



City and Harbour, St. John's, Newfoundland, from Signal Hill. The cannon were used to repel French attacks in the 18th century.

appointment of a Chief Justice in 1792 that any real progress was made in establishing a system of law in the Island.

Until the end of the 18th century settlers were still legally unable to enclose land or to build homes without permission. The matter was finally brought to a head by large-scale immigration from Ireland in the early 19th century, and after 1813 the Governors were allowed to grant land for cultivation. About this time the first schools were opened at St. John's, a primitive Post Office was established, and in 1806 the first newspaper, the *Royal Gazette*, published by an American Loyalist, John Ryan, was instituted.

By the end of the War of 1812, when the British Government finally recognized Newfoundland as open for settlement, the Island had its own administrative establishment, a court house, churches and schools. Three years later, in 1817, it received its first full-time resident governor.

Development of Self-Government.— Agitation for self-government, led by Dr. William Carson and Patrick Morris began in the first quarter of the 19th century. In 1832, the year of the First Reform Bill in England, Newfoundland was granted representative government. Provisions were made for an elected General