

*George Garland,  
Esq.*

*Duties:*

On Newfoundland Oil	-	-	-	-	1	4	11½	} per Ton.
- - - - - Blubber	-	-	-	-	0	15	7½	
On Greenland and Southern Whale Oil	-	-	-	-	0	8	3½	} per Ton.
- - - - - Blubber	-	-	-	-	0	5	2½	

*Bounties:*

Greenland Seas and } To every vessel that shall proceed upon and return from  
Davis's Straits. } the whale fishery, 20 s. per ton on the ship.  
Southern Whale } To each of eight vessels which shall be fitted and cleared out  
Fishery. } between 1st January and 31st December, and shall sail to the  
southward of the equator and return before 1st December in the subsequent year  
with the greatest quantity of oil, &c. 300 l.

To each of four vessels which shall be fitted and cleared as above, and proceed to the southward of 36 degrees of south latitude, and not return under the expiration of 14 calendar months with the greatest quantity of oil, &c. 400 l.

To each of ten vessels, so fitted and cleared, which shall double Cape Horn, or pass the Straits of Magellan into the South Seas, and fish four months to the westward of Cape Horn; or double the Cape of Good Hope, and fish four months to the eastward of 105 degrees of east longitude, and return as above, 600 l.

To each of nine vessels so fitted and cleared, &c. which shall return with the next greatest quantity of oil, &c. being not less than 30 tons, 500 l.

Another cause is to be found in the increased general expenses of our trade, as compared with former periods of peace, in stamp and other duties, increased wages to clerks and other servants rendered necessary by the increased expenses of their necessary support; also the increase in the prices of cordage, provisions, and most other articles necessary for the fishery. Another cause of the distress of the trade may be found in the surrender by our government to France, by the late treaty, of a large part of the coast of Newfoundland, which is by far the most favourable part of the whole island, for the prosecution of the fishery; and to which, in consequence of the general scarcity of fish about St. John's and in Conception Bay, the inhabitants of those districts, the most populous in the island, were wont annually to resort during the whole of the fishing season, though at a distance of 200 or 300 miles. Since the cession of the French shore, the British fishermen of the said districts, confined to their own coast, have not caught above half the quantity of fish which they formerly did with the same outfit. The merchants urgently requested the Government, previous to the peace, to retain this valuable part of the island; and though we do not presume to question the expediency of the sacrifice which has been made of their individual interest for the promotion of national objects, yet I would submit that it strengthens their claim to reasonable relief. And lastly, but by no means least, another cause is to be found in the growing competition of the French Newfoundland trade, which is fostered by its government with the most anxious solicitude, freed from duties either on its ships or produce, and encouraged by enormous bounties on its produce and on the men engaged in the trade, as will appear by a document which I beg to produce.

[The witness delivered in the same, and it was read as follows:]

*French Bounties on their Newfoundland Fisheries.*

ON fish exported from Newfoundland or from France to the French colonies, 24 francs peltetrical quintal, which is equal to 12 francs or 10 s. pr. English quintal of 112 lbs.

On fish exported from Newfoundland to France, and from thence to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant ports, 12 francs pr. metrical quintal, which is equal to six francs, or five shillings pr. English quintal of 112 lbs.

On fish exported from Newfoundland to Italy Spain and Portugal direct, 10 francs pr. metrical quintal, which is equal to five francs, or four shillings and two-pence pr. English quintal of 112 lbs.

On every killogramme of oil exported from Newfoundland to France, 10 centimes, which is equal to 75 shillings pr. tun, of 256 gallons English.

On every killogramme of cods roes and eggs from Newfoundland to France, 20 centimes, which is equal to 8 s. 4 d. pr. English quintal pr. cwt; besides the above, a bounty of 50 francs or 41 s. 8 d. per man, is allowed to the French merchants, for every