" "
Ditto	" "
Ditto	" "
North of Bay of Islands.....	Not yet issued.
South West Arm of Green Bay.....	October 1
Ditto	" "
Kippen's Brook, St. George's Bay.	
Port-au-Port.	

W. M. BARNES,

H. M. Acting Surveyor-General.

No. 36.

Return of Applications for Lands for Lumbering

Date of Application.	Name or Names of Applicants.	Residence of Applicants
Sept. 12th, 1871	Joseph William Philips	Toronto, Canada.
Nov. 6th, 1871	Albert Bradshaw.....	Placentia.
" "	William Kelligrew, Jun.....	St. John's.
" "	James Bryden	ditto
29th	John H. Cathrae.....	Harbor Grace.
" "	Ditto	ditto
Dec. 8th	Matthew Martin.....	ditto
" "	Alexander Bannerman.....	ditto
" "	James P. Bradbury.....	ditto
Jan. 9th, 1872.	Samuel Knight.....	St. John's.
June 6th,	John H. Cathrae.....	Harbor Grace.
" "	James Jarvis.....	ditto
" "	Matthew Martin.....	ditto
" "	Robert Brown.....	ditto
Aug. 11th	Bela R. Lawrence.....	Nova Scotia.
" "	John A. McCallum.....	ditto
12th	John H. Cathrae.....	Harbor Grace.
Oct. 2nd	Samuel Knight.....	St. John's.
" "	David Smallwood & Co.....	Greenspond.
30th	John Philips.....	Twillingate.
Nov. 9th	Joseph William Philips.....	Toronto.
25th	Robert Squarey.....	Harbor Grace.
" "	Henry Knight.....	ditto
	Wm. Clarke and John Brown..	Trinity.

No License or Grant issued the past two years for Lumbering purposes.

purposes, for years 1871 and 1872.

Locality applied for.	Quantity applied for.
S. W. Arm of New Bay, Bay Notre Dame..	3,400 acres.
Gander Bay, Notre Dame Bay.....	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
Indian Brook, Hall's Bay.....	180 "
ditto ditto	15 "
ditto ditto	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
Gambo, Bonavista Bay.....	200 "
Sop's Arm, White Bay.....	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
Gander Bay, Green Bay.....	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
Hall's Bay.....	200 "
Gambo, Bonavista Bay.....	19,200 "
ditto ditto	19,200 "
S. W. Arm, New Bay, Notre Dame Bay....	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
Indian Brook, Hall's Bay.....	200 "
ditto ditto	200 "
Trouty, Trinity Bay North.....	2 "

W. M. BARNES,

H. M. Acting Surveyor-General.

No. 37.

Return of Licenses to Search for

NAME.	LOCALITY.
C. W. Fowler.....	Bay Despair.....
Alexander Wright.....	Harbor La Cou.....
George Duval.....	Black Bay, Labrador.....
James Walker.	Cutler's Head, Bonavista Bay...
W. O. Wood and J. H. Cathrae..	Oil Island, Green Bay.....
James Browning & R. A. Mackim	Opposite Fox Island, West Coast
James Walker.....	St. George's Bay.....
Philip Cleary.....	} Between Bay of Islands and Port- au-Port.....
John McGrath.....		Indian Head Brook.....
Thomas Farrell.....	ditto
D. J. Henderson.....	Black Bay, Labrador.....
A. Shea.....	S. W. Arm of Green Bay.....
D. J. Henderson.....	Belle Isle, (Straits).....
James L. Noonan & Capt. Cleary	Goosebury Island, Bonavista Bay
Pemberton Paterson.....	St. George's Bay.....
Thomas Farrell.....	ditto
ditto	ditto
James O'Donnell.....	ditto
Philip Cleary.....	Louis Brook, West Coast... ..
John McGrath, Thomas Farrell, and James O'Donnell.....	Indian Head Brook.....
ditto.	ditto
Philip Cleary.....	Port-au-Port Bay, West Coast..
James Browning & R. A. Mackim	Bonne Bay.....
J. H. Cathrae.....	Green's Harbor, Trinity Bay ...
Philip Cleary.....	Flat Bay, West Coast.....
Charles Rennie.....	Partridge Point, West Coast....
James Browning & R. A. Mackim	River St. George
William Stirling.....	Green Bay.....
C. F. Bennett and Smith McKay	Tilt Cove.....

N. B.—No Mineral grant has been issued for the past two years, but five applications have been made by Messrs. Cleary and Mackim.

Mineral, issued for year 1872.

No. of Applications.	Amt. of Fees.	Date of Application.	Date of License.	Quantity Applied for.
1	\$23 07	January 27.	February 10.	3square miles
1	23 07	February 17.	Not yet issued.	"
1	23 07	"	"	"
1	23 07	June 11.	October 29.	"
1	23 07	June 16.	" "	"
1	23 07	August 7.	" 31.	"
1	23 07	" 26.	Not issued.	"
1	23 07	" 28.	January 25, '73	"
1	23 07	September 4.	October 13.	"
1	23 07	" "	" "	"
1	23 07	" 7.	Not yet issued.	"
1	23 07	" "	January 12.	"
1	23 07	" 26.	December 9.	"
1	23 07	" 23.	November 26.	"
5	115 35	October 3.	October 11.	15 "
1	23 07	" 4.	" 13.	3 "
1	23 07	" "	" "	"
2	46 14	" "	" "	6 "
1	23 07	" 7.	January 25, '73	3 "
1	23 07	" 15.	December 9.	"
1	23 07	" "	" "	"
2	46 14	" "	January 25, '73	6 "
1	23 07	" 17.	Not yet issued.	3 "
1	23 07	" 21.	"	"
1	23 07	" "	"	"
1	23 07	" 31.	"	"
4	92 28	November 5.	"	12 "
1	23 07	" 8.	Dec. 12, '72	3 "
1	23 07	" 15.	" 31, '73.	Under Lake.

W. M. BARNES,
H. M. Acting Surveyor-General.

Return of Licenses of Search, issued for years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873.

NAME.	No. of ap- plications.	LOCALITY.	Date of ap- plication.
Stephen Knight & A. M. McKay.	1	Great Triton Island, Green Bay	January 4 1870
James Goodfellow & Jabez Tilley	1	East End of Belle Isle—Straits.	“ 31
William J. Parnell	1	South Island of Exploits, Burnt Island	Feb'y 17
William V. Whiteway	1	Twillingate, N. & S. Islands	April 16
James P. LeGross	1	Petites	May 27
James Goodfellow & James Baird	1	Long Island, Green Bay	June 9
James Walker	4	Hare Harbor, Hare Bay, North Coast. . .	July 6
James R. Knight	3	How Harbor, Hare Bay	“ 18
John H. Warren	2	North Shore, Green Bay	“ 19
James P. LeGross	2	New Garia, West Coast	July 23 & Sept. 17
Robert A. Mackim	1	Canada Bay	Oct. 21
Hon. C. F. Bennett	1	An Island in Gross Water Bay, Labrador	Nov. 3
James P. LeGross	1	Garia Bay	Feb'y 23 1871
James and Philip Cleary	2	St. George's Bay	“ 27
George J. Payne, per J. S. Clift. . .	3	Cow Head, West Coast	May 9
John Silver	4	“ “ “ “	May 9
A. M. McKay	1	N. of land granted to Tel. Co., Trinity Bay	Aug. 14
James Browning & C. W. Rennie	1	North of Bay of Islands	Oct. 16
John Duncan	1	Topsail	Oct. 21
Edward White	2	South West Arm, Green Bay	Nov. 3

No. 38.

A. M. McKay and Philip Cleary.	1	Kippen's Brook, West Coast	Dec.	19	
James Walker	1	Port au Port	Dec.	26	
C. W. Fowler, per T. R. Bennett.	1	Bay Despair	Jany.	27	1872
Alex. Knight, per Jas. S. Winter.	1	Harbor La Cou	Feb'y	17	
George Duval	1	Black Bay, Labrador	"	17	
James Walker	1	Cutler's Head, Bonavista Bay	June	11	
W. O. Wood and J. H. Cathrae	1	Oil Island, Green Bay	"	16	
James Browning & R. A. Mackim	1	Opposite Fox Island, West Coast	Aug.	17	
James Walker	1	St. George's Bay	"	26	
Philip Cleary	1	Between Bay of Islands & Port-au-Port			
John McGrath	1	Indian Head Brook	Sept.	4	
Thomas Farrell	1	" " "	"	4	
D. J. Henderson	1	Black Bay, Labrador	"	7	
A. Shea	1	S. W. Arm of Green Bay	"	7	
D. J. Henderson	1	East End of Belle Isle—Straits	"	26	
Hon. J. L. Noonan & Philip Cleary	1	Gooseberry Island, Bonne Bay	"	23	
Pemberton Patterson	5	Inland from St. George's Bay	October	3	
Thomas Farrell	2	Indian Head Brook	"	4	
James O'Donnell	2	" " "	"	4	
Philip Cleary	1	Lewis Brook, West Coast	"	7	
John McGrath, J. Farrell and Jas. O'Donnell	1	Indian Head Brook	"	15	
do. do. do.	1	" " "	"	15	
Philip Cleary	2	West Coast, Port-au-Port	"	15	
Jas. Browning & R. A. Mackim	1	Bonne Bay	"	17	
J. H. Cathrae	1	Green's Harbor, Trinity Bay	"	21	
Philip Cleary	1	Flat Bay, Bay St. George	"	21	
Charles Rennie	1	Partridge Point	"	31	
Jas. Browning and R. A. Mackim	2	River St. George	Nov.	2	
George Saunders	1	Hamilton Inlet, Labrador	"	4	

Return of Licenses of Search.—(Continued.)

NAME.	No of ap- plications.	LOCALITY.	Date of ap- plication.	
Jas. Browning and R. A. Mackim.....	4	River St. George.....	Nov. 5	1872
William Stirling.....	1	Green Bay.....	" 8	
C. F. Bennett and Smith McKay.....	1	Tilt Cove.....	" 15	
Hon. C. F. Bennett.....	1	Middle Point, between Port-au-Port Bay	Jan. 28	1873
Philip Cleary.....	1	Between Coal River and Lewis Brook ..	" 25	
ditto.....	1	ditto ditto and East Road..	" "	
John McGrath, James O'Donnell and Thomas Farrell.....	1	Near Indian Head Brook.....	Feb. 4	
Hon. C. F. Bennett.....	1	S. E. of Head Harbor, West Bay.....	" 7	
ditto.....	1	Between East Bay and West Bay.....	" 7	
ditto.....	1	South of East Road River, Port-au-Port	" 8	
ditto.....	1	South of above.....	" 8	
ditto.....	1	Southern part of East Bay.....	Mar. 10	
ditto.....	1	Between East Bay and St. George Bay..	" "	
William Noble.....	1	Near Burton's Pond, Notre Dame Bay..	" 12	
Philip Cleary.....	1	Ten miles up Crabbe's River ..	" "	
Hon. C. F. Bennett.....	1	Red Cliff, Notre Dame Bay.....	" 13	
ditto.....	1	N. E. of Tilt Cove Grant.....	" "	
ditto.....	1	S. W. of ditto.....	" "	

Surveyor General's Office, }
St. John's, Nfld., May 2nd, 1873. }

W. M. BARNES,
H. M. Acting Surveyor General.

No. 39.**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools, for
the year 1872.**

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency and His Excellency's Government, my Report upon the Elementary and Commercial Schools under the management of Protestant Boards for the past year, and hope that it may prove satisfactory.

No new school law or different principle of management having been introduced during the past year, the school business has been running in the usual groove, and with average success. Nearly all the schools on the list have been kept in operation, a few only were suspended for want of teachers, but some of these are now in operation, and eleven additional schools have been opened.

The attendance of the children during the winter season has been comparatively large and regular, but in the summer very fluctuating, giving a low average. This irregularity is owing to the many calls that children have during this busy season to assist their parents; first at potato setting, then when the caplin strike the shore, next at hay cutting and berry picking time, and lastly at potato digging.

With regard to the School-rooms, considerable improvement is being constantly made by building and repairing, and although they are all of humble pretensions in style, the majority are now suitable and comfortable. The school furniture in general is meagre and not well adapted to the requirements.

The result of the examination of the children in the several branches of education taught, shews that no advance has been made in the general standard attained during the last six years at least; and I would say emphatically that this standard is too low

to be satisfactory to the Government. I have, moreover, no hesitation in stating that, notwithstanding the many obstacles and discouragements to education which prevail, a higher standard may be reached by means well understood. There is a want on the part of masters and mistresses of a more intelligent realization of their duties as *teachers*—there is too much trusting to *hearing lessons* and too little real *teaching* done in every department of school business. Even the best teachers are, I perceive, inclined to yield to the tide of discouragements that surrounds them, and becomes less zealous; nor is it to be wondered at when we consider that they are seldom visited by any parent or school commissioner, and that their work is not much appreciated, and but poorly remunerated.

In the matter of reading, it is to be desired that teachers shall be more particular in insisting upon correct and distinct pronunciation. It is well known that the majority of the parents patronizing the Board schools do not speak properly themselves, therefore it must depend chiefly upon the teachers to correct this faulty pronunciation in their pupils, and for this purpose they should be careful not to allow their ears to become dull to the faulty provincialisms of their several localities. Some of the imperfections referred to, are sounding *th* hard as *d*, aspirating the *h* where it is not required, and leaving it out where it is, slighting little words, running words together, and in Port-de-Grave and the South Shore, pronouncing the final *r* as *d*, &c.

Besides securing correct reading, it is most important that children shall be made to *understand the subject read*, and therefore the reading lesson should be always adapted to the comprehension of the class, and never passed over till through questioning and illustrating the subject is fully embraced by the intelligence of the children. I am sorry to report that this part of a teacher's duty is indifferently performed, and in many cases not attempted, for I frequently observe a class reading mechanically in books or chapters quite beyond their powers of comprehension.

With regard to writing, although many beautifully executed copy books are submitted to me, I cannot but notice signs of

neglect of supervision as a common failing, as seen in departures from the model line, both in spelling and the form of the letters. Amongst the teachers there are many admirable writers whose set lines are excellent models for imitation, but also there are many who have been accustomed to hard labor, and their fingers are not sufficiently flexible to set good head lines. I would recommend the Boards to furnish all such with Swan's *set* copies.

Writing from dictation requires to be more generally and frequently practised.

In the subject of Arithmetic, I would remark that the pupils do not remain long enough at school to make great advances; generally if they attend till 12 years of age, they work the Rule of Three and Practise, and if a year longer, Interest and Fractions. However, I observe that in this branch teachers require to be more practical, for I frequently find that forward scholars are easily puzzled with some simple question rather out of rule. In examining a class of twenty—some of whom had gone through Fractions—I required to know how many yards of Calico would be wanted to make blinds for the seven windows of the school-room. By measurement I found that one blind would take 1 yard 9 inches. They gave most absurd answers, and all failed, showing that their natural judgment had not been brought into exercise at all. Arithmetic was not designed to smother common sense, but to aid it. Our text books must not be slavishly followed, but teachers should exercise their pupils repeatedly in simple every day questions, and those involving the common transactions of the country, such as the measurement and price of a stock of board; sharing a voyage of fish or seals; finding the quantity of paper to cover the walls of a room, or of carpet for the floor, or number of rinds needed to buy a barrel of flour at given prices; number of bricks to lay a hearth or to build a chimney of given size; quantity of board and shingles to cover a roof of certain dimensions; common barter transactions, &c,

But little attention is given to teaching geography, although I have constantly urged its importance, and where it is taught, not

much beyond the definitions is required. The same remarks apply to grammar.

One of old has said that boys should learn at school that which they must practice when they become men. This is a true measure of the duty of teachers to their pupils; and I fear that judged by this estimate, our schools are not fully supplying the educational requirements of the rising generation. A teacher should consider what will be the probable position of his pupils as men and women, and as well as possible qualify them to perform its obligations with credit. I would recommend them to test their first class in reading newspaper articles, deciphering the current hands of business men, abbreviations in merchants accounts, making out accounts and writing letters in proper form, and to find the course and distance from one harbor to another, on the chart of Newfoundland.

I have to call the attention of teachers to the necessity of keeping their school-rooms as clean as possible; I found some rooms shamefully dirty, and when spoken to about it the teachers shewed a poor idea of the requirement, for they said the room was swept *once a week*, thinking that quite enough. The room must be swept every evening. Also the proper ventilation of the school-rooms is too much neglected. I can scarcely bear the fetid atmosphere of some that I enter, and though teachers and children do not seem to perceive it, yet all must know that it is very injurious to health to breath corrupted air many hours every day.

Lest the above remarks should produce a more unfavorable impression of the general condition and usefulness of the Board schools then would be correct, I beg to make an extract from my Report of 1863, which is still applicable. "From remarks upon the character of the Board Schools which have been frequently expressed in my hearing, as well as from observations which I have read in the local newspapers when touching upon this subject, it would seem an impression prevails that the schools established by the Boards are so insufficient as to be almost useless, and that the grant expended for their support yields a poorer return to the

community than any other equal sum voted by the Legislature. Such an impression is, I hesitate not to say, quite erroneous; it could not have been created from the actual observation of any number of these schools, nor has it, I trust, been formed from a careful perusal of the School Reports; if so, I should be extremely sorry, for they were not intended to convey such a notion. The School Reports are written for the use of those interested in and friendly to the cause of education; and in good faith for the purpose of promoting amendments, are taken up in reporting what is bad and wanting in particular schools rather than what may be satisfactory; in pointing out what may be defective, rather than dwelling upon what is commendable; in detecting obstacles and directing the way to future progress, rather than boastfully publishing the beneficial results that are already obtained. Therefore, perhaps it would not be difficult, by making an unfair use of the School Reports, to make it appear that our system is shockingly defective, and our schools miserably deficient. But this would be taking a narrow and prejudiced view of the subject. I am perfectly confident that the Board Schools are in a much better condition and are rendering more service to the public than is generally supposed.

“Now as to the qualification of the Board Teachers and the services they render to the public, I know that a general charge of incompetency is often laid against the whole list of masters, but such a charge is as untrue as it is rash. However, the present masters are just as good teachers as our country could furnish, and the means of the Boards could procure when they were engaged. Circumstances confined the Boards to the choice of men that was made, and they were better suited to the circumstances then prevailing; and indeed, in many cases, are better suited to present circumstances, than more highly qualified teachers brought from abroad would be. Where the grant to a school is between £20 and £40 per annum, a master is required to have certain qualifications not imparted in any Normal School; he must be competent to teach a plain Elementary Education, and he must be competent to eke out his salary by fishing, gardening, building his own house, so as to live rent free, mending his own shoes, &c. In my first

year's inspection, I was instructed to ascertain the capabilities of the masters, and accordingly tested their proficiency in reading, writing, and ciphering; their deficiency was not in general knowledge, but in the want of a good system for conducting their schools. . . . But our teachers, I am proud to say, sustain a high moral character, and on this account are eminently useful to the community in quite another point of view,—I mean in being helpful to clergymen, and in otherwise promoting religion amongst their neighbours without bigotry. In estimating their worth to the public, this part of their labor should neither be overlooked nor lightly considered where church agents are yet too few. About 60 teachers (now 80) are regularly engaged in conducting public Divine Service—they are more than all the Protestant Ministers in the Colony. Many of these lay-readers are residing on islands and in remote places where the destitution of the inhabitants of all means of secular and religious education would be most painful to contemplate, but for the resident school-master. In such places he is everything to the people. He reads the planter's letters and accounts, writes their orders, makes their agreements, interprets the doctor's prescriptions, reads to them when they are sick, draws their wills and buries their dead; and those extra services, which are generally rendered gratis, are given cheerfully in the true spirit of Christian benevolence. In short, our Board School teachers procured by the Government grant have contributed largely to the civilization of the several settlements where they have been stationed. They have been lights set in dark places, and although they have been sometimes faint and glimmering ones, they have been kept burning when brighter ones would have gone out."

There seem to be indications of awaking interest to the cause of Education, as indeed it is to be greatly hoped there should be; for of all the undeveloped resources of the Country the latent powers of the mind is incomparably the richest, being that which gives the first motion towards the discovery and utilization of all others, and this noble power it is the proper business of Education to develop and direct. An intelligent people can never, under ordinary circumstances, become a poor people, so that Education

may be relied upon as a safeguard, in respect to material as well as moral prosperity, in time to come, when some of our present resources may not be so productive.

Last year Hon. Mr. Pinsent sent Circulars over the Country to elicit information relative to our School system, with the apparent intention of drafting a new Education Bill; and I have heard of another member of the Legislature being engaged in the same object. In order to assist any Hon. member who may engage in this important affair, I would beg to offer the following suggestions:—

Not to revolutionize our present system, but to be directed by past experience, and to be content with retaining what is found to be suitable and good, to correct what is wrong, and to supply what is deficient. However, if the Government think proper to enact a new Education Bill, I am of the opinion that a Committee of our most experienced Educationalists would be likely to draft the most practical one. In the way of retaining what has proved to be suitable, I am satisfied that it is best to allow, undisturbed, the division that now exists for Educational purposes between Protestants and Catholics. Although this may not be strictly correct in principle, in practice it is quite satisfactory to both parties. Otherwise the teaching in the Schools should be made strictly secular, and I am sure that neither community is willing to give up the amount of religious teaching now imparted, and especially are Protestants not willing to give up the use of the Bible in the Common Schools.

The division of the Island into Educational Districts is also necessary, but it is found that small Districts are the best worked, and that in large ones there are neglected places; some of the present School Districts are absurdly larger in which there are Schools never visited by the Chairman or any member of the Board. Therefore, I would recommend that the School Districts be made as a rule, much smaller, leaving power with the Executive to sub-divide or alter when needful. Also, I would propose that the manner of appointing the School Boards be changed, and that they should be made elective by the parents, as this would be calculated to

popularize the system, and cause greater interest to be taken in the Schools. This plan is adopted elsewhere—no damage to the cause will follow, and such a manner of choosing Commissioners is more in agreement with the genius of our constitution than the present.

With the above alterations it becomes still more necessary for the Government to vest authority in a Superintendent, or small Committee of practical men, or both combined, to superintend and control the whole machinery. And lastly, a larger School income must be provided, for the present cost of Education per head is only fifteen shillings and six pence, including the purchase of books, repairs, building and Secretaries remuneration, that is to the Government, and one shilling and seven pence per head to the people, which is a much lower sum than should be given for this purpose.

But independent of what may be done in the way of altering our present system, Education can be vastly improved by just one step—I mean facilitating the training of Teachers. In commencing any important work with the best chance of doing it well, the first thing is to prepare the tools to work with. The Teachers are the tools for educating the people, and what can be more reasonable than to provide for their efficient training at any cost. From my first Report to the last I have been constantly urging the necessity of an institution for this special purpose, as I am always witnessing the want of professional training in the Teachers. In connection with this, we must conceive an ideal of a perfectly organized Elementary School, and carry the idea into reality (in the Capital is best) and cause such to be taken as a pattern or model School for all the others. If a Normal School had been established ten years ago, notwithstanding defects in our system, the majority of our Schools would have been in a much superior condition, ere this time. Normal Schools are acknowledged to be indispensable everywhere, so that no arguments need now be adduced to prove their necessity. Dr. Forrester, late Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, gives the following summary of the benefits of Normal Schools:—

“1st.—Because they present to young men and women the best opportunity yet discovered of acquiring the knowledge of the business of teaching, both theoretical and practical.

2nd.—Because they are well calculated to cherish and foster a professional spirit among teachers.

3rd.—Because they introduce and disseminate most extensively improved methods of teaching.

4th.—Because they beget and keep alive a love for the occupation.

5th.—Because they are admirably fitted to bring about a uniformity of system in any Country.

6th.—Because they send out, as a whole, the best qualified teachers.”

This summary of the benefits of these Institutions is ratified and sealed by their continuous increase and progress, so that it may now be said that they have become an indispensable requisite in all national systems of Education. Normal Schools were established in Nova Scotia in 1855; in New Brunswick in 1850; in Prince Edward's Island in 1856.

REMARKS UPON THE EXAMINATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Channel.—Present 42, less than the average. On the list 60; attendance rather regular. Reading of all the classes good; spelling ditto. First and Second classes write on paper well; cipher from Practice downwards. Know definitions of geography; answer Miscellaneous Questions well. Discipline good. School kept in a cold, unfinished building, the old room being untenable. Money granted last year for a new school-room, but nothing done towards it yet.

Schools are in operation at Seal Cove and at Burnt Islands; they are small and of humble pretensions.

Rose Blanche.—24 present; 8 of first class doing well in read-

ing, writing, spelling, ciphering and grammar. Good discipline observed, and all being well taught; room comfortable.

Harbor La Cou.—Mr. Cox has been here only six months; 20 children present, making fair advances in the usual branches; room comfortable; salary £26, and collections may be about £10.

Petites.—School had been closed for want of a teacher, but one was about being engaged.

Garia.—A humble school going on satisfactorily; room suitable.

Western Point.—A well managed school. On list 24; present 20; reading, spelling and answering questions on subject good; writing fair; all progressing well. Room comfortable. The Board gives £20, and though the population is small, yet in consideration of the teacher's labors on Sunday also, the people subscribe £40 additional.

Plant.—This school is very similar to the foregoing, in number and attainments, the writing being rather better, and the cyphering not so good. But the school-room is old and unsuitable, and no prospect of a new one being provided.

Grand Bruit.—Closed some months past.

Upper Burgeo.—In successful operation.

Burgeo, proper.—A large School efficiently conducted, and good progress made; room comfortable and suitable.

Rameo.—Closed for more than a year.

Push-through.—I have not been able to visit this School; I know the teacher to be very competent; his salary is £30, and he reports 30 names on his list.

Gaultois.—A humble School kept by a female teacher; children young and attainments very low; room comfortable.

Hermitage.—Quite creditably conducted and doing much good; room most suitable.

Harbor Briton.—Closed a few days before I called ; it had been in charge of a competent teacher ; 43 names on the list ; rather younger than the average ; Salary paid, only £25.

Jersey Harbor.—School was re-opened here on the 10th of June last, having been closed many years. All the children were ignorant when they entered, and are getting forward very well ; Salary £25 ; School kept in a small dwelling house ; a new School room in progress.

Coomb's Cove.—Teacher happened to be away when I called ; however, I assembled her pupils for examination ; 15 attended ; her usual number ; 3 in easy reading, and the rest in monosyllables. The Teacher exhibits imperfect spelling in her copies ; room comfortable ; laid out for a Church.

A male teacher has been obtained for English Harbor, and female teachers for Point Enragee, Long Harbor and Rencontre. The Schools are small, but the stipends are likewise so small that they well earn them. The above I did not see, but I had the opportunity of visiting the School established at Bay L'Argent. About 30 children attend day School who are progressing favorably. The teacher makes himself further useful to the people by keeping a Sabbath School and conducting Divine Service ; he receives £30 from the Board, and the people assist him liberally. A decent School-room is provided.

Sagona and Garnish.—Schools are under the same teachers as formerly, and are in successful operation.

District of Burin.—I am sorry to have to remark that I found the Schools of Burin in the most unsatisfactory state, one only being open for examination, and that in a very low condition. Education has been much neglected here, and the place is suffering an irreparable loss. If things become no better I will think it my duty to advise the Government to make a change in the mode of management.

District of Placentia Bay.—Neither are the Schools in this District in a satisfactory state ; the attendance of children is too

small and irregular, and the attainments too low. An efficient teacher, however, has been lately engaged for Harbor Buffett, and a new school opened in Baine Harbor. Mr. Bishop, the teacher of the latter, commenced school last November in a new building prepared by the people; he is very suitable as a teacher and useful as a lay-reader; receives £25 from the Board and £6 from the people. On the list are 40 names in winter and 22 in summer; they have progressed well; 13 read and spell fairly.

District of St. John's.—The affairs of the Board are well managed; a deputation visits all the schools annually to see that they are kept in efficiency, and the buildings in good repair. The accounts are also satisfactorily kept and duly rendered. If all the Boards in the Island gave the same attention to school business, the present Educational Act would require but little amendment as a working rule for years to come, and be productive of satisfactory results.

Seal Cove.—This School was commenced 15th May last year; up to the present 36 children have entered. The progress made is astonishing; all of the first division were ignorant when they came, and they can now read in the Testament fairly; spell fairly; write moderate on paper, and some cypher in Compound Rules. The second division also read fairly in easy lessons, yet school is kept here but three days in the week, as the teacher gives the other 3 days to Upper Gully. The building is suitable, of simple construction, and supplied with needful school furniture.

Upper Gully.—This School is even more successfully kept than the former, being attended by more and older pupils; the average is 61. Considerable progress is made in all the elementary branches. The room is a hired one and too small.

Middle Bight.—Satisfactory.

Long Pond.—Good progress made in the elementary branches, and by the first class in Geography and Grammar.

Topsail.—Improved since last inspection; still the attendance should be larger; the building repaired.

Belle Isle.—An efficient teacher has been secured for this School, who also acts as lay reader.

Broad Cove.—This School has lately become vacant by the removal of the teacher to Brookfield. It is to be regretted that some of the people did not shew becoming respect to the teacher; and the Board, I understand, intends suspending the School awhile as a punishment.

Brookfield.—In operation, and doing well.

St. John's, West End.—The School is very largely attended, and most efficiently managed. The building has received considerable repairs.

St. John's, East End.—The attendance rather irregular; but the teacher labors assiduously and intelligently to forward the education of all coming under his care. This building has also been repaired.

Quidi Vidi.—Children learn to read, spell and write nicely at a young age, and the girls to sew and knit; the room is rather dingy.

Pouch Cove.—Attendance has been over 100 in winter, and 140 on the list. In summer about half this number; attainments moderate; School-room new and every way suitable, and well furnished; but desks, stools and windows, disgracefully dirty.

District of Brigus.—None of the Board Schools in this District are satisfactory, as regards the attendance and attainments of the children. For the money spent there should be a better return.

Cupids, (Wesleyan).—This School is largely attended, especially in winter, and is carefully taught; should be assisted by Board.

Brigus, (Commercial).—The number of pupils has increased; but the age of the scholars is low; they are progressing slowly, but doing their work carefully.

District of Port-de-Grave.—The three Schools belonging to this District are in operation, and are in a satisfactory condition; means, however, are required to erect a new school-room at Bareneed.

District of Bay Roberts.—All the schools are in operation, and, as usual, may be well reported of. The examination of the Commercial proved satisfactory as regards the proficiency of the pupils.

District of Harbor Grace.—The Schools are in the same condition as when last reported. A considerable addition has been made to the Up-harbor school-room.

District of Carbonear.—As when last reported, that is to say—the schools in the Town and at Freshwater are doing their work creditably, but in the smaller settlements they are unsatisfactory.

District of Bay-de-Verds.—The Schools are generally improved since last year, and better supplied with books; but I found the school at North Side of Western Bay closed. I can never find this school in fair working order.

District of Hant's Harbor.—No changes have taken place in this District since last reported, except that a better teacher is obtained for Hant's Harbor, and a new school-room is being erected at Grate's Cove.

District of Heart's Content.—New Harbor, present 15; first class read and write well, others progressing fairly in easy lessons. Last August and four following months, as many as 58 were in attendance. The school-house needs repairs, especially shingling.

Green's Harbor.—A School kept in the winter months; teacher receives £10 10s. from the Wesleyan Society; number of scholars between 30 and 40. School-room roughly built, 25 × 14 feet.

Heart's Delight.—Present 29; more and older scholars attend in the winter. The first class read, write, and spell well; backward in cyphering. All kept under strict discipline. The premises much improved by the teacher, who takes great interest in his work. The Schools at New Perlican, Chance Cove and Heart's Ease, are kept in operation.

Having been occupied longer than usual at the Westward, the Schools from Trinity Northward were not inspected this year; the School Returns received from these Districts shew that the number of Schools in operation, and the children attending them, have increased.

SCHOOL RETURNS.

Whilst some Boards furnish the most complete School Returns, together with the annual account in detail and financial statement, all in good time, there are others, I regret to state, that are very late in sending them on, delaying the compiling of the Annual Report; and there are always a few Boards that quite neglect this duty, though not invariably the same. I have no Returns this year from Tilt Cove, Bonavista North, Heart's Content, Burin and Burgeo. The 12th Section of the Education Act which specifies the requirement of forwarding School Returns thus concludes—"and any Board neglecting to transmit such Returns according to the forms to be furnished from the Office of the Colonial Secretary, on or before the last day of October, following the Annual Meeting, shall not receive further payments until such default shall be remedied."

PUPIL TEACHERS.

The whole of the grant for training teachers is availed of this year; and all the teachers that can be trained by this means will be required for the Board Schools. It is only to be regretted that there is not an institution specially devoted to the training of these young persons who choose the profession of teaching, for they must be the future hope of the Schools.

NO. OF SCHOOLS.

The number of Elementary Board Schools on the list last year was 138, with 7,159 scholars; this year there have been 14 additional Schools put in operation with 360 pupils; but 3 Schools on last years' list were closed with 54 pupils, making the true increase 11 Schools. The total number of Educational Board Schools in operation this year is 149, with 7,565 registered pupils. In 1859

the Returns gave 92 Board Schools, with 4,340 scholars, so that the increase since then has been 57 Schools and 3,225 children. The Commercial and Denominational Schools, including those belonging to the Wesleyan and the Newfoundland School Society, have not in the meantime increased, but remained about stationary. In 1859 they amounted to 44 Schools, and 3,572 pupils; ten years subsequently the numbers were 42, 3,255, and last year they were 42 Schools and 3,517 scholars, which is just about the same as this year.

Respectfully submitted,

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon'ble **JAMES L. NOONAN,**
Colonial Secretary.

Summary Statement

ESTABLISHED BY	1659.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools,	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary Boards	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290	119	5409	120	5624
Government Commercial Boards	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202	3	201	3	92
Colonial Church and School Society	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436	21	2027	21	1968
Wesleyan School Society.	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560	10	473	10	543
Church of England	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110	4	105	4	164
Presbyterian Church.....	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45	1	45	1	58
Totals.....	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643	158	8260	159	8449

of Schools.

1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
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.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
128	6265	127	6248	139	6244	136	6138	139	6341	131	6575	138	7159	149	7565
8	263	5	201	5	194	5	213	6	214	6	218	7	301	7	315
19	1940	19	1904	19	2015	18	2071	20	2100	20	2324	20	2247	20	2361
12	618	13	662	14	711	12	622	12	695	12	740	12	760		
2	173	2	183	2	175	4	160	3	176	4	258	2	142	2	133
1	55	1	57	1	61	1	71	1	70	1	72	1	67	1	67
170	9314	167	9255	180	9400	176	9275	181	9596	174	10187	180	10676	174	10441

Financial Return of Protestant School Boards

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Credit Balance from past year.			Debt Balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Tilt Cove															
2	Moreton's H'r .	188	6	4				39	14	1				170	0	0
3	Twillingate....	266	16	8				83	3	1				175	10	0
4	Fogo	279	2	3	57	13	9	114	2	3				225	10	8
5	Greenspond ...															
6	King's Cove...	185	16	0				62	1	8				169	10	0
7	Bonavista	209	0	8				31	18	11				190	0	0
8	Catalina	151	16	4				49	11	7				125	10	0
9	Trinity															
10	Heart's Content															
11	Hant's Harbor.	245	9	4	9	4	5	15	11	9				185	0	0
12	Bay-de-Verds..	324	14	0							6	12	4	265	0	0
13	Carbonear	338	10	4	6	1	4	65	17	5				282	10	0
14	Harbor Grace.	472	10	8	8	15	8	79	3	6				326	8	0
15	Bay Roberts ..															
16	Port-de-Grave .	124	10	8				7	7	3				101	0	0
17	Brigus.....	266	15	0	5	11	7	51	19	5				200	0	0

for the year ending 30th June, 1872.

Expended in Building or Repairing Schoolhouses	School Rents & Fuel.			School Requi- sites.			Paid to Secre- tary of Board.			Incidental.			Deficit.			Balance on hand.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
.....
0	10	0	.....	15	2	6	5	0	0	3	10	0	.....	.....	.....	33	17	11
4	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	8	.....	.....	.....	166	14	9
1	0	0	.....	6	8	8	5	0	0	10	10	8	.....	.....	.....	204	7	3
.....
26	12	4	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	19	5
.....	.....	.....	7	0	0	14	9	9	5	0	0	7	14	11	.....	16	15	0
14	1	9	.....	7	3	6	5	0	0	6	14	0	.....	.....	.....	37	8	11
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15	11	5	0	0	0	6	3	.....	57	3	4
22	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	21	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	11	10	0	0	15	0	.....	40	14	1
1	4	0	36	0	0	38	11	9	12	0	7	21	15	2	.....	124	10	4
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	3	15	0	.....	.....	.....	4	10	0	.....	0	7	11
75	0	0	4	0	0	9	14	8	4	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	14	7

Financial Return of Protestant School Boards

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Credit Balance from past year.	Debt Balance from past year.	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ t. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18	St. John's.....	812 2 4	17 6 6	182 11 11	.....	717 2 3
19	Ferryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Placentia Bay.	126 4 0	.....	28 0 11	.....	146 0 0
21	Burin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Lamaline.....	53 16 6	.....	17 0 0	.....	60 0 0
23	Grand Bank ..	134 12 4	.....	12 9 4	.....	100 0 0
24	Harbor Briton.	354 8 4	.....	131 7 10	.....	269 11 8
25	Burgeo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	LaPoile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Channel.....	126 18 8	.....	1 16 8	.....	108 3 0

for the year ending 30th June, 1872,

Expended in Building or Repairing Schoolhouses			School Rents & Fuel.			School Requi-sites.			Paid to Secre-tary of Board.			Incidental.			Deficit.			Balance on hand.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
184	18	9	49	17	0	30	7	2	15	0	0	6	10	10	.....	.....	.....	8	4	9
.....
0	13	1	.....	.....	.....	6	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15	6
.....
.....	.....	.....	4	0	0	3	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	6
14	12	6	.....	.....	.....	3	10	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15	16	8
25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	4	6
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	11	14	0	3	10	0	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	8	4

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
1	Shoe Cove	No Return.	.....	.....
2	Tilt Cove ... ..	"	.....	.....
3	Burying Place ... ..	"	.....	.....
4	Nipper's Harbor ... ..	"	.....	.....
5	Little Bay Island... ..	Esau Picot	25 0 03	0 0
6	New Bay	George Yates ... ..	.....	1 8 0
7	Exploits Burnt Island... ..	Andrew Pearce	45 0 02	0 0
8	Moreton's Harbor	Justinian Dowell	45 0 03	16 0
9	Tizzard's Harbor	William J. Holwell	45 0 03	0 0
10	Twillingate, Back Harbor	Mary Ann Pride	36 0 06	14 2
11	Twillingate, South Side	John Moss	60 0 02	10 0
12	Durell's Arm	Mrs. Hardiner	16 0 014	13 1
13	Herring Neck	William Haynes	50 0 04	9 6
14	Herring Neck, Clark's Cove	Thomas Connor	40 0 0	.....
15	Change Islands	John Smith	46 3 01	9 0
16	Change Island Tickle	Alfred Pike jr. ... ..	.....	.....
17	Fogo	Martin Stone	69 4 04	0 0
18	Barr'd Island Harbor	Vacant.	.....	.....

during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

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.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.			
16	14	30	4	15	11	18	180	6	10	14	8	14	3	6	5	3	1	1	
10	11	21	6	11	4	15	134	4	9	8	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
18	22	40	17	23	...	25	197	11	14	15	12	6	...	5	3	...	...	...
36	34	70	20	36	14	35	216	18	16	36	16	36	10	17	13	6	8	...	
25	34	59	11	40	8	39	213	12	17	30	17	30	6	16	10	6	6	...	
33	50	83	21	56	7	66	202	11	20	52	72	36	36	36	3	3	...	...
37	29	66	19	25	12	36	230	10	30	26	17	17	...	17	10	4	4	6	
15	24	39	6	28	5	35	306	11	14	14	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	34	64	16	35	13	50	...	12	22	30	9	24	...	14	10	9	5	...	
19	23	42	10	24	8	30	260	6	26	10	18	8	2	3	2	2	...	...
19	21	40	14	21	5	35	209	7	15	18	28	20	24	16	7	2	...	...
27	31	58	13	25	20	30	215	12	17	29	17	19	6	18	9	7	5	...	

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
19	Seldom-Come-By	Sarah Stone	35 0 0	
20	Musgrave Harbor	John B. Wheeler	40 0 0 2 5 0	
21	Cape Freels	No Return.	.....	.....
22	Cape Island ... ..	"	.....	.....
23	Pinchard's Island ... ..	"	.....	.....
24	Pool's Island ... ..	"	.....	.....
25	Newel's Island ... ..	"	.....	.....
26	Fair Island ... ..	"	.....	.....
27	Gooseberry Island ... ..	"	.....	.....
28	Flat Islands ... ..	"	.....	.....
29	Open Hall	Henry Miles	30 0 0	
30	Tickle Cove ... ..	.....	.....	.....
31	Kiels	Samuel Coffin	40 0 02 12 6	
32	King's Cove	John Coffin	32 0 00 15 9	
33	Newman's and Amherst Cove	No Return.	.....	.....
34	Bonavista, West Side	Charles E. Thompson	50 0 03 0 0	
35	Bonavista, Central.	Samuel Rowsell	87 13 101 17 6	
36	Bonavista, East End	Alfred Vincent..	50 0 0	

during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

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.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.			
30	23	53	14	26	13	28	195	11	16	26	16	20	10	18	10	2	5	...	...
55	37	92	44	44	4	60	204	32	27	33	54	24	33	15	13	5	5	5	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...
...
...
16	16	32	10	14	8	15	214	5	5	22	7	15	4	9	4	3	7	4	...
...
24	21	45	12	25	8	35	218	10	5	30	15	12	...	6	8	6	...	...	...
28	22	50	18	26	6	40	216	13	15	22	18	12	...	11	10	2	...	...	...
...
38	35	73	29	38	6	36	212	12	30	31	11	28	...	11	14	12	3	11	...
93	77	170	87	59	24	71	231	55	47	68	47	87	40	30	35	37	9	9	...
45	59	104	52	40	12	39	203	50	40	14	28	16	4	20	8	3	1	1	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
37	Bird Island Cove	Horatio B. Wills	45	0	0	5	0	0
38	Little Catalina	Josiah Stone	39	0	0	2	3	3
39	Catalina... ..	John T. Butt	53	0	0	8	18	3
40	English Harbor	John S. Collis... ..	34	12	4	2	5	0
41	Salmon Cove... ..	Jacob Pitcher... ..	34	12	4	2	7	6
42	Trinity, North Side	Arthur Watts... ..	39	0	0	9	0	0
43	Trouty	Frederick Gover	34	12	4	0	15	0
44	New Bonaventure	George Field	38	0	0	1	14	3
45	British Harbor	Thomas Gawlor	30	0	0	1	7	10
46	Heart's Ease... ..	No Return.						
47	Chance Cove... ..	"						
48	New Harbor	"						
49	Heart's Delight	"						
50	New Perlican	"						
51	Scilly Cove	Robert Pitman	40	0	0	13	0	0
52	Hant's Harbor	Henry Spencer	40	0	0	6	9	0
53	Seal Cove	Robert Belben	40	0	0	2	16	8
54	Russel's Cove... ..	Moses Button... ..	20	0	0	2	15	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1872,

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.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.			
47	42	89	20	40	29	60	230	25	35	29	23	24	22	20	10	7	12	12	...
23	28	51	13	30	8	31	207	12	9	30	14	24	16	16	14	6	...	...	...
56	36	92	20	48	24	32	212	28	21	43	11	41	17	34	17	6	16	16	...
19	27	46	16	26	4	41	166	12	13	21	18	11	7	7	6	2	...	...	...
37	17	54	12	24	6	38	237	12	13	29	27	19	13	11	8	5	...	...	...
43	37	80	14	50	16	63	217	13	15	52	34	31	51	16	11	15	4	...	...
8	23	31	1	21	9	26	208	.....	12	19	11	11	11	8	...	1	...	...	...
27	17	44	11	26	7	36	192	9	18	17	14	11	7	7	6	7	7	...	...
16	10	26	4	19	3	14	224	4	12	10	5	8	1	7	...	1	...	...	...
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
82	64	146	58	66	22	76	189	47	30	69	45	40	17	20	28	22	8	1	...
56	44	100	35	45	20	60	219	27	32	41	24	20	8	16	6	7	8	6	1
28	26	54	24	29	1	36	216	20	16	18	18	16	16	5	5	4	4	...	...
9	14	23	7	12	4	11	110	7	5	11	4	7	1	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
55	Lance Cove	Moses Button... ..	20	0	0			
56	Grate's Cove	Simeon Avery	40	0	0			
57	Bay-de-Verds	Jemima Jeans... ..	40	0	0			
58	Job's Cove	Elizabeth Holladay ...	10	0	0	0	5	0
59	Burnt Point	Josiah Garland	42	0	0			
60	Northern Bay	Josiah Garland						
61	Ochre Pit Cove	Philip Goudie... ..	37	10	0			
62	Western Bay, North Side ...	Pierce Hanrahan	22	10	0			
63	Western Bay, South Side ...	Patrick Walsh	37	10	0	5	0	0
64	Adam's Cove... ..	Robert Janes	37	10	0	4	10	0
65	Mully's Cove... ..	Levi Garland	37	10	0			
66	Perry's Cove... ..	John Swaine	35	0	0			
67	Otterbury	Joseph Jutson	30	0	0			
68	Freshwater	W. G. Withycomb... ..	55	0	0	7	13	0
69	Victoria Village	Sarah Powell	17	10	0	0	5	0
70	Carbonear, North Side..	E. B. Chipman	55	0	0	6	5	0
71	Carbonear, South Side..	Aubrey J. Crocker... ..	55	0	0	8	3	0
72	Mosquito	Francis P. Simmons ...	35	0	0	2	1	7

during the year ending 30th June, 1872,

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.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.			
9	6	15	14	1	11	106	5	5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	30	100	25	30	45	95	553	25	25	50	40	25	25	30	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	30	57	27	30	...	25	170	24	12	21	30	4	...	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....
4	7	11	1	4	6	8	123	.....	4	7	3	4	...	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	8	23	16	7	18	82	82	3	11	9	11	9	7	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....
85	15	50	6	36	8	40	220	10	15	25	10	15	...	6	8	3	.....	.....	.....
19	24	43	5	24	14	.....	210	11	17	15	10	10	10	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
34	33	67	10	30	27	.....	216	20	27	20	20	13	15	10	15	10	.....	.....	.....
36	32	68	10	30	22	31	216	10	22	36	16	36	28	13	14	9	.....	.....	.....
39	48	87	18	25	44	65	240	27	30	30	20	16	8	15	9	8	...	5	...
14	20	34	8	18	8	28	110	8	12	14	16	4	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	15	30	10	18	2	20	205	6	6	18	10	8	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	47	106	17	65	24	55	150	48	19	39	21	38	12	26	16	5	1	2	...
10	20	30	12	16	2	14	190	12	10	8	8	5	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	52	143	47	64	32	46	236	29	50	64	50	42	18	43	18	15	1	4	...
65	62	127	22	68	37	62	219	39	43	45	29	45	23	58	11	14	24	7	2
34	28	62	8	28	26	27	190	10	20	32	9	29	5	19	9	3	.....	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
73	Bear's Cove	Sarah A. Comer	43	0	0	5	10	0
74	Harbor Grace, North Side ...	Eli Martin	60	0	0	4	10	0
75	Harbor Grace, Ship's Head .	Fanny Stowe	43	4	0	6	1	9
76	Harbor Grace, South Side ...	William H. Webber ...	60	0	0	3	17	6
77	Bryant's Cove	Thomas Stevenson... ..	60	0	0	.....	
78	Upper Island Cove... ..	John S. Martin	60	0	0	4	0	0
79	Spaniard's Bay Pond	Samuel Batten... ..	30	0	0	1	2	6
80	Bay Roberts, West	Robert Pepper	46	3	0	5	19	1
81	Mercer's Cove	Harriet Garland	30	0	0	9	19	8
82	French's Cove	Charles French	30	0	0	3	13	2
83	Coley's Point	W. H. Bursell	46	3	0	9	2	1
84	Hibb's Hole	Sarah S. Ford	20	0	0	2	5	0
85	Bareneed	George F. Payne	46	0	0	10	10	2
86	North River	William Newell	35	0	0	1	14	0
87	Clark's Beach	William Lamb*	50	0	0	3	1	0
88	Salmon Cove	Elias Picot	50	0	0	2	17	11
89	Burnt Head	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	2	16	6
90	Bull Cove	Thomas Youden	50	0	0	2	7	0

* Mr. Lamb was discharged by the Board on 1st July, but refuses to give up possession of premises and books; reported by Chairman.

during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

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.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.			
31	42	73	27	38	8	40	230	23	29	21	32	30	27	28	12	8	6	6	...
60	40	100	24	62	14	60	230	10	40	50	33	40	25	16	23	17	10	9	...
33	42	75	10	50	15	35	219	21	21	33	27	32	12	31	16	5	6	8	...
38	24	62	18	27	6	36	229	21	21	19	26	16	16	32	9	3	7	3	...
25	15	40	14	10	16	25	286	14	20	6	20	6	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
54	61	115	30	65	20	45	236	35	40	40	30	28	10	25	8	8	10	4	...
20	22	42	6	24	12	32	140	17	17	8	13	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
31	36	67	20	45	2	50	190	30	10	26	13	8	...	16	4	...	...	...	...
36	62	98	7	73	18	67	.....	14	24	60	25	30	15	18	12	2	...	1	...
27	18	45	13	32	...	38	223	17	17	11	10	11	5	2	2	...	...	...	...
53	37	90	20	57	13	52	225	32	17	41	17	23	18	22	12	6	...	...	...
10	12	22	10	9	3	18	220	5	9	8	10	7	...	9	3	...	...	...	...
56	59	115	34	71	10	67	229	32	32	51	37	36	19	29	12	8	10	9	...
22	15	37	9	20	8	22	224	9	10	18	5	7	2	5	2	2	1	1	...
40	45	85	9	47	29	50	.....	16	22	47	31	20	15	25	6	3	10	...	...
27	20	47	...	25	22	28	.....	11	13	23	18	20	5	15	1	2	...	...	...
14	11	25	...	11	14	17	.....	7	8	10	7	7	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
24	11	35	4	17	14	25	.....	9	5	21	3	5	13	6	1	...	...	...	4

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
91	Seal Cove	Thomas Gruchy	60 0 0	3 10 0
92	Upper Gully			5 10 0
93	Middle Bight	Francis M. Furneaux	55 0 0	1 12 3
94	Long Pond	B. S. Williams	45 0 0	4 0 0
95	Belle Isle	Searle M. Wren	40 0 0	.....
96	Topsail	Wm. Swansborough	50 0 0	1 18 0
97	Broad Cove	Mary J. Ward	36 0 0	.....
98	Bauline ... ..	.....	.....	.....
99	Pouch Cove... ..	Reuben Pippy... ..	50 0 0	9 0 0
100	Torbay	Sophia S. Wills	40 0 0	0 18 6
101	Quidi Vidi	Elizabeth Andrews	40 0 0	2 0 0
102	St. John's, East End... ..	Edgar Taylor... ..	80 0 0	11 0 0
103	St. John's, West End	Thomas Woods	100 0 0	20 0 0
104	Brookfield	M. J. Ward	40 0 0	.....
105	Ferryland ... ..	.....	.....	.....
106	Aquaforte ... ..	.....	.....	.....
107	Harbor Buffett ... ..	.....	.....	.....
108	Arnold's Cove	Rebecca Collett	13 0 0	.....

during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

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.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.			
22	23	45	10	20	15	32	136	6	10	29	13	16	12	18	8	3	12	4	...
52	44	96	23	43	30	61	139	13	23	60	24	36	26	30	16	8	26	...	...
46	61	107	36	50	21	55	220	37	35	35	34	15	15	12	4	5	20	20	...
39	49	88	22	44	22	40	239	25	16	47	27	37	37	26	14	13	37	37	...
19	23	42	13	18	11	23	.....	8	16	18	34	10	17	27	4	.....	16	16	...
29	25	54	32	18	4	30	227	12	19	23	29	21	8	13	17	6	.....	.....	.....
23	27	50	30	18	2	24	.....	14	16	20	20	25	15	10	8	5	8	.....	.....
.....
62	58	120	69	43	8	72	230	55	39	26	56	45	36	41	12	8	14	14	...
18	22	40	8	30	2	30	188	8	18	14	22	10	6	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	17	33	16	14	3	22	230	10	10	13	33	8	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	34	88	16	51	21	42	222	14	22	52	24	50	25	38	28	12	6	2	...
76	71	147	31	69	57	100	215	29	38	80	.....	80	26	28	32	20	51	26	...
14	8	32	6	13	3	12	.....	6	5	11	10	12	7	7	5	2	1	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
7	11	18	2	6	10	15	136	3	10	5	3	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
109	Woody Island ... ..	.....	.....	.....
110	Tack's Beach ... ..	.....	.....	.....
111	Isle of Valen	Phœbe Collett	25 0 0	.....
112	Oderin	Caroline Bailey	18 0 0	.....
113	Baine Harbor	T. W. Bishop... ..	25 0 0	7 0 0
114	Rock Harbor	No Return.	.....	.....
115	Mortier Bay ..... ..	"	.....	.....
116	Burin, Path End ... ..	"	.....	.....
117	Burin Bay ... ..	"	.....	.....
118	Spoon Cove ... ..	"	.....	.....
119	Port-au-Bras ... ..	"	.....	.....
120	Foot's Cove ... ..	"	.....	.....
121	Great Burin ... ..	"	.....	.....
122	Lamaline	Alexander Pitcher... ..	50 0 0	9 5 0
123	The Meadow ... ..	.....	.....	.....
124	Fortune ... ..	.....	.....	.....
125	Grand Bank	James W. Pelley	40 0 0	43 0 0
126	Garnish	George Snellgrove ... ..	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
127	Bay L'Argent	William Miles	80	0	0			
128	Point Enragee	Ann May... ..	20	0	0			
129	Long Harbor	Emily Stoodley	15	0	0			
130	Rencontre	Francis Cluett... ..	20	0	0			
131	English Harbor	Joshua Pitcher	40	0	0			
132	St. Jacques	Charlotte Lee... ..	20	0	0			
133	Coomb's Cove	Emily Cluett	20	0	0			
134	Harbor Briton	Mary B. White	25	0	0	2	0	0
135	Jersey Harbor	Elizabeth Grandy	25	0	0			
136	Sagona	Thomas W. Bulley... ..	40	0	0			
137	Hermitage Cove... ..	Jane E. Colley	15	0	0	1	1	0
138	Gaultois	L. Carter... ..	20	0	0			
139	Push Through	No Return.						
140	Rameo	Closed.						
141	Burgeo	No Return.						
142	Upper Burgeo	"						
143	Grand Bruit	Closed.						
144	Plant	"						

during the year ending 30th June, 1872,

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.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.			
18	16	32	12	11	9	25	.....	7	11	14	12	4	...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	17	34	12	17	5	27	.....	3	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	20	30	10	15	5	25	.....	6	14	10	11	6	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	10	27	4	9	14	19	.....	4	15	8	6	11	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	14	39	12	26	1	30	7	15	16	9	6	5	5	2	2	2	...
10	8	18	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	3	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	10	21	7	14	.....	15	.....	8	9	4	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	27	43	16	18	9	35	14	16	13	16	18	14	12	8	12	12	...
20	12	32	17	10	5	25	.....	10	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	18	47	13	29	5	40	260	18	10	19	15	10	14	14	6	1	.....	.....
19	17	36	9	16	11	12	198	9	10	17	20	16	14	13	1	6	9	...
15	24	39	12	14	13	22	170	16	13	10	6	5	...	1	1	1	
.....	1	
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Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
145	Western Point	Closed.	.....	.....
146	Petites	Frederick W. Pelley	30 0 0	22 10 6
147	Harbor LeCou	Francis G. Cox	22 10 0	1 12 6
148	Rose Blanche ... ..	.....	.....	.....
149	Burnt Islands	Elizabeth Reeves	29 0 0	1 2 6
150	Isle Aux Morte... ..	James Walters	29 0 0	1 8 4
151	Channel	William Reeves	50 0 0	24 3 1

during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

	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.	Navigation.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.			Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules				Rule of Three and beyond.
.....	
27	27	54	14	34	6	.....	.....	4	18	23	8	19	10	9	1	11	8	17	.....
13	12	25	10	11	4	19	98	8	6	11	8	7	3	8	2	2	3	1	.....
.....
13	9	22	6	9	7	12	117	5	4	13	9	6	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	7	17	3	10	4	.....	225	3	7	7	1	4	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	38	87	17	66	4	44	229	12	25	50	29	19	15	25	20	5	12	.....	.....

Return of Commercial and other Schools in opera-

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
1	Twillingate	John C. Duder	60 0 0	8 0 0
2	Bonavista	Given in Elementary Returns.		
3	Trinity	R. S. West	80 0 0	26 14 2
4	Island Cove... ..	George Tuff	52 10 0	11 0 11
5	Bay Roberts ... ..	.....	
6	Brigus... ..	.....	
7	St. John's, Presbyterian ...	Robert Stott		85 0 0
8	St. John's, S. Side, Episcopalian.	E. J. Parmiter	30 0 0	12 0 0
9	Burin, Episcopalian ... ..	.....	
10	Burin, Wesleyan ... ..	.....	
11	Cod Roy, Episcopalian ...	James Hutchings	20 0 0	48 0 0

tion during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

No. 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.	Navigation.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.				
46	81	77	14	43	20	58	230	17	22	38	14	40	28	20	18	20	8	4	...	
.....
14	10	24	...	10	14	.....	219	.....	2	22	.....	24	19	4	2	18	15	15	8
56	74	130	45	59	26	72	213	15	55	60	30	53	26	34	29	23	26	13	...	
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	7	67	6	37	24	41	220	1	10	57	.....	66	46	18	20	27	50	46	2
35	40	75	29	35	11	45	215	11	17	47	30	35	19	46	8	4	19	19	...	
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	25	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Pupil Teachers

No.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board Nominated.
1	Ann Pippy	Col. and Con. Church Society.
2	Elizabeth Potter	"
3	Mary Prowse	"
4	Margaret Blackler... ..	"
5	Elizabeth Wilmore	"
6	Isabella Stone	Fogo Board
7	James Rowsell	Bonavista Board
8	Arthur Collis	Trinity Board
9	Augustus Coffin	King's Cove Board
10	Ambrose Chafe	St. John's Board
11	Henry C. Morris	Harbor Briton Board
12	William Tulk	Greenspond Board
13	Thomas Moulton	Fortune Bay Board
14	Philip Grouchy	St. John's Board
15	William Squires	Brigus Board... ..
16	Thomas Butt	Grand Bank
17	John Pike	Bay-de-Verds
18	John Miller	Trinity Board... ..
19	J. L. Haddon	Heart's Content Board
20	—— Johnson	Ferryland Board
21	—— Collins	Burin Board
22	John Jackman	St. John's Board

in Training for the year 1873.

Where being Trained.	When Term commenced.	Remarks.
Central School	September, 1869.	
"	" "	
"	" "	
"	" "	
"	May, 1871.	
"	July, 1871.	
"	September, 1869.	Left, in charge of a School.
"	December, 1869.	Left, in charge of a School.
"	October 1870,	
"	May, 1871.	
"	December, 1871.	
"	May, 1872.	
"	August, 1872.	
"	August, 1872.	
Wesleyan Academy	August, 1871.	
"	January, 1872.	
"	January, 1872.	
"	November, 1872.	
..... Ch. of Eng. Academy	July, 1872.	
Ch. of Eng. Academy	—, 1871.	
Wesleyan Academy	January, 1873.	
Central School.	January, 1873.	

No. 40.

**Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools,
for the year 1872.**

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

The Schools of this District were those first visited during my Inspection the past summer. I found them working satisfactorily.

St. Jacques School has a very regular attendance, and is well conducted. The copy and entering Books were very neatly kept, and writing remarkably good. The teacher writes a beautiful hand, and the children were largely profiting in this branch from her tuition. Cyphering as far as Interest; children well instructed in the branches they were learning. School-room comfortable, and furnished with desks and forms, and fairly supplied with books.

The School at English Harbor is also fairly conducted, though the results are not so satisfactory as those of the previous School. Only 2 writing on paper, and 3 cyphering in advanced rules. In other matters children fairly advanced for their age; present 17. A supply of books and cards needed.

In the Harbor Briton School 25 children were assembled, 20 of whom were not above 7 years of age, and were merely spelling and commencing to read. The 5 forming the first class spelled and read very well, and wrote from dictation in class very correctly; writing fair; cyphering as far as Rule of Three. A supply of books and cards needed.

The Sagona School is also well conducted, and the attendance of pupils regular; 11 writing on paper, and 5 cyphering in advanced rules, and in other matters fair progress making.

There is a small School at Rencontre having 17 pupils attending, 5 of whom read in easy lessons, write on paper, and cypher in elementary rules.

The School at Great Jarvis was not in operation, but a teacher had arrived from St. John's to take charge of it while I was in the District, and I have since received from her the School Returns.

These Schools are all conducted by females who are intelligent and well fitted for their position. They also appear to be attentive to their duties as teachers. The School-rooms are comfortable and furnished with the necessary requisites.

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

The Lamaline School has a regular attendance, the average being 26. All the children of the settlement attend. Fair progress making; 11 writing on paper, and 17 cyphering; 3 in advanced rules.

The School at Lord's Cove, though not 12 months in operation, shows a fair amount of improvement effected within that time. This being the first School established there, the children must necessarily have been backward. There are now a fair number reading, 5 writing on paper, and 9 cyphering elementary rules. The attendance is very regular, the average being 18 out of 21 on Register.

A Convent has been established at St. Lawrence since my former visit to that locality. I found a large number of females attending the school conducted by the Nuns, and of course receiving from those Ladies the successful tuition and careful training which characterizes the teaching in these Conventual Schools. The Boys' School was also in their charge, but this was only until the services of a male teacher could be procured.

A School has been opened at Covlin, in which I found nine children attending,—the number on Registrar being fifteen. Although the school had not been in operation long, the children were well advanced for young children; their answers were very correct; 7 writing on paper; writing very fair.

In the Burin Schools 14 were present; tables, spelling, and reading moderately good; cyphering as far as Exchange; writing

poor, and copies indifferently kept. No entering books to exhibit, want of paper given as excuse; a supply of books needed.

The Fox Cove School had an attendance of 17. The attendance appears to be very irregular, and the supply of books to be very deficient. The school-room is a new erection, and in more than one respect it is very faulty. It is much too small, being no more than about 15 feet by 10, and it is attached to the chapel instead of being a separate building, as it ought to have been. Attainments of pupils moderate; tables, spelling, and reading pretty correct.

There is no alteration in the Beau Bois School since last reported. It continues to be well conducted, and the progress of children satisfactory.

The same remark applies to the Spanish Room School, which continues to have a very regular attendance, and a fair per centage of the children fairly advanced; 13 writing on paper and 6 cyphering in advanced rules. There are no absentees in these two settlements, all the children attend.

The Oderin School has a fair attendance, with a larger number writing and cyphering than when last visited; writing in general, fair; general progress moderate.

DISTRICTS OF GREAT AND LITTLE PLACENTIA.

I found the large number of 79 pupils assembled in the Commercial School, Great Placentia. The average for the year, however, is but 40. The school is fairly supplied with books, &c. The mode of tuition and general management of the school is very good. Children fairly instructed, and for their ages well advanced. Spelling, reading, geography and grammer being good.

The School-house in the North East Arm has been put in a good state of repair, which it much needed. The present teacher has had charge since May. Attainments of pupils are still low—average attendance 37.

The attendance of the Little Placentia School has been regular since the present teacher has had charge; children rather back-

ward ; spelling and tables fair ; reading and writing poor, and but few copies to produce ; supply of books limited ; present 32.

There were 44 present in the female school, which appears to be working very fairly ; children acquitted themselves well in their classes, their answering being smart, and in general, correct. The writing was poor, but the children were very badly supplied with the necessary materials ; attendance good.

The Ram's Island School has a regular attendance of about 28 daily, and appears to be working with a fair amount of success ; 8 writing on paper and 14 cyphering—5 in advanced rules.

The attendance to the Red Island School has increased, there being now 66 on Registrar, all of whom generally attend. The large number of 40, however, were returned as in their letters and monosyllables. The attainments of the remaining pupils are fair ; 16 writing on paper, and 13 cyphering.

The Fox Harbor School was closed.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

A School-house has been erected at the River Head of Saint Mary's, which, when finished, will be a very creditable building. The School-room, which is capable of accommodating a large number of pupils, was receiving a supply of desks and forms on the day of my visit. There having been no School in the Settlement for some years, the children were necessarily backward,—30 children were present, and the attendance has been very regular since the School opened.

An improved attendance has taken place in the St. Mary's School, which has now an average of 23. The School-room was undergoing some repairs, and desks and forms were about been supplied to it. Attainments of pupils are still low.

The School South Side Salmonier, has a poor attendance, the average being but 13, although 40 are on the Register. There were 18 present who were very fairly instructed in the branches learning ; 15 were writing on paper and cyphering. The writing

in general was very good for young children. The School was poorly supplied with books, and the School-house was still unfinished.

The average attendance to the School at the North Side is better, being 25 ; children however are not so far advanced, and there are but half the number writing and cyphering that are in the School South Side. The School-room is unfurnished with desks and forms.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

The attendance to the Quidi Vidi School is very regular throughout the year ; 39 present at examination ; 1st class said to be absent ; children present well instructed and advanced for their age. Some of the children reading were but 6 years old. A class wrote from dictation correctly ; 36 writing on paper ; and 32 cyphering ; 15 in advanced rules.

The Upper School, Orphan Asylum, had an attendance of 30. The attendance during the Summer is very limited. The Teacher, Mr. St. George, had charge but for a very short period at the date of my visit ; and in consequence, no examination took place.

In the Lower School 90 children were assembled. These boys were decidedly better instructed and advanced than any I had found attending on my previous visits ; spelling and reading good ; cyphering as far Interest ; well instructed in the elements of geography and grammar ; writing in general, fair ; a strict discipline carried out.

The River Head School had an attendance of 40, the average for the year being 50. The elder boys were absent, and the children present were very young. The writing and cyphering books produced, were in general, tolerably well kept, and the writing showed a moderate success in that branch. Cyphering as far as interest. School not sufficiently supplied with books, and desks and forms required repairing.

The attendance to the Brookfield School is pretty regular during Summer, the average being about 30. Those I found attending

were very young and were merely beginners in reading and writing. The copy and entering books of the absent pupils showed a fair number writing and cyphering in the latter branch as far as Fellowship. Writing in general good, and neatly executed. Very poorly supplied with books.

There were 25 present at the Kilbride School, and all seemed to be making fair progress. A large number writing, and in general the writing good; cyphering as far as proportion. Spelling, tables and reading being also good; fairly supplied with books. The house needs to be painted, and the roof tared and the chimney requires repairs.

The attendance to the Black Head School is pretty good the entire year—present 31. Not much progress making; cyphering as far as Rule of Three; writing poor; no classes formed; 5 of the children present spelled and read pretty fairly, the others were spelling and commencing to read. The house requires some repairs. School very poorly supplied with books.

In the Gould's School 21 were assembled. The school continues to be very elementary; cyphering as far as Compound Rules. Tables, spelling and reading very bad. The great majority of the children present in their letters and monosyllables.

Thirty-five present in the Petty Harbor School, which is about the average attendance; school progressing. A fair proportion writing and cyphering—some far advanced in latter branch. Tables, spelling, reading and grammar very good; fairly supplied with books, but the room requires to be furnished with maps.

The Female School had an attendance of 55. No Register kept, but the attendance stated to be very regular. A large number of the children present were very young, and the progress making seemed to be moderate; writing in general, poor; spelling and tables indifferent; reading fair; deficient supply of books.

The Bally Hally School has a pretty regular attendance. The House is in a very bad state of repair and the school very deficient in books, &c.; cyphering as far as Practice; half of the

number writing were merely beginners. Spelling, tables and reading being of average merit; present 24.

The Logy Bay School had an attendance of 24, which is about the average for the Summer; a large number of pupils writing and cyphering; Practice being the most advanced rule reached; copy and entering books neatly kept, and general progress satisfactory. Roof of house requires some repairs.

The School-house at Outer Cove has been repaired, and the room enlarged and papered and furnished with desks and forms. The attendance is small, and the School elementary; present 19, of whom 4 were capable of reading, which they did from their spelling books, there being no reading books in the School; writing poor; cyphering as far as Rule of Three.

There is no alteration in the character of the Fresh Water Road School those few years past. The attendance is small; the average for the present year being 17; 15 writing and cyphering; 6 in advanced Rules.

There was no attendance at the Portugal Cove School on the day I visited it, as the Teacher was unavoidably absent.

The Torbay School was closed; the remaining Schools of the District were not visited.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

The attendance to the Holyrood School continues at the low figure as last reported, and the children attending are very young, there being no less than 44 out of 53 on Register, under 7 years of age; cyphering as far as Compound Rules, and but a few writing; writing indifferent; only 10 present.

There has been an improvement in the School South Side of Holyrood, with respect to attendance the past year. In the attainments of pupils also an advance has been made. The number writing and cyphering is double that of last year.

There has been no improvement either in attendance or attainments in the School North Side; none cyphering beyond Com-

pound Rules ; and very little improvement in writing ; average for the year, 17 ; present 12.

The attendance to the School at Chapel's Cove continues good, and fair progress seems to be making ; cyphering as far as Practice ; and the writing was very good for young children.

The Harbor Main School continues to secure a fair attendance, and to exhibit the same steady progress as last reported. A large number writing and cyphering.

The Salmon Cove School is also well attended, and in the attainments of pupils much improvement has taken place since last reported. A fair per centage of pupils writing and cyphering in the latter branch as far as Exchange and Barter ; spelling and reading being also good.

There were 50 boys attending the School at Conception Harbor which is about the daily average. This School has also very much improved since last reported. A large number writing and cyphering, in the latter as far as Exchange ; reading fair ; tables, spelling, &c., very good.

The Collier's School had an attendance of 23, which is about the daily average ; 22 writing and cyphering, well advanced in latter branch ; copies well kept ; and writing in general, fair ; reading fair ; spelling and tables good.

These Schools are pretty fairly supplied with books ; and some improvements have been effected in the erection of porches and out-offices to some of the School-houses.

DISTRICT OF BRIGGS.

The attendance to the School at Turk's Gut is small, there being but an average of 13, from 43 on Register. Those who do attend, however, are carefully instructed. Children of 8 or 9 years of age spell and read fairly ; wrote a good hand for their age ; and were cyphering in Compound Rules. Some of the absent pupils were cyphering as far as Interest ; present 13.

The Brigus School has not improved since last reported. The attendance is small and irregular, and the attainments of pupils low for that School; writing indifferent; cyphering as far as Fractions; present 16.

No change has taken place in the Cupid's School. The attendance has not improved, and the progress making is very moderate.

There has been a falling off in the attendance to the Gould's Road School the past year. Fair results however, are obtained in view of the irregular attendance; 20 writing on paper, and 12 cyphering in advanced rules; present 14.

The Northern Gut School has a pretty fair attendance, with a moderate amount of progress making; cyphering as far as Practice; writing good for young children,—but from the want of paper the greater number were writing on slates. Spelling and reading moderately good; 23 present.

The Bay Robert's School continues to secure a good attendance, and to be successfully conducted; children well advanced and carefully instructed. Boys of 9 and 10 years cyphering as far as Loss and Gain. Some of the pupils have gone quite through the entire course of Arithmetic; writing good; tables spelling and reading remarkably good; present 54.

All these Schools require a supply of books, and if funds permit, two of them to be furnished with maps.

DISTRICTS OF HARBOR GRACE AND CARBONEAR.

The Spaniard's Bay School has not improved with respect to attendance, which is still very irregular; and the progress making very moderate; present 9.

The Commercial School, River Head, continues to be well attended, and a fair advance made by the pupils in their classes. The large number of copy and entering books produced, exhibited good progress making in these branches; present 36.

The St. Patrick's School has also a good average attendance, and continues to be conducted with very fair results. An increase in the number of pupils in the advanced classes has taken place, and a fair amount of work seems to have been performed; present 67.

The average attendance to the School South Side Carbonear, is still small, owing to the large number of the pupils who go to the Labrador. The attendance during the winter is very good. A fair per-centage writing and cyphering, not far advanced in latter branch. Spelling, reading, and writing moderately good; present 40.

Sixty-seven present in the Carbonear School which is about the daily average. The usual large number of copy and entering books were exhibited. The writing in general being good, and copies neatly kept. Cyphering as far as Fellowship and Barter; tables, spelling, reading, &c., being also good for boys whose ages did not exceed 11 or 12 years.

As I was aware that a large number of Mr. Mackey's pupils went to the Labrador every summer, I inquired of him if he could give the exact number, when he desired those pupils then in school who went to the Labrador to stand up. The large number of 30 boys stood up, and of course some of the pupils absent that day would increase the number.

The advanced state of Mr. Mackey's pupils under this disadvantage is very creditable to him.

The attendance to nearly all the schools in these four last reported Districts is very much interrupted, and of course the progress of the children very much retarded, by the large number who go every summer with their parents to the Labrador.

All these Schools are amply supplied with books and maps. In fact the Schools of these two Districts are better provided with these necessaries than the Schools of any one of the other Districts.

Navigation is taught in 4 of these Schools, and the number returned as learning this branch is 34.

The School at Feather Point was closed, and the remaining schools of these two Districts have 230 registered pupils, with an average attendance of 119; 53 are writing on paper and 105 cyphering; 21 in advanced Rules.

General Summary.

No. of School Returns.	No. of pupils on Registers.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.		Writing.		Cypher- ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
			As far as easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
106	5630	2970	4392	1238	1349	1826	1944	625	553	513	53

Comparison with last year's Returns.

101	5411	2883	4347	1064	1090	1478	1641	566	472	380	44
-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	----

The relative age of pupils is, under 7 years, 1659. Between 7 and 12, 2741, and over 12 years, 1230.

The amount of fees collected this year is £94 9 3.

I have not been furnished with the Financial Statement from two Districts, namely, Placentia West, and Great Placentia.

I have been enabled to report in general more favorably of the Schools visited this year than when last inspected. The statistics furnished by the School Returns this year also shews an advance made in the attainments of pupils. It is much to be desired that similar favorable results can be recorded in succeeding years.

The great want still in our Schools is the deficient manner in which they are supplied with books and stationary. In some Districts a partial supply of these requisites has been maintained, but in no District, except those under the Harbor Grace Board, has the supply ever been so thorough as to meet the requirements of the Schools.

The great number of Schools, too, that are still unfurnished with maps, where geography is one of the branches taught, is also much to be regretted. It is a constant subject of complaint on the part of Teachers the difficulty they labor under in teaching this branch without the aid of maps. The want of means in some cases may be pleaded as the reason why the supply of maps has not been made, but no such excuse can fairly be urged with regard to the supply of books.

In presenting my Report, I have much pleasure in being enabled to state that I have received from all the Chairmen, with one exception, of the Districts not visited this year, communications in which I am informed of the creditable efforts they were making to render the Schools of their several Districts more efficient.

MICHAEL. J. KELLY.

Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
		£	£
Fortune Harbor	John Power	25 0 0	.....
Fortune Harbor, Female ...	Miss Costello	27 0 0	1 14 8
Fogo	James Shea	24 0 0	0 2 6
Joe Batt's Arm	Miss Kenagh	20 0 0	.....
Tilton Harbor	Joseph Cahill	45 0 0	.....
Bonavista	James Woodford	40 0 0	.....
Catalina	Miss Gould	20 0 0	0 15 0
Ragged Harbor	Not in operation.	.....	.....
St. Croix	James Eagan	25 0 0	0 10 0
Red Cliff Island	John McGrath	21 0 0	.....
Plate Cove	Maurice Devine	20 0 0	.....
Knight's Cove	Thomas Long	20 0 0	.....
Trinity	Patrick Eagan	30 0 0	1 0 0
Turk's Cove	Miss Carberry	20 0 0	.....
Low Point	No Return.	.....	.....
Job's Cove	William Broderick	25 0 0	.....
Northern Bay	Joseph Collins	30 0 0	0 17 0
Western Bay	No Return.	.....	.....

Schools, for the year 1872.

No. of P. S.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
4	5	9	9	3	6	.....	9	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	8	17	13	5	7	5	10	7	6	5	7	.....	.....	3	3	.....
21	15	36	21	6	26	4	30	6	10	12	.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....
15	38	53	40	26	17	10	43	10	22	10	18	20	.....	12	10	.....
57	43	100	78	24	63	13	50	50	26	22	.....	24	14	6	11	.....
13	14	27	13	6	13	8	19	8	15	6	.....	15	.....	1	1	.....
22	23	45	30	16	22	7	37	8	10	12	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
.....																
34	32	66	33	20	42	4	54	12	9	12	.....	16	2	1	.....	.....
39	26	65	37	15	39	11	55	10	18	9	.....	21	3	.....	1	.....
24	23	47	33	19	19	9	39	8	9	6	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
15	28	43	30	17	26	.....	43	.....	7	8	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....
18	15	33	15	4	17	12	26	7	11	17	.....	16	6	.....	.....	.....
8	10	18	12	4	8	6	11	7	4	5	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
.....																
23	25	48	17	10	22	16	32	16	7	16	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....
27	33	60	25	6	30	24	45	15	20	10	15	25	6	.....	.....	.....
.....																

Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£		£			
Broad Cove	John Molloy	25	0 0	1 5	0		
Crocker's Cove	Miss Bransfield	25	0 0	0 2	6		
Carbonear... ..	Laurence Mackey	80	0 0	4 0	0		
Carbonear, South Side	John Keefe	60	0 0	7 15	0		
Mosquito	Miss Meaney	25	0 0	2 0	0		
Harbor Grace	Patrick Fox	60	0 0	6 10	0		
Harbor Grace, River Head	Mrs. Stapleton	16	0 0				
Harbor Grace, River Head	Miss Kelly... ..	16	0 0	1 10	0		
Feather Point	Not in operation.						
Upper Island Cove	John Coady	30	0 0				
Spaniard's Bay	John Lynch	30	0 0	1 15	6		
Bay Roberts	John Keefe	30	0 0	4 10	0		
Northern Gut	Edward Kenny... ..	30	0 0	0 12	0		
Cupids	Miss Power	20	0 0				
Gould's Road	Patrick Haberlin	30	0 0				
Brigus	Patrick Power	35	0 0	1 5	0		
Turk's Gut	Miss Kehoe	20	0 0				
Collier's	James Hearne	35	0 0				

Schools, for the year 1872.

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.			
87	35	72	30	12	43	17	54	18	6	12	...	13	5	...	...	...
28	26	54	24	10	37	7	48	6	8	6	...	14	...	...	...	...
135	.....	135	65	32	80	23	90	45	25	80	...	52	20	16	10	6
125	.....	125	32	29	56	40	95	30	10	75	...	54	18	18	13	9
17	25	42	24	132	21	8	30	12	10	17	...	17	6	4	4	...
154	.....	154	48	30	70	54	90	64	58	80	...	100	30	30	20	10
10	35	45	26	30	10	5	35	10	16	8	...	18	7	6	5	...
4	40	44	22	8	27	9	36	8	15	12	...	18	4	8	.....	.....
.....																
28	17	45	23	3	32	10	38	7	7	10	...	17	4	11	4	...
27	28	55	19	10	28	17	50	5	.....	12	3	8	4	2	3	...
62	54	116	45	10	80	26	72	44	20	50	18	30	30	2	.....	.....
20	23	43	27	12	27	4	43	.....	12	9	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....
24	20	44	20	8	27	9	36	8	20	9	...	19	2	.....	.....	.....
32	28	60	20	10	22	28	50	10	14	20	15	44	12	7	7	...
35	.....	35	23	13	12	10	25	10	5	12	6	12	4	2	6	2
18	16	34	13	15	17	2	26	8	8	8	...	7	3	.....	.....	.....
40	20	60	25	15	39	6	45	15	14	22	...	12	10	4	4	...

Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
Bacon Cove	Mrs. Cole	25 0 0	.....
Salmon Cove	Edward Murray	35 0 0	3 15 0
Conception Harbor	William Kennedy	35 0 0	4 5 0
Harbor Main	Richard Walsh	50 0 0	1 10 0
Chapel's Cove	Miss Sullivan	25 0 0	.....
Holyrood	Roger Kennedy	35 0 0	.....
Holyrood, South Side	Miss Cunningham	25 0 0	.....
Holyrood, North Side	Miss Donnelly	25 0 0	.....
Killegrews	William Stoyle	20 0 0	.....
Topsail	No Return.	.....	.....
Topsail Road	Miss Walsh	25 0 0	0 10 0
Brookfield	John Hacket	35 0 0	1 12 6
Kilbride	Miss Keating	21 0 0	.....
Gould's	Miss Smyth	24 0 0	.....
Petty Harbor	Edward Norris	50 0 0	6 0 0
Black Head	Patrick Murphy	35 0 0	.....
Fresh Water	Mrs. Norris	28 0 0	.....
Orphan Asylum	No Return.	.....	.....

Schools, for the year 1872.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher- ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
20	15	35	20	12	18	5	25	10	10	10	8	19	3	6	6	...
58	45	103	43	46	42	15	88	15	28	24	...	38	22	14	3	...
90	.....	90	55	35	45	10	79	11	40	40	11	60	11	11	11	...
65	.....	65	30	15	30	20	50	15	12	22	8	25	15	15	15	2
35	37	72	39	30	34	8	72	.....	15	10	...	8	3	.....	.....	.....
31	22	53	25	44	9	.....	43	10	18	7	4	20	1	2	2	...
22	20	42	17	22	15	5	42	.....	12	9	...	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	20	41	17	11	24	6	32	9	24	10	6	21	5	6	13	...
12	10	22	16	10	12	.....	22	.....	3	4	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
6	12	18	10	2	8	8	10	8	4	14	8	12	8	.....	8	.....
66	31	97	24	15	52	30	85	12	18	34	...	21	7	7	7	...
26	24	50	21	10	30	10	33	17	10	20	7	27	3	3	.....	.....
24	32	56	27	18	28	10	46	10	12	2	...	16	.....	1	.....	.....
64	.....	64	38	18	26	20	46	18	16	30	18	36	18	18	18	...
26	24	50	32	13	21	16	40	10	8	11	...	12	9	3	2	...
9	14	23	18	10	8	5	18	5	8	2	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....

Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
		£	£
Orphan Asylum, Lower School	Robert McKeown	80 0 0	
River Head	Thomas Foster		
Fresh Water Road	John Roche	40 0 0	2 15 0
Quidi Vidi...	Miss Roche	40 0 0	2 17 6
Bally Hally	Thomas Davis	30 0 0	0 7 0
Logy Bay	Miss St. George	25 0 0	0 5 0
Outer Cove	Richard Cuddihy	35 0 0	1 10 0
Torbay	Not in operation.		
Flat Rock	Anthony Phelan	40 0 0	0 10 6
Pouch Cove	John Grace	30 0 0	2 7 6
Windsor Lake	Miss Smyth	25 0 0	
Coady's Well	John Gladney	30 0 0	
Portugal Cove	Francis Grace	40 0 0	
Belle Isle	William Harvey	25 0 0	0 15 6
Bay Bulls	Terence Morrissey	40 0 0	1 15 0
Bay Bulls, (Female)	Miss Williams	25 0 0	1 5 0
Witless Bay	James Shanahan	40 0 0	0 10 0
Mobile	Gerald Phelan	20 0 0	1 10 0

Schools, for the year 1872.

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.			
174	.....	174	119	47	74	53	130	44	75	56	31	84	17	48	48	...
80	.....	80	50	40	10	30	60	20	10	56	16	27	30	14	12	...
33	15	48	17	15	19	14	36	12	.....	15	...	9	6	...	2	...
35	35	70	35	18	38	14	56	14	5	36	11	17	15	...	11	...
40	20	60	37	27	22	11	58	2	20	12	2	27	6	2	2	...
21	13	34	18	8	17	9	17	17	8	15	9	13	5	9	9	...
20	17	37	20	8	22	7	30	7	3	22	4	17	5	.....	.....	.....
.....
48	43	91	26	29	28	34	66	25	18	20	...	17	1	.....	.....	.....
44	27	71	35	20	33	18	57	14	16	31	...	24	8	6	2	...
23	24	47	15	16	26	5	40	7	18	7	...	12	.....	1	1	...
16	14	30	18	6	22	2	24	6	6	8	...	6	2	4	4	...
28	31	59	26	22	37	.....	42	17	25	15	...	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	25	49	24	7	23	19	32	17	19	14	6	17	3	3	3	1
61	.....	61	39	16	34	11	51	10	7	34	...	14	11	4	5	...
.....	44	44	30	10	26	8	34	10	14	13	...	14	9	8	8	...
50	.....	50	25	25	15	10	38	12	12	20	10	35	9	4	4	...
24	26	50	30	13	32	5	40	10	33	32	...	8	2	.....	.....	.....

Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.				Teachers' Names.				Amount of Teachers' Salaries.		Amount of Fees collected.			
Parish.	Diocese.	County.	Parish.	Teacher.	Teacher.	Teacher.	Teacher.	£	s	£	s		
Caplin Cove	Mrs. Power	...	...	...	20	0	0	15	0	
Toad's Cove	Miss Driscoll	...	...	...	30	0	0	15	0	
Brigus, South	Mrs. Byrne	...	...	...	18	0	0	10	0	
Caplin Bay	Miss Gatheral	...	...	...	12	0	0	10	6	
Cape Broyle	Cornelius Hartery	...	...	...	35	0	0	.....	.....
Do.	Female	...	...	Miss Kelly	...	...	...	12	0	0	.....	.....
Aquaforte	Mrs. Oliphant	...	...	...	15	0	0	.....	.....
Kingsman's Cove	No Return				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fermeuse	No Return				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renews	No Return				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Female	Mrs. Johnson	20	0	0	1	0	0
Trepassey	Miss Butler	...	...	...	27	0	0	.....	.....
Holyrood, St. Mary's	No Return				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woody Cove	No Return				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	Kennedy				35	0	0	.....	.....
River Head	Miss Hogan	...	...	...	18	0	0	.....	.....
Salmonier, South Side	Miss Daley	...	...	...	17	10	0	.....	.....
Salmonier, North Side	Miss Hogan	...	...	...	20	0	0	.....	.....

Schools, for the year 1872.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
20	25	45	32	14	24	7	36	9	10	18	...	16	3	...	...	...
23	25	48	30	12	20	16	37	11	15	20	...	8	6	...	...	...
16	18	34	27	8	20	6	26	8	6	12	5	11	7	...	...	...
22	23	45	26	16	27	2	35	10	17	10	4	12	2	4	6	...
40	.....	40	26	11	27	2	30	10	6	16	...	13	9	8	8	8
.....	35	35	24	8	23	4	27	8	5	8	...	9	2	...	5	...
24	20	44	21	8	26	10	34	10	27	10	...	10	4	...	...	...
.....
.....	63	63	40	15	35	13	51	12	7	18	...	12	5	3	3	...
36	40	76	50	12	30	34	61	15	12	15	9	21	5	7	...	...
.....
26	.....	26	23	12	12	2	23	3	8	3	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	20	42	37	14	14	14	42	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	20	40	13	15	18	7	40	.....	6	15	...	13	2	.....	.....	.....
20	13	33	25	20	9	4	33	.....	12	7	...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s	d	£	s	d
Branch ...	No Return						
Distress ...							
Placentia, N. E. Arm ...	Miss Collins	21	0	0			
Little Placentia ...	John Rielly	32	0	0			
Do. do. (Female) ...	Miss English	25	0	0			
Fox Harbor ...	Not in operation.						
Red Island ...	Miss English	25	0	0			
Ram's Island ...	Miss O'Brien	25	0	0			
Presque ...	No Return						
Ames Cove ...							
Isle of Valen ...							
Merashen ...	Miss Hennessy...	25	0	0			
Paradise ...	Stephen Power...	27	0	0	0	7	6
Oderin ...	Miss Byrne	25	0	0			
Spanish Room ...	Miss Dober	25	0	0			
Beau Bois ...	Miss Walsh	25	0	0			
Fox Cove ...	Miss McNamara	25	0	0			
Burin ...	John Parsons	36	0	0			

Schools, for the year 1872.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher-ing.			
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.	Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
25	25	50	37	20	18	12	50	15	9		10				
50		50	20	15	25	10	50		13		12	2	8	2	
	64	64	40	6	44	14	56	8	13	16	8	22		8	8
38	28	66	50	24	25	17	48	18	8	16	4	11	2	6	6
9	27	36	28	10	16	10	28	8	6	8	3	9	5	3	7
13	13	26	19	7	17	2	20	6	12	7	7	7	3	6	6
36	32	68	31	16	30	22	59	9	4		1	7			
32	34	66	30	26	24	16	56	10	12	20		15	8	4	4
14	16	30	24	7	13	10	20	10	5	13	13	9	6		8
12	14	26	15	12	11	3	19	7	6	7	7	10	3	6	6
10	12	22	18	9	6	7	22		7	7		12	3		
27		27	17	6	18	3	27		8	7	7	9	3	7	7

Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
		£	£
Corbin	Miss Comerford	10 0 0	.....
St. Lawrence ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Lawn... ..	No Return.	.....	.....
Lord's Cove	Miss Farrell ... ..	.....	.....
Lamaline	Miss Fitzpatrick	25 0 0	.....
Harbor Briton	Miss Shea... ..	30 0 0	.....
Great Jarvis	Miss Cuddihy	35 0 0	.....
Sagona	Miss Hearne	25 0 0	0 5 0
English Harbor	Miss Sparrow	23 0 0	2 0 0
St. Jacques	Miss Mallowney	25 0 0	.....
Rencontre	Miss Hartigan ... ..	.....	.....

Schools, for the year 1872.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher- ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
6	10	16	12	5	7	4	13	3	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	.....	76	.....	46	30	.....	62	14	38	16	14	30	3	30	30	...
.....
8	18	21	18	8	8	5	21	.....	4	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	18	39	26	16	14	9	29	10	7	11	...	14	3	2	2	...
13	14	27	15	20	6	1	27	.....	4	6	6	6	2	6	6	...
.....	.....	27	20	.....	.....	.....	20	7	7	4	...	7	1	6	6	...
15	18	33	25	12	16	5	24	9	4	11	6	6	5	5	6	...
11	9	20	15	9	10	1	15	5	6	2	...	5	3	.....	.....	.....
14	16	30	25	8	14	8	20	10	6	15	10	8	10	10	10	...
.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2	5	...	5	.....	.....	5	...

Return of Commercial Schools under Roman

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s	d	£	s	d
King's Cove	Michael Cuddihy	60	0	0	5	5	0
Bay-de-Verds	Nicholas Kilfoy	50	0	0	2	0	0
Harbor Grace	Michael Scully	50	0	0	9	17	0
Ferryland	Michael Kelly	50	0	0	1	0	0
Great Placentia	Thomas O'Rielly	70	0	0			

Return of Convent Schools,

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.	Writing.
St. John's	460	380	400	320
Do. River Head	280	.....	200	200
Do. Magotty Cove	150	95	64	70
Torbay	Not furnished			
Harbor Main	114	89	89	76
Conception Harbor... ..	170	80	120	100
Brigus ... ..	.....	46	26	20
Witless Bay	100	98	74	60
Ferryland	97	50	62	66
Fermeuse	162	85	20	20
St. Mary's	75	62	50	46
Placentia... ..	.....	54	40	40
Burin	50	46	38	36
St. Lawrence	95	86	68	60

for the year 1872.

Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.	Needle-Work.
200	80	60	40	40	50	400
200	170	170	170	.....	.....	200
70	40	40	20	.....	.....	64
76	54	54	26	.....	.....	73
100	20	20	.....	.....	.....	60
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
60	48	48	20	.....	.....	40
60	62	55	22	.....	.....	.....
20	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	30	30	.....	.....	.....	50
40	30	30	.....	.....	.....	40
30	30	30	20	.....	.....	24
60	63	63	26	.....	.....	56

Financial Statement for the year 1872, as furnished by

Reference to Remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.			Special Grant.			Balance from last year.			Grant for purchase of Books, &c.			Over expenditure last year
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Fortune Bay	56	12	5	100	0	0	60	18	10	1	10	6
2	Burin	223	9	2	69	4	7	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....
3	Placentia West	Not furnished.											.....
4	Great Placentia ... ..												.....
5	Little Placentia	107	18	0	25	0	0	.....	2	16	0	.....	.....
6	St. Mary's	180	8	8	.....	50	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Trepassey	47	4	0	.....	21	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ferryland ... ..	.....	57	4	0	29	11	0	3	0	0	.....	.....
9	Fermeuse	110	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	0	.....	.....
10	Bay Bulls	181	4	0	46	3	0	144	0	6	4	18	1
11	Harbor Main	360	6	1	.....	10	18	6	30	0	0	.....	.....
12	Brigus	210	9	0	.....	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Harbor Grace, &c. ...	612	10	0	224	12	6	41	15	9	.....	.....	.....
14	Bonavista and Trinity.	280	16	4	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Fogo	82	15	5	23	1	6	48	13	2	.....	.....	.....
16	Twillingate	48	3	0	11	10	9	58	19	8	.....	.....	.....
17	St. John's	1102	9	7	157	10	0	163	14	6	.....	.....	.....

No. 8—The amount was not inserted.

the Returns of the Chairman of the Education Boards.

Paid in Teacher's Salaries.			Building or Repairing Schoolhouses.			School Rents and Fuel.			School Requisites.			Purchase of Books and Stationery.			Paid Secretary of Board.			Over Expenditure of Board.			Balance on hands.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
121	0	0	4	0	0	.....	1	0	0	4	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	6	6	.....	.....	.....
245	0	0	18	4	2	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9	7	.....	.....	.....
132	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	10	0	35	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	0	0	.....	.....	.....
33	5	0	7	5	8	.....	0	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	4	4	.....	.....	.....
104	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	11	10	.....	.....	.....
101	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	0	0	7	0	0	.....	25	0	0	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	5	7	.....	.....	.....
300	0	0	35	7	6	.....	32	4	2	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	12	11	.....	.....	.....
163	0	0	38	19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9	3	.....	.....	.....
641	0	0	50	0	5	.....	.....	.....	29	19	2	42	10	0	.....	.....	.....	115	8	8	.....	.....	.....
295	0	0	33	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	4	8	.....	.....	.....
69	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	15	1	.....	.....	.....
51	12	6	15	0	0	.....	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	0	11	.....	.....	.....
928	18	8	66	18	0	1	8	6	20	14	8	10	9	3	30	0	0	355	5	0

No. 11—The large sum for purchase of books, &c., is caused by the grant not having been drawn for some years.

No. 41.

Draft of a Bill to regulate the Right of Property in Seals, and for other purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to make certain regulations touching the Right of Property in Seals, and for other purposes,—

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

1.—No property or right of property shall be acquired by persons engaged in or prosecuting the Seal-fishery from the Ports of this Island,

Firstly,—In Seals captured, found or killed, and left scattered or single in the water or upon the ice.

Secondly,—In Seals panned or bulked at any time with or without marks or flags, or other signs of property, and not in the actual and personal charge of the claimants or some person or persons for them watching or engaged in carrying away the same; but if first takers having left shall return to the Seals, they shall be entitled to such as may not have been taken from the pan or bulk.

Or, substitute for above, *Secondly*, either of the following :—

Secondly,—In Seals panned or bulked, with marks or flags, or other sufficient signs of property, unless they be within _____ miles of the Ship, (or within sight in clear weather of the Ship), for which they shall have been taken, not lost or abandoned, and in such a position that at the time of their being taken by the persons from or on account of whose acts they may be claimed, there was on the part of the claimants an intention of returning and a reasonable probability of recovery,—the burthen of the proof of which shall be on the claimants.

Or, *Secondly*,—In Seals panned or bulked, with marks or flags or other sufficient signs of property, unless the claimants, being the first takers, shall have within hours previously to such Seals being taken away by the persons from whom, or because of whose acts they may be claimed, been by themselves or their agents in personal charge thereof, watching or engaged in carrying away the same; and shall have left them temporarily only with the intention of returning, and with a reasonable probability of the recovery of such Seals,—the burthen of proof of which shall lie on the Claimants.

Or, *Secondly*,—In Seals panned or bulked at any time without marks or flags, or other sufficient signs of property, and not in the actual and personal charge of the Claimants or their agents watching or engaged in carrying away the same; or with such marks, flags or other sufficient signs of property, if at the time such Seals may have been taken by the persons from or on account of whose acts they are sought to be recovered, the claimants shall have lost or abandoned them, or left them without the intention of returning to take them; or if at the time of their being so taken there shall have been no reasonable probability of recovery on the part of the Claimants.

2.—No Seals shall be panned or bulked, under any circumstances, before the 15th of March in any year, under a penalty of dollars, per every Seal so panned or bulked, to be recovered by any Tide-waiter or other person to be authorized by the Board of Revenue, as hereafter provided; or, in default, by any other person who shall sue for the same in an action of debt against the Receiver of the Seals, as well as against the Master of the Ship, respectively,—one-half of the amount recovered shall go to the Plaintiff, and the remainder to the Receiver General for the use of the public Hospitals.

3.—No Seal of any kind, the pelt of which shall be under the weight of thirty pounds, shall be killed at any time, and no old Seal shall be brought in before the 15th of April, under the penalties above named, for every Seal, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

4.—No Steamer shall leave port for the ice before the day of March, in any year, under the penalties as hereinbefore provided for every Seal she may bring in; and no Steamer shall go a second or third trip to the ice after the day of April, under penalties as aforesaid for every Seal she may bring in after that time,—provided that this section shall not apply to Steamers that may leave one port in this Island for another port before the day of March for the purposes of leaving the latter port for the ice, if on her voyage to such latter port she takes no Seals.

5.—The crews of the Ships shall be liable to bear, individually, a proportion of above penalties, according to their share in the voyage, to be stopped out of its produce, or recovered in an action for money paid by the Receiver or Master.

6.—The Board of Revenue shall appoint or authorize the appointment of Tide-waiters or other persons to watch, when deemed desirable, the landing of Seals from Ships; and such Tide-waiter or other person shall have the same authority as Custom House Officers have in regard to the landing of inward cargoes, and shall have the right to inspect Seals as they are landed and weighed, and to keep account of the same, and of the weights thereof. In the event of any Receiver or Master becoming liable to a penalty, as hereinbefore provided, such Tide-waiter or person shall sue therefor by leave of and at the expense of the Customs within six weeks after the landing of any cargo of Seals.

7.—No action shall be brought by any person to receive any penalty provided by this Act after six months from the time such penalty shall have been incurred.

8.—Receiver for the purposes of this Act shall mean any person who shall have received into the Vats Seals, concerning which penalties shall have attached. If Seals should not be received, they shall be forfeited to the Board of Revenue, and sold without penalty to the purchaser, and the proceeds applied as hereinbefore provided for penalties.

9.—No Merchant, Manufacturer or Purchaser shall be responsible either as sole or co-defendant or otherwise in any action or

claim for Seals or the value, or any part of the value, of Seals already placed in the Vats and paid for, unless he had previously received notice of the claims of third parties from them, or some one on their behalf, or from the vendors of such Seals;—and provided also, that such action shall have been commenced against him within six months of the taking of such Seals into the Vat.

10.—Seals for the purposes of this Act shall include pelts and all parts of Seals.

11.—This Act shall not come into operation until the year 1874.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
February 27, 1873. }

The Select Committee appointed to take evidence upon the Bill to regulate the Seal-fishery, respectfully submit this their preliminary Report.

1.—They caused the annexed Circular Letter to be promptly issued and as largely distributed as the time and circumstances would permit.

2.—There was at the time appointed a considerable attendance of gentlemen of experience in the Seal-fishery—amongst whom were the following, whose names are known to the Committee—viz.: Messrs. Halern, Graham, Woodford, March, Knight, Mullooney, Noel, Emly, Hally, Power, Delaney, Manning, Reddigan, Ashman, Whitton,

3.—The interrogatories being put to them, the foregoing witnesses (except Capt. Wm. Knight) all agreed in answer to the first, second and third questions, that there should be no right of property acquired.

To the fourth question, all agreed that there should be a right of property in Seals panned, bulked, marked and watched, and

while persons are engaged in carrying them to the Ship. Capts. Graham, March, Mallowney, Knight, Hally, Power, and Delaney stating that they would also give a right of property so long as the Vessel is in sight in clear weather, and that the right was not to be prejudiced by foul weather. Capt. Halern considering that there should be no right in Seals when not actually watched, unless Sealers could take four or five tows a day with the certainty that the Ship could return for the remainder.

To the fifth question, all agreed that there should be no right of property where there is no reasonable probability of recovery.

To the 6th question, the answer is given in the fourth.

To the seventh question, all agreed that there should be no right of property, and no right to give away any Seals left behind, except Capts. Woodford and March, who would allow the right of giving the Seals left behind to a neighbour, on such terms as might be agreed, if such neighbour can get them before other persons take possession.

To the eighth question, all agreed that it is well to legislate, except Capts. Knight and Mallowney, who do not think it can be done effectively.

To the ninth question, Capt. Graham thinks no Steamer should be allowed to leave for the ice before 5th to 7th March,—in which all present agreed.

All agreed that no Steamer should be allowed to go second trip after April 20th.

All agreed that it should be made penal to pan Young Seals before 15th March.

The Committee have the benefit of the evidence taken before the House of Assembly, Journals of 1860—1, and of Memorials from Brigus and Carbonear.

The Committee will take further evidence and give the fullest opportunities for the expression of opinion from outside, to be re-

ported to your Hon. House in time for Legislation during this Session.

T. TALBOT, *Chairman*,

P. G. TESSIER,

E. D. SHEA,

ROBT. J. PINSENT, JUN.,

R. THORBURN.

St. JOHN'S,
24th February, 1873. }

SIR,—

You are requested to attend a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, at the Colonial Building, on Thursday next, the 27th instant, at half-past three o'clock, to answer the following and other questions that may be put on the subject of the Seal-fishery. If you cannot make it convenient to attend, please answer these questions in writing and send them to me:—

1.—Ought there to be any right of property in Seals or Seal Pelts taken, found or killed, and left scattered on the ice or in the water?

2.—Ought there to be any right of property in Seals panned or bulked, and not in the actual charge of the claimants, or of some person or persons for them watching or engaged in carrying away the same?

3.—If there ought to be any right of property in panned or bulked Seals not watched, how long and under what circumstances ought that right to last?

4.—Ought there to be a right of property in Seals panned, bulked and marked and watched, and while persons are engaged in carrying them to the ship?

5.—If there is no reasonable probability of recovery, from the

action of the winds or ice, or from the vessel having a full load already, ought there be any right of property?

6.—If a crew, after having bulked and marked Seals, and being in possession, are obliged to leave, and thus lose sight and control of the Seals, ought they then to have a right of property in them?—and, if so, how long ought they to have such right?

7.—Ought a man, after he has a full load, or has determined to bear up, have a right to give away what he leaves behind?

8.—Is it desirable, in the interests of all concerned, to legislate, defining the right of property on the foregoing points?—and, can legislation be so framed as to meet the majority of cases and to lessen litigation?

9.—Is there any information you think it desirable to afford?

Yours obediently,

THOMAS TALBOT,

Chairman.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council upon the Seal Fishery Regulation Bill, report that they have procured, in addition to the evidence already reported, the opinions and information hereto annexed, which they submit for the consideration of the Council.

Committee Room,
March 13, 1873.

T. TALBOT, *Chairman.*

P. G. TESSIER,

ROBERT THORBURN,

E. D. SHEA,

R. J. PINSENT.

Hon. T. TALBOT,

DEAR SIR,—

Business having prevented my attendance, on Thursday afternoon, at the Committee Room, to give my opinion relative to the panning of Seals, I beg to state my views in as condensed a manner in writing as possible.

All Seals killed, panned, and marked by distinguishing flags, or other marks to identify the same, ought to be the lawful property of the person or persons so engaged for any period while the said crew is within twenty or thirty miles of said Seals, and it should not be considered necessary to keep men on watch, at the risk of life, to claim Seals so collected, panned and marked.

Yours respectfully,

EDWD. WHITE.

St. John's, Feb. 28, 1873.

MARCH 6th, 1873.

Hon. THOMAS TALBOT,

DEAR SIR,—

I am of opinion that legislation should prevent all Vessels and Steamers from sailing on second trips; for if some measure is not carried out for the protection of the Seal Fishery, I fear that before five years Seals will be banished from our shores. From my little experience for the last ten years, since Steamers came to be used in the Seal Fishery, on this coast, I know that some Springs more than twenty-five thousand old Seals have been killed, and never got by any person. If such a course be followed up, after a very short time there will not be any mother Seals left alive.

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS ST. JOHN.

ANSWERS :

1.—Yes, the person who picks them up.

2.—No claim.

3.—No right after Seals are abandoned.

4.—Yes, full claim.

5.—No.

6.—No right after losing possession.

7.—No. Any person should be entitled to them.

8.—Yes, it would be a benefit to all engaged.

1.—None, in my opinion ; they should be the property of those that save them.

2.—None, unless watched they should be the rightful property of those finding them.

3.—In my opinion Seals should not be panned or bulked at all, but each crew falling in with Seals should only kill what they can secure.

4.—Yes.

5.—None.

6.—None whatever ; the person or persons finding them should be the only owners of the property.

7.—If he has possession at the time, and gives the Seals to any particular person that can save them, well : otherwise the first vessel falling in with them should have the best claim on the property.

8.—I should say yes, by preventing the panning or bulking of Seals altogether.

WILLIAM KILLIGREW.

1.—I consider that there is no right of property in them unless there are persons in charge.

2.—I do not consider that there is any right of property unless said Seals are within sight of the Vessel. It might happen that the Captain, fearing a storm, would order his crew on board,—the watch to be resumed as soon as the weather became settled. During the interval, therefore, I consider the Seals the property of the Vessel, unless the Vessel shall have driven out of reasonable distance.

3.—There should be no right, except in such cases as referred to in answer to question No. 2.

4.—Most undoubtedly.

5.—No right whatever.

6.—In the event of a vessel losing sight and control of the Seals, their right of property should cease after 48 hours have elapsed from the time the men were watching them.

7.—No man has a right to kill more Seals than his Vessel can carry. Whatever Seals, therefore, remain after his Vessel is loaded should be the property of whoever can get them.

8.—It is desirable that legislation should define these points ; but before doing so it is indispensable that the opinion of most of the Sealing Masters throughout the Island should be obtained.

RICHARD RHODES,
S. S. Greenland.

ANSWERS:—

No. 1.—No.

2.—No.

3.—No.

4.—No.

5.—No. A full right of property is only in the Seals on board the Vessel.

6.—No.

7.—No.

8.—Yes. Right of property comes from possession alone, —possession consisting in the Seals being on the rope, or in the boat, or on board the Vessel. Nothing else should constitute a right of property.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN.

SAMUEL ANGEL,

Forty years at the Seal Fishery.

JOHN MURPHY,

Thirty-one years at Seal Fishery.

WILLIAM TIBBS,

Thirty-six years to the Ice.

LAURENCE FLYNN,

Forty-five years to the Ice.

No. 1.—The right of property should be with the last finder, as the other persons, by abandoning them, have shewn their inability to retain them.

No. 2.—No, as the persons panning them, from the action of the winds and currents, or even the breaking up of the pan, may never see them again, and thus they will have been uselessly destroyed.

No. 3.—I think there should be no right, unless watched by persons on the ice.

No. 4.—Yes, certainly, as the persons are then in actual possession.

No. 5.—No.

No. 6.—No; I think they should have no right after abandoning them.

No. 7.—Yes, provided the persons he gives them to can take immediate possession.

No. 8.—Yes; I think it very desirable, and also that it can be so framed.

HENRY C. GOODRIDGE.

1.—I should say, and I believe, the right owners would be those who put them in their Vessel.

2.—None whatever—the first who comes and hauls them on board his Vessel has the best right.

3.—The right owners would be those who put them in their Vessels.

4.—If there remain any after the night, the first who finds and hauls them on board his Vessel should have them.

5.—None whatever.

6.—Not one hour.

7.—The first who hauls them on board his Vessel should have them.

8.—We must submit and abide by the laws enacted for those and other purposes.

The view I take of panning Seals is, that it is the worst system ever adopted in the Seal Fishery. I wish to mention one fact, it is this,—that the purchasers of such Seals will scarcely get a sound skin, for they are frost burnt; besides, there are thousands upon thousands of Seals panned which are never obtained by any person, except when the ice melted away, when a person may pick up a piece of one not entirely crushed to pieces.

ROBERT MUNDY.

SIR,—

In answer to the request of the Committee, I feel happy in giving you what experience I possess.

Yours,

THOMAS BUTLER.

1.—There is no right; they are the property of all,—they are the prize of the first who comes to them.

2.—I would allow no Seals to be panned or bulked until the first of April. It is a destruction to the Seal Fishery to have them panned or bulked before then. The young don't leave the ice until then. There is no occasion for panning them; when the old is bulked or destroyed, the young perish without the old.

3.—Panned or bulked Seals, not watched, are only exposed to be lost, and no one would be the better of them. The first who comes up should claim them.

4.—It is unlawful, when Seals are watched and persons engaged in carrying them to the Ship, to take them. It would be robbery on the Sea to take them.

5.—When a Vessel has a load, she has no claim whatever. If driven away from them, she cannot claim them again unless she is near them.

6.—If a crew have to leave them when marked, they have no right to them: their misfortune is my advantage, by which I save the property of the country. If not they may be driven off.

7.—When a man is bound home loaded, he has no claim to what are behind, unless there is a Vessel near; then he can direct the Master of her to where the Seals are, if no one has been there before him.

8.—It is desirable in the interest of all concerned to make a law to lesson litigation and to protect the property of the country, and of those who are in it. I don't approve of panning at all; I never did so myself. When I fall in with Seals I try to get them on board. Panning is the means of destroying a number of Seals up to this.

1st.--I am of opinion that a right to such property should exist where same can be satisfactorily proven.

2.—Under circumstances which place their recovery beyond doubt, such right should exist; care having been taken to mark pelts and place flags on the bulks for the purpose of identification.

3.—So long as any reasonable hope remains that the Seals can be secured, and that the same can be distinctly and satisfactorily identified.

4.—No doubt can exist on this point.

5.—In the former case the Seals should be the property of the first finder. The original holder, if in possession, should have the right to treat for salvage of such portion as his Ship is unable to carry away.

6.—If Seals are abandoned for the time being, owing to fog or snow-storm, being within recoverable distance from the Ship, the right should not be forfeited, if it can be proven that they could be afterwards secured; but in cases where circumstances compel a total abandonment, the first finder should be the owner.

7.—He should have a right to make what terms he can for the bringing the property into port.

8.—The whole question seems beset with innumerable difficulties, that I much doubt if Legislation is likely to improve matters.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

CAPTAIN C. CALLAHAN'S ANSWER.

Query No. 1.—None whatever.

2.—None whatever.

3.—No right should exist for any period of time, if parties not in charge

Query No. 4.—There ought.

5.—No.

6.—I consider when panned or bulked Seals are once out of actual possession, no right should exist.

7.—Under these circumstances, I do not consider a man has any claim.

8.—It is desirable (if possible) to define the right of property in panned or bulked Seals, and thereby prevent litigation.

C. CALLAHAN.

March 1st, '73.

No. 1.—No.

2.—Yes, if the Vessel is in sight on a clear day.

3.—While the Vessel is in sight on a clear day.

4.—Most assuredly.

5.—If the Vessel cannot carry all the crew killed and panned, the Master or Owner ought to have right of disposal, if present.

6.—No.

7.—Yes, for he may bargain to bring them for a third or half, or may give them to another of his owner's Vessels.

8.—I think not.

ROBERT H. PROWSE.

13th March, 1873.

ANSWERS.

1.—Under certain circumstances there should be right of property. *E. G.*,—Suppose a Vessel gets into the Seals three or four hours ahead of another, her crew may kill, sculp, and mark, say a thousand Seals, but may not have time to bulk them. Then, were the other Vessel to sail up and take possession of the other crew's labour on the plea that they found them scattered upon the ice, it would be very unfair. On the other hand, any Vessel should be at liberty to pick up scattered Seals, should they not be marked or watched on the Vessel to which they belong in sight.

2, 3.—Panned or bulked Seals should, we think, be common property when no men are left in charge, and the Vessel be out of sight. We think if the pans are properly "flagged" or marked, and the Vessel be in sight that owns them, they should still belong to her, altho' not actually in charge of some of her crew, as it might so happen that the ice might be dangerous to travel over at the time. So long as they are in charge of some of the crew, or so long as the Vessel that claims to have killed them be in sight from the mast-head, so long should they belong to her, and no longer.

4.—Certainly there should be right of property, otherwise one crew could quietly help themselves to the Seals killed by the other while they were engaged carrying to their ships. If the fact of being in charge constituted right of property, this could not occur, as a couple of men could be left in possession while the rest were engaged transporting from the pan to the ship. Note.--If being in charge does not constitute right of property, then a powerful crew could easily possess themselves of the labor of the weaker.

5.—It would be difficult to decide when there was "no reasonable probability of recovery." After a Vessel is full it seems to be only fair that the first Vessel to come up to the dead Seals (or pelts) should obtain possession, unless when there are two or three Vessels together and close at hand, when the killers, as represented by their Captain, and by him alone, should have the privilege of disposing of the surplus.

6.—Answered by 2 and 3.

7.—Partly answered by 5. Yes, if more than one Vessel to choose from, he (the Captain) should have the right of disposing of the surplus; but if there was only one Vessel at hand, rather than run the risk of the Seals being lost, she should be entitled to them.

8.—There is a wide diversity of opinion regarding the foregoing seven questions. Some very experienced Sealing Masters hold the very opposite views to those expressed here. The gist of their opinion is that *any pelt not actually in CHARGE* should be public property; and they argue with a great deal of force, based upon long experience. They maintain that very often panned Seals are lost for ever, which would be brought into some port of Newfoundland and manufactured, were they public property when not in charge of some of the crew that panned them. Legislation might be framed to prevent Sailing Vessels starting on their voyage before the 1st March, and Steamers before the 7th idem. Also, that purchasers of Seals should be protected from any action to recover from them the value of any Seals in dispute, unless notice be given before payment were made to the sellers of the Seals. Litigation is not likely to be lessened.

W. B. GRIEVE.

ANSWERS TO

No. 1.—Think there should be no right of property in Seals or Seal Pelts left scattered on the ice or in the water, except when taken or killed in nets.

No. 2, 3, and 6.—There should be no right of property in Seals panned or bulked, and not in actual charge of the claimants, unless the Seals are within a reasonable distance of the Vessel whose crew has killed them, and where the men have been withdrawn from watching on account of stormy weather coming on; such right to continue for 72 hours.

No. 4.—There ought to be a right of property in Seals panned or bulked, if marked and watched.

No. 5 and 7.—There should be no right of property where there is no reasonable probability of recovery from any cause whatever; but a vessel having a full load already, should not divest the Master of said Vessel from transferring such property to another Vessel, or giving the same away, provided he can make a personal delivery of said Seals. Such right to cease after a lapse of 2 hours from the time of his bearing up.

No. 8.—Think it is desirable, in the interests of those concerned, to define the rights of property referred to by legislation; more particularly with the view of restraining the practice of killing and panning large quantities of Seals, which are frequently never recovered.

The purchasers of Seals should also be protected from any action to recover from them the value of any disputed Seals, unless notice has been given to said purchasers before payment has been made to the sellers thereof.

As so many Steamers are now engaged in the prosecution of the Sealing Voyage, a very proper matter for consideration in connection with the above, is the fixing a close time for the Seals.

J. GOODFELLOW.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

No. 1.—Yes, when men are killing and hauling Seals, and when Seals are scarce and scattered. A man may get one, two, or three, and place them marked somewhere until he gets a load; then he collects and hauls them on board, or to be panned; such Seals should belong to that man. It is frequently the case that crews of different Vessels are working on the same ice.

2.—No.

4.—Yes, such Seals should belong to the persons who killed and bulked them, but only while they are able to keep a person on the spot to watch and lay claim to them, and to give notice to others before taking any part of them away; but if part of the bulk were taken by other parties before such notice was given to them, such Seals only as taken thus before notice given should belong to the person or persons who took them from the bulk. If Seals bulked or panned, and left without watch, they should belong to any persons finding them, and no preference given to the first finder.

5.—If the person or persons who panned or bulked the Seals could keep a man to watch them, and give notice of ownership or claim, they should be allowed to be owners, and be considered able rightly to make a bargain with other Master or Masters of Vessel or Vessels to bring them to port, on salvage or payment to be agreed for on the spot; but if the ship of the person who panned or bulked the Seals be full in the hold, the panned or bulked Seals should then be free for any one, as if not killed.

6.—No right whatever.

7.—No power or ownership whatever.

8.—Very desirable,—it can. Keeping in view that the claim on panned Seals should cease when not watched, or panners' Vessel full in hold, so that the chance of Seals being killed and lost be lessened.

A law made to prevent Steam Sealers from starting for the fishery before the 8th March, and Sailing ones before the 4th, would be a good one.

EDWIN DUDER.

1st.—No right unless they are in actual possession of some parties.

2nd.—No right.

3rd.—The moment a crew gives up actual possession or charge of their panned or bulked Seals, their original claim to them terminates, and any one coming along and finding such panned or bulked Seals without caretakers holding possession, has a perfect right to take possession, to hold and watch them, as if killed by themselves.

4th.—Yes, certainly.

5th.—So long as the crew who have panned or bulked Seals are in actual charge, they have a right to them until they either abandon them, or by arrangement transfer them to others. Such Seals then become the property of such parties, but subject to the arrangement made.

6th.—If a crew is obliged to leave their panned or bulked Seals, it proves their inability to hold them. In such cases they would become the property of any one who may come to them. Their right to them should terminate upon their being abandoned or left without caretakers.

7th.—Answered in answer No. 5.

8th.—I think it desirable that the right to panned or bulked Seals be laid down more definitely than at present, and that, if properly carried out, it would tend very materially to lessen litigation.

CHARLES BOWRING.

Further information furnished to the Committee by the Honorable R. THORBURN.

Capt. Graham is of opinion, derived from his own personal observation, as well as that of the numerous crews carried by him to the Seal-fishery, that the number of *male* Seals *at birth* exceeds that of *female* by a large proportion,—there being, he considers, at least three *male* pups for every *female* one. He has also noticed a similar disparity amongst old Seals, the same preponderance being of males; although in this case the fact is less curious, inasmuch as the mother Seal will often be killed protecting her young when the dog will take to the water and escape. He has frequently noticed female Seals dead on the ice, having died in giving birth to their offspring.

Some difference of opinion exists as to how Seals suckle their young. On this point he is positive, from personal observation, that the young are suckled by the mother Seal in much the same manner as Pigs, having often seen them turn over on their side and suckle their pups. They appear to have but one pup as a general rule.

The female Seal has the power of extending and withdrawing her teats at pleasure. No doubt a wise provision of nature, inasmuch as the animal would sustain injury in travelling over the ice were those parts exposed.

He has also noticed the mother Seals, shortly before giving birth to their young, lying on the ice evidently indisposed, like other animals in similar condition; and so helpless as to be easily killed without attempt at escape. This fact shews the danger to the fishery in vessels coming amongst the breeding Seals at too early a period, as their crews would in all probability kill the Old Seals in this state, whilst a few days later their young would have been fit to take, and the old in pursuance of their well-known habit of fishing during the day, and returning at night to their young, would have escaped, and thus the stock of breeding Seals would be in a great measure preserved.

Captain Knight does not think there is the difference in sexes to the extent stated by Captain Graham, although he has not in-

investigated the subject with a view to determine the point, whilst Captain Graham has done so. He agrees with Captain Graham all the other points, and has seen the young Seals suckled by their mothers. He remembers an instance of about 700 old Harp Seals taken near Fogo during winter, which lay round till spring, and were then sculped, when about one-third of the number of females were found to contain *twins*.

Captain White considers amongst old Seals there are twenty *males* for every one *female*. This he is induced to believe from his own personal observation, as well as that of his various crews.

Amongst young Seals he believes the same preponderance of males to exist, and he has frequently taken the trouble to test the matter, the peculiarity of the fact having excited his curiosity, and induced him the more closely to investigate the subject. Has seen the young sucking their mothers, but is not certain whether they do so by the teat, or simply by pressure of the udder, which may be of a porous nature.

Captains William Jackman and Arthur Jackman do not think the difference in sex of the Seals is as stated by the other Sealing Masters before named. They have not, however, made any enquiries on the subject, nor personally made any examination.

Captain Mallowney is of opinion that the majority of male Seals amongst the young, before they have had any chance to take to the water, is four dog Seals in every six;— he has often, in the course of sculping young Seals, counted them in this proportion. He has also seen the pups sucking their mothers, and has examined the udder; the teat is very small, and he thinks they have the power of extending and contracting them at pleasure.

Captain Delaney is quite positive, from his own observation, that in young Seals at birth there are two dog pups for every female one. He has observed the mother Seal turn on her side and extend her teats, two in number, he believes, and give suck to her pup. He says he is certain that the Seal has the power of extending and withdrawing her teats at pleasure.

No. 42.**Report of Salmon Warden of Collinet River and other Waters, 1872.***(Copy.)*

COLLINET, ST. MARY'S BAY,
November 4th, 1872. }

The Hon'ble COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following Report of my Wardenship of Collinet River and other waters.

There has been no infringement of the Proclamation for the protection of the Salmon Fishery in Collinet River, and I have no difficulty to contend with during my guardianship of that River.

I have visited the Salmon Pools in North Harbor, and I found that there were persons interfering with the Act, and I had to acquaint the Magistrate of St. Mary's, and I put a stop to them, and since that I have not seen any infringement of the Act.

I have nothing further of moment to report for His Excellency's information.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed),

THOMAS QUIGLEY.

No. 43.**Report of Salmon Warden of Salmonier River and its vicinity, 1872.**

To HON. JAMES L. NOONAN, *Colonial Secretary.*

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, Report of my Wardenship of Salmonier River and its vicinity.

Since my Report of last year I am happy to say there has been considerable improvement in the Salmon Fishery in Salmonier River; and also glad to say the obstructions heretofore existing have now entirely disappeared.

I have nothing further to communicate for His Excellency's information.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

MATHEW CAREW.

SALMONIER, 1st November, 1872.

No. 44.

Copy of Report of Salmon Warden, for Bloody Bay, in Bonavista Bay, 1872.

(Copy.)

GREENSPOND, January 31st, 1873.

SIR,—

I have to inform you that I paid due attention to the setting of Salmon nets in Bloody Bay the past summer, having visited it several times for that purpose, and found that no infringement had been made on the restrictions of the Act.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN TILLER.

To HON. JAMES L. NOONAN,

Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

No. 45.

Form of

Report of Salmon Warden of Freshwater Bay, in the

Locality where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practised.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
	John Pritchett, James, William, George, Abraham, } Brothers.	In nets 4½ to 5 inches.	35 employed.	21 Trcs.		63 Qtls

Colonial Secretary, St. John's.
 JOHN PRITCHETT

Return,

District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer of 1872.

Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold and price	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
Salted.	Mr. Tessier £4 10 tierce	Saw mill.	It stops the fish from coming in the river by so many boats coming in the river going to and fro.	The distance have been kept for the Salmon to go up the river according to the Act.	The Salmon fishery commences about the 10th June, and it leaves about the 10th August, in Fresh-water Bay. There have been more Salmon seen in Gambo Pond this summer more than there have been seen this many summers; they were seen by the log cutters very plenty. We used to get half of our voyage at Gambo River, but since the Saw Mill has been there we can't get not one quarter; if the shipping holds on coming for lumber while the nets are set in the water we will have to give up our fishery, the boats going to and fro in the river will make a complete sweep of it, and the noise of the Steam Mill turns the Salmon from their course; the roaring of the steam can be heard three miles.

Your humble Servant,

JOHN PRITCHETT.

No. 46.

Form of

Report of Salmon Warden at Indian Arm, in the

Locality where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practiced.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Indian Bay.	Adam and Wm. Parsons, about 8 or 10 years.	By Nets put out on 12th June, and taken up the 20h July.	About 20 Nets.	5		

Your humble servant,

JOHN FRITCHELL.

Return.

District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer of 1872.

Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
Salt them in casks.	Sold in Greens-pond to Mr. Fred. White at about £4 10s. per tierce.	None.	None.	Nets placed only one-third across Brook.	Went to look at the Salmon Nets once a week during the summer. Salmon seem to be increasing by enforcing Government regulations and provisions of Act of Legislature.

his
JOSEPH X OSMOND.
 mark.

Witness—
J. W. WITHERS.

No. 47.

*Form of***Report of Salmon Warden at Garnish, in the District**

Locality where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practiced.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Garnish.	Thos. Grandy. Joseph Grandy. John Parsons. Wilson Lovell.	Nets.	20	None	46	5 lbs. each.

JOSEPH N. OSMOND.

J. W. WITHERS.

*Return.***of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1872.**

Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
Split and Salted.	Sold to Messrs Newman & Co. and John Lake, price \$12 per barrel.	None.	None.	No.	The Salmon fishery has been prosecuted to rather a larger extent the last season than usual, with about an average result. Trout altho' very abundant are not taken in any quantities for sale. There has been no infringement of the Act, as far as I am aware, the last season; therefore I have had no cause for complaint.

GEORGE T. R. SNELLGROVE,

Fishing Warden.

No. 48.

*Form of***Report of Salmon Warden at Twillingate, in the**

Locality where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practiced.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Exploits River. Gubbins Point. Sandy Point. Gaze Point. Indian Point. Lower House. Peter's Point. Loon Point. Kite Cove. Palace. Elliott's Point. Mumper's Island. Sissors' Cove Charles Brook.	Alfred Beaton. William Beaton. John Gill. George Gill. James Jure. James Jure, Sen. John Jure. Luke Manuel. Charles Gill William Porter, John Porter. Robert Chalk. Henry Lacy.	Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets. Nets.		Average catch the past summer, 6 tierces per man.		From six to eight pounds.

TWILLINGATE,
Dec. 16, 1872. }

Return.

District of Twillingate, for the Summer of 1872.

Salted in Tierces.	Method of cure in operation.
Sold to Merchants and others.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold and price
One Steam Saw Mill at work at Dominion Port.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.
	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.
Not to any great extent.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.
<p>For further information I will refer you to my written Report which will be sent forward by the first overland Mail.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>

THOMAS PEYTON.

No. 49.

*Form of***Report of Salmon Warden at Twillingate, in the**

Locality where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practiced.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Hall's Bay South West Brook West Brook and Indian Brook.	Henry Rowsell, by purchase, and 96 years' occupation.	Stopping the rivers with nets		Twenty tierces	
Sop's Arm Brook South West Brook of New Bay	No permanent resident. Joseph Rowsell, by occupation	Nets			
Indian Arm River Dog Bay River	Ann Hornett, by purchase, George Hodder, by purchase and 50 years' occupation.	Nets Nets		Ten tierces	
Gander Bay River	William Hodder and Robert Gillingham, by purchase and 50 years' occupation.	Nets			

Return.

District of Twillingate, for the Summer of 1872.

Average weight of Salmon caught.	Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
6 to 8 pounds	Salted in tierces.	Sold to Merchants and others	None	None		
8 to 10 pounds	Salted in tierces	Sold to Merchants	None	None		

No. 50.

**Copy of Report of THOMAS PEYTON, Salmon Warden
for the District of Twillingate, 6th Dec., 1872.**

(*ADDITIONAL REPORT.*)

TWILLINGATE,
6th December, 1872. }

SIR,—

In conformity with my duty as Salmon Warden for the District of Twillingate, I beg to submit the following Report for your information :—

I left Twillingate, July 25th, and visited the Exploits Bay and Rivers, Indian Arm River, and Loon Bay Brooks, and am glad to say that there has not been any serious infringement of the Act in these localities the past season. At the same time, I regret to add, that the catch of Salmon has not been so productive as last season, 1871,—more particularly on the outside or deep-sea fishery. I regret to be again under the necessity of bringing before your notice the large quantities of crip and loose drift timber drifting about the Exploits during the Salmon season; this nuisance is much complained of by the fishermen, and not without good reason. I shall merely state what came under my own observation: I saw on the North side of the Bay ten large pine logs (but cannot say by whom these logs were owned), but it was quite evident they had drifted to their present position in the land wash. Any ordinary high tide would float them, and one single log, drifting down with the ebb tide and getting foul of a fleet of nets, would tear them to pieces, and it is quite impossible to say to what extent of damage to the owner, as before he could get his nets repaired, or get them in a proper position for fishing, he may lose two or three days of the best fishing season. It is not likely that these logs are going to float off in calm, moderate weather, but with the high tide and strong breezes of wind, when it is most dif-

difficult for the fishermen to manage his nets, or it may so happen that one of these logs may steal away at night, get brought up in a Salmon net, and utterly destroy it before morning; but it is not so much the loss the fishermen complain of as the crip or the edgings from the deal boards; these edgings are generally from six to sixteen feet long, sharp pointed at one end and from two to three inches wide at the butt. If a board is sixteen feet long with a bend in it of three inches, a piece of edging comes off one side sixteen feet long, pointed each end, and three inches wide in the middle. On the reverse side, two pieces, from seven to eight feet long, pointed at one end, and from two to three inches wide at the butt, just the right sort of crip to get into a Salmon net, to vex and torment a fisherman. This is a description of the crip that is thrown into the water from the present mill every day by boat loads, drifting about in all directions, and floating off every high tide and shift of wind; and it often happens that the first thing a fisherman has to do of a morning is to clear a punt full of this crip out of his nets, much to his injury, as these edgings twist in through the meshes of the net, and being constantly in motion chafe or rub the twine. I have also been informed, on reliable information, that there is a Boom or lot of Wharves built across the mouth of Peter's Arm River, for the purpose of confining in a large lot of logs during the coming season. This will do no injury, if the logs are removed at a proper time—say by the 12th of June, at which time all obstructions ought to be removed, and the free course of the rivers opened, as it is the first run of large Salmon that enters the Bays, goes up the Rivers to spawn, and, as stated in my former report, Peter's River was always considered the great breeding-ground for Salmon in the Exploits. I had an opportunity late in August, of visiting the Exploits in company with some gentlemen from Nova Scotia, who were quite astonished at the quantities of saw dust and other crip thrown into the water from the mill, and assured me that such would not be allowed in the Provinces for one moment. It must not be supposed from these remarks that I am prejudiced against the erection of Saw Mills,—quite the contrary. I am perfectly aware that if more Mills were in operation in the Bay it would be a great advantage to our laboring class. At the present Mill at Dominion Point (Exploits)

there are not less than thirty families employed this present winter, who, if it was not for the work obtained there, would be out of employment; but justice should be done both parties, lumberers and fishermen.

There is great diversity of opinion respecting the failure of the Bay or River fisheries. Now, it must be borne in mind that forty years ago where there was one net in the water on the outside or deep-sea fishery, now there are fifty; consequently, if the Salmon is caught on the outside it is impossible to catch them in the Bays. Also, the people are now more plentifully settled around the coasts and bays than formerly, and as soon as there is a slack in the cod-fishery, every little brook and stream is carefully searched for Salmon and trout,—using every means to take them. Cod-nets, Mackerel-nets, and Herring-nets are made to do duty, and catch whatever comes in the way; and the fish are followed up the brooks and hooked out of every little hole of water where they may have secreted themselves. How is it possible that any fishery can stand this mode of destruction? In the Exploits Bay there are a dozen of these streams where no doubt formerly the fish used to breed and never be disturbed. Now such is not the case, for reasons above stated. Some are foolish enough to assert that stopping the brooks does not injure the fishery, saying that some fish will pass up, however you may stop a brook. Of that we are perfectly aware; if it was not so the Salmon would have been destroyed long ago. I will cite one instance which has come under my own personal experience. Indian Arm River, situate at the bottom of Indian Arm, the South Side of Exploits, was formerly owned by Garland & Co., and was sold by them to John Grim in or about 1816, who fished the river for some years. I once had the opportunity of some conversation with the old gentleman after he sold his right to the river; he told me the second year he fished it he caught ninety tierces of Salmon; at the same time making the remark, you may live to see the day when five tierces of Salmon will not be taken at Indian Arm, if the present method of fishing the river is continued. (He alluded to stopping the river with weirs.) John Grim sold his right to Joseph Hornet, and the river is now claimed and occupied by a widow of that family. The river was fished as formerly, by stopping with

weirs, until about 20 years since, when the man who then occupied the river, William Hornett, having no assistance, was unable so to do, but still continued to stop the river with nets; the quantity of Salmon each year decreasing, until he considered it a medium voyage, if he caught from four to five tierces. After William Hornett's death, some twelve years ago, the widow still continued the fishery without any assistance; but, mark the difference after four or five years,—the last five years she has had an average catch of ten tierces. It may be asked how do you account for this?—the answer is very simple, the woman has not been able to stop the river efficiently, the Salmon has got year after year, and are gradually returning to the river. I had occasion to visit Indian Arm twice since her husband's death, before I visited it in the capacity of Salmon Warden, and all I was astonished at was that the woman caught any fish at all; to say nothing of the manner in which the nets were set, there were holes in them which I could crawl through. Had this river been efficiently stopped this season I am confident that instead of 10, at least 15 tierces would have been taken; but it is not every Salmon that goes up the river that spawns, only the large mother fish as they are termed. I do not mean to say that 90 tierces will ever again be taken at Indian Arm, but believe that give the river a fair chance, and a fair average voyage may be caught each year. The question has often been put to me, how do you account for the failure of the Exploits fishery, taking into consideration that the main river has never been stopped: It is my opinion that the Salmon never deposit their spawn in the main river, or if they do so it is all swept away the first flood. It is true the Salmon go up the river as far as the falls, there they are stopped, as from the nature of the falls it is impossible for them to get up any further. I have on several occasions been above the falls in the Summer season, but never saw a Salmon above them. There is a large river flowing in on the South side of the main river, about eight miles below the fall—the Great Ratling Brook; large lots of Salmon go up this river, but on getting up four miles or so from the mouth of the river, there is a ledge of rocks running across making a fall some twelve or fifteen feet high. When the river is not flooded, these rocks form a complete barrier to the fish

getting up, as you may walk across on the rocks. I have been at this place in the latter part of August, and have seen hundreds of Salmon in the pools of water below, waiting, as I suppose for a flood to get up the river; and it must be a pretty heavy flood to enable them to do so.

I am of the opinion, and it is the opinion of older and more experienced men than myself, that stopping up the free course of the small rivers, where the fish had an easy access to the ponds and still waters, and the annoyance caused by the late Mills at Peter's River, was the cause of its failure; and now just as the Salmon are about returning to the Bay and River we are to have the same programme repeated, unless prompt and energetic means are taken to prevent it. Our present fishery Act, no doubt a very good one if properly carried out, may be amended. It says no net is to be placed more than one-third across any river. Advantage is taken of this, and one-third of the deepest water is selected to set the net in, and as the nets are generally set at the mouth of the rivers where the tide ebbs and flows, two-thirds of the river is dry at low water. In my opinion, any stream or river where it will not materially affect the voyage of the fisherman, ought to be kept free of nets altogether; and I must say that I do not consider that any of the streams in the Exploits are essential to the voyage of any man,—they are only used as an auxiliary. It is not the same with the Rivers at Hall's Bay, Indian Arm, Gander Bay or Dog Bay. The occupiers of these rivers are solely depending on what they get out of them, and have, as it were, a vested right to them. It was late in the season before I visited the Exploits, (July 25th,) I intended to have gone there the first week in July, but was unavoidably detained, having been called upon unexpectedly to go down to the White Bay; whilst there I made enquiry respecting the Salmon fishery at the head of the Bay, and was told that very little had been done the last twenty years, and that the Salmon caught at the river was very small. I sent a copy of the Act to Charles and Luke Pitman, who occupies the river at Sop's Arm in the White Bay. This river was formerly fished by the French, and was given to William Pitman by the French Captains, and has been since occupied by the Pitman's for upwards

of eighty years. 90 tierces of Salmon was caught at this river about thirty years ago. There was not so many nets at that time fishing along the North Side of the White Bay. I did not visit Hall's Bay, Gander Bay, or Dog Bay, as the distance is entirely too great for one person, unless more means were placed at his disposal; and even then I do not think it could be effectually done. One man (if properly paid) may attend to Exploits Bay, Indian Arm, and Loon Bay. One for Hall's Bay, New Bay and Sop's Arm, and one for Gander Bay and Dog Bay. Below I submit the distance from each place, starting from Twillingate and taking the shortest routes.

From Twillingate to Hall's Bay.... 60 miles.

“ Hall's Bay to Exploits..... 76 “

“ Exploits to Indian Arm..... 34 “

“ Indian Arm to Loon Bay.... 24 “

“ Loon Bay to Dog Bay..... 36 “

“ Dog Bay to Gander Bay..... 25 “

Making a total of..... 255 miles for one round.

It will be seen at once that the distance is too great for any one person efficiently to discharge the duty. On referring to some old documents now in the possession of my father, I find one dated from Trinity, 20th July, 1769. A Proclamation issued by the Hon. John Byron, (Governor); he says,—“the King having commanded me to make enquiry into the state of the Salmon fishery within my Government, and to give all protection and encouragement thereto,” &c., &c. “And whereas upon enquiry it is found that considerable Salmon fisheries are carried on, particularly in Freshwater Bay, Gander Bay, Ragged Harbor, Grand Bay (i. e., Hall's Bay), Dog Bay, the Bay of Exploits, &c., &c., which might be greatly improved and extended, &c., &c.” In this Proclamation it is distinctly stated, “I do hereby strictly forbid any person or persons from obstructing or hindering others from spreading or hauling their nets, whether by cutting down trees into the river, by directing them into other people's nets, or by doing any other matter to the hinderance or annoyance of any

other person employed in this branch of the fishery." Again, in the same Proclamation, at Article the 6th, it says, "As the erection of weirs and other works in the rivers and creeks contribute greatly towards hindering and obstructing the Salmon from going up to spawn, as well as to cause them to forsake those rivers and coasts, I do hereby forbid the erection of any such nuisance for the future." In another Proclamation, issued by order of His Excellency Robert Duff, Esq., February, 1775, similar rules were issued and enforced. I could refer to an Act of Parliament issued from the Imperial Government as far back as 1699—10th and 11th Wm. 3rd—made and enacted expressly for the Newfoundland fisheries, all tending to the same purpose; and it appears that at that remote period greater importance was attached to these fisheries than has since been bestowed upon them; and it is to be regretted that these instructions had not been carried out to a later date.

I would further respectfully bring before your notice another nuisance caused by vessels going into the bays to load lumber in the Spring and Summer, throwing their ballast overboard, which is invariably done. I have known large vessels going to load with lumber at Peter's Arm, at the time Mr. Gibbins had his Mills there, commence throwing their ballast overboard on their turning up around the point of the Bay, and to continue doing so until their arrival at the anchorage at Peter's Arm some ten miles, and that right in the middle of the Salmon fishery; and there still remains at Peter's Arm, on the bottom at the anchorage, a large heap of ballast, with not more than six feet of water on it, where there ought to be eighteen. Trusting that some of these remarks may be of service to the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

THOMAS PEYTON,

Salmon Warden, District Twillingate.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 51.**Annual Report, River Salmon Fisheries, Bay Despair, and information relative to Sea Salmon Fisheries from Connaigre Bay to Cape LaHune, both inclusive.**

At Conn River (Indian Settlement,) the fishery was good, compared with the last 6 years, and was nearly twice as much as last year.

The great trouble here is with the Indians, who fancy they have almost exclusive *right* to the river and estuary. One Indian, Joseph Brazil, carried an old herring net (he obtained from an Englishman married to an Indian) 3 miles up the River to the Salmon Hole. This is a deep eddy about 48 feet in length and 10 to 15 in breadth, and hauled, report says, 100 Salmon; but himself says 3 Salmon only. I threatened him with a month or so in Harbor Briton jail, if he ever did so again; and also the owner of the net. If one could be at Conn when a Man-of-War goes in the Bay, I think great good might be done with these fellows; they are very saucy the past 3 or four years. Some one has been telling them they have exclusive right both to land and water in Conn. In fact they have a license to hold the South Side of Conn about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 33 chains deep, thereby excluding any settler or native from cutting any timber or firewood; and it is on that *side* that the frames of many of the Western Schooners have been cut. There is still a quantity of timber inside, being one of those places that escaped the fire of 1870. To keep an Indian from spearing Salmon, Trout and Eels, I believe you must take his arms off.

HENRY CAMP.

SEA SALMON FISHERY.

Connaigre—a great improvement on last season.

Dawson's Cove about the same as last year.

Hermitage Cove about one-third more than last year.

Pushthrough, Great Jarvis, no improvement.

Bonne Bay nearly double last year.

Musquito slight improvement.

Muddy Hole about one-fourth more than last year.

Richard's Harbor and East Cul de Sac, handy 2 qtls. more; Skinner 8 qtls more; Rencontre about the same as last year. Thus far I have been myself.

From Francáís I have heard that Dunford had caught rather more than last year; Giles and Dollimont about the same as last year.

West Cul de Sac, no improvement. Cape La Hune, Bagg had got 8 or 10 qtls. more than last season.

Salmon generally along this part of the coast have been of a smaller run than usual. The price has been 35s. for large, and 32s. and 6d. for small, per 112 lbs.

The clearance of Salmon from this port to Montreal has been 292 barrels, being nearly double the amount sent last year; and as the Salmon were collected over the same ground, shows an increase in the catch. I would have made a tabular statement of the catch, but as I could not make it *complete*, thought it useless to do it in part.

Hon. Sir, your humble Servant,

HENRY CAMP,

Warden of River Fisheries.

PUSHTHROUGH, October 3rd, 1872.

TO HON. JAMES L. NOONAN,
H. M. Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, Newfoundland. }

No. 52.

**Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries during
the Summer of 1872.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
November, 1872. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the following Report of my Cruise in the Straits of Belle Isle, protecting the Fisheries during the past Season.

On the 6th July left St. John's in the Schooner *Messenger* for the Straits, and after a tedious passage, during which we experienced light and variable winds and calm weather, I arrived at St. Leonard's on the night of Sunday, 14th inst. In this place I met the Schooner *Arrow*, of Hant's Harbor, bound to Belle Isle; the Master, a Mr. Rowe, very kindly gave passage to Mr. Tilley and his crew, who had been passengers with me on their way to Belle Isle for the protection of the fisheries there. Mr. Petley, an English resident at St. Leonard's, informed me that the French fishermen had been most successful, up to that period in the prosecution of the fishery,—some of their establishments had then upwards of 6000 qtls. of fish. Fish and Caplin were very plenty,—salt scarce.

July 15th.—Left St. Leonard's, and at 8 p. m. anchored at Quirpon. Here I was informed H. M. S. *Lapwing* had left the preceding day for Cape Norman; wind N. E. The Schooner *Arrow*, already mentioned, when coming into this Harbor ran on a rock. I immediately despatched my boat and crew to assist in getting her off, which they succeeded in doing without damage to the Schooner. Fish here very plenty, but salt scarce. On going ashore, I found a few sick persons, who were destitute of proper nourishment and medicine, with which I supplied them as far as my stock would permit. I also distributed some tracts which were given to

me by James Bayly, Esq. The people were very thankful for them.

16th.—Still at Quirpon wind bound. Several small craft from Trinity and Bonavista Bays put in here on their way to the Labrador.

19th.—Light breeze from S. W., made sail for Red Bay. It became so calm that the Schooner had to be towed into Greenwich Bay. There I found a small craft from Cape Norman salmon fishing,—she reported salmon very scarce.

20th.—Fresh breeze from S. W., set sail and anchored at Red Bay at 8 a. m. Until within the past few days fish had been very scarce here. Both fish and Caplin were now plenty, and the fishermen doing well. Mr. Penny's two vessels arrived from Blanc Sablon well fished. Very few Salmon have been taken here so far this season.

Visited the School here conducted by Mr. Bailey,—twelve pupils were in attendance, who all appeared to make favorable progress both in reading and writing.

26th.—Left Red Bay with light air of N. E. wind, after having been detained five days with head wind and other impediment. Found the navigation of the Straits this Summer very difficult to accomplish on account of numerous icebergs, prevailing fogs, light winds, and calms. The tides were strong and unaccountable.

27th.—Anchored at East St. Modeste, and found a great number of fishing craft all doing well, as fish and caplin were very plenty. I visited the fishing rooms of Mr. Tilley and Mr. Dorey, and was informed by the former gentleman that the fish had struck in only a few days previous. Mr. Dorey had then some twenty barrels of salmon, which he considered a very poor catch. When entering the Harbor saw H. M. S. *Lapwing* coming out Pinware and steaming down the Straits. Got under way and proceeded to Ship's Head, where I found a great number of crafts. The fishermen all doing well, and seemed in high spirits as they expected from present appearance to realize a good voyage. Visited the

establishment of Mr. Ellsworthy who does not prosecute the cod fishery, but gives all his attention to the catch and cure of Salmon and Trout. He informed me that he had then some forty barrels of salmon which he considered a fair catch. Wind veering in the afternoon to East, left Ship Head and proceeded up the Straits. Hove to off Lance á Loup, went ashore, and visited Mr. Watson, who told me that there were no complaints of French encroachments. This Harbor was tolerably full of fishing crafts, chiefly from Nova Scotia, and all remarkably well fished. Mr. Watson had then 4,200 qtls. Left for Forteau with a strong breeze from E. S. E., and at 9 p. m. anchored at Forteau Bay.

29th.—At Forteau. The fishery here has been very good. A few Nova Scotia crafts here well fished. Mr. Ellis informed me that he had some 1200 qtls. to date. Salt very scarce. Mr. Rabbits, of Brigus, sent a craft to Battle Harbor to purchase some. I was informed that no French fishing craft had been here this season. This may be accounted for, owing to the successful fishery on the so-called French Shore.

30th.—Wind East. When about to make sail for Blanc Sablon, J. C. Weston, Esq., Geological Surveyor for the Dominion of Canada, and his assistant came alongside of our Schooner in a boat laden with mineralogical specimens, &c., &c., and requested a passage to Blanc Sablon for self and companion; and I, of course, was most happy to be in a position to accede to the request; whereby they were saved considerable inconvenience and delay, as at that time the fishing craft were all busily engaged, so that passages could not be obtained in any of them. At noon anchored at Blanc Sablon, where I visited the establishment of Messrs. De Quetteville & Co., by whom I was informed that although the fishing of last year was no doubt good, that of the present would prove far more successful. This firm express their disappointment with the arrangement of the Labrador Steam Service, as the Steamer calls there only on her first two trips, while they consider that the calling of the Steamer on her last two trips would be of greater benefit, more especially should the fall fishery prove successful, as they frequently have to send to their agents in St. John's to

charter vessels to ship their voyage to market. I also learnt from the same authority that no French fishing crafts had made their appearance at Blanc Sablon up to date.

31st.—Blowing strong gale from the East, with heavy rain. Schooner riding with heavy anchors,—heavy sea running in the Harbor.

August 1st.—Moderate breeze from S. W. Left Blanc Sablon, and at 11 a. m., spoke to Steamer *Osprey*, bound to the Westward. At 2 p. m., anchored at Forteau Bay.

2nd.—At 6 a. m., left Forteau, and after having a favorable run, anchored at 9 a. m. at Lance à Loup, where I discovered four French crafts carrying on their annual trade, bartering provisions and brandy for bait. As soon as I anchored they desisted from their barter business. I immediately rowed alongside and ordered them to quit the Harbor. They shrewdly pretended not to understand me; but I quickly made them know that I was the Fishery Commissioner, and after having made various excuses for their presence in the harbor, they left. I then went on shore and remonstrated with the fishermen for the encouragement they gave the French in this behalf, and forcibly impressed on them that if they persisted in this nefarious business, it would eventually prove ruinous to their best fishing interests. My own firm conviction is, that this destructive traffic is encouraged by our own fishermen more on account of the cheap brandy which they purchase from the French, than from any other cause. Fish still continues very plentiful in this neighbourhood.

3rd.—At 5 p. m., sailed from Lance à Loup for Red Bay, calling at Pinware, where I found the same trade for bait; but not to such an extent as that described at Lance à Loup, it being confined to Mr. Odell and his sons. I spoke to Mr. Odell on the subject, and urged on him and others the impropriety of continuing such practices. At 3 p. m., arrived at Red Bay, where I anchored, and the fishery was not so good as when I left, eight days ago.

5th.—Left Red Bay at 9 p. m., and cruised up and down the Straits, calling at the different Coves and harbors till the 16th. I

kept a close look out for the French crafts in pursuit of Bait, driving them from the harbors, and always following them up. They used generally make sail when they saw the British Ensign floating from our mast-head. Caplin were becoming scarce, but abundance of lance were taken for bait. On the 9th I visited Belle Isle and found the officer at his post. Fish very plenty,—some small craft from Trinity Bay had loaded and gone home. I left the Island in the evening; strong S. W. wind, steered for Battle Harbor. A dense fog having set in compelled me to haul off the land; stood off all night under foresail. At daylight on the 10th hauled in for the land, and as I approached Battle Harbor saw steamer *Osprey* passing out bound North. Here I had the honor to meet his Lordship Bishop Kelly. There were a number of craft from Trinity Bay here, all doing well. The caplin have now disappeared from the coast, but the fishermen procure sufficient herring for bait. Called at Cape Charles, and was informed by Mr. Richard Taylor that the average catch of fish there was 300 qtls. per seine, and 60 qtls. per boat hook and line. Called at Chateau where I heard from Mr. Joyce, of Carbonear, that the fishery there this year was very good.

16th.—Arrived at Red Bay. The fishermen were catching some fish on the herring which had just struck in.

17th.—Left Red Bay to take another cruise to the Westward, touching at Pinware, Lance à Loup and Forteau. From information received from parties at these harbors, and from my own observation, I found that the bait had gone from the shore. And here I beg to remark that, as was also the case last year, both the French fishermen and the parties who supply them with bait were indefatigable in procuring as much as possible to salt in before it strikes off from the coast, particularly at Pinware and Lance à Loup, at which places bait can generally be obtained later than at any others. Thither for that purpose the French crafts repair in great numbers, and are often but too successful. The bait being so much and continually harrassed and disturbed by some settlers, in order to supply the French, it abandons the coast and does not return for the season, and the fish as a consequence follows it. This

is a general and just cause of complaint on the part of our fishermen who resort there. It is certainly, to say the least, annoying to see the French carrying off cargoes of the very article on which our people depend on to secure the voyage.

— 20th.—Observed Steamer *Osprey* crossing the Straits bound South.

24th.—At Cape Charles. The season for hauling bait being over, and the French having left the coast, I then, as my duties had terminated, made preparations to leave for St. John's, and accordingly, on the 26th August, I left. The sea in the Straits was too heavy to permit our calling at Belle Isle.

27th.—Arrived at Croc. No French vessels here, but a number of batteaux had come down the river laden with wood. Rowed a few miles up the river and observed that the salmon were numerous. I here visited the burial ground in which are the graves of three officers of the British Navy who were buried there some eighty years ago. Their tombstones were removed by the officers of H. M. S. *Lapwing*, in 1871. While at Croc complaint was made by a resident there named Johnston, that the Captain of the French War Ship, named *Diamond*, took from the water a herring net and carried it away. I am also informed that the same ship had taken some sixty herring nets from British settlers along this shore during the present season. The French gave them to understand that the nets were not to be returned to them, but taken to France and sold. Mr. Walter Maddock, of Harbor Grace, told me that the French fishermen had this summer robbed the salmon from the nets, and that in many instances the nets were destroyed by them. One case in particular he mentioned, where the French at Goose Cove destroyed the salmon net belonging to a widow named Gough, after having taken therefrom some forty salmon. The residents here are anxious to know if it is lawful for the French to fish up the rivers and brooks, as they are accustomed to do so. They are also desirous of information as to the right of the French to fish at Belle Isle and Goose Island, known to us as the "Grey Islands." I declined to give an opinion thereon until I received instructions on the subject from the Government.

28th.—Left Croc, blowing strong breeze from S. S. W. with heavy sea. Arrived at Cape Rouge; in this fine harbor there was a number of large French Brigs and Barques curing their voyage, which had been very productive. The French had practised here with the herring nets as they had done at Croc. Our people here also wished to be informed if they had the right to fish at the Grey Islands. Mr. Thomas Casey, a respectable resident, informed me that our settlers are prevented by the French to fish along the shore, except when and where they please; and when they go off to the Grey Islands, the French follow and annoy them as much as possible; and in some cases have gone so far as to demand a part of their fish, threatening, in the event of non-compliance, not only to take the whole of it, but likewise their seines. The French do not appear to be so friendly to the British settlers on this shore as they are to those in the Straits of Belle Isle, which may be accounted for by the fact that they require bait from the latter and not from the former. The people here all appeared to be very comfortable. I observed cattle and sheep and poultry, in abundance; in fact, in this respect, they are better off than our fishermen in the Bay further South.

29th.—Still at Cape Rouge, wind bound.

30th.—Fresh breeze from N. E., at 3 P. M. made sail and proceeded to sea. Wind increased to heavy gale with high sea.

31st.—Wind veering Easterly; heavy sea still continuing, was glad to run into Herring Neck, where I anchored. Remained here wind bound till September 3rd, when the wind veered to the Westward. Made sail and proceeded on. At 6 P. M. wind came to the South, put into Seldom-Come-By; a number of craft from the South were here wind bound.

4th Sept.—Wind North; left Seldom-Come-By, and on the 6th arrived at St. John's.

In conclusion, I beg to remark, that from my observation for the past two seasons, I am of opinion that the discontinuance of this service by our Government would lead to very serious injury to our fishermen and traders, as the French, by reason of their

bounties and free goods, would be deprived of a most valuable and important source of employment.

I must also state, that I consider it my imperative duty to impress upon the Government the necessity of suppressing the traffic in bait at present carried on with the French. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the advisability of the passing of an Act by the Legislature to prevent this ruinous traffic at least up to the 20th August; as I am strongly convinced that if this practice be continued it will prove destructive to our fishing interests along the shore and in the Straits of Belle Isle.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

CHARLES DUDER,

Act. Supt. Fisheries.

To the Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary,

No. 53.

**Report of JABEZ TILLEY on the protection of the
Fisheries at Belle Isle, during the Summer of 1872.**

ST. JOHN'S,
September 24th, 1872.

Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

According to instruction I left Saint John's on the Sixth July in the *Messenger*, Capt Morris, with E. Duder, Esq., Fishery Commissioner. Having gone into St. Lunaire Bay, on the French Shore, I got on board a fishing vessel bound to Belle Isle; at which place I arrived on the Nineteenth July. I found that one of our

own fishermen had been there about ten days, and had about 80 quintals fish.

Saturday 20th.—Wind South; fish plenty.

Sunday 21st.—Wind South; fine.

Monday 22nd.—Wind South; fishing boats did well.

Tuesday 23rd.—Fine; wind S. E., a. m., 4 p. m., West.

Wednesday 24th.—a. m., strong wind West.

Thursday 25th.—Wind West, light. Five vessels passed Northward. Fish plenty.

Friday 26th.—Foggy; wind light from the Eastward, p. m., a squall from the N. E.

Saturday 27th.—Moderate; wind S. E.; foggy.

Sunday 28th.—Wind N. E.; a heavy breeze.

Monday 29th.—A heavy swell; wind N. N. E., could not fish. A vessel passed South.

Tuesday 30th.—Fine; wind South.

Wednesday 31st.—Wind S. E.; rain very hard, with swell on.

Thursday, August 1st.—A. M., fine; wind S. W.; fish plenty on the South Side of the Island. P. M., wind West.

Friday 2nd.—Until Sunday evening, the 4th, wind N. E.; not too much to fish. Boats did well on Friday and Saturday.

Monday 5th.—Fine; wind S. E.

Tuesday 6th.—Fine; wind S. E.

Wednesday 7th.—Wind West.

Thursday 8th.—Fine; wind West; very high in the morning. Fish plenty; p. m., moderate.

Friday.—Fine; wind light from the North-western quarter. The first fishing boat left the Island loaded. Was visited by Mr. Duder, the Fishery Commissioner.

- Saturday 10th.—Wind West; high, with rain.
- Sunday 11th.—Wind West; high. A large Steamer passed South, and a smaller vessel North.
- Monday 12th.—Wind still West; fine.
- Tuesday 13th.—Wind light from the N. W.; fish plenty.
- Wednesday 14th.—Fine; wind light from the N. E.
- Thursday 15th.—Fine; wind light; N. W. in the morning, S. W. in the evening.
- Friday 16th.—Wind West; fine. William Rowe (the man that carried me to the Island) left the Island for home with about two hundred qtls. fish. Visited by another boat from Greenspond to-day.
- Saturday 17th.—Wind West; a. m., fine; South in the evening. Two other fishing vessels came in, one from Bonavista and one from Catalina. A man from the Light-house reported the loss of the *Caspian*, on the eighth, about 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, p. m., it being very dark and foggy; an Iron Steamer, grain laden, from Quebec to Waterford. Nothing saved from the wreck. The crew had barely time to get out a boat, in which to save themselves. They were taken off the Island by an homeward bound Steamer, a few days after the occurrence.
- Sunday.—Fine.
- Monday 19th.—Wind N. E.; foggy.
- Tuesday 20th.—Fine; wind variable; fish plenty.
- Wednesday 21st.—Dull in the morning; wind East.
- Thursday 22nd.—Dull with showers.
- Friday 23rd.—Wind S.; stormy, with heavy rain.
- Saturday 24th.—Wind N. N. W.; three vessels passed North and one Eastward.
- Sunday 25th.—Fine; wind N. E., a. m.; p. m., foggy.
- Monday 26th.—Fine; wind N. E.

Tuesday 27th.—Fine; wind west; heavy sea on.

Wednesday 28th.—Wind S. W.; heavy sea on.

Thursday 29th.—Wind E. N. E.

Friday 30th.—Wind N. N. E., strong.

Saturday 31st.—Wind E. N. E.; fine day; night stormy.

No Frenchmen came to trouble me through the Summer. The other three boats whose catch is not named caught about fifty qtls. each and left the Island. I left the Island with Captain Avery in a vessel belonging to Stephen Janes of Catalina, at which place I arrived on the 9th September.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JABEZ TILLEY.

No. 54.

**Copy of Report of protection of Fishery at Cape John,
during the Summer of 1872.**

ST. JOHN'S,
19th November, 1872. }

SIR,—

I beg to hand you the following Report of my services at Cape John the past season. On two occasions the French entered British waters to fish, but retired on being ordered off by me.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEORGE TOMS.

To Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

- June 11th—No boats in sight to-day.
- 12th— ditto ditto.
- 13th— ditto ditto.
- 14th— ditto ditto.
- 15th—Six French Boats in sight looking for fish,—not on English ground.
- 16th—No French boats to be seen to-day.
- 17th—Four French boats looking for fish, came round the Cape, but left again when ordered by me.
- 18th—Two seine boats in sight doing well with fish.
- 19th—Three French boats at the Cape—all doing well.
- 20th—No French boats in sight to-day.
- 21st— ditto ditto.
- 22nd— ditto ditto.
- 23rd—Six French boats at the Cape.
- 24th—Twelve French boats to be seen to-day.
- 25th—No French boats to be seen to-day.
- 26th—Thirteen French fishing boats at the Cape and two Seine boats. One Seine boat came round the Cape, but left when ordered without resistance.

REMARKS.—The weather through the month was fine, and winds moderate. Not much sea at the Cape St. John.

- July 1st—Six French boats at the Cape.
- 2nd—Eight French boats at the Cape doing well with fish.
- 3rd—Thirteen French boats at the Cape to-day.
- 4th—Seven French boats at the Cape.
- 5th—One French boat at the Cape.
- 6th—No French boats at the Cape; fish scarce.
- 7th—No French boats in sight to-day.

- July 8th—Two French boats in sight to-day.
- 9th—Four French boats in sight, doing well with fish.
- 10th—Fifteen French boats at the Cape. No fish to-day.
- 11th—Ten French boats at the Cape.
- 12th—Five French boats at the Cape, doing a little.
- 13th—Seven French boats at the Cape.
- 14th—Six French boats at the Cape. No fish to-day.
- 15th—Five French boats at the Cape, doing well with fish.
- 16th—Three French boats at the Cape—no fish.
- 17th—Four French boats at the Cape—no fish.
- 18th—No French boats in sight to-day; heavy sea; could not launch.
- | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 19th— | do. | do. | do. |
| 20th— | do. | do. | do. |
| 21st— | do. | do. | do. |
- 22nd—Eleven French boats in sight, heavy sea—no fish.
- 23rd—Six French boats in sight. Fish not very plenty.
- 24th—No French boats in sight to-day; heavy sea.
- | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 25th— | do. | do. | do. |
| 26th— | do. | do. | do. |
| 27th— | do. | do. | do. |
| 28th— | do. | do. | do. |
| 29th— | do. | do. | do. |
- 30th—Four French boats in sight—no fish.
- 31st—Three French boats in sight—no fish.

REMARKS.—The weather throughout the month was fine, with the exception of three or four days which was bad weather, and some days of very heavy sea.

August 1st—Fo French boats in sight.

August 2nd—No French boats in sight.

3rd— do. do. do.

4th— do. do. do.

5th—Four French boats in sight, with hook and line.

No French boats in sight. Seines all on shore.

REMARKS.—I and my crew have been fishing at Cape St. John until the 30th day of August, and I have not seen any French boats in sight since the fifth of the month. Weather fine and wind moderate, with the exception of three days heavy sea.

No. 55.

Report of Commissioner for protection of Herring Fishery, under Act 25th Vic., Cap. 2, from 1st to 11th April, 1872.

PUSHTHROUGH,
April 18th, 1872. }

HON. SIR,—

Herewith I transmit you a statement of my proceedings in the Steamer *Greyhound*, for the protection of the Herring Fishery.

I joined the Steamer at 11. 30 A. M., 1st instant. The two first days the wind and weather were dead against us, and but little ground was got over. From 3rd to 10th we kept moving in fair style. 10th and 11th again the wind and sea impeded our progress. I had laid out my plan to make 2 rounds but could not accomplish it, owing in part to fog, but mostly to wind and sea. As the Steamer's time was up on the 11th, I did not feel safe in going further East than St. John's, on the 11th. The Captain asked me if the Government would pay extra if the Steamer could not get to Harbor Breton on the night of the 11th; and of course I could only

say I did'nt know. For the future I would respectfully suggest that the Steamer employed by the Government be not put on the round till the 3rd of April, at 6 A. M., and remain under the orders of the Commissioner until April 12th—say 9, P. M. Also, that it be plainly understood at what *hour* a seine may be legally used. Some contend the nautical day, ending noon 11th, is the expiry of the prohibition; others say after sundown would be legal; but I suppose the *civil* time to be meant, or midnight. I have heard sundry arguments on the round, respecting the precise time. I have ascertained the number of seines in every place—*i. e.* owned in every harbor I have visited. I expect Grand Bank and Fortune are both under the mark. I tried to get the number of crafts and men engaged in the Herring Fishery, but found it would take up too much time. I also intended to report the number of miles run, but could not do it accurately by the Chart, as some of the Creeks are not laid down. I have done all that was in my power to do. I have not heard of any infraction of the Act, and am not positive no Herrings arrived in St. Peters until 9 P. M., 12th instant.

Herrings are very plenty this Spring; at the same time the fishermen don't get enough for bait; in fact most of them not one-fourth enough; and but for the seines about the different localities it would be bad indeed.

The general opinion is that but little will be done this Spring with the Herring Fishery. At the same time I am glad to say the Cod Fishery is and has been good the last 17 days along this shore, all deep water, 3 to 4 lines. Many were beginning to despair of any fish. The winter none; and March, the best month in the year this way, not two qtls. per man,—many with less than one qtl.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY CAMP.

The Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
H. M. Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

STEAMER *Greyhound*, 1872.

JOURNAL from April 1st to 11th, both inclusive, kept by Commissioner for protecting Herring Fishery, (Act Vic. 25th, Cap. 2).

(Signed),

HENRY CAMP,

Commissioner, 1872.

DATE.	WINDS.	WEATHER.	REMARKS.
1872. April 1st.	E. N. E. East Strong breeze	A. M. P. M., with thick snow	Steamer arrived at Push-through 11.30 a. m. ; boarded her and started at once for Great Jervis, Sam Hitches, Little Bay, Gaultois ; intended going through Little Passage to Bay Despair ; found Passage blocked with Ice. Brought up at Gaultois for the night ; snowing thick, blowing strong.
" 2nd.	E. S. E. light. W. S. W. gale.	Snow a. m. P. M. clear.	Started at 4 a. m., for Western entrance to Bay Despair, (Lamble's Passage,) thence to Bonne Bay. Heavy sea with very strong breeze, head wind. Brought up in Bonne Bay at 3.30 p. m., owing to sea.
" 3rd.	N. E. Strong breeze all day.	Snow a. m.	Left Bonne Bay at 4 a. m., for Cape La Hune,—thence to Ramea Islands, and lastly Burgeo. Got a boat and went round to the Seine Masters ; some of these were rather <i>cheeky</i> . Shouldn't haul no Herring till they see'd <i>um</i> . I don't think they intended to haul

JOURNAL from April 1st to 11th, both inclusive, kept by Commissioner for protecting Herring Fishery,—(Continued.)

DATE.	WINDS.	WEATHER.	REMARKS.
1872.			before the legal time; but I have often noticed that these independent men (to a certain extent) don't like to acknowledge any will or law but that which emanates from themselves. Cod-fishery at Burgeo and West of it, very slack to this date.
April 4th.	N. E. Strong.	Clear and cold.	Steam up at 3.30 a. m.; left Burgeo for Harbor Breton, 90 miles. Steamer had arrived from Placentia on the Saturday night previous to 1st April, Monday, and had neither coaled or provisioned. Cautioned Seine Masters at Harbour Breton. Took in 20 tons coals, with provisions and water.
" 5th.	N. E. Strong breeze	Clear.	Left Harbor Breton 4.45 a. m., Little Bay, River Head, Miller's Passage, Coombs' Cove, Boxy, Mose Ambrose, English Harbor (West), Saint Jacques, Belloram, Barrow, Poole's Point, Bay de North, Rencontre East. The Herring fishery has done wonders for these localities since last I visited

JOURNAL from April 1st to 11th, both inclusive, kept by Commissioner for protection Herring Fishery,—(Continued.)

DATE.	WINDS.	WEATHER.	REMARKS.
1872.			them, 13 years ago. There are now 10 Schooners to one at that time. The "old fishing boat" with a goodly coat of coal tar is now exchanged for the smart Schr. with every color and variety of paint.
April 6th.	N. E. a. m.	Frosty toward noon, & from noon till night, calm pleasant day.	Steam up 3.30; left Rencontre's, Stone's Cove, Hare Harbor, Anderson's Cove, Long Harbor, English Hr. East, Harbor Mille Bay, L'Argent, Jacque, Fontaine, Garnish. Thence North to Belloram for Sunday.
" 7th.	Calm a. m. W.N.W. p.m.	Fine.	At Belloram.
" 8th.	W.S.W. a. m. W.N.W. p.m.	Thick, cold fog.	Steam up at 3.40 a. m. Started from Belloram, Gd. Bank. Spoke to Schooners bound North Side of Bay; went ashore and cautioned all Seine Masters. Fortune, went ashore and cautioned all Seine Masters at home. Some had left.
	N. W. 4 p. m.	Fine and cold.	Friday 5th instant, left the Bar about noon, intended going to Bay de Livre; wind heading and freshening; reached Connaigre Bay. Spoke fishermen; no

JOURNAL from April 1st to 11th, both inclusive, kept by Commissioner for protecting Herring Fishery,—(Continued.)

DATE.	WINDS.	WEATHER.	REMARKS.
1872.			Schooners in the Bay. Bore away for North Arm 10 miles N. E. of Harbor Breton,—local name Harbor Breton Bay. At Broad Cove hauled up some nets to surface; thought I had a prize. Nets laid out semi-circular, both ends on shore. Brought up at Harbor Breton 6.50 p. m. At Broad Cove, in the North Arm, found 7 Placentia Bay Schonners and Boats with 3 Seines.
April 9th.	S. W. a. m.	Cold fog.	Off at 5.30 to Bay de Livre; ran about 9 miles in the Bay; rounded half mile from the ice. No crafts in the Bay.
	S. S. W. p. m.	Fine. Rain and fog.	N. B.—Thos. Jeans from Ramea has violated the 1st Sec. of the Act in this Bay. Time and again it was also violated, Spring 1871, here by Pink of Cape La Hune, and Buffett of Jersey Hr. From Bay de Livre to Richard's Harbor 1 seine here but no crew to work it. Thence to Dragon Bay found 2 Grand Bank Schr's. men cutting wood; thence to "Fushia," ran 7 miles in the Bay to near the ice;

JOURNAL from April 1st to 11th, both inclusive, kept by Commissioner for protecting Herring Fishery,—(Continued.)

DATE.	WINDS.	WEATHER.	REMARKS.
1872.			<p>get West again that day, if we did so.</p> <p>Put her head to the N. W. for Jersey Ha'r., found 7 crafts and 4 seines. Coming out of Jersey Harbor met 2 Schooners, 1 double the other square-reefed mainsail and jib. From thence to the head of North Arm only 1 craft left here on the 8th instant; there were 7 rounded out of the Arm; blowing furious, but no sea from thence up S. W. Arm, and finally to Newman & Co.'s wharf at 5:30 p. m.</p>

(Signed),

HENRY CAMP,

Commissioner, protecting Herring Fishery, 1872.

P. S.—April 12.—Left Harbor Breton at 11 a. m., the Steamer to land me at Pushthrough, and proceeded to Gaultois at about 3 p. m. Met a Schooner with Herring, bound to St. Peter's. The Schooner was the *Three Brothers* of Bonne Bay, William Lee, Master. The Herrings were hauled and shipped between 9 o'clock and noon on this day. The *Three Brothers* arrived in St. Peter's about 9 p. m., and was the first craft with Herrings for the season.

This I heard from Mr. Penny, who was in St. Peter's at the time, waiting to get a passage to Great Jervis.

I may also note that Lee got 8 frs. per barrel for his Herring, though some that arrived after him sold for 10 frs.

A List of Seines and Harbors to which Seines belong, from Burgeo to Musquito, in the District of Burgeo and La Poile. From Bonne Bay to Garnish (Little,) being the *whole* District of Fortune Bay, and from Great Garnish to Fortune in the District of Burin, 1872.

	LOCALITY.	No. OF SEINES.	REMARKS.
	Burgeo	5	
	Ramea	2	
	Cape La Hune..	2	
	Richard's Harbor.	1	Not out this Spring.
	Bonne Bay	1	N. W. settlement in the District of Fortune Bay.
	Pushthrough	1	
	Great Jarvis	3	
	Lamble's Passage	1	North side Bay Despair.
	Harbor Gulley...	1	North side Long Island, South side Bay.
Fortune Bay proper, from this and all on the North side.	Harbor Breton..	2	N. B.—No Seine in Hermitage Bay East of Long Island; same at Pass and Connaigre Bay
	Little Bay.....	2	
	Miller's Passage.	1	
	Coomb's Cove...	2	
	Mose Ambrose..	2	
	English Harbor..	5	N. B.—English Harbor West.
	St. Jacques.....	5	
	Belloram	15	Including Barrisway.
	Barrow	1	
	Pool's Cove.....	1	West side Bay de North.
	Bay de North...	3	Bay de North Brook.
	Rencontre	1	Rencontre East.
	Hare Harbor....	1	
	Stone's Cove.....	2	Local name, Long Harbor Point.
	Anderson's Cove	1	Four miles in Long Harbor.
	English Harbor..	2	One settlement East of this in Fortune Bay, but no seine.

A List of Seines and Harbors to which Seines belong, &c.—
(Continued.)

LOCALITY.	NO. OF SEINES.	REMARKS.
Harbor Mille....	3	South side Fortune Bay.
Bay L'Argent...	2	
Jacque Fontaine	1	
Garnish	9	
Great Garnish...	1	
Grand Bank.....	25	Little Garnish, the S. E. settlement in the District of Fortune Bay.
Fortune	20	
	124	
		The person that gave me this information thought he had missed one or two seines in Grand Bank, and Mr. Bennett of Fortune tells me he is sure <i>they have</i> as many seines as at Grand Bank.

RECAPITULATION.

Burgeo and La Poile	10	These seines are owned in places to which the Steamer has been this Spring,—to many of them twice.
Fortune Bay....	68	
Burin	46	
	124	

Besides these there are many from Lamaline; few from St. Lawrence and Corbin; many from Burin and Mortier Bay; some from Rock Harbor, and all the shore down to Placentia,—also from St. Mary's, and one I heard of from St. John's. The men were named Romsey and Ramsay.

No. 56.

Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries, 1872.

Croc Harbour, July 3rd to 8th.—Anchor Bearings, Cemetery Point S. 80° W., S. E. point of entrance S. 7° W, in 14 fathoms.

N. B.—All bearings are Magnetic.

I left St. John's on the morning of the 1st of July, and on my arrival at this place on the 3rd, I found the *Diamant*, Lieutenant Commander Carrey, at anchor; he told me that the *Kersaint*, with Captain de Boissoudy, Commanding the French Squadron in Newfoundland, was due on the 3rd, but that on account of some delay, he did not expect her to arrive until the 14th or 15th. They have stated times for calling at the different stations on the French Shore with letters, &c., but do not appear to be very punctual. M. Carrey, in conversation, appeared to think that the French have an "exclusive" right to the sea fishery on this shore, as well as to that in the Salmon rivers, and that they intend if possible, to enforce it in future.

The French vessels arrived out this year on the 25th of May, and the fish struck in on the 1st of June, which is considered early. A few additional French fishing vessels have arrived on the coast this season.

The winter and spring have been very severe along this coast, with heavy gales from West to W. N. W., a heavy sea and a good deal of field ice; there are, however, good signs of fish on the ground, and they are reported abundant in Hare Bay. The catch of seal, owing to the bad weather above mentioned, had been very poor.

Canada Bay, July 8th.—Visited Canada Harbour and Inglee Cove; at the latter place they report a severe winter and a heavy fall of snow. This settlement is increasing, and from its sheltered

position and good soil, is better adapted for cultivation than any I have yet seen.

Couche Harbour, July 9th.—I walked over to this harbour and visited Mr. Casey who is the principal inhabitant. He informed me that several English people were settling down on the shores of White Bay. The people of Couche seem to be getting on very well, and are not much interfered with by the French; a large amount of Salmon has been caught this season, but it is difficult to get at the truth respecting their catch.

Cape Rouge Harbour, July 9th.—S. W. Arm of Rouge Harbour, Ex. of N. E. Arm, N. 61° E. North Rock open of East End of Harbour, S. 71° E., in 9 fathoms.

This is the most important fishing station that the French possess on the N. E. Shore of Newfoundland; they have 9 rooms with a vessel attached to each; the vessels are anchored in the North Arm. The French say that they expect a good voyage this year. On the South Shore near the single French room are placed two Beacons, to denote the position of the shoal or rock, in the middle of the harbour.

Cremaillere Harbour, July 10th.—Anchor Point S. 5° E., Cape Haut et Bas S. 33° W., in 12 fathoms.

In Cremaillere Harbour there is only one English family; the French rooms have been abandoned for some years. The French fishing Captain in St. Anthony's Harbour complained that some of the English residents on the North side of the Bay had taken up his "haronelle" or bultow, in September last, but I could not prove that they had done so. The Cod-fishery at Griguets had not been good up to this date; they caught hardly any seal in the winter and spring. This settlement, and that at St. Lunaire Bay, are sheltered and well adapted for cultivation.

Quirpon Harbor, July 11th.—Centre of Vincent Island, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., East entrance of Harbor, N. E., in 7 fathoms.

Frederick Pynn, the principal English resident, informed me that the scarcity of salt was much felt on the coast this season, on

account of the trading schooners not having called for the seal, the catch of which, during the recent spring had been much below the average. It was a better year for fish than the last, at all events at this settlement. I visited Noddy Bay or "Baid des Mauves"; the French were doing much better than last year, one of the fishing Captains had several good vegetable gardens; there appeared to be more soil and better shelter, and probably more attention paid to them than elsewhere.

Cook's Harbor, Pistolet Bay, July 12th—Harbor Shoel, S. E., Cable in 7 fathoms.

The catch at this place and in the vicinity of Cape Onion has already doubled that of former years, but the want of salt prevents the people from catching more; the harbor during our stay was alive with fish. We obtained good anchorage in 7 fathoms inside Schooner Island and the small islet, but I should not recommend a larger vessel to attempt it.

St. Barbes Bay, July 13th to 16th—Beacon S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Harbor Shoal, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; in 8 fathoms.

On passing Cape Norman I observed that the Ice-bergs in the Straits were much more numerous than they were at this time last year, and I counted no less than 45, but they were mostly on the Labrador side. I anchored off Savage Cove on account of fog on my way to St. Barbes Bay; the French had been very successful in this neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr. Dobie had just returned from the Labrador to his station at Flower Cove; he had been very ill in the spring, from exposure while travelling on a 'comatik' but had now recovered. I found on my arrival in St. Barbes Bay that the French Commander had stopped Thomas Genge from fishing the Salmon Brook, and had taken up his net; this matter, however, I arranged temporarily with the French Officer.

I found that Genge had been again stretching his nets quite across the river, notwithstanding my warning of last summer; he had also barred the Eastern Brook about 3 miles up, with a large weir, the water in which was 5 feet deep; this was destroyed, together with some smaller ones, and I therefore confiscated one of

his nets. The French had prevented Genge from building a Salmon house on the point near the river, and I was informed that they intend to establish two fishing rooms in the Bay this year. Bultow fishing prevails to a great extent on this part of the coast, and the French obtain bait in large quantities from L'anse Loup and Black Bay. The fishery this year began at Port aux Choix on the 1st of May, the first French vessel, the *Normandie*, arrived on that day and commenced fishing at once.

I hear that the Americans frequently send "expedition" vessels to the Labrador for scientific research; one of them was at Bonne Esperance the other day. I settled a dispute between two seal fishers on current Island, named Drudge and Combs. Drudge had taken up, and taken temporary possession of two nets which Combs had placed before Drudge's frame, to the detriment of his fishing. I therefore ordered the nets to be restored to the owner; but advised him (Combs) not to interfere vexatiously with his neighbors fishing in future. Lieutenant Wickham visited the St. Genevieve River, its mouth is very shallow and the bottom sandy with large stones—it is fished by William Combs this year.

Blanc Sablon, July 17th to 20th—North Point of Wood Island, S. 79° W., Jersey Flag-staff, N. 48° E., in 7 fathoms.

Crossed over from St. Barbes on the 17th, detached boats to visit Bradore and the neighboring Islands, and anchored in Blanc Sablon Bay. The Jersey firm of LeBoutellier Brothers have established a new room on Green Island since my visit last year, which is working very well. I was informed that the Cod Fishery in this place had improved considerably during the last three years; previously to that, it had been failing; the Herring Fishery during the same interval had not been so good. The want of a Church and School is much felt, especially during the summer; it is a pity that a Church had not been erected here, instead of at Forteau, where a School-house would have answered the purpose, especially if situated on the Jersey side. A number of fishing schooners and larger Vessels belonging to the Jersey and other establishments were at anchor in the Bay at Bradore, and the neighboring Islands, whose aggregate catch was about 40,000 quintals; some of the

schooners had two Cod-seines each, and the smaller ones one. The Trout fishing in this River is excellent, and is only second to that of Forteau; the great advantage being its proximity to the ship. The principal Salmon river to the Westward is in Salmon Bay, it is called St. Paul's River, and is fished by a Canadian named Louis Chevalier; very few salmon have been caught at Bradore River lately, although it was considered by Lieutenant Hughes of the *Niobe* as an excellent fishing river, both for Salmon and Trout. I was asked while in this place what was the proper boundary line between Canada and Labrador, and whether any fishery laws existed, so that the rights of fishermen could be ascertained.

Fortune Bay, July 21st to 23rd—Church N. E. by E. Lighthouse S. 34° E., in 10 fathoms.

The opinion here is that this year's "voyage" is likely to be much better than that of last year, very few salmon had been taken from the river; the country abounds in game, but very little trapping had been done lately. Sub-Lieutenant Warren visited L'anse Loup and I visited L'anse Amour during our stay. Mr. Frederick Davis, the resident at the latter place, had heard that some persons from Newfoundland intended to come and settle on his ground, but I told him that on my return to St. John's I would see what the law was on the subject, as his father had owned and resided on the property for 70 years previously.

Black Bay, and Eastern and Western St. Modeste, July 24th to 26th—Anchor Bearings in French Cove, Ex. of Ship Head, S. S. W. East of St. Modeste Island, E. S. E., in 5 fathoms.

Lieutenant Wickham ascended the Pinware River for some distance, but found no obstruction in the shape of weirs or set nets. Thomas Elworthy, the fisherman, quoted his catch at 40 barrels, but I have reason to believe that he and all the salmon fishers in the rivers on the coast, greatly underrate their "net" proceeds. There is much complaining in this place about the French hauling bait; they come over from the other side in chaloupes of 20 tons and batteaux of 8 tons and return with hundreds of tons of bait to the French Shore, with which they strew

the ground in the vicinity of their trawls or bultows; this is said to attract the fish off this coast to their own shore. There are two families in this neighbourhood who assist the French to haul bait, but the others are not strong enough to prevent them from doing so, and I think the Inspector of Fisheries should make it a part of his duty to watch and stop this proceeding in L'anse Loup and Black Bay, if it can be proved to be detrimental to the fishery. Some of the masters of the fishing schooners say that they are thinking of getting up a petition to the Government to stop Cod seining, but as I have remarked above, they all carry these seines themselves.

Red Bay, July 27th to 31st—West Point of Saddle Island, S. 68° W. N. E. Point of do. S. E. by E., in 12 fathoms.

The inhabitants of this harbor are rather a large community; they have a Church and Chapel, and are very orderly and respectable. They remove to winter houses at the head of the bay in the fall of the year; this is also the custom in some other places. There are said to be about 1500 settlers on the shore between Red Bay and Cape Harrison, and about 500 more between this and Blanc Sablon. It is estimated that during the fishing season, there is on the Labrador, a fluctuating population of no less than 30,000 persons, a large proportion of whom are said to be women and children, who are employed on board the fishing craft to split and prepare for salting, and otherwise assist in "making" the fish. I met Mr. Canning, the Sub-Collector of Customs; he said that Judge Pinsent and Mr. Knight, the Collector, were then at Rigoulette, or some other place in that neighbourhood, in the *William Stairs*, revenue vessel; Mr. Canning visits the coast from Red Bay to Blanc Sablon in an open whale boat, he experiences no difficulty in collecting the Revenue. There is a rumour on this coast that the French are again trying to get leave to fish on the Labrador. I mention this as one of the various "canards" that are winging their way along the coast.

Chateau Bay, August 1st.—West Point of Pitts Harbour S., 27° W., East Point of do. S. 45° E., in 7 fathoms.

Visited Henley Island and Chateau Harbour. There are no permanent settlers at these places, they come in June from the Bay of Islands and Conception Bay, and return thither in October when the fishing season is over. They report a better fishery here this season than during the past ten years; but that between Battle Harbor and Cape Harrison is reported as very poor. The Salmon fishery is considered very good indeed as a rule, but has failed during the last two years on account of the quantity of Ice blocking up the bays and compelling the fishermen to take up their nets. The Seal do not come into these harbours, so their seal fishery is "nil." St. Peters Bay, 5 miles to the Northward, has a splendid river for salmon and trout. A Merchant Company used to fish the neighbouring rivers, but have ceased to do so for a considerable time. The people here, as elsewhere, have run very short of salt, but this in itself proves the existence of a good season. I met a sad case of distress on Castle Island. Two fine boys, aged 16 and 12 respectively, sons of a man named Charles Stone, who winters at Cape Norman and does a great deal of trapping there during the season, were lost in the snow for several hours, and on recovery, they suffered from frost bites to such an extent that both of them have lost both their feet, and are now helpless cripples. I arranged to take the poor boys down to St. John's in the *Lapwing* for Hospital treatment, but on landing with the Surgeon to convey them on board, the lads were unwilling to leave their home, and their parents would not decide to entrust them to our care, so I had most reluctantly to leave them to their fate. The state of one of the boys is such that he probably will not live long without medical attendance and generous diet.

St. Anthony's Bay, August 2nd.—Crossed over the Straits to St. Anthony and visited the settlement on the N. E. Shore of the Bay; it is inhabited by several families named Pilgrim, descendants of Henry Pilgrim, who is still living there. There have, from time to time, been several disputes between these people and the French fishing Captain Lamy, in St. Anthony Harbour, about laying down salmon nets in the Bay, but possibly there are faults on both sides, and I recommended them to abstain from any act which would give the French a just cause of complaint; they were

anxious to know what their "rights" were. The French have often threatened to cut their nets if they were not taken up, and last summer the Commodore seized some of them for a time, but returned them at the end of the season. The cod fishery is reported better here now than it was last year.

Hare Bay and Fichot Island, August 3rd.—The French have for several years monopolized the salmon fishery in a brook in the Southern Arm of this Bay, to which they consider they have an exclusive right. They have a salmon house, and the river is worked by five men. The catch in former years was from 300 to 400 barrels, but as they are in the habit of barring the river, the proceeds of late have not exceeded 80 barrels annually. Lieutenant Wickham visited the Fichot Islands, where the French have several important fishing establishments.

Croc Harbour, August 3rd to 5th.—Cemetery Point, S. 80° W., S. E. Point of entrance, S. 7° W., in 14 fathoms.

On my return here I found that the French Squadron had left for St. John's to meet their Admiral. The fish had gone off the shore, and the French were greatly disappointed with their catch, especially as in the Harbours East and West of them it has been so good; they account for it by the prevalence of strong Southerly currents and Northerly winds. I saw nine bateaux come in with only 1000 fish, some of them not larger than herrings. The flakes were covered with "Bank" fish of a large size and good quality, which had recently been brought in by their vessels, one of which was to leave for Marseilles in a few days.

Cape Rouge Harbour, August 6th.—Stopped off the N. E. shore of this Harbour on my way to Canada Bay; the French had been very successful. Anchored in Inglee Cove for the night; the people had had an indifferent catch, and expressed great anxiety about being "turned off the shore" by the French.

Fleur de Lys, August 7th.—Outer anchorage, Starboard Point N. 35° W., East Ex. of Land, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., in 15 fathoms.

Visited this place to investigate a complaint made by two of the residents against the new fishing captain, who had prohibited any but the guardians of the French rooms from fishing. A special report having been already made of the result of my enquiries, it will not be necessary to allude to it further.

The French Captain, Mr. Jules Gueret, seems anxious to improve the place as far as he is concerned; he has built a bakery, a bath, a drinking fountain, and some additional cabins for the accommodation of his men, which improvement, however creditable to himself, I cannot but think are in direct violation of the treaty; two additional French rooms are established here this year.

I left on the evening of the same day and passed the Funk Islands on the next evening. I cannot help thinking that it would be most desirable in the interest of navigation, if a light-house were erected on this dangerous rock, as a large number of vessels must necessarily pass it during the navigable seasons on their way to and from the French Shore and the Northward. I arrived at St. John's at 7 P. M. on the 9th, having been absent on my cruise 40 days.

Second Cruise.

Croc Harbor, August 29th to September 1st—Cemetery Point. S. 80° W., S. E. Point of entrance, S. 7° W., in 14 fathoms.

Left St. John's on the 26th of August and arrived at Croc on the 29th; the French Commodore was expected daily. The Commander of the *Diamant*, on her arrival here from St. John's a few days ago, had taken up the nets of the English people in this harbor, but eventually returned them all, with one exception, a herring net, valued at about £4, which he took away with him. The cod fishing here was apparently over; the French had not taken

a fish for the last eight days. The guardians to the French rooms, on taking charge in the fall, have to sign a printed inventory of all the articles left behind, which includes boats and everything, down to nails and lead. Curlew were in; they are excellent eating.

St. Anthony's Harbor, September 2nd.—Inner Harbor Mountain A, S. 5° W., 1 mile in 10 fathoms.

Having ascertained that the French were not fishing the Southern brook in Hare Bay this year, and that there was no one there now. I proceeded to St. Anthony's Harbor, where I was informed by the residents that the "*Diamant's*" had, to use their own words, "made a clean sweep of everything," and had taken away all the English nets they could find. The feeling among the settlers was very strong on the subject. I heard half-expressed threats of retaliative measures, and they all said that "affairs were never so bad as they are now." On leaving the bay, the *Kersaint* hove in sight, and having communicated by signal, we both returned and anchored in the harbor, and I called on Commander de Boissoudy and acquainted him with the proceedings of the Commander of the *Diamant*, and subsequently, on receiving the complaints of the parties whose nets had been seized, communicated with him by letter. Some nets belonging to persons in French Cove had also been confiscated, but the people did not appear before me to prefer their complaints. While here, I was informed that the Reverend Robert Temple, the Episcopal visiting Clergyman on this part of the coast, intends to reside either at this place or Griguets Harbor during the winter months. The catch of fish has been better here this season, both for French and English, than it was last year.

Quirpon, September 3rd.—Centre of Vincent Island, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., East entrance of Harbor, N. N. E., in 8 fathoms.

The French report a better year's fishing here than last year, some of their vessels have already sailed for Europe with cargoes, and they all expect to leave about the 25th instant; they lose a few ships almost every year while fishing on the Grand Banks. An officer who I had detached to visit Griguets and Fortune Har-

bours, reported that several nets belonging to people at these places had been seized by the *Diamant's* about the 15th August; and that no French were fishing near there at the time. Curlew were here in great numbers; the people sometimes bring down as many as 5 couple at a shot.

Forteau Bay, September 4th and 5th.—Church N. E. by East. Lighthouse S. 34° E., in 10 fathoms.

Crossed over to Forteau Bay, Labrador, on the 4th instant; the fishermen here and all along the coast from Blanc Sablon to Chateau Harbour had done very well in cod, and herring were expected in daily. There is much complaining at this place about the want of schooling and a resident minister; they say there are 50 children in the neighbourhood who can attend a school.

St. Barbes Bay, September 6th to 8th.—Inner Harbour Beacon, N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., East side of entrance N. 35° E., in 5 fathoms.

Being unable to visit Blanc Sablon on account of the weather, I re-crossed the Straits to the Newfoundland shore, and anchored in St. Barbes Harbour, where I found several Schooners which had come in for shelter. The French Commodore had ordered some herring Schooners out of the Bay a few days previously, and the French have re-commenced fishing themselves in the place; they had taken some herring away from one of our vessels, and there was very nearly a row between the fishermen in consequence. The master of the Schooner asked me if they could stop herring seineing, to which I gave the usual caution "not to interfere."

St. John Island, September 9th.—On visiting this Harbour, I found that some of the children of the residents were unbaptized, and that the clergyman had not visited them for seven years. The fact is, that the mission is too long; it extends from Cape Norman to Point Riche, and includes part of the opposite coast of Labrador. The French had done very well this year, and had established a new room in Sesostris Cove.

Hawe Harbour, September 10th to 15th.—Torrent, S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Robinson Island West, in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

The Salmon fishing in these rivers was over, and the fishermen had returned to Port aux Choix. Trout are still found, but they are now beginning to go higher up the rivers to spawn. Wild geese and duck were in, but they are very wild. The fishing is already nearly ruined by the illegal and short-sighted practice of barring the rivers.

Keppel Island and Port aux Choix, September 16th.—In Gargamelle Cove, Head of Bay, E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., Port Saunders S. by E., in 10 fathoms.

The French establishment on the Island had done very well; the Prudhomme had six vessels under him, fishing along the coast. I anchored the ship in Gargamelle Cove and walked over to Port aux Choix where they reported a very good catch, indeed. I think that most of the French rooms on this shore have at least 2000 quintals, but I fancy they have understated their catch this year. I saw no vessels in the Old Port, one Schooner excepted. The path called "man of war path," cut over the isthmus between Gargamelle Cove and the Old Port, is marked by two Beacons one at either end, which are also a mark for entering the latter harbor. which, however, is not suited for large vessels, and there are no French rooms there. I understand that Pond's River in Mall Bay is entirely fished by the French, who generally take about 80 barrels out of it annually.

Bonne Bay, September 17th to 19th—Woody Point, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., E. side of entrance to East Arm, E. by S., in 13 fathoms.

The French have no permanent rooms in this Bay; but they have had one vessel at anchor and a temporary establishment in Roche Harbor, the fishermen living under tents. They arrived in May and left towards the end of June, taking their fish to be cured at the establishments farther to the Eastward. The fishing season this year is reported as above the average, and the French never interfere with the settlers, but they order all vessels away that they find fishing at the mouth of the bay. A few more families have settled here during this year. The crews of the schooners which call in the Bay during the fall, are a source of great annoy-

ance to the inhabitants, robbing them of their nets, &c., and the want of a resident or visiting magistrate, especially during the months of October and November, is much felt. The rule of the bay with regard to the occupation of land is that each settler takes as much frontage on the land-wash as he pleases, without interfering with his neighbors.

Humber Sound, Bay of Islands, September 20th to 24th.—
Birchy Cove Church W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., North side of entrance to Sound, N. 23° W., in 9 fathoms.

Anchored off Birchy Cove, which is about 11 miles up the left bank of the sound, where the clergyman and the principal inhabitants reside. During my stay here my time was so taken up with the investigation of trival complaints that I was unable to obtain much information respecting the local fishery or the settlement; and here, if anywhere, the presence of a Magistrate is required. I settled the case of Gregory vs. Sheehan, by compelling the defendant to pay the amount of £1 3s. 6d., which, after careful investigation, I ascertained to be the balance of wages still due to the plaintiff. The Saw Mill at Corner Brook, situated about a mile above this anchorage and formerly belonging to a Mr. Silver, has lately been purchased by Tupper & Co., of Halifax, and is working very well under the improved regime. The wood is obtained from Deer Pond, about 12 miles up the River; this lake is 20 miles in extent, and communicates with another 70 miles long. The proprietors of this mill have contracted with another firm named Fisher, Watson and Farnell, of Nova Scotia, to supply them for three years with between three and five million feet of plank a year, at the rate of \$7 per 1000 feet. The wood-cutters have three encampments round the lake, numbering 24 men in all. The mill firm have hitherto been unable to obtain any grant of land to secure to themselves the right of working the mill. The only French establishment in the Bay of Islands is at Pitit Port or Little Harbor, where there is one room; they have as yet only interfered with the English fishing at the outskirts of the bay, but threaten, both here and at Bonne Bay, to drive all the people off the shore next year. The Northern and Southern Arms of the bay are unsettled,

with the exception of one family in the South Arm ; but there are settlements in Frenchman's Cove and Lark Harbor, comprising a few families.

St. George's Bay, September 25th to 29th—Harbor Point Beacon, N.35° E., Church Steeple, N. 49° W., in 10 fathoms.

On arriving at St. George's Harbor, I found everything going on satisfactorily at the settlement. A complaint was brought before me relative to the salmon fishing in the main river, but the evidence taken before Lieutenant Wickham was so condemnatory to the complainant and revealed such an unsatisfactory state of things relative to the fishery here by all parties concerned, that he, with my approval, dismissed the case. The soil here appears very fertile, and the climate on this part of the shore is much more genial, and not subject to the sudden changes experienced on the North and East parts of the Island. I was informed that a Coal Mine had been found at Indian Head, about 7 miles distant ; an Iron Mine near the Steal Mountain, and a Lead Mine at Port au Port ; this is one proof that Newfoundland abounds in mineral productions. The fishing schooners are all away now on the Labrador ; they are daily expected with herring ; their return is generally the signal for quarrels, riot and excess. I left a copy of the notice that I had promulgated at Humber Sound, with the Reverend A. C. Warren, to be posted up in that settlement. Mr. Hall, the former Clergyman, had invalided ; and Mr. Warren had come from Port aux Basques to succeed him. He was anxious to get the new School-house, which has been a long time building, completed, but owing to the scarcity of workmen, it is far from complete now.

Port aux Basques, September 30th to October 3rd.—Outer Anchorage Gulley, S. 73° W., East end of Road Island, N. 7° W., in 17 fathoms.

Took a pilot for this harbour, as the passage between the Baldwin's is very narrow. I think a vessel of the *Lapwing* class could moor with safety in the inner harbour, but there is hardly room to swing at single anchor. A harbour light on Channel

Head at the Western side of the entrance, to the port, would be of service. The settlement of Channel appeared to be, on the whole, very prosperous. The people are orderly, and any serious breaches of the law are rare. The houses are well built and roads are being made. The catch of fish for this year averaged about 80 quintals a man; the voyage is considered over by the 20th of September, and the fishermen haul their boats up for painting, and repair nets, &c. Cod is the staple of the fishery here, the salmon fishery has failed. The seal fishery is carried on extensively in the spring. The trout fishing in the river at the head of Grand Bay is, I should imagine, as good as any in Newfoundland; fish of from 4 to 6 lbs. being caught below the falls in August and September. The Revd. T. A. Goode, the resident clergyman, was absent at Codroy, his mission extends from that place to 12 miles East of this harbour. The telegraph line was in good working order, but the expense of keeping the shore line in repair is very great in the winter, when heavy snow storms prevail, which render it difficult to repair damages.

We left Port aux Basques for St. John's at 3 p. m., on the 3rd of October, and shaped course for St. Pierre, but at 12.30 p. m., of the next day, found ourselves about a mile from the Le Hune Rock, instead of being, as we supposed, 20 miles to the N. W. of the Seal Rocks, where our dead reckoning placed us at noon; we had thus been set 20 miles to the N. E., into the bight; the weather was thick and unsettled, which prevented our obtaining sights, and a gale had been blowing for the three previous days. We rounded Cape Race at midnight on the 5th, and arrived at St. John's at 1.30 on the 6th, having been absent on our second cruize 41 days.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

FRENCH SHORE.—On comparing my Fishery Report of last year with the additional information and experience I have gained during my recent cruizes, I see no reason to alter the opinion I then expressed, that “the state of affairs on the French Shore is very unsatisfactory, and is likely to become still more so;” so long especially as the questions of “exclusive” right to the sea fishery that to the salmon river fishing, and the “engines or means” allowed to be used by the English settlers, are still in dispute. It is matter of fact, that whether “unreasonably” or not the French *do* object to, and prohibit to the English the use of cod seines, salmon and herring nets, and bultows, (all of which engines they themselves use); they are therefore restricted to the use of the hook and line and ‘jigger’ alone, except in the case of the guardians to the French rooms, who in some cases are allowed extended privileges as part compensation for their guardianship, for which they are paid in goods and fishing gear, from £15 to £25 a room. Many abandoned fishing establishments are being re-occupied, rumours of the English settlers being driven off the shore next year, are rife along the coast, and the inhabitants are extremely anxious to have their “rights” (if any) distinctly defined. I have, however, found that the inhabitants are, as a general rule, on very good terms with their French neighbors, more especially between St. Barbes and Port aux Croix, and the French fishing Captains were in every case very civil, and ready to afford me all the information in their power relative to their fishing, much more so, indeed, than the English settlers, who are very reticent in these matters, especially with regard to their catch of salmon in the rivers, of which no reliable information could be obtained. During my second cruize in September, I found that the French naval officers were taken more active measures to prevent the inhabitants encroaching on their rights, having made several seizures of nets, and cutting moorings, &c., even in places where their own people were not actually fishing; these steps were causing the unsettled feeling

already existing in the minds of the settlers to increase in a way which I have reason to fear, may before long be productive of serious results. In these cases I urged on the aggrieved persons the absolute necessity of non-interference, and of keeping quite and not attempting any retaliative measures, which, if persisted in, would entirely frustrate any peaceable settlement of the question, and put it out of the power of the Government to help them. I am glad to be able to state, however, that not a single complaint has reached me during my cruize of any depredation having been committed on the French rooms during the past winter by the crews of the sealing and herring vessels; out of nearly 200 vessels that I caused to be boarded, there were very few who had not their colors hoisted, their registrar complete, and the names of the vessels painted on their stern or quarter; this improved state of things may possibly be in consequence of my allusion to them in my report of last year.

MAGISTERIAL AND MEDICAL SUPERVISION.—The rapid increase of the population on the French Shore, from Cape St. John as far as Hawke Harbor, renders it in my opinion necessary that there should be a magistrate resident at some central points, say Conche on the East and Flower Cove on the West Shore, to be referred to in disputes and to protect public interests. It is surprising to me that the general conduct of the settlers is so good as it is; I have heard of no serious quarrels or disturbances during the whole of my cruize; but this cannot be expected to last for ever, as there are said to be no less than 2000 settlers on the shore between White Bay and Hawke Harbor, 700 of whom are living between the last named place and Cape Norman. The limited time necessarily allotted for the periodical visits of Her Majesty's ships to the different stations, renders it difficult for the Commanders in their magisterial capacity, to settle disputes, more particularly on account of the loose way in which the inhabitants and the traders conduct their business transactions, and the mode in which servants and others are hired or engaged without any written agreement on either side; this I have endeavoured in some measure to remedy by issuing a notice, subject to the approval of the Colonial Government, at some of the more populous stations, copy of which accompanies my report.

With regard to medical attendance, it appears to be the impression on the part of the settlers, that the Surgeons of Her Majesty's Ships are paid for their advice, and bound to attend on them at all times, whenever it may suit their convenience to come or send for them. This impression I have endeavoured to remove, and in one case had to administer a sharp rebuke in writing to a certain individual who insulted the Surgeon on his landing to visit a patient. I think it most desirable that a Government Medical Officer should be stationed at Blanc Sablon, on the Labrador, during the fishery season, where there were during my visit in July, no less than 1,200 fishermen, besides women and children, and about 500 belonging to the Jersey establishments on the shore.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.—The questions of title to land, and how far new comers have the right to build on, or occupy, portions of ground which had been for years past in possession, were in many cases not rightly understood, and enquiries on this head were frequently made to me, to which I, of course, could give no satisfactory replies; to this subject the attention of the Legislature might, I think, be directed with advantage.

HOUSES, SOIL, CULTIVATION, &c.—As the English inhabitants of these shores gain their livelihood almost entirely by fishing, their establishments for this purpose must necessarily be on the beach, but I see no reason why their permanent dwellings should not be situated further inland, where they would, in many places, have the advantage of a better and more productive soil, and would be able to clear the ground more extensively for agricultural purposes, to which branch of industry I frequently recommended them to devote themselves to a greater extent as their families increased; but on the French Shore I was invariably met with the objection that the inhabitants feel their position with regard to the French as so precarious and uncertain, that they do not trouble themselves to improve the land, but prefer to depend solely on the fishery as their means of subsistence. I fear, however, that the settlers at present on the shore are, for the most part, an improvident people, living from hand to mouth, and having little or no care for the future; this is, however, in a great measure the

result of the want of education among them, on which I touched slightly in my last year's report. There are several places on the French Shore which are, I think, capable of development, such as Inglee Cove, Canada Bay, St. Lunaire Bay, Griguets Harbour, Pistolet Bay, and Hawke Harbour; the latter more especially. The head of this Bay which is situated on the West Shore, is only 40 miles in a direct line from the nearest point in Canada Bay on the N. E. Shore; it is five miles in extent, completely land-locked, with deep water and good anchoring ground, capable of harbouring all the navies of the world, and containing two rapid rivers; the timber appears to be good and the soil as capable of cultivation as any place on the coast, and yet there is not a hut on its shores. The settlers have in many places what they call "winter houses" situated in the woods, to which they retire when the fishing season is over, and I think these should form the nucleus of permanent settlements, and their houses on the shore only be occupied temporarily during the spring and summer by those employed in the fishing.

MISSIONS, SCHOOLS, &c.—The extent of the missions appears to me to be very great, and the difficulties of traversing the coast from station to station, not less so, as where the clergyman cannot keep a boat, he is, in the summer time, entirely dependent on his parishioners for the means of transit; in the winter the facilities of travelling, owing to the ice and snow, are greater, and the journeys are performed on sleighs or "comatiks" drawn by dogs. I think that rooms which could be adapted for public worship (without going to the expense of an elaborate Church, and which would also answer the purpose of school houses during the week) might, with advantage, be established at the more populous stations, such as Inglee Cove and Griguets Harbour on the French Shore, and Blanc Sablon and Western St. Modeste on the Labrador. Since writing the above I have visited Bonne Bay, where I found that the Reverend Ulric Rule has established two rooms of this description; he has also a permanent Church and School at Birchy Cove, Humber Sound. There is a great demand at the more isolated settlements, for elementary school books and illustrated papers, such as the "British Workman" and others of a similar

nature, which the visiting clergymen have neither the opportunity nor means of providing. I recommended the people in some of these places to set up a school among themselves, especially during the winter months, when they would have more leisure to attend to such matters.

THE LABRADOR.—The various opinions as to the best modes of fishing are so conflicting that it would, in my opinion, be difficult to lay down arbitrary laws for the guidance of the vast fishing fleet on these shores. I observe that by a clerical or printers error in my last year's report, I am made to say that the practice of using the bultow, as well as the "jigger" is cruel and injudicious. I still hold to the same opinion with respect to the jigger, but consider that until it is proved by *competent* authority, that any of the other engines or means used in taking fish are objectionable or injurious to the fishery, every man has a right to take fish with any or all of them, always provided that he does not "take the water" from his neighbour. I would here, however, direct the attention of the Colonial Government to the objectionable practice, before alluded to, and now so common, of employing women and children in "making" the fish on board the "green fish catchers," and it is stated that many hundreds of them are now thus employed on this coast. It is scarcely necessary to say that this practice must be productive of great evil, as no proper accommodation can be afforded on board such small vessels for these people, who in many cases herd together in a most demoralizing manner.

SALE OF BAIT.—I have alluded to this subject in the body of this report; it appears to me to be a great grievance on the part of the majority of the inhabitants at those places where its sale to the French is carried on, and I think it should either be stopped altogether, or placed under certain restrictions.

BRIDGES, &c.—There appears to me to be a great want of communication by means of bridges across the different streams on this coast, such as Blanc Sablon, L'ance Loup, Forteau, and Pinware or Black River; as the difficulty of fording these streams, especially when swollen, is very great, and no ferry has as yet

been established across either of them. Temporary bridges could be thrown across the Blanc Sablon and L'ance Loup streams at a moderate cost, by the settlers themselves, who could cut the requisite timber in the winter; they seem, however, to be contented to let things remain as they are, at all events during their time, and until the coast becomes more thickly populated, the Government cannot be expected to take the matter in hand. The Forteau and Pinware are larger rivers, which would necessarily involve a greater outlay.

THE SALMON FISHERY.—I cannot conclude my report without again referring to the state of the salmon fishery on this coast, both in the rivers and in the bays and creeks of the Island, which through the cupidity, selfishness, and, I may add, ignorance on the part of the fishermen, is, not slowly, but very surely, becoming exterminated. In the bays, fleets of nets are frequently laid down, sometimes 20, 40, and even 50 at a time, and every inlet stopped; and if the fish should, by any possible chance, be able to pass the first barriers, the rivers are so obstructed by weirs, traps, dams and nets, the latter frequently stretched right across and at close intervals, that it is a wonder that this fishery has not long since come to an end. Some of the river obstructions are generally removed before the anticipated arrival of a man-of-war, only to be replaced when she leaves the neighbourhood, and I would strongly recommend that some active measures should at once be taken by the Government, to stop this deplorable state of affairs, before the Salmon fishery in Newfoundland becomes a thing of the past.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF STATISTICS.—The Tabular Statement of Statistics which accompanies this report, has been revised and enlarged, some unnecessary matter left out, and some details added, which I trust may prove useful to the Government, and to the Captains of Her Majesty's Ships who may hereafter be stationed on this coast. I have also appended, for the information of the Senior officer, (to be placed in the Senior officer's box, if he should deem it necessary), a list of the different families on the coast, and one of the fishing vessels that I caused to be boarded during my cruize.

It will be observed that the average catch of fish in the proper columns, is in some cases only up to the beginning of August in each year, and not the whole catch for the season; and where there is no date opposite any place, that place was not actually visited by the ship. Owing to the five-yearly change of stations among the French fishing Captains, which change took place this year, I was unable in many places to complete the catch for the previous year. In the column "Names of principal resident families," I have, on the French Shore, generally given the names of the guardians to the rooms, who are distinguished by the letter G, against their names; and on the Labrador coast those who appeared to be able to give the most reliable information relative to their own and neighbouring settlements. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the spelling of some of their names, but think that in the main they will be found to be correct. The number of inhabitants may be considered as below the mark, as in that column I have merely enumerated the actual families, without counting their servants.

As my time during the second cruize was necessarily limited, the information on the Western Shore is not so complete as I could wish, but the names of several places not actually visited by the *Lapwing* are included in the Tabular Form for general information and guidance.

In my enquiries on the French Shore, I was ably assisted by Lieutenant Wickham, whose knowledge of French proved very useful, and I was thus enabled to depute him to visit some of the stations which otherwise I should have had to do entirely by myself. He has also displayed much judgment in dealing with various cases in his Magisterial capacity, which in the exercise of my other duties I had occasionally to entrust him to undertake.

The ability of Mr. William R. Fox, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant, as a pilot, enabled me during my second cruize to dispense without hesitation with the services of a so-called coast pilot, whom I had engaged on the two previous occasions.

I would, in conclusion, suggest that it would be a great ad-

vantage if Admiral Clouet's sailing directions were supplied to the second vessel employed on the Newfoundland fisheries as well as to the Senior Officer's Ship, as they contain much valuable information which does not appear in those supplied from the Hydrographical office.

CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES,
Commander.

**Fishery Report for Coast of Newfoundland and
 Labrador.**

JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1872.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE,"
 AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,
 9th October, 1872. }

SIR,—

In making you my Fishery Report for the past summer, I propose to divide it into three parts, viz. :—

The South Coast from Trepassey to Port au Basque.

The French Shore, from Cape Ray to St. Barbe Bay.

The Labrador Coast, from Indian Harbor to Chateau Bay.

The remaining Section of the French Shore, viz. :—from St. Barbe Bay to Cape St. John, and of the Labrador Coast from Bradore to Chateau Bay, was placed under the charge of Commander Knowles, of the *Lapwing*, and will be reported on by him, and his report will also include additional and later visits to places on the French Shore between St. Barbe Bay and Cape Ray, which I considered it advisable to desire him to make.

The places visited by me on the 1st Division of the Coast were as follows:—

PLACES VISITED.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Trepassey	14 June, 1872.	16 June, 1872.
St. Mary's	16 " "	18 " "
Placentia	18 " "	21 " "
Burin	21 " "	25 " "
Great St. Lawrence	25 " "	26 " "
Lamaline	26 " "	27 " "
Fortune Harbor	27 " "	28 " "
Harbor Briton	28 " "	2 July "
Despair Bay {	Ship Cove	2 July " 4 " "
	Gt. Jarvis Harbor ..	4 " " 5 " "
Rameo Islands	5 " "	6 " "
Burgeo Island	6 " "	8 " "
La Poile	8 " "	10 " "
Port-au-Basque	10 " "	12 " "

On the way from St. John's to Trepassey little ice was met with in the ship's track, but the whole coast was strewn with it, and it may be the cause of the failure of the fishery on that part of the coast till late in summer; the same cause being assigned for the failure on the coast of Labrador between Indian Harbor and the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle.

At Trepassey the caplin were not yet in at the time of my visit, but this was considered of good augury rather than otherwise; herring had been very plentiful.

At St. Mary's a large number of vessels were at anchor waiting for bait (caplin) of which the first signs appeared the night of our arrival. The catch of fish had been hitherto very good and a very good season was anticipated.

At Placentia the fishery was not so well spoken of, and it would appear that of late years this station, once the principal on this coast, has been almost deserted by the fish, which appear to run Westward without ascending the Bay.

At Burin, Great St. Lawrence and Lamaline, fish were said to be plentiful, less so at Fortean Harbour, Harbour Briton, and Rameo Islands and La Poile; but at Despair Bay, Burgeo and Port-au-Basque the season was considered a very good one. At the last named place, especially where the fishery is carried on all the winter, the catch was said to amount already, at the time of my visit, to 300 quintals a boat.

I do not consider it necessary to imitate my predecessors in giving statistics of the population, &c., of this part of the coast, as any information I could obtain must necessarily be very imperfect and untrustworthy, and could be much better afforded by the resident Magistrates, Ministers, and Collectors of Customs.

The only complaint made to me was at Lamaline, where Mr. Benning the resident Magistrate and Collector of Customs, begged me to give him my support in stopping the destruction of Cod-nets by those opposed to their use; one belonging to an old man, the Constable of the place, having been taken up and destroyed. On my landing I was waited on by a large deputation of fishermen to remonstrate against the use of Cod-nets and bultows being permitted.

I pointed out to them that there was no law against their use, and that they were entitled to the same protection as other private property, that it was cowardly to ruin one or two poor men by destroying their nets as it could not affect the main question, and that they must be prepared to see the old hook-and-line superseded by newer methods of taking the fish, while their only proper remedy was by petition to the Government of Newfoundland. I also posted up a notice to the same effect.

This is the question which for some years has agitated this part of the coast; and after having heard the arguments on all sides, and gone into it as deeply as my opportunities would allow, I am of opinion that there is no case made out against these "Engines," or for legislating on the subject.

The fish captured by all means must bear a small proportion to those that remain untaken; I do not think it established that

more "mother" or spawning fish are taken in proportion by the bultow than by the hook-and-line as is asserted; and it is at all times undesirable to make enactments which could not be enforced, as I am convinced they could not in this case.

In the meantime it is certain that when there is a bad year or any particular fishing grounds fall off, such failure will be ascribed to this cause, and recriminations and breaches of the peace will ensue.

At Grandy's Brook near Burgeo, the salmon fishery has been a total failure. The fishery has been this year very partial, for while unusually good on the North East Coast, it has been generally bad on the South and lower part of the West Coast—for this I was unable to find any good reason adduced, but in certain cases of Rivers the failure is no doubt owing to the almost universal practice of "barring" them; in consequence of which no salmon having ascended the rivers, there are none spawned there, and none to return there the next year.

As far as possible this practice was put a stop to, but it requires far closer watching than is afforded by the visit of a Man-of-War, for a day or two each summer to produce any good result.

At La Poile much poverty existed, and I was informed that there were nearly 20 families in a state of destitution; this appears to me in a great measure caused by the inability of the inhabitants of this coast to give their minds to anything but fishing, and when it fails, and the men of a family are taken away, there is absolutely no resource in a great majority of cases.

To my remonstrances on the subject, they invariably pleaded that the soil was too bad to grow anything, and this is no doubt true as to most of the settlements, but only because they have pitched upon the most rocky, barren spots in order to be near the fish, while at a short distance there are valleys and spots which would amply repay the trouble of cultivation.

While at Lamaline, and in the neighbourhood, I made careful enquiry as to their being any cause of complaint against the

French fishermen from St. Pierre, but could not ascertain that there was any just one. A very large business appears to be done with them in the sale of bait, when it first appears on the coast, by which our fishermen are much benefitted, and after the first few days no objection appears to be made to their taking it for themselves. They are accused, and probably with truth, of sometimes fishing within our limits; but on the whole, I was surprised to find such amicable relations existing, which may however be partly accounted for by many of the residents at St. Pierre being connected by marriage with our people on the opposite shore.

The places visited by me on the "French Shore," were as follows:—

PLACES VISITED.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Codroy	18 July, 1872.	19 July, 1872.
St. George's Bay.....	19 " "	21 " "
Red Island.....	21 " "	22 " "
Bay of Islands, Humber River....	22 " "	25 " "
Bonne Bay.....	25 " "	27 " "
Cow Head.....	27 " "	28 " "
Daniel's Cove.....	28 " "	28 " "
Gargamelle Cove (Point Riche)....	28 " "	29 " "
St. John's Island	29 " "	30 " "
St. Barbes Bay.....	30 " "	31 " "
Croc	1 Aug. "	2 Aug. "

Returning to St. John's 5th August.

The fishery on the Southern portion of "the shore," *i. e.*, from Cape Ray to Bay of Islands, was reported very good, less good at Bonne Bay and the neighbourhood, while at Port au Croix and from thence to St. Barbes it was indifferent. This was ascribed to the almost total failure of the Caplin, which it was supposed had been driven by the South-westerly winds, which have been prevalent, to the Labrador side of the Straits of Belle Isle, where the catch has been unusually good.

Herring have been exceedingly plentiful both in the winter and spring.

A good fishery on the "shore" would not be so considered, however on the other parts of Newfoundland, as owing to the cultivation of land here practised, the inhabitants are far more independent, and a catch which would be starvation on the South coast is very good to them.

The fishing on this shore, except at the Bay of Islands, where they have been taught the use of the bultow by the Americans, is all carried on with the kook-and-line, and the French wherever they are will allow no other means to be used by our people, though they themselves invariably use the bultow.

Their business appear to be principally done with Halifax and Nova Scotia traders, though a few vessels from Jersey visit the "shore." The former appear as a rule to be a bad class of men, smugglers in their own country and extortionate and quarrelsome in this.

I was surprised to find so populous and thriving a community on this part of the "French Shore." At Codroy, some 300 inhabitants, at St. George's Bay and its immediate neighbourhood about 1600, while at Bay of Islands there must be as many or more; but they are so scattered in this bay as to make it difficult to form an estimate.

These numbers, I was informed, are rapidly augmenting, both by natural increase, and also by immigration from the East coast of Newfoundland and from Labrador, while a few settlers have found their way from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

This immigration from the other parts of Newfoundland is not to be wondered at, considering how favorably this side contrasts with the others, both in soil and climate. I was informed by the Revd. Mr. Rule, of this Mission, that 7 years ago there were 18 families in Bonne Bay, where there are now 129, of which number about 30 are Roman Catholics and the remainder Protestants.

The increase in the other principal Bays is no doubt in proportion, and perhaps in the Bay of Islands, even greater, as there

is a considerable trade in Lumber and in Barrels, &c., now going on there.

A large Lumber Mill at Corner Brook, put up by a Mr. Silver, but now owned by Messrs. Maclean and Tupper of Halifax, was in full work, employing some 30 hands; at Mr. Petipas' on the opposite side of Humber River there was another but smaller one, belonging to two brothers named Pynn, formerly of St. John's, Newfoundland, but now naturalized Americans; while in the River there was an American vessel employed in prospecting for a site on which to erect one more.

All these Mills I am told in consequence of the peculiar position of this "Shore" with respect to the French Treaties are carried on without any license from the Government, or any grant of the ground on which the buildings are erected, and without paying any royalty for the timber they fell.

This increase of population must before long force on the Government two considerations of very unequal magnitude. First, to afford the British inhabitants the means of obtaining justice, and secondly to reconcile the increasing occupation of the shore with our treaties with the French.

With reference to the first, the smallest but most pressing, it is almost incredible that with a population numbering as I have above shewn, several thousands, there is absolutely no redress whatever obtainable for any grievance except by the almost impossible process of recourse to the Courts at St. John's, or at the yearly visit of a Man-of-War, the Captain of which usually holds a commission as Justice of the Peace.

I am told that a Magistrate formerly resided at St. George's Bay, but having from some personal cause been withdrawn, the appointment has never been filled up to prevent the possibility of giving the French cause of complaint. I was in consequence applied to by the leading men at St. George's to swear in a certain number of special Constables to act as guardians of public order and to prevent house robberies which had occasionally taken place, and acting on the precedent set by Captain Parish in 1808. I con-

sented to do, though deeming it rather a stretch of my authority, and completed the number originally fixed on by him, viz:—8, swearing them in for one year.

In this matter, I was glad to receive on my return to Saint John's, the opinion of Chief Justice Sir Hugh Hoyles, then Administering the Government, that I had acted rightly and within the Law.

One Magistrate stationed at St. George's Bay, with powers extending over the whole District, and with a Constable at each of the principal places, would probably be found sufficient for the present to meet this want.

With reference to the increase of population and its bearing upon the treaties with France, though I am not disposed to think the question so imminent as I had been led to anticipate, yet it must, without doubt, before long force itself into notice. That it has not done so already, is much owing to the good sense and forbearance usually evinced by the French naval officers in dealing with the difficulties that arise and in soothing the susceptibilities of their own people. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the settlement of a certain number of British subjects on the "French Shore" to act as guardians, was originally encouraged by the French themselves, and that treaties which may not have been irksome or unnatural in 1713 have a very different aspect in 1872.

With reference to this, I would quote a paragraph from Capt. R. V. Hamilton's report of July 13th, 1864, to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, in which he says:—

"In the few cases in which I have co-operated with the French naval officers, I have found them most conciliatory and forbearing towards our people, and I believe they restrain their fishing masters, frequently from acts perhaps strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, but likely to produce ill-feeling, where no material interests are at stake."

"They are quite aware that the anomalous state of affairs now existing, is partly their own fault, from the system, after the

“ peace, of encouraging one or two settlers to live in each harbor
“ to act as guardians in their absence, and after two or three gen-
“ erations there is a large population in several parts who cannot
“ in justice be removed ; it is also due in some measure to their
“ system of drawing for the different harbors every five years, by
“ which a complete periodical change of people may occur who are
“ frequently not at all satisfied with the privileges granted to the
“ English by their predecessors.”

For a proper consideration of this subject it is necessary to point out that the coast between Cape Ray and Ingornachois Bay is on somewhat different footing from the rest of the French Shore.

While it is the part which is probably most valuable to us ; which, owing to a soil and climate already possesses and constantly attracts numerous settlers ; which has forests of fine timber and probably considerable mineral wealth ; it is at the same time a part of which the French make scarcely any use for fishing stations.

In the spring they pass up the shore from St. Pierre to their more valued stations to the North of Hawke's Bay, fishing as they go ; but they have no rooms nor establishments, nor as far as I can ascertain have ever had any, except at Codroy and Red Island, the former of which this year fitted out about 20 men and the latter about 70. This appears to be all the use made by the French of these 200 miles of coast, and it is for this that the country is kept closed and all development either prevented, or, if attempted at all, done so at the risk of the promoters being at any moment called upon to give up their works and remove.

It is also necessary to call attention to the state of the salmon fisheries on the French Shore. On the part of the coast I have just been dealing with, the French appear not to care about it at all, and to leave our people to fish in both the Rivers and Salt Water as they like ; but the River of Ponds near Hawke's Bay is an exception and around the North and North East Coast, the French show an increasing desire to possess themselves entirely of the River Fisheries.

A difficulty having arisen at St. Barbe Bay, where an old resident named Genge, who had fished the Western Brook for many years had been ordered by the Commander of the French schooner *La Belette* to discontinue doing so. I represented the case to the French Commander in-Chief, Admiral de Surville, on my arrival at St. John's, and he readily admitted that the Rivers above High Water mark, must be considered as territorial, and not included in the shore rights, and promised that the matter should be looked into.

At Hare Bay, I am informed the French have possessed themselves entirely of the River Fishery, and though there is no treaty warrant, whatever, for their doing so, refuse to give it up. Commander Knowles, was to enquire specially into this on his second visit to the North East Coast.

Failing to find the French Senior Officer at Croc, which place he had left the day before my arrival, I returned to St. John's on the 5th August.

Having detached the *Lapwing* to revisit the "French Shore," including several places where I had already been,—I left St. John's on the 26th August, for the Coast of Labrador, and departing from what has been the usual custom proceeded to the Northern part first, which, as the weather begins to break up, and the Fishermen to move South about the middle of September, I considered preferable.

The places visited by me during my cruize, with dates of arrival and departure, are as follows:—

PLACES VISITED.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Domino Run.....	30 Aug. 1872.	2 Sept. 1872.
Curlew Harbor.....	2 Sept. "	4 " "
Cartwright Harbor.....	4 " "	8 " "
Mullin's Cove.....	8 " "	9 " "
Indian Tickle.....	9 " "	11 " "
Gready Harbor.....	11 " "	12 " "

PLACES VISITED, &c.,—(Continued.)

PLACES VISITED.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Indian Harbor	12 Sept. 1872.	13 Sept. 1872.
Gready Harbor	13 " "	14 " "
Indian Tickle	14 " "	17 " "
Off Tub Harbor (Hawke Bay)	17 " "	21 " "
Off Battle Harbor	23 " "	23 " "
Deer Harbor	23 " "	27 " "
St. Charles Harbor	27 " "	28 " "
Belle Isle	28 " "	28 " "
Quirpon	28 " "	30 " "
St. Anthony Harbor	30 " "	1 Oct. "
Croc	1 Oct. "	1 " "
St. John's, N. F.	6 " "	.....

On my arrival at Indian Tickle on the 9th of September, I found a Sergeant of Police and two Constables on board a trading Schooner who had been sent by the Magistrate at Harbor Grace, with orders to proceed to the White Bear Islands with all possible dispatch, and enquire into the truth of a report which had reached him, of a murder having been committed there.

Though no rumour of such a nature had reached me, yet deeming that it could not but have an excellent effect on so wild a coast, and tend to prevent crime to cordially co-operate with the civil power in such a case, I received the Constables on board the Ship and proceeded to Indian Harbor, outside which the Islands in question lie. Touching at Gready Harbor, I there found Judge Pinsent, going his Circuit in the Newfoundland Government Revenue Cruizer, and received him on board to conduct the enquiry.

On arriving at Indian Harbor, the report proved to be without any foundation, and I then returned to Indian Tickle where I discharged the Judge and the Constables to the Revenue Schr.

The fishery on the Labrador Coast has been very unequal this year, for while at Indian Harbor and for about 30 miles to the

North, and from Battle Harbor to Bradore, it has been extremely good, on the intervening coast it has been much below the average, and in the neighbourhood of Venison Tickle almost a total failure.

Various causes are assigned by the fishermen for this unequal distribution of the fish, but none of them founded on anything but the merest conjecture as far as I could see. At Indian Harbor the average catch was about 200 quintals a boat, at Battle Harbor about 100, at Indian Tickle and Gready Harbor from 80 to 100, and at Venison Tickle and the neighbourhood not more than 20 to 25.

The salmon fishery had also been very poor this year both at Hamilton's Inlet and Cartwright Harbor; it being, I was informed, not more than one third of an average catch. Herring, on the contrary, were very plentiful and exceedingly fine; and on the whole, I should think the Labrador catch would this year prove quite up to the usual average for the whole coast.

The presence of the Judge on the coast for the whole season rendered it unnecessary to bring any cases before me as a Magistrate, and no matter of any importance other than the one reported, called for my interference.

I could not learn that any American or French fishermen had been on the part of the coast visited by me; and on enquiry I found that the latter had entirely abstained from fishing in the neighbourhood of the Island of Belle Isle this year.

When at St. Charles Harbor it was reported by the Mail Steamer *Osprey*, that a Montreal Steamer had been wrecked at Belle Isle, and I started at once for the scene of the disaster. On arriving and communicating with the Light-house keeper, I learnt that the vessel in question was the *Caspian*, which had gone ashore near the landing place, as long ago as the 9th August; that the vessel sank in five minutes, but that the crew had been able to land in their boats and were taken off, and gone to England a few days afterwards by a passing vessel.

From Belle Isle I proceeded to Quirpon, and in consequence of what I heard there of the doings of the French Sloop-of-War *Diamant* on the coast, I went on to St. Anthony's Harbor, to enquire into the seizures of nets said to have been made by her.

On arrival I found the *Lapwing* had visited the place in the beginning of September, and that depositions had been taken by Commander Knowles respecting these acts.

In the earlier part of my Report, I have alluded to the good sense and good feeling usually shewn by the French Naval Officers, charged with the protection of their fisheries, in dealing with our people settled on the French Shore, and their readiness to meet us half way in preventing the unparalleled state of affairs created there by the treaties, from resulting in national animosities and acts of violence.

I must regret that the Commander of the *Diamant* has thought fit to depart from this wise course and to make a raid on the nets of our fishermen throughout, as far as I can learn, the whole of the French Shore, without asking for the intervention of one of our vessels, and without, (in many cases certainly) any warning or notice having been given to the sufferers.

The animosity which has been aroused by these proceedings leads me to fear that during the autumn and winter they will be retaliated on the French rooms and stages, and on the gear which, in contravention of the treaties, it has been the custom of the French to leave on the shore in charge of the guardians, and when the Labrador fishermen are coming down the coast in their schooners by hundreds it will be (with the utmost desire to observe good faith on our part) almost if not quite impossible to detect and punish the perpetrators.

Each such departure from the conciliatory policy hitherto pursued must accelerate the inevitable crisis, and if as appears probable, the French having put a construction on the treaties at variance with the wording and entirely in their own favor, are preparing to enforce their claims in their own way and without consulting us, that crisis cannot be far off.

In order to combine the information gathered by me with Commander Knowles' letter on the subject, I make a separate report of the matter.

The summer on the coast of Labrador and the North part of Newfoundland, was a very fine one until the latter end of August, from which time until my departure, there was constant rain and fog, in consequence of which it is to be feared much fish may have been spoiled in curing.

The services of Mr. O'Sullivan of St. John's, as pilot, have been extremely useful to me, not only from his very accurate knowledge of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, (the latter especially, which is almost totally unsurveyed,) but also from his acquaintance with the fisheries and the usages and customs of the coast, by which decisions in case of dispute are much guided.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. HOSKINS,

Captain and Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

Vice-Admiral E. G. FANSHAWE, O. B., }
Commander-in-Chief. }

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
Pat. Power.....	Reeves	Zwicker & Co.,
Industry.....	John Pine	John Pine,
Velocipede.....	Henry Shepherd.....	J. Bryden,
Native Lass	S. Dalton.	Thomas Dalton
Louisa.....	James Manuel	James Manuel
Brothers.....	Robert Bert.....	Robert Bert
Laurel.....	Patrick Walsh	Patrick Walsh,
Margaret	Patrick Doody	Patrick Doody,
Hasdrubel	Richard Hunt	Richard Hunt,
Glide.....	John McLundy.....	John McLundy,
Julian	Wm. Windsor	Samuel Windsor,
Mary Green.....	John Castor	John Castor,
Edward Lydia.....	Wm. Abbott	William Abbott,
Fleetwing	Elijah Bury	Elijah Bury,
Alert	Elias Pitchard.....	John Hunter,
Handy Andy.....	Ephriam Shankle.....	Ephriam Shankle,
Grand Master.....	James Sealonger	James Sealonger;
Senator.....	Charles Joy.....	Ness & Co.,
Merit.....	John Joy	Huch & Morish,
Daring	Isaac Sink	J. Slongloght,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Mahone Bay...	Schr.	Eng.	7	72	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Conche.....	"	"	2	17	.....	"	"
St. John's.....	"	"	7	72	.....	"	"
Catalina.....	"	"	2	17	.....	"	"
Turlington.....	"	"	4	42	.....	No.	"
St. John's.....	"	"	7	28	2	Yes.	No.
Trinity Bay....	"	"	7	40	2	"	Yes.
"	"	"	7	22	2	"	"
Cape Frills.....	"	"	8	26	2	"	"
"	"	"	7	33	2	"	"
Swain's Island..	"	"	5	18	1	No.	No.
Greenspond.....	"	"	2	18	1	"	"
Bonavista Bay..	"	"	8	44	3	Yes.	"
Greenspond.....	"	"	8	35	2	"	"
La Have.....	"	"	5	18	2	No.	"
"	"	"	13	57	4	Yes.	Yes.
"	"	"	12	50	3	"	"
Luneberg.....	"	"	21	70	6	"	"
"	"	"	13	60	4	"	"
"	"	"	14	66	4	"	"

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
Annie Ross	Lewis Jones	James Ross,
Stella.....	Robert Lord	Zwicker & Co.,
Amiel Corkum	Alexander Eisenoir....	Eisenoir & Low,
C. W. Anderson....	William Smith	C. W. Anderson,
Druid	Alfred Haster.....	Zwicker & Co.,
A. Frazer.....	Edward Hurtle.....	Edward Hurtle,
Rover's Bride.....	John Fralick	John Fralick,
Lily Dale.....	John Shankle.....	John Shankle,
J. W. Mulock.....	George Mangler.....	Joseph Mulock,
J. Frazer.....	Emanuel Sarty.....	John Corkum,
Riverdale.....	Jacob Sarty.....	Jacob Sarty,
Flight	John Haster.....	John Haster,
Mary	Beliard	Beliard.
Brothers	James Whittle.....	Bonnell,
Dove	C. Colonel.....	C. Colonel,
Romeo.....	J. Whittle.....	Bonnell,
Pride of the North.	W. Young.....	W. Young,
Trouble.....	M. Caines.....	J. Caines,
Betsy.....	J. Fullett	J. Fullett,
Wm. Drake.....	Braves.....	Braves,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Luneberg.....	Schr.	Eng.	11	33	3	Yes.	Yes.
"	"	"	17	72	5	"	"
"	"	"	14	48	3	"	"
"	"	"	14	50	4	"	"
"	"	"	21	97	"	"	"
"	"	"	9	32	2	"	"
LaHave.....	"	"	16	52	2	"	"
"	"	"	16	57	5	"	"
"	"	"	16	57	5	"	"
"	"	"	14	43	4	"	"
"	"	"	11	39	3	"	"
Luneberg.....	"	"	14	65	4	"	"
Port-au-Croix...	"	"	2	16	1	No.	"
Petites.....	"	"	5	21	3	Yes.	"
Bonne Bay.....	"	"	4	12	2	No.	No.
"	"	"	11	31	2	Yes.	"
"	"	"	10	74	3	"	Yes.
St. John's Island	"	"	8	20	3	No.	No.
Bonne Bay.....	"	"	8	35	3	"	Yes.
"	"	"	9	36	3	Yes.	"

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
Emily	Barons	Barons,
Velletta	W. Martin	W. Tessier, ..
Rose	M. Merton	Henry Silver,
Hawke	Morris	Johnston,
Dominion	Dan. Steed	Hills,
F. Irwin	Petipas	Petipas,
Aurora	J. Furlong	J. Furlong,
Lady Burton	Stephen Green	Stephen Green,
Enterprise	Samuel Mathews	Samuel Matthews,
Phœbe Jane	James White	James White,
Ebenezer	Richard Halfyard	P. Rogerson & Son.
Lady Elgin	Thomas Hiscock	John Ball,
Runnymede	G. Raymond	J. W. Stewart,
Lilian	J. Harris	Job, Brothers,
Young Prince	J. Mangel	B. Snogall,
Flora	James Morris	J. March & Son,
Stirling Clipper	M. Fennell	A. Goodrich,
Mic Mac	J. Duffett	J. Perry,
Thomas Ridley	J. Rossiter	J. Rossiter,
Florence	William Taylor	Ridley & Sons,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Bonne Bay.....	Schr.	Eng.	9	36	3	Yes.	Yes.
St. John's.....	"	"	3m 8w	54	3	"	"
Bonne Bay.....	"	"	12	60	4	"	"
St. John's.....	"	"	7	56	3	"	"
Charlottetown..	"	"	11	69	2	"	"
Bay of Islands..	"	"	13	54	4	"	No.
"	"	"	7	20	3	No.	"
"	"	"	6m 2w	27	2	Yes.	"
"	"	"	7	31	3	"	"
Greenspond....	"	"	9m 2w	37	3	"	Yes.
Bonne Bay.....	Brigt.	"	10	59	4	"	"
Catalina.....	Schr.	"	9m 1w	47	3	"	"
"	"	"	9m 2w	50	3	"	"
Haun Harbor..	"	"	10m 2w	55	4	"	"
Catalina.....	"	"	11m 1w	70	4	"	"
Trinity Bay.....	"	"	9m 2w	64	3	"	No.
Catalina.....	Brigt.	"	14	99	5	"	Yes.
"	Schr.	"	10m 2w	65	4	"	"
Carbonear.....	Brig.	"	21m 8w	164	9	"	"
"	Brigt.	"	17m 3w	130	5	"	"

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
True Blue	Robert Joyce	Robert Joyce,
Margaret Ann	John Shaw	John Shaw,
Jane	John Roberts	John Roberts
News Boy	James Wetton	James Wetton,
Vivid	James Howell	B. H. Gould,
Mary Ann	John Hunt	Pattison & Co.,
Minotaur	S. Gillespie	S. Gillespie,
William	Jabez Legros	Boyd & McDougall,
Mary Jane	William Marshall	Wm. Marshall,
Imogene	W. Duggan	Petipas,
Sweet Home	George Soper	Ridley & Sons,
Hope	A. Parsons	John Rourke,
Velocity	S. English	Ewen Stabb,
Don	William Higden	Job, Brothers,
Emeline	Edgar Penny	E. Penny,
Thomas Bagley	S. Pippin	Mr. Smith,
Elizabeth	George Taylor	John Rourke,
Pearl	J. Messervey	J. Messervey,
Mary Ann	Henry Beale	Henry Beale,
Emma	J. Halfyard	W. Halfyard,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D. YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Carbonear.....	Brigt.	Eng.	13m 5w	152	6	Yes.	Yes.
Trinity Bay....	Schr.	"	7	30	2	"	"
Brigus.....	"	"	9m 2w	72	3	"	"
Bonne Bay....	Schr.	"	10	44	3	"	"
Carbonear....	"	"	6m 1w	45	3	"	"
Harbor Grace..	"	"	9	40	3	"	"
Fortune Harbor	"	"	5m 1w	20	3	"	No.
Conception Bay	"	"	7m 2w	40	3	"	Yes.
Kirpon.....	"	"	4	28	2	"	No.
Bay of Islands.	"	"	8m 2w	unk'n.	2	"	"
Carbonear....	Brigt.	"	13m 4w	67	6	"	Yes.
"	Schr.	"	6m 3w	75	3	"	No.
St. John's....	"	"	8	46	4	"	Yes.
Trinity Bay....	"	"	8m 2w	38	3	"	"
Carbonear....	"	"	24m 5w	135	7	"	"
St. John's....	"	"	9m 1w	64	4	"	"
Carbonear....	"	"	6m 3w	80	3	"	"
Charlottetown.	"	"	4	28	3	"	"
Ship Head....	"	"	4	25	2	"	No.
Bonne Bay....	"	"	6	unk'n.	2	No.	"

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
William	Gabriel Rose	Boyd & McDougall,
Jabez	James Parsons	James Parsons,
Margaret	Pierco	Redmond,
Victor	Thomas Noel	J. B. Maddick,
Morning Star	M. George	M. George,
Bella	T. McDonald	T. McDonald,
Bever	John Penny	John Penny,
Cygnet	D. Lang	D. Lang,
Mary Ann	Henry Beale	Henry Beale,
Capochen	John Fowler	John Fowler,
Quickstep	J. Lonagan	J. Lonagan,
Jessin	Edward Maxner	Eisenoir & Co.,
Mary Young	Casper Swass	John Swass,
Belle	Paul Burns	Eisenoir & Co.,
Debel	D. Weshamer	M. Weshamer,
Sarah Axner	Samuel Oxner	Samuel Oxner,
Wasp	Jacob Allen	J. Bell,
C. W. Lyle	John Smell	John Smell,
Telegram	Richard Drake	Charles Bowring,
Wyvis	Ronkey	Ronkey,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	P. &.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			ME T.	TONS.	BOATS		
Conception Bay	Sch.	Eng.	8m 2w	25	3	Yes.	Yes.
Peter' Island..	"	"	8m 1w	35	2	"	"
Bay of Islands..	"	"	7m 2w	30	3	No.	"
Carbonear	"	"	10m 4w	42	4	Yes.	"
Bay of Islands..	"	"	5m 2w	50	2	"	"
Black Bay.....	"	"	7	25	3	No.	No.
Carbonear.....	"	"	16m 4w	75	4	Yes.	Yes.
Bonne Bay.....	"	"	6n 1w	20	2	"	"
Ship Head.....	"	"	5	15	1	No.	"
East Modeste ..	"	"	6	27	2	Yes.	"
Carroll's Cove..	"	"	4	30	2	"	"
Luneberg	"	"	17	63	5	"	"
Halifax.....	"	"	21	78	7	"	"
Luneberg.....	"	"	20	120	6	"	"
"	"	"	14	43	4	"	"
LaHave.....	"	"	10	33	3	"	"
Luneberg.....	"	"	11	46	3	"	"
"	"	"	11	31	3	"	"
Catalina.....	"	"	9	51	3	"	"
La Have.....	"	"	14	57	4	"	"

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
Spring Bird	James Smith.....	James Smith,
Cygnets	James Richard	James Richard,
John McKean.....	Francis Smith.....	Francis Smith,
J. C. Ritey.....	John Ritey	John Ritey,
Adonis	Samuel Ritey	Samuel Ritey,
Celerity	T. Gressor	T. Gressor,
James McKean.....	Joseph Ritey.....	Joseph Ritey,
Caleb Corkum	James Cuneroy.....	James Cuneroy,
Support	Thomas Ann.....	Thomas Ann,
Bandit	Philip Smith.....	Wm. Watson,
Tropic Bird	L. Young	L. Young,
Merit.....	J. Spindler.....	J. Spindler,
Harvest Home	Henry Hisson.....	Henry Hisson,
Trial	Wm. Emberley.....	Wm. Emberley,
Charles Tupper.....	J. Heckman.....	James Cookmaster,
Golden West.....	John Swicker	Wm. Smith,
Duck.....	S. Blundell.....	Job, Brothers,
Malinda Ann.....	John Publico.....	John Publico,
Ella.....	S. Vestable.....	S. Vestable,
John Hill.....	James Bransfield	J. Maddock,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	REG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
La Have.....	Schr.	Eng.	14	57	4	Yes.	Yes.
"	"	"	21	96	6	"	"
"	"	"	11	48	4	"	"
"	"	"	7	53	5	"	"
"	"	"	17	48	5	"	"
"	"	"	14	51	4	"	"
"	"	"	14	49	4	"	"
"	"	"	13	51	4	"	"
Bonne Bay.....	"	"	7	30	3	"	No.
Trinity Bay.....	"	"	12	80	5	"	Yes.
Halifax.....	"	"	14	60	4	"	"
Urneberg'.....	"	"	11	43	3	"	"
Mahone Bay...	"	"	16	56	5	"	"
Trinity Bay....	"	"	12	50	4	"	"
La Have.	"	"	27	86	6	"	"
"	"	"	14	56	4	"	"
Trinity Bay....	"	"	8	50	3	"	"
La Have.....	"	"	14	52	4	"	"
Mahone Bay...	"	"	11	40	3	"	"
Carbonear	"	"	6	26	2	"	"

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
Blake	Melody	Melody,
Merchant	Samuel Short	Samuel Short,
Charles Thompson	S. Beckman	William Sambors,
Edward Leo	Tobin	" "
Emma Jane	W. Duggan	Petipas,
Eunice Dexter ..	B. Dexter	B. Dexter,
Lark	D. Windsor	D. Windsor,
Lizzie Dobran	A. Gifford	A. Gifford,
Margaret Ann	S. Gifford	Giffin Brothers,
Island Gem	Stephen Giffin	"
Rosanada	J. Wilkie	J. Wilkie,
Silian Star	J. Smith	J. Smith,
Osprey	John Brice	March & Son,
Onward	Lewis Tremayne	Lewel & Cox,
Dielytris	J. Anderson	J. Anderson,
B. Wier	John Hooper	John Hooper,
Kossuth	T. Messervey	Messervey,
Osprey	James Ozong	E. LeRoux & Co.,
Southern Hope	J. Morris	E. LeRoux & Co.,
J. C. Miller	H. Vignon	E. LeRoux,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Cape Frill	Schr.	Eng.	5	20	2	No.	Yes.
Ance Harbor...	"	"	22	45	6	Yes.	"
Newbury Port..	"	Am'n.	16	157	5	"	"
"	"	"	16	109	5	"	"
Bay of Islands..	"	Eng.	8	74	4	"	"
Liverpool, N. B..	"	"	6	51	Nil.	No.	No.
Bonne Bay	"	"	7	20	3	"	Yes.
Shelbourn	"	"	9	60	3	"	"
Louis Head	"	"	13	50	4	"	"
"	"	"	12m 4w	71	5	"	No.
La Have	"	"	11	40	3	"	"
Port Medway..	"	"	11	39	3	"	"
St. John's	S. St'r.	"	17	274	Nil.	"	"
Halifax	Schr.	"	5	53	"	"	"
Luneberg	"	"	9	58	3	"	"
St. George's Bay	"	"	9	57	3	"	"
"	"	"	7	51	3	"	"
"	"	"	5	33	2	"	"
"	"	"	5	Unk'n.	2	"	Yes.
Esquimaux Point	"	"	10	41	2	Yes.	"

A List of Vessels Boarded by

NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF OWNER.
Agara	Andre Vignon	Leonore Vignon,
Wide Awake.....	Place Vignon	"
Elmira	Parsons	Parsons,
Margaret	John Dixon	John Dixon,
Elisha	George Pard	D'Orient,
Florence Silver....	McMurphy.....	Henry Silver,
Warrior.....	Charles de St. Croix....	Clemoins & Co.,
Brisk.....	Thomas Pond.....	De Gruchy & Co.,
Morning Light....	Thomas Maskill	John Maskill,
Bloomer	Robert Lewis.....	Robert Lewis,
Hannah	Pasquale Benoit.....	Pasquale Benoit,
Annie Florence....	Messervey	Messervey,
Laura Liverpool...	J. McFarlane.....	J. McFarlane,

the Boats of H. M. S. "Lapwing."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Esquimaux Point	Schr.	Eng.	7	29	2	Yes.	Yes.
"	"	"	9	42	3	"	"
Bay of Islands..	"	"	6	40	2	"	"
Halifax	"	"	6	55	2	"	"
Quebec	"	"	6	57	Nil.	"	"
Bonne Bay.....	"	"	8	63	2	"	"
Jersey	Brigt.	"	6	64	Nil.	"	"
La Poile.....	Schr.	"	6	32	"	"	"
Gedoore	"	"	5	38	"	"	"
Bonne Bay.....	"	"	5	43	"	"	"
Arichat.....	"	"	5	40	"	"	"
St. George's Bay	"	"	5	72	"	"	"
Margaree	"	"	4	52	"	"	"

CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES,

Commander.

H. M. S. *Lapwing*,

At St. John's, N. F.,
7th October, 1872.

List of Inhabitants on the

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.								
	William Green, Cornelius Seanne, J. Terry, Richard Gray, T. Furlow, — Wills,		Cat Cove	Philip Reeves,								
			Little Canada Canada Harbour	John Reeves, David Dooley,								
Coachman's Cove	John Downey, John Downey, Jr., Daniel Downey, John Bayley, John Normor, Richard Dobbin, Andrew Dow, John Demfy, Timothy Drover,	W. and 7 W. and 3 W. and 4 W. and 6 W. and 1 W. and 1 W. and 2 W. and 6 W. and 3	Inglee Cove in Canada Bay	South Side	Mr. J. Gillard, Sr., Henry Gillard, Jr., Robert Gillard, John Gillard, Charles Hopkins, John Parsons, James Parsons, James Dunn, James Wilcox, Aaron Reid, John Hodnet,							
				North Side	Mr. W. Canning, Sr. Andrew Canning, Samuel Canning, Henry Handcock, Theophilus Carter, George Clothier, Widow Handcock, Charles Handcock, Joseph Lane,							
				Fleur de Lys	John Welsh, John Welsh, Jr., Robert Welsh, George Lewis, Patrick Shelley, Edward Shelley, Jeremiah Ford, John Connaway,	W. and 4 W. and 4 W. and 1 W. and 3 W. W. and 1 W. and 5	Inglee Cove in Canada Bay	South Side	Mr. J. Gillard, Sr., Henry Gillard, Jr., Robert Gillard, John Gillard, Charles Hopkins, John Parsons, James Parsons, James Dunn, James Wilcox, Aaron Reid, John Hodnet,			
								North Side	Mr. W. Canning, Sr. Andrew Canning, Samuel Canning, Henry Handcock, Theophilus Carter, George Clothier, Widow Handcock, Charles Handcock, Joseph Lane,			
								Hooping Harbour	Widow Compton, Samuel Compton, Josiah Compton, Jessie Tucker, Widow Hancock, Stephen Langford, John Canning,	9 Children W. and 2 W. and 1 W. and 1 4 Children W. and 1 W. and 4	Canada Arm	Michael Shelley, William Vatcher,
											Billiers Harbour or Boutitou	Mathew Roberts, James Dempsey,

French Shore, Newfoundland.

Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.					
W. and 7	Conche Harbour	Walter Joy,	W. 10					
		Widow Kennedy,	W. and 5					
		John Joy,	W. and 4					
W. and 4		Mr. John Casey,	W. and 3					
W. and 4		Michael Casey,	W. and 1					
		John Pine,	3					
		Widow Casey,	W. and 6					
		Patrick Carroll,	W. and 2					
		Thomas Kearsey,	W. and 3					
W.		John Hunt,	W. and 7					
W. and 5		Mr. John Dower,	W. and 17					
W. and 6		Mr. Ed. Dower,	W. and 2					
W.		Mr. J. Kenny,	W. and 5					
W. and 9		Jas. Fitzpatrick,	W. and 1					
		George Ralph,	W. and 2					
		John Burn,	W. and 7					
	Mr. A. Linfield,	W. and 4						
W. and 2	Mr. J. Bromley,	W. and 2						
W. and 2	Mr. P. Bromley,	W. and 5						
4	Mr. Thos. Martin,	W. and 1						
W. and 6	Mr. Jas. Flinn,	W. and 12						
	Martin Flinn,	1 Sister						
	Richard Joy,							
W. and 1	Cape Rouge Harbour	Maurice Poor,	W. and 9					
W. and 3				S. W. Shore	James Burn,	W. and 3		
W. and 7								
W.								
W. and 4								
7	Cape Rouge Harbour	Mrs. Sweetland,	2					
W. and 2				N. E. Shore	Timothy Pine,	W.		
							Thomas Pine,	W. and 2
	Pelier Creek	James Try,	W. and 2					

List of Inhabitants on the

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.
Croc Harbor.	Widow Hope, James Hope, Stephen Wiseman, Patrick Kearney, Thomas Keough, Thomas Clance, Benjamin Johnson	W. and 3 W. and 2 2 W. and 5 W. and 5	Ireland Bight, (Hare Bay.)	John Johnson, Thomas Pitman, Joseph Coles, John Coles, Joseph Bounce, Levi Andrews, William Reid,
St. Juliens.	John Keough, William Keough, James Carter, John Whelan,	W. and 3 1 W. and 1 W.	Stark's Bight, (Hare Bay.)	Patrick Lane, William Ward, James Sexton, Timothy Sexton, Patrick Sexton, John Sullivan, Alfred Davis, Michael Fry, George Carpenter, George Gordon, Henry Pynn, George Elms, Charles Griffin,
Grand Oies.	George McGrath, John Haggarty,	W. and 18 W. and 3	Goose Cove, (Hare Bay.)	
Petites Ilettes.	Henry Lake, John Davis,	W. and 2 W. and 1		
Havre du Fours.	John Johnson, William Johnson,	W. and 1 W. and 7	Trois Montagnes Cremaillere.	Thomas Rose, John Patey,
Fishot Islands (Hare Bay)	Martin Bromley, William Bromley, Patrick Bromley, Michael Bromley, Michael Dig, Henry Bromley, John Elvert,	W. W. and 2 W. and 3 W. and 5 W. W. and 3 W.	St. Anthony Harbor.	Joseph Boyd, James Bogle, Joseph Jeans, Robert Sims, William Patey, Sr., David Patey, Peter Patey, John Slade, Eli Maidmont, James Curtis, George Burt, Henry Moore, John Sims,
Lock's Cove (Hare Bay)	John Finamore, Eli Ellett, Fred. Rowbotham, James Cobb,	W. and 5 W. and 7 W. and 4		

French Shore, Newfoundland.

Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.
W. and 6	St Anthony, or St. Mein Bay.	Mr. Henry Pilgrim, Richard Pilgrim, John Pilgrim, William Pilgrim, Henry Pilgrim, Mark Pilgrim, Albert Pilgrim, Alfred Sims,	W.
W. and 6			W. and 10
5			W. and 5
W. and 3			W. and 3
W.			W.
W. and 10			W. and 1
W. and 10			W. and 7
W. and 2	St. Charles, or French Cove.	William Ireland, William Curlew, George Richards, Andrew Colburn, Frank White,	W.
W. and 4			W.
W. and 2			W. and 2
W. and 3			W.
W. and 3			W.
W. and 9	Great Braha.	William Norman, Thomas Barron,	W. and 1
W. and 3			W. and 3
W. and 1			
W. and 3	Little Braha.	Thomas Pilgrim, Henry Budgell, John Colburn,	W.
W. and 7			W. and 2
W. and 1			W. and 2
3			W. and 1
W. and 3	St. Lunaire Bay.	John Patey. Henry Foot, Solomon Drew, Charles Drew, Thomas Bussey, Thomas Joy, Wm. Cumberland,	W. and 13
W. and 8			W. and 7
W. and 1			W. and 8
W. and 2			W. and 2
1			W.
5			W. and 4
W. and 5			W. and 7
W.			
W. and 2			
W. and 2			
W. and 2			
W.			
W. and 4			
W. and 6			
W. and 2			

List of Inhabitants on the

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.
Upper and Lower Grignets Harbour.	John Heal,	W.	Noddy Harbour	Joseph Bartlett,
	Charles Foley,	W.		Jacob Eddison,
	James Hillier,	W. and 3	or	William Tucker,
	John Compton,	W. and 1	Bail des Mauves	William Eddison,
	John Harold,	W. and 3		Lorenzo Bartlett,
	Jacob Hill,	W. and 3		
	Henry Sheppard,	W. and 7	L'ance Midi	William Deckers,
	William Fuke,	W. and 5		John Tayler,
	George Peterson,	W. and 2		Jordan Sheppard,
	Simeon Hillier,	W. and 1		
Henry Crompton,	W.	Haha Bay	William Parmeter,	
Andrew Bown,	W. and 3		Philip Ledru,	
James Carpenter,	W. and 1			
Thomas Hillier,	W. and 3	Cape Onion.	Abel Deckers,	
Bryan Kavanagh,	W. and 2		Henry Beampre,	
Abraham Norman,	W. and 1			
George Hillier,	W.	Pistolet Bay (Woody Point)	Joseph Brown,	
Luke Manuel,			John Masey, Sr.,	
Fortune Har.	Joseph Quinlan,	W. and 5		John Masey, Jr.,
	Joseph Snow,	W. and 8	Schooner or Erandy Island	William Ellenham,
	Henry Warford,	W. and 5		Alfred Grinham,
	Abraham Filyard,	W. and 5	Alfred Sims,	
	Laurence Head,	W. and 4		
Thomas Head,	W. and 2			
Quirpon Island.	Francis Pearce,	W. and 4	Cook's Harbour	Samuel Warren,
	James Burn,	W. and 2		Charles Longman,
Quirpon Harbour.	Frederick Pynn,	W. and 11		Theodore Case,
	Henry Tucker,	W. and 9		Isaac Masey,
	Robert Bartlett,	W. and 4		William Pilgrim,
	William Nursell,	W. and 3		John Brewer,
	Thomas Travis,			John Ellis,
	Patrick Dorothy,			William Deckers,
	Moses Pynn,	1		George Pilgrim,
	Archibald Taylor,	W.		Cape Norman	Henry Lock,
	Thomas Clark,	W. and 1	Boat Harbour	
	George Brent,	W. and 2	Big Brook	
Widow Bessey,	3	Eddies Cove		
John Burlett,	W. and 8			

French Shore, Newfoundland.

Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.
W. and 10 W. and 9 W. and 3	Pine Cove.		
W. W. and 1	Shoal Cove.	Henry Cain,	W. and 5
W. and 6 W. and 5 W. and 8	Poverty Cove or Sandy Bay.	George Coles, Thomas White, John White,	W. and 9 W. and 7 W.
W. and 4			
W. and 8 W. and 2	Green Island Cove.	Thos. Mitchelmore, Philip Coates,	W. and 7 W. and 9
W. and 4 W.		George Gaulton, Sr., George Gaulton, Jr.,	W. and 8 W. and 5
W. and 4	Savage Cove.	James Gaulton, John Hodge, Matthew Coles,	W. and 5 W. and 2
W. and 7 2		John Fraze, Robert Perham,	W. and 7
W. and 2			
W. and 4		James King,	W. and 1
W. and 5		James St. John,	W. and 4
W. and 2		John Demster,	W. and 9
1		Joseph Dumas,	W. and 4
W. and 3		John Stapleton,	W. and 5
W.		John Walsh,	W. and 3
W. and 5		Patrick Walsh,	W. and 1
2	Nameless Cove.	Elijah Diamond,	W. and 4
W. and 5		Joshua Diamond,	W. and 3
		Jos. Noseworthy,	W. and 3
		Samuel Spence,	W. and 5
		John Applen,	W. and 5
W.		John Wells,	W. and 1
		Wm. J. Wills,	W. and 4
		John Smith,	W. and 5
		George Spence,	W. and 5
		Philip Lencric,	W. and 2

List of Inhabitants on the

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.
Flower Cove, or French Island Harbor.	John Way,	W. and 7	Ship Cove,	Thomas Genge,
	George Newcome,	W. and 4	St. Barbes.	
	Thomas Larkins,	W. and 3		
	John McCarthy,	W. and 4		
	John Thistle,	W. and 5	Black Duck Cove	William Drudge,
	John Carnell,	W. and 4		Widow Combs,
	Thomas Rose,	W. and 4		
	Henry Whalen, Sr.,	W. and 4		John Gibbons,
	Henry Whalan, Jr.,	W. and 9		Joseph Williams,
	John Whalan,	W. and 8	Current Island.	Widow Toop,
	Samuel Rose,	W. and 4		William Langdon,
	Richard Norman,	W. and 5		John Russell,
	Levi Gallofren,	W. and 3		Michael Baines,
James Spence,	W. and 3			
Patrick Patey,	W. and 5	Gooseberry Is- land.	George Jackson,	
Joseph Patey,	W. and 2			
French Island Brook.	William Mahar,	W. and 5	Duck Island,	Samuel Combs,
	James Doyle,	W. and 3	Bird Island.	William Combs,
	John McCarthy,	W. and 4		
	Andrew Gould,	W. and 4	Seal Cove and Fish Island.	John Pitman, Sr.,
	James Perl,	W. and 4		Joseph Applern,
— Jill,	W. and 1			
Elijah Coles,	W. and 5	Brig Bay.	Louis Garrow,	
French Island.	James Chambers,	W. and 8	Bird Cove.	Michael Meany,
	Abraham Chambers,	W. and 4		
	Widow Chambers,	7	Dog Pininsula.	John Kennedy,
	Patrick Mahar,	W. and 3		
Joseph Woodward,	W. and 4			
Bear Cove.	John Gould,	W. and 5	New Ferolle Cove	John Rumbolt, Sr.,
	Alexander Gould,	W. and 9	St. Margaret's Bay.	Malo Garro,
Anchor Point, St. Barbes.	William Genge,	W. and 8		John Pittman,
	Abraham Genge,	W.	Castors River.	Patrick Rumbolt,
				Henry Hughes,
				Jessie Humber,

French Shore, Newfoundland.

Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.
W. and 8	St. John Island.	John Caines,	W. and 8
W. and 4		Manuel Caines, Sr.,	W. and 2
2		Henry Hatchel,	W. and 9
W. and 10		Manuel Caines,	W. and 2
W.	Port-au-Croix.	John Mahar,	W. and 7
4		William Lavis,	W. and 3
W. and 1		Widow Eastman,	3
W. and 1		Francis Eastman,	3
W. and 3		Jean Marie Belliard,	W. and 4
		Henry Plowman,	W. and 1
W. and 9	Ponds River, Mall Bay.	Alfred Rumbolt,	W. and 3
W. and 7		Wm. B. Eastman,	
W. and 7		David House,	W. and 1
W. and 5	Daniel's Harbor.	Charles Paine,	W. and 5
W. and 4		James Chennix,	W. and 4
W. and 14		Joseph Clarke,	
W. and 4		Levi House,	2
W. and 3		James Biggins,	W. and 4
		Widow House,	8
		John Brophy,	W. and 3
		— Guichard,	W. and 3
	John Perry,	W. and 3	
	John Mahar,	W. and 3	
	— Smart,		
	Sandy Bay.	Widow Payne,	8
		Samuel Payne,	W. and 8
W. and 8	Cow Head.	Charles Beniot,	W. and 8
W. and 1		Charles Payne,	W. and 4
W. and 5		— Huelin,	W. and 2
W. and 4		Charles Vincent,	W. and 6
W. and 5		William Hutchings,	W. and 7
		Walter Hutchings,	W. and 6
		John Benoit,	W. and 6
W. and 6		John Paine,	W. and 11

List of Inhabitants on the

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	
St. Pauls Bay	Elias Gifford,		Lark Harbour.	William Park, William Park, Stephen Mullon,	
Brown Point	John Gilly, Mr. Short,	W. and 5 W. and 1		Abraham Shepherd, George Shepherd, Isaac Shepherd,	
Green Point	Josiah Pane, Charles Dodd,	W. and 4 W. and 1		Petit Port or Little Harbour.	George Legg, Ziba Purdy,
Lobster Cove	Jessie Decker, Robert Paine, William Paine,	W. and 2 W. and 5			
Rocky or Roche Har'br	William Paine, James Decker, Manuel Decker, William Young, John Thomas, Jonas Shears, Joseph Pittman, A. Ellesworth,	W. and 8 W. and 1 W. W. and 2 W. W. and 6 W. and 6 W. and 2		Here comes Bonne Bay.	
	Widow Crocker, George Crocker, William Crocker, Charles Crocker, Luke Crocker, James Weller, Sweet Holloway,	1 W. and 4 W. and 3 W. and 4 W. and 6 W.			Here comes Bay of Islands.

List of Inhabitants on the

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.
Bradore.	Mr. Thomas Jones, Elijah Cribbe, Thomas Buckle, Louis Merancey, John Brown,	W. and 8 W. and 4 W. and 5 W. and 4	Forteau Bay,	Edward Cribb, Joseph Hancock, Philip Flinn, Thomas Flinn, John Jamieson, Joseph Buckle, Nathaniel Andrews, Noah Bell, Mr. Fred. Davis, James Farnes,
Gulch Cove and Long Point.	G. S. Etheridge, —— Yea, John Bodman, Alexander Onmas, Thomas Colombe, Widow Libadis,	W. and 1 W. and 4 W. and 3 W. and 8	Amour Light-house.	Captain Gurdia,
			Fox Cove.	Patrick McDonald,
Green Island Wood Island or Isleau Bois			L'anse Loup.	Michael Burke, Thomas Linstead, Charles Ryland, John Barney, John Barber,
Blanc Sablon Bay.	—— Tuff, —— Talyer, Charles Phillips, John Major, Thomas Savalee, James Eaudoin, Leo Baudoin, George Smith, Octave Setemplier,	W. and 5 W. and 3	L'anse Diable.	Michael Moore, Richard Marshall, Joseph Dunot, John Glynn,
			Capstan Island.	Widow Buckle, John Buckle, Alfred Buckle, William Buckle,
L'anse St. Clare.	Petr Letto, Joseph Godfrey, William Wallis, James Dumaresqu, James Fichy, Samuel Goldie, Louis Baudoin, Thomas Joncour,	W. and 6 W. and 6 W. and 1 W. and 2 W. and 5	Western St. Modeste, (Black Bay.)	William Fowler, John Fowler, Edward Pike, Solomon Pike, Sampson Pike, Christopher Pike, Henry Beales, William Odell, Philip Dinere,

French Shore, Newfoundland.

Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.
W.	Western St. Modeste, (Black Bay.)	John Snow,	W. and 5
W. and 4		John Abraham,	W. and 3
W.		Edward Lowe,	W. and 1
W. and 6		Thomas McDonald,	W. and 5
W. and 3		Stephen McDonald,	W. and 1
W. and 7		Octave Corro,	
W.	Ship Head and Pinware, (Black Bay.)	William Odell,	W. and 5
W. and 8		Henry Odell,	W. and 1
W. and 3		Luke Odall,	W. and 5
W.		Mark Odell,	W. and 4
W.		James Navy,	W. and 1
W.		Thomas Elworthy,	W. and 4
W.		Hugh Odell,	W. and 3
W. and 3	Eastern St. Modeste, (Black Bay.)	George Lilly,	
W. and 1		Joseph Lilly,	
W. and 6		William Lilly,	
W. and 4		Frederick Butt, George Dorey,	
W.	Carroll's Cove.	John Lanergan,	W. and 4
W. and 4		Robert Marshall,	W. and 4
W. and 2		Edward Trachy,	W. and 5
W.	Red Bay,	John Bailey,	
W.		Nathaniel Pike, William Yetman,	
W. and 7			
3			
W. and 10			
W. and 3			
W. and 2			
W. and 2			
W. and 9			
W. and 2			
W. and 9			

Wife
keeps
School.

List of Inhabitants on the

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.
Red Bay.			Henley Island, (Chateau Bay.)	Philip Hunt, James Hunt, Michael Kennedy, Sr. Michael Kennedy, Samuel Parsons, Richard Parsons, Widow Duggan, John Duggan, James Noel, Sr., Thomas Noel, Charles Noel, Jordan Noel, John Noel, William Hilyard,
			Morris Island, (Chateau Bay.)	John Moore, Richard Moore, Reuben Taylor,
			Castle Island, (Chateau Bay.)	Ed. Bemister, Sr., Edward Bemister, John Bemister, Charles Stone, Sr., George Stone, Wm. Kennedy, Sr., William Kennedy, Jonathan Taylor, Joseph Clark, John Taylor, George Taylor, George White, Thomas Baldwin, Michael McCarthy, James Rockets, Francis Drake, Charles Stone,

French Shore, Newfoundland.

Wife and No. of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No. of Children.
W. and 3	Chateau Harbor, (Temple Bay.)	Francis Clarke,	
W. and 5		Richard Brodericks,	
W. and 1		William George,	
W. and 5		John Clarke,	
W. and 1		Moses Clarke,	
5		Frederick Clarke,	
W. and 3		John Clarke,	
2 sons s'gle		Joseph Brodericks,	
W. and 3		Thomas George,	
W. and 3		Jonathan George,	
W. and 2		George Baggs,	
W. and 5		Florence McCarthy,	
W. and 4		John McCarthy,	
		Ambrose McCarthy,	
		Richard Massel,	
W. and 3	Edward Penny,		
W. and 4	Robert Joyce,		
W.	John Butt,		
	John Butt,		
1			
W. and 3			
W. and 4			
W. and 6			
W. and 5			
2			
W. and 1			
W. and 1			
W. and 3			
W. and 3			
W. and 2			
W.			
W. and 2			
W. and 3			
W. and 1			
W. and 5			

Note—None of the families at Chateau and Henley Island are residents; they all return to Carbonear, Bay of Islands, and other places in the fall.

CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES,
Commander H. M. S. *Lapwing*.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries for the Seasons

Name of Place.	Date last visited.	French Information.				
		Names of the French Fishing Capains.	Names of French Vessels.	No. of		
				Rooms.	Men.	Boats.
	1872					
Cape St. John to Partridge Point.	LaScie.	M. Thouin. M. Guerin. M. Pignorell.	'Laborieux.' 'Prudent.' 'Julie Jeanne.'	1 56	7	7
	Pacquet Harbour.	M. Maheras. M. Houars.	'Jean Bart.' 'Jeune Polixiene.'	1 60	8	8
	Les Pins or Mings Bight.	M. Vincent.	'L'Oeil.'	1 39	5	
	Coachman's Cove or Pot d'Etain.					
	Fleur-de-Lys.	7th Aug.	M. Jules Gueret. M. Lucas. M. Gueret, Jr.	'DuGuesclin.' 'St. Francois.' 'Esperance.'	1 69 1 59 1 39	12 7 3
White Bay and Canada Bay.	Hooping Harbour.					
	Cat Cove or Degrad-du-Cheval.	M. Pignorell.	'Suffren.'	1		
	Canada Harbour.	8th July.	M. Guibert.	'Concorde.'	1 32	4
	Inglee Cove.	6th Aug.				

**on the French Shore, Newfoundland,
of 1871 and 1872.**

French Information.		Remarks.	English and other Local Information.			
Catch of Cod.			Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.
1871	1872			Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
		The French Cod Fishery in the neighborhood of La Scie is generally very productive.				
		The French have sent out some additional vessels and established some more rooms along the coast this year.				
			John Downey,	9	50	
2000	2000 1600 800	NOTE.—The letter G, placed after the name of any man denotes his being a guardian to the French rooms at that station.	Robert Walsh, G. George Lewis, G. John Welsh, G.	8	28	1 9
		The French had 3 rooms in Inglee Cove 30 years ago, but finally abandoned the place 9 or 10 years since.	Samuel Comptom.	7	35	
		There are no French rooms in White Bay above Cat Cove.	Philip Reeves, G.	2	15	
900			Eavid Dooley, G.	1	8	1
			Wm Canning. Henry Gillard. Charles Hopkins.	18	100	1 30

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.		English and other Local Information.									
		Average catch of								Prices realized currency.	
		Cod. quintals.		Seal. number.		Salmon. barrels.		Herring. barrels.		Cod. qtl.	Seal Oil. tun.
		1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872		
Cape St. John to Partridge Point.	LaScie.										
	Pacquet Harbour.										
	Les Pins or Mings Bight.										
	Coachman's Cove or Pot d'Etain.										
	Fleur-de-Lys.	70 a boat	40 a boat	50 a man	20 a man			6	5 a boat	18s.	
White Bay and Canada Bay.	Hooping Harbour.										
	Cat Cove or Degrad-du-Cheval.										
	Canada Harbour.	70								18s.	
	Inglee Cove.	55 a man	15 a man	10 a man				40		17s.	£30

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
		February	17 March young.	20 June.	25 June.	10 June.	Herring last all the season.
£4 10 0	£0 12 0	May.		31 Oct.	21 Aug.	10 Aug.	
				10 June.	10 June.	10 June.	1 Aug.
£4 10 0	£0 12 0			20 Sept.	1 Aug.	25 July.	20 Sept.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Date last visited.	French Information.			No. of		
		Names of the French Fishing Captains.	Names of French Vessels.	Rooms.	Men.	Boats.	
Hilliers Harbour or Boulton.		M. Lehorgue,	'Marion.'	1	60	10	
Conche Harbour.*	8th July.						
Cape Rouge Harbour.	N. E. Shore.	6th Aug.	M. Themoin.	'LaBretagne,'	1	68	12
			M. Fravale.	'Terreheuvier.'	1	54	12
			M. Vincent.	'Duc.'	1	66	12
Cape Rouge Harbour.	S. W. Shore.	6th Aug.	M. Lamy.	'Belle Brunne.'	1	68	12
			M. Voyer.	'Alexandre.'	1	30	6
			M. LeBrun.	'Marie.'	1	66	12
			M. Minier.	'Union.'	1	62	12
			M. Morvant.	'Foudroyant.'	1	39	7
Cape Rouge Harbour.	Pelier Creek.	6th Aug.	M. Joncour.	'George.'	1	57	8
			M. Pignorell.	'Fleur du Nord.'	1	38	7
Croc to Hare Bay	Croc Harbour.	2nd Sept.	M. J. M. Girault.	'Felix.'	1	60	15
			M. Foliard.	'Douze Juillet.'	1	56	10
	St. Juliens.	3rd Aug.	M. George.	'Bon Pere.'	1		
			M. Blanchet.	'Calculo.'	1	62	8
			M. Trouel.	'Marie Joseph.'	1	95	8
Grand Oies.							
Petites Ilettes.	3rd Aug.	M. Parnet,	'Alfred Marie.'	1	61	10	

* In the year 1815 there were no French rooms in Conche; in the year 1865 there was 3. None now.

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

French Information.		Remarks.	English and other Local Information.				
			Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
Catch of Cod.				Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
1871	1872						
			Matthew Roberts, G.	2	10		
		The French only interfere occasionally with the English settlers in this Harbour.	John Casey, John Dower, John Pine.	40	200	5	40
1000 1400 1400	2000 1760 8000	The fisheries at Cape Rouge are, with the exception of those at Lascie and the Fichot Islands, the most important of any that the French possess on the North East coast of Newfoundland.	Timothy Pine, G. Thomas Pine, G.	2	10		
2000	2240 960 1440		Maurice Poor.	2	16		
2800	960		James Try, G.	1	4		1
2000 600	1200 1100		James Hope, G. Patrick Kearney, S. Wiseman, G.	6	35		6
	1000 1500		Wm. Kough, G.	6	40		6
			Geo. McGrath.	2	25		
	1600		Henry Lake, G.	18	66		13

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
£4 2 quali- ties.	15s.	Seal Ice 20th Feb	Xmas old seal. March young.	3 June.	20 June.	15 June.	May.
		Off in April.	Seal are numer- ous on Cape Rouge or Fox Island in March and April	1 Oct.	15 Oct.	20 Aug.	October.
£3 13 to a qtl.	8s.	Xmas slob ice. Seal ice from 1st March to 1st May. Ice clears off 15th June.	Xmas old 7 March young. 31 March	16 May 25 July.	24 June. 25 July.	11 June. 3 July.	Very early in and out this year.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Date last visited.	French Information.				
		Names of the French Fishing Captains.	Names of French Vessels.	No. of		
				Rooms.	Men.	Boats.
	1872					
Hare Bay.	Fichot Islands.	3rd Aug.	M. Blouet, M. Rollandean, M. Gavran, M. Dartheny, } M. Ramel, }	'Elvina.' 'Monte Cristo,' 'L'Emile.' 'Caracas.'	1 51 10 1 31 3 1 51 6 1 66 10 1 21 6	
	Havre du Four.	3rd Aug.				
	Locks Cove.					
	Ireland Bight.					
	Starks Bight.					
	Goose Cove.	2nd Aug.				
Cremailere	Harbour.	2nd Aug.				
	Trois Montagnes.	2nd Aug.	M. Navucet,	'Esperance.'	1 61 10	
St. Anthony's	Harbour.	3rd Sept.	M. Lamy, M. Hamonet, M. Barbedien,	'Eugenie,' 'Eon Pere,' 'Mignonne.'	1 51 10 1 71 15 1	
	St. Mein Bay.	3rd Sept.				

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

French Information.		Remarks.	English and other Local Information.				
Catch of Cod.			Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
1871	1872			Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
	1140 1080 1360 1200 500	These fisheries are very important.	Martin Bramley, G.	7	28		7
		With the exception of the Salmonry in the South Arm, there are no French rooms in Hare Bay at present.	William Johnson.	2	12		
			John Finamore.	4	23		
			John Johnson.	7	53		
			William Ward.	2	10		
			John Sullivan.	10	57		14
		There were at one time 6 French rooms in this hr. & 3 at Trois Montagnes	John Patey.	1	10		1
1500	2500	At one period there were 7 French rooms in this harbour, the French have established an additional room this year.	Thomas Rose, G.	1	5		1
1400	2500	They allow no cod seines or Salmon nets to be laid down in St. Mein Bay.	Robert Simms, G.	11	60	1	16
1000	4500		Joseph Jeans, G.				
			Joseph Boyd.				
			James Boyle.				
			Henry Pilgrim.	8	50		20
			Alfred Sims.				

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.		English and other Local Information.										
		Average catch of								Prices realized currency.		
		Cod. quintals.		Seal. number.		Salmon. barrels.		Herring. barrels.		Cod qtl.	Seal Oil. tun.	
		1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872			
Hare Bay.	Fichot Island.		30 a boat									
	Havre du Four.											
	Locks Cove.											
	Ireland Bight.											
	Stark's Bight.											
	Goose Cove.		400	30 a crew	300		200			18s.		
Cremaillere	Harbor.	35	25						18s.			
	Trois Montagnes.		14		20							
St. Anthony's	Harbor	30 a man	25 a man		50 a crew	20 a crew	40 a crew	18 a crew	17s.	£33		just come in about 60 bls
	St. Mein Bay.	30 a boat	25 a boat	20 a crew	40 a crew	7 a crew	20 a crew		18s.	£32		

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
£3	8s.						
£3	15s. a bl.	Slob ice at Xmas.	Young Seal 20th March to 20th April.		1 June.	10 June.	3 June.
£3	12s. loose.	Seal ice 1 March.	Old Seal from Xmas to June.				Very early this year.
£3		Off 1st May.			30 Sept.	31 July.	25 July.
							1 May.
							They come in in shoals up to the

(Continued) **Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries**

Name of Place.	Date last visited.	French Information.					
		Names of the French Fishing Captains.	Names of French Vessels.	No. of			
				Rooms.	Men.	Boats.	
St. Carlos, or French Cove.							
Great Braha.							
Little Braha.							
St. Lunaire Bay.							
Upper and Lower Griguets.	3rd Sept.						
Fortune Cove.	3rd Sept.						
Degrats Cove.	12th July	M. Carpier. M. Guillason,	'Marie.' 'Sept Freres.'	1 50 1 31	8 4		
Cape Bauld to Cape Onion.	Quirpon Harbour.	3rd Sept.	M. Bourge, M. Gueho,	'Elizabeth.' 'Adventure,'	1 60 1 35	15 8	
	Noddy Harbour or Baie des Mauves.	3rd Sept.	M. Piquenais, M. Denquin	'Quiquengrogne.' 'Pollux.'	1 58 1 58	10 10	
	L'Anse Midi.						
	Ha-ha Bay.						
	Cape Onion.		M. Briand,	'Frederique,'	1 60	15	

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

French Information.		Remarks.	English and other Local Information.				
			Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
Catch of Cod.				Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
1871	1872						
			William Ireland.	5	12		
			William Norman.	2	8		
		There are no French rooms at present between St. Anthony's and Quirpon Island. They have abandoned their establishments in Griguets Harbour for some years, but their batteaux fish all along the coast, wherever they find the cod abundant.	Thomas Pilgrim.	3	11		
			John Patey.	7	55		
			John Heal. Charles Foley. Luke Manuel.	18	70	2	15
			Joseph Quinlan.	6	40		
			James Burn, G.	2	11		2
1000	350	Seven years ago there were 12 French rooms in Quirpon Harbour.	Henry Tucker, G. Frederick Pynn, G.	11	100	2	12
400	170		Joseph Bartlett, G.	5	40		
1300	1400	There are none now in L'Anse Midi or Haha Bay unless they have established them since my last visit.	John Taylor.	3	30		
800	1600		William Parmeter.	2	10		
1000	1400		Abel Deckers, G.	2	20		
1200	1800						
	3000						

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
£2 4	10s.						
	9s.	Slob ice at Xmas Seal ice 1st Feb. Icebergs come down 1st March. The Seal or drift ice goes off about the 15th May.	Old Seal last all the winter. The young ones come in about 1st March.			20 June. 25 June. 20 June.	10 Aug.
						1 Oct. 31 July. 20 July.	30 Sept.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		French Information.				
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of the French Fishing Captains.	Names of French Vessels.	No. of		
				Rooms.	Men.	Boats.
		1872				
Pistolet Bay.	Cook's Harbour.	13th July				
	Schooner Island.	13th July				
	Woody Point.					
	Cape Norman.	13th July				
Cape Norman to Savage Cove.	Boat Harbour.					
	Big Brook.					
	Eddies Cove.					
	Pine Cove.					
	Shoal Cove.					
	Poverty Cove or Sandy Bay.					
	Green Island Cove.					
Savage Cove to St. Barbes Bay.	Savage Cove.	13th July				
	Nameless Cove.					
	Flower Cove or French Island Harbour.					

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

French Information.	Remarks.	English and other Local Information.				
		Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
			Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
Catch of Cod.						
1871	1872					
	The French had three rooms in Cook's Harbor in 1860, but they are now abandoned. The Naval Officers called here last summer and spoke of re-establishing there this year, but I have not heard that they have done so.	Chas. Longman. Samuel Warren. Charles Stone. William Ellenham. Alfred Sims. John Masey. Henry Lock, Lighthouse-keeper.	9	50		9
	There is no safe anchorage or any good harbor between Cape Norman and Savage Cove, and the French do not generally follow the fish beyond the latter place.	Henry Cain. George Coles. Philip Coates. Mathew Coles. George Gaulton. John Hodge.	1	7		
		Rev. _____ James Spence, School-master.	6	40		7

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
£4		Slob ice at Xmas Seal ice 1 March. Icebergs come down 1st June.	1 March.	20 June.	25 June.		
			10 April.	20 Aug.	10 Aug.		
				10 June.	30 June.		14 Aug.
			Ice seal on 1st March.				

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.		Date last visited.	French Information.					
			Names of the French Fishing Captains.	Names of French Vessels.	No. of			
					Rooms.	Men.	Boats.	
Savage Cove to St. Barbes Bay.	French Island Brook.							
	French or Seal Islands.							
	Bear Cove.							
St. Barbes Bay.	Anchor Cove.	16th July						
	Winter Cove.	7th Sept.						
	Black Duck Cove.	8th Sept.						
St. Genevieve Bay.	Current Island.	8th Sept.						
	Gooseberry Island.							
	Duck Island.							
	Bird Island.							
	Seal Cove and Fish Island.		M. Costaird. M. Parmontier,	'L'Americaine,' 'Satellite,'	1	50 40	15 10	
	Brig Bay.		M. Galopet, M. A. Brule,	'Sans Souci.' 'Nicolator.'	1 1	50 50	15 15	
	Bird Cove.							
Dog Peninsula.								

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued,

French Information.		Remarks.	English and other Local Information.						
			Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.			
Catch of Cod.		1871		1872	Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.	
			The French have temporary establishments at Savage Cove, Nameless, and Flower Coves, where they dry salt their fish and make it at Port-au-Choix, and the other permanent establishments further to the Westward.				Henry Whalen.	47	300
		Wm. Mahar.							
		James Chambers.							
		Alexander Gould.							
		Wm. Genge.				2	20		
		Thos. Genge.				1	10		
		Wm. Drudge. Widow Coombs.				2	12		
		John Gibbons. Widow Toop. Michael Baines.				4	25		
		George Jackman.				1	11		
		Samuel Coombs.				1	9		
		Wm. Coombs.				1	9		
		John Pittman, G.				2	13		
	1000	There are no permanent rooms between Savage Cove and Old Ferrolle, but they talk of establishing two at St. Barbes this year.				Michael Meany.	1	6	
			Louis Garro.			1	16		
			John Kennedy.			1	5		

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
			Frame seal on 5th May.				
			Off 30 June.	31 July.	15 July.		30 Sept.
		7th Feb.		10 June.	20 June.	25 June.	Spring 1 May.
							Fall herring 15 Aug.
						31 July, River to	
				30 July.	20 July.	15 Aug.	10 Oct.

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

French Information.		Remarks.	English and other Local Information.				
Catch of Cod.			Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
1871	1872			Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
			John Pittman, G.				
		The French fishing Capt's who command vessels, but who have no permanent rooms or establishments on shore are styled "Defileurs," they follow the fish along the coast and dry their catch as opportunity offers on flakes belonging to the harbour Captains of their own company.	John Rumbolt, G. Pat'k. Rumbolt, G. John Pittman, G. Henry Hughes, Malo Garro.				
			Jessie Humber.				
1500	1500		John Caines, G. Manuel Caines, Sr. Manuel Caines, G. Henry Thatchell, G.				
1000	4000						
600							
2000		The French have a room in Mall Bay where they carry on an extensive salmon fishery to the entire exclusion of the English.	John Mahar G. William Lavis, G. Widow Eastman. F. Eastman, G. W. B. Eastman, G. H. Plowman, G. Alfred Rumbolt. J. M. Belliard.				
	1600		No English residents here.				
	500						
	1500						

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
	12s. 6d.						
		Seal ice			20 June.	20 June.	
		15 March	15 March	15 April.		Large 15 Sept. to	Small 15 Aug.
	10s. loose.		work frames in May.				
				30 Sept.			
		31 May.	30 June.	10 Nov.	20 June.	20 July.	15 Oct.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		French Information.				
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of the French Fishing Captains.	Names of French Vessels.	No. of		
				Rooms.	Men.	Boats
Ingarnichoix to Bonne Bay.	1872					
Mall Bay.						
Cow Head Harbor.						
Roche Harbor.						
Bonne Bay.	18 Sept.					
Trout River.						
Bay of Islands.	24 Sept.					
Humber Sound.						
Frenchman's Cove.						
Lark Harbor.						
St. George's Bay to Cape Ray.		M. Giroult.	"Mathilde"			
Petit Port.						
Port-au-Port.						
Red Island.						
St. George's Bay.	28 Sept.					
Cod Roy.						
Cape Ray.						

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

French Information.		Remarks.	English and other Local Information.				
			Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
Catch of Cod.		Families.		Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.	
1871	1872						
		<p>There is also a temporary establishment at Roche Harbor, where the fishermen live in tents, and take their fish to be cured to the establishments further to the Eastward.</p> <p>In addition to the establishment at Petit Port or Little Harbor, the French have establishments on Red Island and on Codroy Island, which latter is the last on the French Shore.</p>	David House. Charles Payne. James Chennix.	4	17		4
			Charles Benoit. John Paine.	8	66		
			Wm. Paine, James Decker. A Ellesworth.	8	40		
			Charles Paine,	130	800	6	150
			Geo. Crocker.	5	27		
			Tupper & Co. Wm. Bagg. Mr. Petipas.	180	1000	15	200
			Wm. Park. A. Shepherd.	6	34		
			George Legg, G. Ziba Purdy.				
			Joseph LeGrandais. Wm. Messervey. Samuel McKay.	300	1500	6	350

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
		1 Feb.		20 May.	20 June.	6 June.	1st Oct., to end of season.
£3	7s.		None here.				
		May.		30 Nov.	1 July.	10 Aug.	
	10s. to 15s.	31 Jan.	Seal visit the shore at inter- vals. In 1868 3000 were caught off Cape St. George.	1 May.	15 June.	10 June.	Spring herrings come in 1 May, and last until June No fall herrings here.
		1 May.		30 Nov.	30 June.	1 July.	
		Drift ice 6 Jan.	March		15 June.	20 May.	Herring near Cape Ray and Port aux Basque are gene- rally only used for bait.
£4 10s. to £5	7s. 6d. to 10s.			Cod are in more or less all the year round.			
		1 March.	May.		15 July.	1 July.	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Jersey and other temporary establishments.							
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Name of Firm or Company.	Name of Agent.	No. of					
				Square rigged vessels.	Schooners.	Boats	Men.		
From Bradore River to L'Anse St. Clair.									
		Bradore.	1872 17 July.						
		Gulch Cove and Long Point.	17 July.	Lefevre & Co.	E. Vautier.	1		9	34
		Green Island.	17 July.	LeBoutellier Brothers.	Mr. Philip LeGresley.	1		14	70
		Isle au Bois or Wood Island.	18 July.	LeBoutellier Brothers. DeQuetteville Brothers. Hacquoid and Heulin.	Mr. F. Mourant.			27	109
		Blanc Sablon Bay.	20 July.	DeQuetteville Brothers. Fruing & Co.	Mr. DeSchelleur Messrs. Gandin, Book-keepers. Mr. Geo. Luce, or Lewis.	3	3	60	278
		L'Anse St. Clair.	18 July.	DeQuetteville Brothers.	James Fichy.				
		English Point.	4 Sept.	Mr. John Bond, St. John's.	Mr. Robt. Ellis.			1	9 26
		River Point.	4 Sept.						
		Jersey Side.	4 Sept.	DeQuetteville Brothers. Mr. John Bond, St. John's.	Mr. DeSchelleur M. LePrede. Mr. N. Rabbits.	1 2		11 6	45 34
L'Anse Amore.	4 Sept.								
Fortune Bay.									

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

Jersey and other temporary establishments.								English and other Local Information.				
Catch of								Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
Cod quintals.		Seal number.		Salmon barrels.		Herring barrels.			Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872					
								Thomas Jones. Elijah Cribbe.	4	29		5
1400	650	140						G. Etherbridge.	4	30		
	1700											
6000	2700	65	97					Wm. Taylor.				
1700		50										
6160	8000 to end of Aug	80	80			50		Chas. Philips, in the Barachois	7			
								Peter Letts.	6	35		10
1700	1600			8				Noah Bell.	1	10		2
								Joseph Buckle.	1	9		1
1000	1500						50	Edward Cribb.	6	30		6
1900	2300							Fredrick Davis. James Farnes.	1	9		1

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.		English and other Local Information.										
		Average catch of								Prices realized currency.		
		Cod. quintals.		Seal. number.		Salmon. barrels.		Herring. barrels.				
		1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	Cod. qtl.	Seal Oil. tun.	
From Bradore River to L'Anse St. Clair.	Bradore.	220	165	125	75	5	3	40			16s. to 21s.	
	Gulch Cove and Long Point.				65		3				18s.	
	Green Island.											
	Isle au Bois or Wood Island.											
	Blanc Sablon Bay.											£34
	L'anse St. Clair.	700	1100	270	290	7		50			16s.	
Fortune Bay.	English Point.	110	60	60	41						17s.	£36
	River Point.	160	180	60	21	1½		3			17s.	
	Jersey Side.		200 a room.							20 a room.		
	L'anse Amore.	150	100	118 old	57 old	7	20				13s.	£30

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
	14s.			12 June.	20 June.		31 Aug.
				15 Sept.	31 July.		30 Sept.
		Seal ice 31 March	Young Seal 31 March	20 June.	27 June.		10 Aug. they come in shoals,
	10s.		work frames about 1 May.	21 July. A few until Septem'r			And from 30 Sept. to Nov.
	12s.	30 June.		Septem'r	31 July.		
£3	16s. brl. 12s. loose.	Xmas. March and June.	Old Seal 1 May.	9 June to end of season.	14 June.	25 June.	10 Aug.
£3	12s.						
		Drift or Seal ice goes out in May.		150 qtls. caught by a man in Sept.			
£3	12s.		30 June.		31 July.	31 July.	15 Oct.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Jersey and other temporary establishments.					
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Name of Firm or Company.	Name of Agent.	No. of			
				Square rigged vessels.	Schooners.	Boats	Men.
Loup Bay.	Schooner Cove.	4 Sept.	Job, Brothers St. John's.	Watson & Short	1	18	61
	L'Anse Loup.	23 July.	Job, Brothers St. John's.	Michael Burke.		1	6
Black Bay.	West St. Modeste.	25 July.					
	Ship Head.	25 July.					
	Pinware River.	25 July.					
	East St. Modeste.	26 July.					
Carroll's Cove.	26 July.	DeTessier, St. John's.	N. & F. Taylor.		1	5	
Red Bay.	31 July.	DeTessier, St. John's. J. W. Maddock, Carbonear.	W. Penny & Sons W. Penny, Jr. John Penny.	2	1	40	
Chateau Bay.	Chateau Harbour Temple Bay.	1 Aug.					
	Chateau and Henley Islands.	1 Aug.					

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued,

Jersey and other temporary establishments.								English and other Local Information.				
Catch of								Names of the principal resident families.	No. of		Fishing Craft.	
Cod quintals.		Seal. number.		Salmon barrels.		Herrin ^g barrels.			Families.	Inhabitants.	Schooners.	Boats.
1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872					
3600	6000	36	18			150	200					
1300	800					25		John Barney.	4	30		5
								Wm. Fowler. John Fowler.	13	90	3	20
								Wm. Odell.	6	31		4
								Phos. Elworthy.	1	6		1
								George Lilley. George Dorey.	5	33		6
1100	1000							John Lanergan.	4	30	1	8
4000	2800					1500		Nathaniel Pike. Wm. Yetman. John Bailey.	23	101	1	54
1200	1200							Francis Clarke. Mr. Joyce.	24	100		24
1000	1000							Philip Hunt. M. Kennedy. Ed. Bemister. Charles Stone.	34	200	3	50

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.		English and other Local Information.									
		Average catch of								Prices realized currency.	
		Cod. quintals.		Seal. number.		Salmon. barrels.		Herring. barrels.			
		1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	Cod. qtl.	Seal Oil. tun.
Loup Bay.	Schooner Cove.									16s6	
	L'Anse Loup.	400	230					160		16s.	
Black Bay.	West St. Modeste.	1730	2050	300				1000			
	Ship Head.	500						10	300	16s.	
	Pinware River.										
	East St. Modeste.	600	70							17s.	
	Carroll's Cove.	320	150							17s.	
	Red Bay.	150 a boat	120 a boat			30		1500		16s.	£35
Chateau Bay	Chateau Harbor, Temple Bay.	2500	1500			35	22	1600		16s.	
	Chateau and Henley Islands.	3000 or 60 a boat	2500 or 50 a boat	No fishery here.	Seal	15 a crew	25 a crew	150 a crew		16s. to 17s.	

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Prices realized, currency.		Periods of coming in and going out of					
Salmon barrel.	Herring barrel.	Ice.	Seal.	Cod.	Caplin.	Salmon.	Herring.
	18s.			20 June.	27 June.	20 June.	August.
	12s. 6d.			20 Sept.	20 Aug.	20 July.	15 Oct.
				15 July.	1 July.	17 June.	15 Aug.
£3 10s.	12s. 6d.						
£3 10s.							
	12s. 6d.			Septem'r	31 July.	15 July	30 Sept.
		12 March	12 March	20 July of late years.	25 June.	23 June.	15 Aug.
£2 10s.	14s.	16 May.			14 Aug.	31 July.	October.
£3	12s. 6d.			20 June.	1 July.	1 July.	1 Aug.
£3 10s.	15s.			30 Sept.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	31 Oct.

(Continued) **Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries**

		Particulars of River Fishing.		
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.
1872				
Cape St. John to Partridge Point.	LaScie.			
	Pacquet Harbor.			
	Les Pins or Mings Bight.	There is a Salmon River at the head of White Bay; name unknown.	50 miles from Fleur de Lys.	Both.
	Coachman's Cove, or Pot d'Etain.			
White Bay and Canada Bay.	Fleur de Lys.	7 Aug. Indian Brook, Hall's Bay.	40 miles from LaScie.	Both very fine.
	Hooping Harbor.			
	Cat Cove or Degrad du Chevel.	There is one Salmon River and several Trout streams in Canada Bay, the River is at the head of the Bay.	12 miles.	Both.
	Canada Harbor.	8 July.		
	Inglee Cove.	6 Aug.		

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued,

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
Pittman.				Plenty.		The French bring out their supplies with them from France. The settlers obtain their provisions from the Traders, who supply them with goods in exchange for their fish.
Wm. Canning.	None.	4½	I had no time to explore these streams			

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
Cape St. John to Partridge Point.	LaScie.			
	Pacquet Harbour.			
	Les Pins or Mings Bight.		No Church or School at either of these places.	
	Coachman's Cove, or Pot d'Etain.			
White Bay and Canada Bay.	Fleur de Lys.	Good soil for gardens.	Roman Catholic.	The Rev. Mr. Temple visits this coast as far as Cape Norman. He resides in White Bay.
	Hooping Harbour.			
	Cat Cove or De- grad du Chevel.		Roman Catholic.	
	Canada Harbour.		Protestant.	
Inglee Cove.				

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest,	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
<p>The Rev. Father Brown visits his flock as far as Hare Bay, beyond which there are no Romanists. He resides at Tilton Harbor, Fogo. M. Rebour, a French Priest, also visits during the summer; he came out in one of the French fishing vessels.</p>	<p>The general health of the inhabitants on the French Shore is very good, they are much in want of medical assistance which can generally only be obtained during the periodical visits of the ships of war. There is no resident doctor on the shore, but a surgeon sometimes comes out in the French fishing vessels, who visits the people as occasion offers.</p>	<p>Fox, Cat, Ermine, Otter, Bear, Deer, Hares, Wild Duck, &c., are found in the neighbourhood of Fleur de Lys.</p>	
		<p>Two men named Michael Shelley and Wm. Vatcher catch Salmon in the brooks in Canada Bay, and do a great deal of trapping in the winter. They live a few miles up the Northern Shore of the Bay.</p>	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.			
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	
	1872				
Hilliers Harbor or Bontitou,					
Conche Harbor.	8 July.				
Cape Rogue Harbor.	N. E. Shore.	6 Aug.			
	S. W. Shore.	6 Aug.			
	Pelier Creek.	6 Aug.			
Croc to Hare Bay.	Croc Harbor.	2 Sept.	Epine Candoret and four lakes in Croc Harbor.	Rivers close to. Lakes about three miles up the river	Trout and a few Salmon.
	St. Juliens.	3 Aug.			
	Grand Oies.				
	Petites Ilettes.	3 Aug.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
					Good spring water is abundant at all the stations on this coast.	
The French take a few Salmon occasionally.			The best fishing here is not in the river, but in the runs between the lakes. August is a good month, but the flies and mosquitos are very troublesome.		Good stream in the North Arm for watering ships.	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
Hilliers Harbor or Bontitou.		Protestant.	There is a Roman Cath- olic Chapel at Conche, and another build- ing by the French on the N.E. Shore of Cape Rouge Harbor.	
Conche Harbor.		All Roman Catholics from Conche to the Fichot Islands inclu- sive.		
Cape Rouge Harbor.				A School was working at Conche for some years, but the school master gave it up last year, and returned to Brigus.
N. E. Shore.				
S. W. Shore.				
Pelier Creek.				
Croc Harbor.	The settlers here have very good gardens.		No Church or School at either of these places.	
St. Juliens.				
Grand Oies.				
Petites Ilettes.				

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.			
Name of Place.	Date last visited.				
		Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	
		1872			
Hare Bay.	Fichot Islands.	3 Aug.	Western Brook.	17 miles from the Fichot Islands.	Both.
	Havre du Four.	8 Aug.			
	Lock's Cove.				
	Ireland Bight.		Southern Brook.	15 miles from the Fichot Islands.	Both.
	Stark's Bight.				
	Goose Cove.	2 Aug.			
Cremailiere	Harbor.	2 Aug.			
	Trois Montagnes.	2 Aug.			
St. Anthony's	Harbor.	3 Sept.			
	St. Mein Bay.	3 Sept.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued,

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
J. Finamore.			The Southern Brook has been fished by the F'ch exclusively for many years, they used to get as much as 200 brls. out of it, but now only about 80 annually. They bar the Brook, and the fish are becoming much smaller in size and less in quantity.	The supplies of wood for fuel are hauled from the interior on Comatiks, drawn by dogs, at distances from 1 to 3 miles.		
Five Frenchmen fish the Southern Brook, under the direction of M. Parnet, of the Petites Ilettes. One Sexton is fishing for them this year.				Large timber for building purposes is generally obtained from further distances in the interior.		

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
Hare Bay.	Fichot Island.			
	Havre du Four.			
	Lock's Cove.			
	Ireland Bight.			
	Stark's Bight.			
Cremailere	Goose Cove.			
	Harbor.			
St. Anthony's	Trois Montagnes.			
	Harbor.			
	St. Mein Bay.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest.	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
	<p>The general health of the inhabitants on the French Shore is very good, they are much in want of medical assistance which can generally only be obtained during the periodical visits of the ships of war.</p> <p>There is no resident doctor on the shore, but a surgeon sometimes comes out in the French fishing vessels, who visits the people as occasion offers.</p>	<p>Game is abundant on the shores of Hare Bay and in the interior.</p> <p>Foxes, Muskrats, and other animals are occasionally trapped by the settlers during the winter, and their skins sold to the traders.</p>	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.			
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	
St. Anthony's to Cape Bauld.					
		1872			
		St. Carles or French Cove.	3 Aug.		
		Great Braha.			
		Little Braha.			
		St. Lunaire Bay.			
		Upper and Lower Griguets.	3 Sept.		
Fortune Cove.	3 Sept.				
Degrats Cove.	12 July.				
Cape Bauld to Cape Onion.		Quirpon Harbor.	3 Sept.		
		Noddy Harbor or Baie des Mauves.	3 Sept.		
		L'Anse Midi.			
		Ha-ha Bay.			
		Cape Onion.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
				St. Lu- naire Bay is well wooded, and the soil being deeper than in many other places, would be well adapted for clear- ing and cultiva- tion.	Good spring water is generally abund- ant at all the stations on this coast.	The French bring out their sup- plies with them from France. The settlers obtain their provisions from the Traders, who supply them with goods in ex- change for their fish.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
St. Anthony's to Cape Bauld.	St. Carles or French Cove.	The settlers at these stations generally grow enough vegetables for their own consumption.	All the inhabitants, with a few exceptions are Protestants, from Hare Bay to Cape Norman.	The Rev. Mr. Temple visits this coast as far as Cape Norman. He resides in White Bay.
	Great Braha.			
	Little Braha.			
	St. Lunaire Bay.			
	Upper and Lower Griguets.			
	Fortune Cove.			
Cape Bauld to Cape Onion.	Quirpon Harbour.	The soil is good, but seeds are much wanted; the F'ch fishing captain at Noddy H'r. has several very productive gardens.		
	Noddy Harbour or Baie des Mauves.			
	L'Anse Midi.			
	Ha-ha Bay.			
	Cape Onion.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest.	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
<p>The Rev. Father Brown visits his flock as far as Hare Bay, beyond which there are no Romanists. He resides at Tilton Harbor, Fogo.</p> <p>M. Rebour, a French Priest, also visits during the summer; he came out in one of the French fishing vessels.</p>		<p>Foxes, Otter and Beaver are trapped in Pistolet Bay and the neighbourhood of these places during the fall. Wild Duck and Geese are very abundant on the North Shore, particularly off Cape Norman, where there are large flocks of canvas backed ducks.</p>	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.			
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	
Pistolet Bay.	1872 13 July.	Cooks Harbour.	Pistolet Bay.		
	13 July.	Schooner Island.	Four Rivers.	12 miles from Cape Norman.	Both.
		Woody Point.			
	13 July.	Cape Norman.			
Cape Norman to Savage Cove.		Boat Harbour.			
		Big Brook.			
		Eddies Cove.	Eddies Cove.	13 miles from Savage Cove.	Both small.
		Pine Cove.			
		Shoal Cove.	Green Island Brook.	7 miles from Savage Cove.	Both small.
		Poverty Cove or Sandy Bay.			
		Green Island Cove.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued,

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
Jos. Erown, a half-bred Indian			I had no opportunity of exploring the Rivers in this Bay.	Wood is hauled from a distance of three miles in the interior, on Comatiks, drawn by dogs. Large timber for building purposes is obtained from further distances. The land along this part of the shore is more thickly wooded than to the Eastward Savage Cove, where the shore appears to be barren.	Good spring water is abundant all along this part of the coast.	The French bring out their supplies with them from France. The settlers obtain their provisions from the Traders, who supply them with goods in exchange for their fish.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
Pistolet Bay.	Cook's Harbor.	Protestant.	None.	The Rev. R. Temple visits this part of the coast to Cape Norman.
	Schooner Island.			
	Woody Point.			
	Cape Norman.			
Cape Norman to Savage Cove.	Boat Harbor.	There are 2 stores at FlowerCove 1 belonging to J. Mes-servey of St. John's, the other to J. Silver, of Halifax.		
	Big Brook.			
	Eddies Cove.			
	Pine Cove.			
	Shoal Cove.			
	Poverty Cove or Sandy Bay.			
	Green Island Cove.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest.	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
None.	Good.	<p>Charles Stone, who resides here during the winter and fishes at Chateau Bay during the summer, done a good deal of trapping last winter.</p> <p>Foxes, Beaver, Otter, Martin, Wild Cats, Muskrats, &c., are found in the interior, and their skins sold to the traders.</p>	
Both of good quality.	14 miles.	Eastern and Western Brook.	<p>Winter Cove.</p> <p>Black Duck Cove.</p> <p>Current Island.</p> <p>Gooseberry Island.</p> <p>Duck Island.</p> <p>Bird Island.</p> <p>Island Cove and Fish Island.</p> <p>Dig Bay.</p> <p>Bird Cove.</p> <p>Dog Peninsula.</p>

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.			
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	
St. Barbes Bay	Savage Cove.	13 July.			
	Nameless Cove.				
	Flower Cove or French Island Hr.				
	French Isl'd Brook				
	French or Seal Island.				
	Bear Cove.				
St. Barbes Bay	Anchor Cove.	16 July.			
	Winter Cove.	7 Sept.	Eastern and Western Brooks	1½ miles.	Both of good quality.
	Black Duck Cove.	8 Sept.			
St. Genevieve Bay.	Current Island.	8 Sept.			
	Gooseberry Island.				
	Duck Island.				
	Bird Island.		St. Genevieve.	5 miles from St. Barbes Bay.	Both.
	Seal Cove and Fish Island.				
	Brig Bay.				
	Bird Cove.				
Dog Peninsula.					

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
			The Western Brook is rocky and rapid; the banks of the Eastern brook are muddy; there are good fishing in both streams.		The water is reported as not very good in Flower Cove.	
Thomas Genge.	12	5			Good springs.	
William Drudge, in 1871. Wm. Coombs, in 1872.	10	7	These 2 people fish the River in alternate years.			

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
Savage Cove. Nameless Cove. Flower Cove or French Island Hr. French Isl'd Brook French or Seal Island. Bear Cove.	A few vege- tables here, but the gar- dens do not thrive well.	All the inha- bitants on this part of the shore be- tween Cape Norman and St. Margarets Bay are Pro- testants, with a few excep- tions at Flow- er Cove.	An Episcopal Church and School at Nameless Cove. No other School or place of Worship be- tween Cape Norman and Bonne Bay.	The resident Clergyman at Nameless Cove visits the shore between Cape Norman and Point Rich. He also visits the Labrador coast during the summer.
Anchor Cove. Winter Cove. Black Duck Cove.	The store in St. Barbes Harbor be- longing to D. H. Pitts, of Halifax, is abandon- ed.			
Current Island. Gooseberry Island. Duck Island. Bird Island. Seal Cove and Fish Island. Erig Bay. Bird Cove. Dog Peninsula.	The settlers here grow enough ve- getables for their own consump- tion.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest.	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
A French priest from St. Pierre, and sometimes one from Qaebec visits the Romanists on the Western Shore as for down as Port aux Croix.	The low and swampy ground on this shore induces low fever and yellow jaundice, but the health of the settlers is much better this year than during the two previous years.		
		In 1871, the Hudson Bay Company sent 9 Indians with their families from St. Augustine River, Labrador, to trap furs on this shore. They went in from St. Barbes Bay, and the settlers missed several of their traps after their departure.	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.		
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.
St. Margaret's Bay.	1872			
	Old Ferrolle.	Two Streams in St. Margaret's Bay.	Close.	A few.
	New Ferrolle Cove			
St. Margaret's Bay to Ingarnichoix.	Castors River.			
	St. John Island.	Castors River.	15 miles from St. John Island.	Both very fine.
	Savage Island.			
St. Margaret's Bay to Ingarnichoix.	Port aux Choix and Barbace Cove.	Eastern and Western Brooks	10 miles from Gargamelle Cove.	Both fine.
Ingarnichoix Bay.	Keppel Island and Port Saunders.	Hawke Harbour	6 miles from Port Saunders.	
	Hawke Harbour.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
Not fished.			The streams are small, and we could not find any fish in them in 1871.	The supplies wood for fuel are hauled from the interior on Comatik drawn by dogs at distances from 1 to 3 miles. Large timber for building purposes is generally obtained from further distances in the interior.	Good spring water is abundant at nearly every station on this coast.	The French bring out their supplies with them from France. The settlers obtain their provisions from the Traders, who supply them with goods in exchange for their fish.
Jessie Humber.	hardly any	28½	The Castors is a finer river with rocky bottom, but I had no opportunity of visiting it during my cruise. The French had stopped Humber from fishing it last year and the year before.			
Francis and William B. Eastman, (brothers.)	20	4	The streams in Hawke Harbour are very good for Trout. You must anchor the ship at the head of the harbor in 5 fathoms. The torrent or Western Brook is gener'ly swollen on its banks; the Eastern Brook is easier to ascend.			

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
St. Margaret's Bay. Old Ferrolle. New Ferrolle Cove	The settlers at these places generally grow enough vegetables for their own consumption.	Roman Catholic.	There is no Ch. or School, or any place of worship between St. Barbes Bay and Bonne Bay.	The resident Clergyman at Nameless Cove visits this part of the shore as far as Point Rich, as opportunity offers.
St. Margaret's Bay to Ingarnichoix. Castors River. St. John Island. Savage Island. Port aux Choix and Barbace Cove.	The French Captain at Keppel Island has some very productive gardens in a sheltered spot.	Protestant.		
Ingarnichoix Bay. Keppel Island and Port Saunders. Hawke Harbour.		Roman Catholic.		

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest.	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
<p>A Canadian priest from Quebec visits the settlers here every summer as opportunity offers.</p>	<p>The health of the settlements at St. John Island and Port aux Choix is better than it was last year when low fever prevailed.</p>	<p>Beaver, Martin, Fox, Otter, Deer, Wild Geese and Duck. Wolves and Bears are rarely seen. Partridge, Mountain and Wild Cats are also found here.</p>	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.		
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.
Ingarnichoix to Bonne Bay	Mall Bay.			
	Cow Head Harbor.		In Mall Bay.	Both.
	Roche Harbour.		Main Arm River. 8 miles from Woody Point.	Both.
	Bonne Bay.	18 Sept.	Several other streams. 4 miles.	Both.
	Trout River.		Two in South Arm.	
Bay of Islands	Humber Sound.	24 Sept.		
	Frenchman's Cove		River Head. 4 miles from Birchy Cove, Humber Sound.	Both very fine.
	Lark Harbour.			
St. George's Bay to Cape Ray.	Petit Port.			
	Port au Port.		Robinson's Brook. 21 miles	} From St. George's Harbour. All these are Salmon Rivers, and are filled with large Trout. [not known Particulars]
	Red Island.		Fishots Brook. 14 miles	
			Harries Brook.	
	St. George's Bay.	28 Sept.	Main River. 4 miles	
	Codroy.		Flat Bay. 3 miles	
			Little Barachoix 1 mile	
Cape Ray.		Codroy Rivers. At Codroy.		

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
The French fish this river. John Roberts.		2	M. Langrenne F'ch fishing Capt. at St. John Island, has a Salmon-ry here, and does not allow the English to fish the Ponds River in Mall Bay.	The land from St. Barbes to the Westward especially in and near Hawke Hr. is more thickly wooded than the coast towards Cape Norman.		The settlers at Bonne Bay obtain their provisions from the Halifax Traders and Jersey Company.
Six Brothers named Brake.			This river is very rapid and runs out of the Deer Pond, a lake about 10 miles from the mouth of the river.	Large timber is obtained on the shores of the Deer Pond or Lake which supplies the Saw Mill at Corner Brook.	Very good springs.	Deal with Trading Companies. A little live stock for their own consumption.
C. Gale. E. Huelen. G. Benoit. P. Messervey. J. Vincent. M. Periel. P. Dennis.	9	12 8 20 to 50 11 5	These streams especially the Main River, are barred to a great extent. The Main River is 15 miles long.	The settlers in St. George's Bay obtain wood from the neighborhood of the Steel Mountain, and use horses to haul it from a distance of 5 to 10 miles.	Water can be found anywhere in the Bay by digging for it.	A Market is held every Saturday in St. George's Hr. Supplies of eggs, butter, veal, mutton, geese, duck, &c., are principally procured from Flat Bay.

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

	Name of Place.	Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
Ingarnichoix to Bonne Bay	Mall Bay.	The gardens in Bonne Bay are productive; the settlers rear quantities of potatoes, cabbage beans, peas, parsnips, carrots	The settlers on this coast belong to the Church of England, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic persuasions. Wesleyans forming a small proportion.	A Church and School-house are in course of construction here.	The Rev. Ulrich Rule is the Episcopal Clergyman on this part of the coast, his mission extends from Bay of Islands to Daniels Harbor, inclusive, he resides at Birchy Cove, Humber Sound.
	Cow Head Harbor.				
	Roche Harbour.				
	Bonne Bay.				
Bay of Islands	Trout River.				
	Humber Sound.	Principally potatoes & cabbage, not very plentiful.		Episcopal Ch. and School at Birchy Cove, Humber Sound; about 25 child'n attend the School.	
	Frenchman's Cove				
Lark Harbour.					
St. George's Bay to Cape Ray.	Petit Port.	The soil is very productive, and vegetables are abundant if cultivated. Indian corn, oats, cabbage, parsnips, turnips, carrots, potatoes, lettuce, &c.		Episcopal Church and School at St. George's Harbour; also a Roman Catholic Chapel. Another Episcopal Church at Barachoix or Second Head.	The Rev. A. C. Warren is resident at St. George's Harbour, the Bay is the extent of his mission.
	Port au Port.				
	Red Island.				
	St. George's Bay.				
	Codroy.				
	Cape Ray.				

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest.	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
The Rev. Father Sears, who is stationed at St. George's Harbor visits the coast from thence as far North as Bonne Bay.	The general health of the settlers on this shore appears to be very good, the climate is more genial and is not subject to the sudden changes of temperature which are experienced further down the Straits.	Foxes, Hare, Deer, Rabbits, Beaver, Martin, Weazels (or Ermine,) Muskrats. A few Bear and Wolves. Partridge in season.	The following places on this shore (between Mall Bay and Roche Harbor) are inhabited, but I had no room to insert them in the MS. of the form :
		Fox, Deer, Wood Cat, Otter and Beaver. Bear and Wolves are rare.	Belburne, Daniel Harbor, Sandy Bay, Cow Head Harbor, St. Paul Bay, Broom Point, Green Point, Lobster Cove.
The Rev. Father Sears resides in St. George's Harbor, and visits the coast East and West to Bonne Bay and Codroy.		Deer abundant. Fox trapping in winter is carried on to a great extent. Grouse shooting is fair.	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.		
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.
From L'Anse St. Clair to Bradore River.	1872.			
	17 July.	St. Paul's. Bradore.	15 miles. 1 mile.	Both. Both.
	17 July.			
	17 July.			
	18 July.	Blanc Sablon River.	Close.	
	20 July.			
Fortean Bay.	18 July.			
	4 Sept.			
	4 Sept.	Fortean.	Close.	Both.
	4 Sept.			
	4 Sept.			

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued.

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
L. Chevelier. Ed. Cribb.	4½		The Bradore stream is about 1½ miles from the landing place. Salmon are found under a small fall or cataract.			
			This stream runs out of a large lake which is distant but 3 miles from the mouth in a northerly direction. There are several large lakes in the neighbouring country.	None.	Good springs.	
				Hauled by dogs 14 miles in interior by Comatikis.		
Jos. Buckle.			The fishing in the months of July and Aug. is very good, especially between the cataract, which is about 3 miles from the mouth, and a Salmon House on the right bank.	Hauled by dogs 6 or 7 miles, but brushwood found close to in the summer. Large woods and lakes forty miles in the interior.	Very good indeed.	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Supplies of			Name of resi- dent or visiting
Name of Place.		Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Clergyman or Minister.
From L'Anse St. Clair to Bradore River.	Bradore.		With the ex- ception of the Canadian fish- ermen on the Jersey rooms, the settlers are mostly Protestants ; there are some Romanists in each Harbour as far as For- teau.	R. C. Chapel 1½ miles West of Bradore.	The Revd. R. Dobie visits this shore dur- ing the sum- mer, from Blanc Sablon as far as Red Bay, and dur- ing the winter the settlements are visited by the Rev. Mr. Hepburn of Old Fort, Salmon Bay.
	Gulch Cove and Long Point.				
	Green Island.				
	Isle au Bois or Wood Island.				
	Blanc Sablon Bay.				
	L'Anse St. Clair.				
Forteau Bay.	English Point.	Poor gar- dens; cab- bage, pota- toes, greens &c., but the season is late. Much snow on the ground in winter.	All Protest- ants, with the exception of a few on the Jersey side.	1 Episcopal Church at English Point, opened for service on the arrival of the visiting Cler- gyman.	A Wesleyan minister visits the coast occa- sionally. There are hardly any denominations of Protestants along this coast except Wesley- ans and Epis- copalians.
	River Point.				
	Jersey Side.				
	L'Anse Amour.				

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
Priest.			
A priest comes from Mingan occasionally to visit the Romanists on this shore.	The general health of the settlers on the Labrador coast as far as I have visited, appears to be remarkably good, considering the hard life they lead, and the long and severe winters.	<p>Peroquet and Green Islands abound in Puffins which are very good eating.</p> <p>Curlew are expected here shortly. Bear and Wolves are found in the interior, 40 miles off. Wild Geese, Duck and Partridge are abundant in their seasons; all the trapping is done by Indians. The country abounds in lakes and ponds, several near Blanc Sablon.</p> <p>The following species of game are found: Black Bear, Wolves, Deer, Reindeer of 180 to 200 lbs. wt., silver-haired, white, yellow and patched Foxes, Otter, Beaver, Minx, Muskrat, Weazel, (or Ermine), and Mountain Cat. Also, Wild Geese, Duck, Teal, Widgeon, Gull, Ptarmigan, Curlew, Pidgeon, rocky and spruce Partridge. Little or no trapping done this winter. Wolves come close down to shore in winter.</p>	<p>The following places on this shore (between L'Anse Amour and Western St. Modeste) are inhabited, but I had no room to insert them in the MS. of the form:</p> <p>Point Armour, Fox Cove, L'Anse Diable, Capstan Island,</p>

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

		Particulars of River Fishing.			
Name of Place.	Date last visited.	Names of nearest Rivers.	Distance from this anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	
Loup Bay.	Schooner Cove.	4 Sept.	River Head.	Close.	Both.
	L'Anse Loup.	23 July.		Both.	
Black Bay.	West St. Modeste.	25 July.	Pinware or Pieds du Moir.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	Both.
	Ship Head.	25 July.			
	Pinware River.	25 July.			
	East St. Modeste.	26 July.			
Carroll's Cove,	26 July.	North and West Brooks in Red Bay, and a Large River in Greenish Bay.	At the Head of this Bay.	Trout. No Salmon seen here.	
Red Bay.	31 July.		6 miles.		
Chateau.	Chateau Harbour, Temple Bay.	1 Aug.	Temple Bay.	4 miles.	Both.
	Chateau and Henley Islands.	1 Aug.	St. Peter's Bay.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	Both.

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—Continued,

Particulars of River Fishing.			Supplies of			
Names of Fishermen.	Catch, barrels.		Remarks.	Wood.	Water.	Provisions.
	1871	1872				
T. Linstead.			There is very good fishing at the mouth of this stream.			
T. Elworthy.	40	45	This is a very fine river, with rocky bottom and deep pools, but the season for good trout fishing is over.	Hauled 2 to 5 miles with dogs.	Good springs.	
				Wood and Water from the main land.		
			The fishing in the North brook is good. The best fishing is in Greenish Bay, 6 miles East.	3 miles, but large wood 9 or 10 miles.	Very good.	
			A Company used to fish the rivers here formerly, but do not do so now.	Plenty in Temple Bay	Good.	

Tabular Statistical Report of the Fisheries

Name of Place.		Supplies of Vegetables.	Religion.	Church or School.	Name of resi- dent or visiting Clergyman or Minister.
Loup Bay.	Schooner Cove.	Several potatoe gardens in Loup Cove.			
	L'Anse Loup.				
Black Bay.	West St. Modeste.	A few turnips.	Roman Catholics.	R. C. Chapel at Ship Head, Pinware.	
	Ship Head.	Good gardens.			
	Pinware River.	Potatoes, cabbage & turnips.	Protestants.		
	East St. Modeste.				
Carroll's Cove.	Cabbage & turnips. No potatoes.	Roman Catholics.			
Red Bay.			Protestants.	1 Epis. Ch. & 1 Wes. Chapel at Red Bay.	
Chateau.	Chateau Harbour, Temple Bay.	Good soil for potatoes	Mostly Wesleyan Protestants. A few Roman Catholics.		
	Chateau and Henley Islands.	Soil too rocky.		School house, but no School	

on the French Shore, Newfoundland.—(Continued.)

Name of resident or visiting			
Priest.	State of Health.	Particulars of Trapping, Hunting, or Shooting, &c.	General Remarks.
		<p>Duck, Partridge, & Deer, are plentiful. Bear are seen near the river occasionally. There are five species of Fox found here, but hardly any trapping done.</p> <p>Bear, Fox, Deer, Martin, Racoons, Muskrat, Weazel, Minx, Otter, Beaver, Rabbits and Hares. Wild Geese, Duck, Curlew, Puffins and other aquatic birds.</p> <p>Little or no trapping done at these settlements.</p>	

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