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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

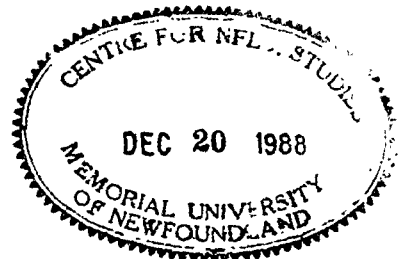
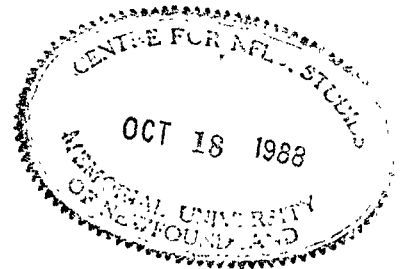
RESPECTING THE

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

(IN CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS PAPERS, PRINTED CONFIDENTIALLY,
NOVEMBER, 1871.)

(From November, 1871, to April 17, 1872).

COLONIAL OFFICE,
APRIL, 1872.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1872.

SCHEDULE.

CANADA.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	Subject.	Page.
1	Nov. 2, 1871 (Secret) -	Opening of the European and North American Railway. Forwards accounts of the proceedings given by local papers. Refers to the Treaty of Washington.	1
2	Nov. 16, 1871 (No. 190)	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Transmits Minute of Council on the subject.	32
3	Jan. 22, 1872 (No. 13)	Treaty of Washington. Fisheries. Fenian claims. Termination of Fishery Articles of Treaty on recommendation of Canadian Government subject to Article 33. Forwards Minute of Council.	34
4	March 6, 1872 (Secret.)-	Probable opposition of General Butler to Fishery Clauses.	35
5	April 2, 1872 - (Telegram)	"Your Despatch of week before last not yet received; on its receipt Ministers will answer your inquiry of 29th March."	36

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1	Nov. 23, 1871 (No. 561)	Washington Treaty. Appointment of the Joint Commission. Fishery Clauses. Justification of course adopted.	36
2	November 24, 1871 - (Confidential.)	Opening of the European and North American Railway. Acknowledges Despatch of 2nd instant (Secret) on the subject.	37
3	Dec. 15, 1871 (No. 579)	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Approves the views of the Canadian Privy Council. Representation to United States' Government will be considered.	37
4	Dec. 30, 1871 (No. 585)	Refund of duties on Fish and Fish Oil by United States' Government. Forwards Correspondence on the subject with the Governor of Prince Edward Island.	38
5	Jan. 4, 1872 (No. 4) -	Forwards Foreign Office Letter reporting the issue of fresh papers to the 'E. A. Horton.'	38
6	Feb. 6, 1872 (Secret) -	General Butler's probable opposition to Fishery Clauses. Transmits Despatch from Sir E. Thornton.	38
7	Feb. 7, 1872 (Secret) -	Use of United States' Canals by Canada. Forwards Despatch from Sir E. Thornton reporting conversation with Mr. Fish.	38
8	Feb. 14, 1872 (No. 25) -	Transmits Sir E. Thornton's Despatch enclosing copy of United States' Bill repealing the duty on salt.	39
9	Feb. 15, 1872 (No. 30) -	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Her Majesty's Government are not of opinion that a representation should be made to the United States' Government on the subject.	39
10	Feb. 28, 1872 (Secret) -	Treaty of Washington. Fishery Clauses. Forwards Despatch from Sir E. Thornton on the subject.	39
11	Feb. 29, 1872 (No. 44) -	Transmits copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Thornton, enclosing a Bill which has been submitted to the United States' House of Representatives for the remission of import duty on Pine Timber or Lumber.	39

SCHEDULE.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	Subject.	Page.
12	March 18, 1872 (No. 58)	Washington Treaty. 1. Fishery Clauses. 2. Fenian Claims. 3. Termination of Fishery Articles 18 to 25 and 30. Canadian Legislation should be brought into force by orders of Governor in Council. When this is done Her Majesty's Government will propose a guarantee of £2,500,000 for railroad and canals in lieu of Fenian claims. Her Majesty's Government will pay every deference to the wishes of Canada as to termination of Articles of Treaty respecting Fisheries.	40
13	April 8, 1872 (No. 76) -	With reference to Telegram of 2nd instant, Her Majesty's Government fully recognize the conciliatory character of the instructions issued to Commanders of Colonial Cruizers, and will rely with confidence on the same judgment and moderation exercised by the Officers of Canadian Government. Transmits letter addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting them to issue instructions accordingly.	40
14	April 11, 1872 (Secret)-	Transmits Despatch received through the Foreign Office from Sir E. Thornton, postponing for four weeks the consideration by the House of Representatives of the Bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington with reference to the Fisheries.	41
15	April 16, 1872 (No. 86)	Transmits extract from letter from the Board of Admiralty respecting the Fishery instructions to be issued for the coming season.	41

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Nov. 8, 1871	Forwarding three Despatches from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington relating to the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'	42
2	Ditto. Ditto.	Nov. 22, 1871	Transmitting Despatch from Mr. Pakenham respecting the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'	47
3	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	Nov. 27, 1871	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Explaining reasons for non-receipt by Mr. Pakenham of any information from the Governor-General on the subject.	47
4	Ditto. Ditto.	Nov. 28, 1871	Opening of the railway at Bangor, U.S. Forwards copy of Despatch from Governor-General, with enclosures detailing the proceedings.	47
5	Ditto. Ditto.	Dec. 6, 1871	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Transmits copy of Despatch from Governor-General, enclosing Minute of Council on the subject.	48
6	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Dec. 12, 1871	Expressing concurrence in Secretary of State's proposed answer to Governor-General's Despatch respecting decision of Canadian Government in the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'	48
7	Ditto. Ditto.	Dec. 22, 1871	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Transmits copy of further Despatch from Mr. Pakenham on the subject.	48
8	Ditto. Ditto.	Dec. 27, 1871	Provisions of Treaty of Washington relating to Fisheries and to the British and American Claims Commission. Forwards copy of Despatch from Sir E. Thornton reporting that Bills had been submitted to United States' House of Representatives for carrying these provisions into effect.	49

SCHEDULE

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Number in Series.	From whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
9	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	Jan. 5, 1872	Requesting Earl Granville's opinion as to the expediency of making any representation to United States' Government respecting the seizure of the 'E. A. Horton.'	49
10	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Jan. 13, 1872	Rescue of the 'E. A. Horton.' States that the case as represented by the Canadian authorities will be referred to the Law Officers for a preliminary report.	49
11	Ditto. Ditto.	Jan. 31, 1872	Washington Treaty: Article as to the Canals. Transmits Despatch from Sir E. Thornton reporting a conversation he had had with Mr. Fish in regard to the Article in question.	50
12	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Jan. 31, 1872	Fisheries. Probable opposition of General Butler to stipulations of the Treaty of Washington.	50
13	Ditto. Ditto.	Jan. 31, 1872	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Forwards copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Thornton reporting his inability to obtain any further details in connection with the case.	51
14	Ditto. Ditto.	Feb. 3, 1872	Transmitting, confidentially, a Report from the Law Officers on the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'	52
15	Ditto. Ditto.	Feb. 7, 1872	Encloses copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington enclosing Bill submitted to Congress for the reduction of Import Duties on various articles into the United States.	52
16	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	Feb. 8, 1872	Case of the 'E. A. Horton.' Acknowledges letter enclosing copy of Law Officers' opinion, and transmits proposed draft of Despatch to Governor-General on the subject.	54
17	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Feb. 13, 1872	Transmitting copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Thornton enclosing copy of Bill before the House of Representatives for promoting and sustaining American Fisheries under the Treaty of Washington.	55
18	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	Feb. 13, 1872	Treaty of Washington. Forwards copy of Despatch from the Governor-General, with Minute of Council on matters connected therewith.	55
19	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Feb. 14, 1872	Concurring in terms of proposed Despatch to Canada respecting the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'	56
20	Ditto. Ditto.	Feb. 21, 1872	Treaty of Washington: Fishery clauses. Forwards Despatch from Sir E. Thornton on the subject.	56
21	Ditto. Ditto.	Feb. 22, 1872	Transmitting copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing copy of Bill before United States' House of Representatives for the admission of Pine Timber and Lumber duty free.	57
22	Ditto. Ditto.	March 26, 1872	Forwarding Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington respecting the Regulations to be observed by American Fishermen in regard to Canadian Fisheries.	57
23	Ditto. Ditto.	April 5, 1872	Forwarding Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington enclosing Circular issued by United States' Government respecting the British North American Fisheries.	58

SCHEDULE.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
24	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	April 9, 1872	Transmitting Despatch from Sir E. Thornton reporting the postponement by United States House of Representatives of consideration of the Bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington as regards the Fisheries.	60

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE ADMIRALTY.

1	The Admiralty to the Colonial Office.	Oct. 7, 1871	Act further to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels. In reply to Colonial Office letter of September 20, 1871, states that there is no objection thereto.	62
2	The Colonial Office to the Admiralty.	April 8, 1872	Proposal of Canadian Government to issue the same instructions to Commanders of Colonial Cruisers for the approaching Fishery season as were issued last year. Her Majesty's Government think it advisable that the same course should be pursued and that Officers of Her Majesty's ships should assist in preserving order and protecting the Colonial Revenue vessels from being interfered with by any armed force.	62
3	The Admiralty to the Colonial Office.	April 12, 1872	With reference to Colonial Office letter of 8th instant, states that instructions have been sent to Vice-Admiral Fanshawe with regard to the protection of the Fisheries.	62
4	The Colonial Office to the Admiralty.	April 17, 1872	With reference to Admiralty letter of 12th instant, Lord Kimberley concurs with the Lords Commissioners that the Naval Commander-in-Chief on North American Station should receive instructions for his information, and has directed the Governor-General to furnish them to Vice-Admiral Fanshawe when issued.	63

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

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1	Feb. 5, 1872 (No. 13) -	Speech on opening third Session of General Assembly on 25th of January. Transmits six copies.	64

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1	Dec. 30, 1871 (No. 53)	Fish and Fish Oil. Refusal of United States' Government to refund duties. Transmits correspondence with Prince Edward Island on the subject.	64
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LETTER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1	The Colonial Office to the Foreign Office.	March 1, 1872	Transmitting extract from speech of Governor of Newfoundland on the 25th of January last.	65

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

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1	Dec. 23, 1871 (No. 86) -	Memorial from Members of Legislative Council objecting to conduct of Government with reference to the Railway Bill and other measures. Transmits copy.	66
2	December 23, 1871 (Confidential) -	Memorial from Members of Parliamentary Opposition referring to previous Despatch, No. 86, of the 23rd instant, on the subject. Encloses copy of Minute of Advice tendered by Government on this occasion.	69
3	Feb. 8, 1872 (No. 5) -	Refund of duties collected in the United States on Fish exported from Prince Edward Island. Transmits Minute of Council praying that the United States' Government may be urged to pay the claim.	70
4	February 8, 1872 (Confidential.) -	Refund of duties collected in the United States on fish exported from Prince Edward Island. Recommends for favourable consideration the request contained in the Minute of Council.	72
5	Feb. 22, 1872 (No. 6) -	Proceeds of the 'Foam' and the 'S. G. Marshall.' In answer to Despatch No. 2 of 9th January, encloses a Report of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court concerning the disposal of these vessels.	72

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1	Dec. 30, 1871 (No. 48) -	Refusal of United States' Government to introduce a Bill to provide for the refund of duties on Fish and Fish Oil. Refers to Governor's Despatch, No. 72, of the 30th September, relating to Mr. J. C. Hall's case.	73
2	Jan. 9, 1872 (No. 2) -	Capture of the 'Foam' and the 'S. G. Marshall' by Her Majesty's Ship 'Valorous.' Transmits Admiralty letter complaining of the conduct of the Vice-Admiralty Court.	73
3	January 20, 1872 - (Confidential) -	Memorial presented by certain Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly to Governor. Acknowledges Confidential Despatch on the subject.	74
4	January 24, 1872 (No. 4)	Approving answer returned to Memorial from Members of the Parliamentary Opposition.	74

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND FOREIGN OFFICE.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Dec. 16, 1871	Admission of United States' Fishermen to the Canadian Fisheries during this year, and refund of duties on Fish, &c., from Prince Edward Island collected in the United States.	74
2	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	Dec. 20, 1871	United States' duties on Fish Oil and Fish. Transmits copy of proposed Despatch to Lieut.-Governor on the subject.	75
3	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	Dec. 28, 1871	Admission of United States' Fishermen to the Canadian Fisheries during this year. Acknowledges letter of 20th inst., and concurs in proposed Despatch to Lieut.-Governor regarding the refund of dues by the United States.	76
4	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	March 8, 1872	Refund of United States' duties on Fish and Fish Oil. Breach of faith on part of United States' Government. Lord Kimberley regrets proceedings of United States' Government.	76
5	Ditto. Ditto.	March 8, 1872	Refund of United States' duties on Fish and Fish Oil. Transmits copy of confidential Despatch from Lieut.-Governor on the subject.	76
6	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	March 18, 1872	Refund of duties on Fish and Fish Oil from Prince Edward Island by United States' Government.	76
7	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	March 25, 1872	Concurring in proposed Despatch to Sir E. Thornton respecting the refund of duties collected in the United States on Fish and Fish Oil imported into that country from Prince Edward Island.	78

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE ADMIRALTY.

1	Admiralty to the Colonial Office.	Jan. 2, 1872	Disposal of the proceeds of the sale of the vessels 'Foam' and 'S. G. Marshall,' captured by Her Majesty's ship 'Valorous.' Forwards copy of a letter from Mr. Rothery, enclosing copies of two from the Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court in Prince Edward Island. Suggests modification of the practice of the Vice-Admiralty Court in that Colony, and calls attention to the conduct of the Marshal.	78
2	Colonial Office to the Admiralty.	March 13, 1872	Case of the 'Foam' and the 'S. G. Marshall.' Conduct of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, Prince Edward Island, in reference to Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor and letter from Judge.	80

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

CANADA.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

(Secret.)

The LORD LISGAR to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Ottawa, November 2, 1871.

(Received, November 14, 1871.)

(Answered, Confidential, November 24, 1871, p. 37.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to state that in accordance with pressing invitations from the President and Directors of the European and North American Railway, the Mayor and municipal authorities of the City of Bangor, State of Maine, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Ministers of the Province of New Brunswick, I attended at Bangor for the purpose of meeting the President of the United States, and taking part in the celebration of the opening of the Railway between Boston, Portland, and Bangor in the United States, and St. John in the Province of New Brunswick.

2. The line now in progress from St. John to Halifax, Nova Scotia, will, it is expected, be completed in another twelve months, and afford, in connection with the European and North American, a shorter and more convenient route of transport for letters and passengers between England and the United States than any that now exists.

3. The President came attended by some of his Ministers, and by a large train of Governors, Mayors, Generals, and other notabilities, to the number of six hundred.

4. Four members of the Privy Council of the Dominion accompanied me, besides the Premier of the Province of Ontario, a Minister of the Province of Quebec, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and the Provincial Ministers and several of those of Nova Scotia, and many other Canadian gentlemen of high standing.

5. I met the President at Portland, was introduced to him and taken in his "car" to Bangor, where a vast crowd had gathered in from all quarters to take part in the festivities.

6. The town was profusely decorated. The English flag had everywhere a place of honour, and mottoes and emblems referring to the Treaty of Washington, and proclaiming goodwill towards England, and the general satisfaction at the prospect of lasting peace, were displayed at every turn, and in lavish variety.

7. I annex the accounts given of the proceedings by local papers.

8. They give a fair idea of what took place, as well as of the importance ascribed to the occasion and to the meeting of the President and the representatives of Canada.

9. The speeches are imperfectly reported, for few of the reporters can write shorthand. They trust to their memory, and are too apt to supply passages or expressions they may have missed in terms of their own coinage.

10. The principal display, as was intended, took place at Vanceboro', on the frontier, and I find the best report of what I said there in the 'Globe,' the great Opposition paper of Ontario. Accordingly I annex it. The passage about the Treaty marked in red ink I read from a document supplied to me for the purpose by the Privy Council.

11. Along with the speech are two articles from the same paper which indicate the temper with which the Opposition, and a large party in Ontario especially, are disposed to speak of and deal with the conditions of the Treaty of Washington.

Enclosures
1, 2, 3, and 4.

Enclosure 5.

Enclosure 6.

CANADA.

Enclosure 7.

I annex some other articles from papers of a different complexion. These latter, I am inclined to think, will be found, when the time of trial comes, to represent more accurately the opinion of the great majority of the people of Canada.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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

Enclosure 1
in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Taken from the 'Whig' and 'Courier,' Newspapers, of the 10th October, 1871.

OUR CELEBRATION.

We have only time for a few words upon the celebration yesterday. It was a great day for Bangor, for the State, and if we may credit the generous sentiments of guests from abroad, will be remembered with pleasure all over this country and in the neighbouring Provinces, with which we are now on more than friendly terms. No man living in this State is likely to see again such an assemblage as was gathered yesterday in Norombega Hall. The President of the United States, with three Cabinet Ministers, the Speaker of the House, United States senators and representatives, the Governor of the State, and many other distinguished Americans; the Chief Executive of the great Dominion of Canada, Members of the Dominion Cabinet, the Governor of New Brunswick, the Mayors and ex-Mayors of the principal cities, and a large number of the most eminent men of the Provinces, constitute an assemblage which would honour the emporium of the world, and which Bangor may well be proud to have entertained acceptably on this occasion.

So far as our observation extended the programme for the day was carried out in a most thorough and gratifying manner, the only regret being that the people could not see even more of the President than the limited time admitted, and the praises to which we have listened, and the gratification which we have heard everywhere expressed, make us prouder than ever of our city, and emulous of retaining the goodwill which has so abundantly found expression towards our people.

At this late hour we are unable to convey as we would wish our thanks to all the friends who have contributed to the success of our efforts, but we wish the military companies, the fire companies, the bands and others who leave us to-morrow, to bear with them our cordial thanks for the efficient co-operation they have afforded, and to assure them all that Bangor will always have a hearty welcome for them. The street display has never been equalled in this State, and the man or woman who could look upon the soldierly bearing of the troops on yesterday and not feel proud of our volunteer militia, must at least be peculiarly constituted. The unanimity and zeal with which our citizens have contributed in every way to the success of the programme, the beautifying of the city, and the enjoyment of our guests, is beyond all praise, and will gain its best reward in the pleasant recollections of a day which will stand out brightly in the history of Bangor.

The kind and generous expressions of our friends from the Provinces have been beyond all our anticipations, and we can only assure them that we hope to grow to be still warmer friends in the future, and that we shall accept their challenge to an amicable strife for the advancement of the welfare of both peoples in good faith and sober earnest, and in the mutual interchange of good offices shall not be readily over-matched.

With the proceedings at Vanceboro' to-day the celebration of the opening of our international highway will culminate, but we trust that the anniversaries of this event may find the Dominion and the Union drawn closer and closer together by the bonds of sympathy, until all lines of demarcation shall shortly fade before the light of that progressive sentiment which shall discover the highest and truest interests of the people as a whole.

CELEBRATION OF THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, AND RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE CITY OF BANGOR.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday opened with bright and fair weather, much to the satisfaction of thousands in this city, who have been making extensive preparations for the celebration of the European and North American Railway opening and the reception of President Grant. The streets were alive with people at a very early hour, and the farmers from the surrounding country were present in large numbers, reaping a rich harvest of greenbacks in exchange for their produce and provisions. There seemed to be plenty, notwithstanding the unusually great demand, and prices were very little above the average.

The decoration of the public buildings, the Custom House and Post Office, Norombega Hall, the depôts of the Maine-Central and European and North American Railways, the offices of the last-named company, the Bangor House, and other edifices, was finished by Col. Beals and Sons, of Boston, Monday night, and early in the day the citizens commenced to display bunting and flags from their stores, blocks, and private residences. Long before noon Main Street, the dry-goods street of the city, was brilliant with the red, white, and blue streamers and festoons, and on nearly every building the red cross flag of old England and the Yankee stars and stripes hung in loving proximity; mottoes and pictures abounded, and everyone agreed that the street never looked gayer.

Flag Presentation.—The Jameson Guards of this city, Capt. Daniel White, have never had a flag, and some time since a Bangor lady started a subscription to obtain one for them. The call was responded to generously, and, unknown to the company, a beautiful silk flag was sent for by their fair friends. Yesterday at 12 o'clock the Guards were mustered in their armoury, and after the Boston boat came in, a long,

mysterious-looking box was brought in. The men were at first at a loss to know its contents, but one or two knowing fellows whispered, "It's a flag," and a loud cheer burst forth as the truth gradually dawned upon their minds. Owing to the illness of the accomplished lady who was to have made the presentation, that duty was devolved upon Mayor Dale, who, in his usual pleasant manner, bestowed the colours upon the Guards with a brief and appropriate address. Capt. White responded in fitting terms, assuring the donors that no act of the company should ever sully a stripe or efface a star of their beautiful gift. The flag is a national ensign of silk, fringed with gold bullion, and mounted upon a hickory staff terminating in a gold globe surmounted by an eagle in the same metal. A silver plate on the staff has engraved upon it the following inscription:—"Presented to the Jameson Guards by the ladies of Bangor. October, "1871."

Arrival of Companies.—Meantime the Crosby Guards of Hampden, Capt. Flagg, arrived on the steamer 'Katahdin' about noon, and were met at the wharf by a committee of the Jameson Guards, and escorted to that company's armoury. The Crosby Guards turned out 63 men, with uniforms of dark-blue (frock coats), trimmed with gold braid, yellow epaulets, white waist-belts, and black caps of the French pattern, with black fountain plumes. They were accompanied by a drum corps.

At the conclusion of the flag presentation the two companies, headed by the Bangor cornet band, marched to the Maine Central Depot, reaching there just as the morning train arrived—nearly three hours late. The train consisted of sixteen full cars, drawn by two locomotives. A great number of passengers were on board, and after they had disembarked the Portland Light Infantry, Capt. C. P. Mattocks; Portland Mechanic Blues, Capt. Parker; Auburn Light Infantry, Capt. A. C. Pray; Norway Light Infantry, Capt. G. L. Beal; Belfast City Guards, Capt. W. H. Fogler; and Skowhegan Light Infantry, Capt. Isaac Dyer, filed out, formed in line in front of the station, and marched up Railroad Street, where the Jameson and Crosby Guards were drawn up to receive them. On Main Street the line re-formed and marched up town in the following order:—

Marshal.	Drum Corps.
Bangor Cornet Band.	Belfast City Guards, Capt. Fogler.
Jameson Guards, Capt. White.	Johnson's Band, of Lewiston.
Drum Corps.	Auburn Light Infantry, Capt. Pray.
Crosby Guards of Hampden, Capt. Flagg.	Norway Band.
Portland Band.	Norway Light Infantry, Capt. Beal.
Portland Mechanic Blues, Capt. Parker.	Skowhegan Band.
Portland Light Infantry, Capt. Mattocks.	Skowhegan Light Infantry, Capt. Dyer.

The appearance of the companies was very fine, and they elicited many compliments by their steady bearing and soldierly appearance. The Mechanic Blues have dark-blue frock coats and pants, yellow epaulets, French shakos, with white pompons, and white waist-belts. The Portland Light Infantry's uniform is of cadet grey, trimmed with black, white epaulets, French shakos with blue fountain plumes. The colour guard of this company is composed of six men over six feet in height, wearing the white coats and bearskin caps formerly the uniform of the whole company, and they attracted much attention. The Belfast City Guards, 60 men, are uniformed in dark-blue frock coats and pants, trimmed with buff and gold. The company has adopted the shako, with plume, as head gear, but some twenty caps failed to come from the manufacturer in season for this trip, and that number of men were obliged to wear substitutes. The Auburn Light Infantry, 70 men, wear cadet grey dress coats and pants, trimmed with buff, salmon-coloured epaulets, white waist-belts, and French caps with red fountain plumes. The uniform of the Norway Light Infantry, 70 men, is dress coat and pants of cadet grey, with buff trimmings, white epaulets, black waist-belts, and towering bearskin caps. The Skowhegan Light Infantry, 85 men, is uniformed in cadet grey, trimmed with black, McClellan caps, and black waist-belts.

The companies marched through Main Street to the fine music of their bands, across Kenduskeag Bridge, up State Street to French Street, along French to Somerset Street, up Somerset to Broadway, through Broadway to Washington Street, down Washington to Exchange Street, up Exchange Street to Exchange Block, where the companies dispersed to their quarters. They quartered as follows:—Crosby Guards, "Light Infantry Hall," Mercantile Square; Portland Mechanic Blues, Smith's Block, corner Hammond and Central Streets; Portland Light Infantry, Acadian Hall, Mercantile Square; Belfast City Guards, hall over Stern and Atkins' store, Main Street; Auburn Light Infantry and Norway Light Infantry, Lewis Block, Main Street; Skowhegan Light Infantry, Temperance Hall, Exchange Block, corner Exchange Street and Kenduskeag Bridge.

The Hersey Light Infantry of Oldtown, Captain Folsom, 50 men, came down on the train, reaching this city at about 2 o'clock P.M., when they marched through the streets to their quarters in Hibernian Hall. Although recently organized, this company is well drilled, and presented a fine appearance in a uniform of dark blue with red facings, and shakos with red and white fountain plumes.

Another Flag Presentation.—Colonel George C. Pickering having requested the Jameson Guards to come to his house on High Street, at five in the afternoon, they obeyed his request, and found another surprise awaiting them in the shape of a handsome company flag of blue silk, trimmed with bullion fringe, bearing on one side the State seal and name of the company, and on the other the arms of the United States. The flag was presented and received in brief and appropriate speeches, and the company marched away highly elated with their new set of colours.

The President's Trip from Boston to Bangor.—A special train of five cars, furnished by Superintendent Prescott, left Boston on the Eastern Railroad at 8.15 yesterday morning, with the President, General Belknap, Secretary of War, Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Generals Porter and Babcock, of the President's staff, Speaker Blaine, and other distinguished gentlemen in military and civil life.

The President occupied a Pullman palace car, which was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The train had a dining car, presided over by Smith, the Boston caterer, and the party dined in transitu.

The trip was very pleasant in every respect, and rapidly made. The nearest approach to an accident

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on the way, was the demolishing of a cow on the Presumbscot Bridge, which did no further damage to the train than smashing of a car step.

At Portsmouth a delegation of the Governor's staff and a number of our citizens came on board, and as the train crossed the line, the President was welcomed to Maine by Senator Hamlin, Speaker Blaine, Hon. J. A. Peters, and General J. A. Hall, of the Governor's staff.

At Portland, it was at first determined by the citizens to have a public demonstration, but the ceremonies will be deferred until the President's return. Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, arrived in Portland from Montreal yesterday, and met the President and party at the depôt, was presented, and joined the party, together with Hon. J. Sanford Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs of New Brunswick, Dr. Tupper, President of the New Brunswick Council, Mr. H. J. Murray, H.B.M. Consul at Portland, Colonel MacNeil, and Captain Ponsonby, Aides-de-Camp.

At Brunswick, ex-Governor Chamberlain joined the party, and introduced the President to the great crowd gathered there. At Gardiner, a salute was fired.

At Augusta.—On the arrival of the train at Augusta, the President stepped out upon a platform which had been erected for the purpose, where Governor Perham was presented to him by Senator Hamlin. The Governor spoke as follows:—

President Grant, it affords me great pleasure to welcome you to the State of Maine and its capital. In behalf of our people I extend to you a hearty greeting, and tender their most generous hospitality.

Please accept the assurance of our high appreciation of your character as a citizen, and your distinguished services both as the commander of our victorious army, and as the Chief Executive of the nation.

We earnestly hope your visit to Maine will be as pleasant to you as it is gratifying to us.

President Grant replied, that he wished to thank the people of the State, through their Governor, for the uniform courtesy and kindness that he had always received at their hands, and especially for the cordial welcome that he received here six years ago, and for the very flattering manner in which he was received here to-day. He said that he had no doubt that his stay of a few days would be as pleasant to him as it could possibly be to others.

Speaker Blaine then presented Mayor Eveleth to the President, and many of the citizens were also introduced, the President remaining on the platform for that purpose for half an hour.

The train, at 3.30 p.m., moved out of the depôt amid the cheers of the assembled thousands, who filled every possible space in the vicinity of the depôt.

In this city the various military companies marched to the Maine Central Depôt at 6 o'clock, and formed in line in front of that building, under the direction of Chief Marshal Varney and aides. At 6.35 the long-looked-for train rolled in. It was composed of seven cars, two of which were given to the Capital Guards of Augusta, Captain J. T. Woodward, who acted as military escort. Two Pullman cars were devoted respectively to the President and the Governor-General, and the other three to members of their respective suites, and a few invited guests, including a number of representatives of the press.

A calcium light had been provided, which was set opposite the depôt, and threw an intense light upon the front of that building and the vast crowd of people gathered in the yard. Immediately the train reached the depôt, a salute of 21 guns, in honour of the President, and the same number in honour of the Governor-General, was fired, under the direction of Captain Downes, on the hill north of Maine and west of Cedar Street. Mayor Dale was in waiting, and welcomed the President to our city, and after some little delay the party entered the barouches which awaited them at the door. As soon as the carriages reached their places in the line, the procession moved, light being afforded by two hundred Bangor and Brewer firemen carrying torches on each side, under command of Captain E. E. Small. The following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Platoon of Police.	Norway Light Infantry.
Thomaston Band.	Carriage containing the President, the Governor-General, Mayor Dale, and President Jewett, of the European and North American Railway.
Platoon of Torch Bearers.	Hersey Light Infantry.
Bangor Cornet Band.	Belfast City Guards.
Drum Corps.	Skowhegan Band.
Portland Mechanic Blues.	Skowhegan Light Infantry.
Drum Corps.	Lynn Band.
Jameson Guards.	Capital Guards of Augusta.
Johnson's Band.	Portland Band.
Drum Corps.	Portland Light Infantry.
Auburn Light Infantry.	Invited Guests in Carriages.
Drum Corps.	
Crosby Guards of Hampden.	
Norway Band.	

The procession marched up Railroad Street, through Summer Street to Union Street, up Union to High Street, through High to Hammond Street, down Hammond to Main Street, and up Main Street to the Bangor House. Dense crowds of people occupied every available inch of space on the streets through which the procession passed, eagerly intent on seeing the distinguished guests of the city. The houses, blocks, and stores on the route were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, bunting, lanterns, and transparencies. At a number of places on Main Street, long strings of Chinese lanterns were hung from wires across the street, and depended in graceful curves of light to the buildings on either side. The music of the bands, the tramp of the troops, the cheers of the excited crowds, the flashing of the torches, and the dazzling illumination, all combined to form a scene such as was never before witnessed in Maine, and will never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to witness it.

After the arrival of the procession at the Bangor House, the President, Governor-General, and party entered, while the companies returned to their quarters. President Grant's dining-room is in the north-east corner of the second floor of the Bangor House, and his private rooms are immediately over it. Lord Lisgar has apartments on the north-west corner on the same floor. General Cresswell and Secretary Robeson have rooms between, and Generals Belknap and Porter are also domiciled on the same floor.

In the evening Lord Lisgar, feeling much fatigued with his long journey, retired early, but the President, with Secretary Robeson, Generals Cresswell and Belknap, Speaker Blaine, Generals Porter and Babcock, took tea with Senator Hamlin, at his residence on Fifth Street, where a few gentlemen and ladies were invited to meet them later in the evening.

Serenades.—The Capital Guards, with the Lynn Band, serenaded Governor Perham, who was at the residence of Hon. S. H. Blake. The Governor responded in a neat speech, thanking them for the compliment. The President was serenaded by the same party at Senator Hamlin's, but did not appear.

SECOND DAY.

The predictions of "Old Probability" at Washington were never more eagerly looked for in this city than yesterday morning, and when it was found that nothing worse than "cloudy and clearing weather in "New England" was announced for the day, the hopes of those who had been regarding the overcast sky with doubtful looks, rose immediately to concert pitch, and a load of foreboding was taken off a great many minds.

As early as four o'clock people began to pour in from the surrounding country in vehicles of every shape and style, drawn by horses gotten up in as many different varieties. Besides these, great numbers came on foot—some walking a dozen miles in the early morning. By nine o'clock every accessible spot on the streets through which the procession was to pass was occupied. The side walks were a dense mass of humanity, which filled the gutters and fringed the carriage way, rendering it almost impossible to move about. Various estimates of the number of people present have been made, but none that we have heard sets it under 50,000.

At nine o'clock the various organizations commenced to move towards the Bangor Road, the second on that hour and ten, the procession was formed—the first division on the Hampden House, and between Summer Street, and the third on Union Street. At a few minutes past ten the line moved in the following order:—

Platoon of Mounted Police.

Chief Marshal.

Staff.

Gen. Chas. Hamlin.	Gen. H. M. Plaisted.
Col. A. B. Farnham.	Maj. S. W. Thaxter.
Col. J. F. Godfrey.	Lieut. R. G. Rollins.
Dr. E. F. Sanger.	Samuel R. Prentiss.
Geo. W. Hammatt.	

FIRST DIVISION.

Aids.	Marshal—Gen. Chas. W. Roberts.	Aids.
Bangor Cornet Band.		
Jamésou Guards—Capt. Daniel White.		
Auburn Light Infantry—Capt. A. C. Pray.		
Crosby Guards, Hampden—Capt. F. G. Flagg.		
Norway Band.		
Norway Light Infantry—Capt. G. L. Beal.		
Belfast City Guards—Capt. W. H. Fogler.		
Skowhegan Band.		
Skowhegan Light Infantry—Capt. Isaac Dyer.		
Hersey Light Infantry, Oldtown—Captain Folsom.		
Lynn Brass Band.		
Capital Guards, Augusta—Capt. J. T. Woodward.		
Portland Band.		
Portland Light Infantry—Capt. C. P. Mattocks.		
Portland Mechanic Blues—Captain Parker, as body guards.		
Carriage containing the President of the United States, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, the Mayor of Bangor, and the President of the European and North American Railway.		
The members of the Cabinet, President's and Governor-General's staffs, Governor Perham and staff, Lt.-Governor Wilmot and staff; and other distinguished guests in carriages.		

SECOND DIVISION.

Aids.	Marshal—Major Thos. Hersey.	Aids.
Thomaston Band.		
Chief Engineer, Bangor Fire Department.		
Assistant Engineers.		
Eagle Engine Co. No. 3, Bangor.		
Union Hose Co. No. 1, Bangor.		
Steamer Union, No. 1, Bangor.		
Steamer Victory, No. 2, Bangor.		
Steamer Liberty, No. 4, Bangor.		
Champion Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, Bangor.		
Steamer Liberty, No. 4, Lewiston.		
Emmet Band.		
Tiger Engine Co. No. 1, Hallowell.		
Torrent Engine Co. No. 2, Dexter.		
Eagle Engine Co. No. 3, Brewer.		
Monitor Engine Co. No. 2, Orono.		
Bucksport Band.		
Torrent Engine Co. No. 2, Bucksport.		
Dirigo Engine Co. No. 1, Oldtown.		
Excelsior Engine Co. No. 2, Upper Stillwater.		
Eagle Engine Co. No. 1, Orono.		

THIRD DIVISION.

Aids.	Marshal—Chas. V. Lord.	Aids.
Johnson's Band of Lewiston.		
Lumbermen in uniform, from lumber mills owned by citizens of Bangor, as follows:		
200 from James Walker's mills at Basin Mills.		
150 from Palmer and Johnson's mills at Brewer.		
150 from Wm. T. Pearson's mills at Great Works.		
150 from Cutler, Thatcher, & Co.'s mills at Bradley.		
75 from Roberts & Co.'s mills at Oldtown.		

The March.—The procession was nearly a mile in length, and presented a very imposing appearance. It was loudly cheered along the march by the thousands who thronged the streets, covered the roofs of buildings, filled every window and door, climbed and perched on trees, fences, and every available foothold.

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The carriage containing the President and Governor-General was the focus of all eyes; handkerchiefs and hats were waved like mad, cheer after cheer greeted the distinguished party, and ever and anon a man—usually a returned soldier—would break through the military, and running along by the carriage, shake hands with the President, who never refused them the privilege, and responded to the cheers by frequently removing his hat and bowing to the quarter whence they arose.

Marching down Main Street, across Kenduskeag Bridge, up State Street, through Somerset Street, the procession halted on Broadway, where the scholars of the city schools were drawn up on the Mall. The children were all in uniform, and formed a long line—each school headed by its teachers, and every scholar having a bouquet or a wreath.

The President's carriage was drawn up in front of an extensive terrace surmounted by an ornamental arch bearing the mottoes, "Peace and Prosperity," "Yours the Present—Ours the Future," under which sat a large number of young ladies and girls dressed in white, red, and blue trimmings and badges. Each State of the Union was represented by a young lady wearing an appropriate badge and scarf, above whom were Miss Annie Sabine costumed as the "Goddess of Liberty," Miss Mary Gross as "Justice," Miss Annie Egery as "America," and Miss Florence Bragg as "England."

As the procession halted, the children, under lead of L. A. Torrens, teacher of music in the schools, sang the following words (arranged and adapted by C. P. Roberts, Esq., Superintendent of schools), to the air of Keller's.

AMERICAN HYMN.

Speed our Republic! O Father on high!
Lead us in pathways of Justice and Right;
Rulers as well as the ruled, "One and all,"
Girdle with virtue the armour of Might!
Hail! three times hail! to our chieftain and flag!
Rulers as well as the ruled, "One and all;"
Girdle with virtue the armour of Might!
Hail! three times hail! to our chieftain and flag!
Rise up! proud eagle, rise up to the clouds!
Spread thy broad wings o'er this fair western world!
Fling from thy beak our dear banner of old;
Show that it still is for freedom unfurled!

Hail! three times hail! to our chieftain and flag!
Fling from thy beak our dear banner of old;
Show that it still is for freedom unfurled!
Hail! three times hail! to our chieftain and flag!
Let Peace be thy Crown, and, chained to thy car,
Let Commerce and Art thy handmaidens be!
God prosper and bless, and save us from war,
And make us in Truth and Equity free!
Hail! three times hail! to our chieftain and flag!
God prosper and bless, and save us from war,
And make us in Truth and Equity free!
Hail! three times hail! to our chieftain and flag!

The Bangor Cornet Band, Harlow leader, accompanied the vocalists, and the hymn was rendered with fine effect. At its close, these young girls approached, and one of them, Miss Lottie Sanger, presented the President with a beautiful bouquet, and immediately the carriage was showered with wreaths of evergreens and flowers.

Resuming the march, amid the cheers of schools and spectators, the procession passed along Broadway to York Street, up York to Newbury Street, up Newbury to State Street, down State and across Kenduskeag Bridge, up Hammond Street to Ohio Street, up Ohio to Hudson Street, through Hudson to Union Street, where, when the head of the procession reached Main Street, it was opened to the right and left, and the carriage containing the President and Governor-General and party passed through to the Bangor House. The President and Governor-General then took their station upon the balcony, and the entire procession passed by in review, after which it was dismissed.

Decorations.—The decorations of the public and private buildings about the city were on a scale never before attempted. The whole paraphernalia of Col. Beals and Sons, of Boston, the resources of the dry-goods stores, and the large and generous loans from other cities, and especially of English national bunting from the Provinces, were all brought into requisition, and for the occasion our public squares and the route of the procession were transformed into fairy vistas of enchantment, reproducing under the mellow sunbeams all the splendour of the autumn woods. The national colours of kindred nations mingled together in harmonious brilliancy, the whole forming one of those grand and beautiful visions which once seen can never be effaced from the memory.

To describe all the decorations and designs is simply impossible in the limits we are able to assign, and we can scarcely more than take a passing glance at the following, commencing at the

Maine Central Railroad Station.—On the west entrance were decorations in tricolour, shield, English and American flags: north end, American eagle, flags at corners, and lines of signals; on square, white field, bordered with blue and studded with stars.—Motto, "Grand Union of M. C. R. R., and E. and N. A. R."

Summer Street.—Owen McCann's residence, large American banner and Flag of Erin.

Charles Hayward, tricoloured festoons, American flags, &c.

John Lane, festoons in tricolour, flags, and Chinese lanterns.

T. J. Stewart, American flags, English jacks; also large and beautiful Italian and Portuguese banners.

John Flynn, American flags and Flag of Erin.

Bangor House—over Main Street entrance arch, in red and gilt, "Our Provincial Guests." English and American flags, American streamers crossed; Union Street front, portico elaborately decorated, elegant arch with inscription, "Our President, Peace welcomes you." Left column of arch—"The Sword at Appomattox, 1865." "Let us have Peace." Right column—"The Treaty of Washington, 1871." "Peace through Justice." Background of portico hung with golden tapestry, with design in blazon.

Main Street.—At the head of the street a beautiful arch, surmounted with American and British flags, bore upon the south face, "Welcome to the Nation's Guest." On the north side, "Bangor. E. and N. A. Railway, St. John."

Passing down Main Street, the fronts of all the stores were heavily and tastefully draped in tricolour, interspersed with English and American ensigns, Chinese lanterns, &c. To name the places decorated would be simply to name all the business houses on the street.

Lines of American and English flags and other insignia extended across the corner at the junction with Hammond Street.

Wheelwright and Clark's block was especially noticeable. Every window in the immense structure was adorned by seven flags—American and British—while large ensigns were hung all over the lower story. Even the roof was bordered with hundreds of tiny flags. Capt. Ware deserves much credit for the display on this building, he having had charge of the decoration.

Norombega Hall presents a gorgeous appearance outside and inside. The south end has a large escutcheon in the gable, bearing the eagle, &c., of the arms of the United States, on either side of which are flags. The front of the balcony is draped in white, with blue stars, below which are graceful festoons of red, white, and blue bunting. On the right of the balcony is an arch bearing the word "Grant," in gold letters on a blue ground; on the left a similar arch with the word "Victoria," and in the centre another having the word "Fraternity." In the rear of the balcony is a large ornamental piece, on which are inscribed the words "The day we celebrate."

The Custom House was decorated on the southern front with an immense shield, bearing a spread eagle, globe, and flags, suspended over the central window in the gable, from which depend two long streamers of red, white, and blue bunting, looped back to each side of the building. Over the central window of the Post Office vestibule is the motto, "Our Aim the Public Good," in gold letters on blue velvet; draped with tricoloured bunting. On the north end, facing *Norombega Hall*, each upper side-window is covered with a shield draped in American flags. The middle window in the gable has a brilliant centre-piece from which two streamers in graceful curves are looped on either side of the lower story. Over the middle window of the second story is a huge escutcheon bearing the arms of the United States.

On *Kenduskeag Bridge* the decorations continued without interruption. On the east side the 'Whig and Courier' office exhibited the words "Grant and Victoria. Treaty of 1872. No fighting on this Line." *Kenduskeag block* was festooned with tricoloured bunting, and displayed numerous flags.

James Tobin, with American banners, displayed a large Flag of Erin, bordered with the Irish motto—"Cead Mille Failthe," the Irish for "A Hundred Thousand Welcomes." Mr. Hurley also showed the Harp of Erin.

French Street.—The decorations on this street were particularly fine and admirably arranged, giving the whole street a uniform appearance. Five canopies were arranged at regular intervals, lines of tricolour sweeping gracefully from a high point in the middle of the street to the sidewalks. An arch spanning evergreen pillars bore on one-side—"1850. E. and N. A. Railway. 1871." And on the other side—"Our Guests. The Union and the Dominion."

Dr. Alden's and D. F. Leavitt's residences showed in the centre a large English consular flag. Festoons in tricolour and American flags and English jacks set off the front with fine effect.

Geo. Stetson's residence, trimmed with fine effect in tricoloured festoons and American flags.

C. V. Lord's, draped in tricoloured festoons, making a pleasant display.

G. W. Merrill's, American flags, English jacks, and tricoloured bunting.

F. J. Garland, J. H. Lynde, Dr. Watson, E. T. Fox, Andrew Wiggin, E. F. Dillingham, Rodney Boyd, C. P. Wiggin, G. W. Stevens, H. H. Fogg, Mrs. Varney, G. W. Gorham, A. Woodard, and Mrs. Stevens, had decorations very similar, each making a very elaborate and brilliant display. Large American flags spanned the street at its junction with Somerset.

Broadway.—The residence of G. K. Jewett, President of the E. and N. A. Railway, was elaborately decorated. Broadway front draped in tricolour; portico decked in national regalia, and showing American flags and two beautiful flags of the New Dominion on red ground; Somerset Street front balcony showed large English and American flags united by shields; large English and American flags on lines flanked the corners.

Arad Thompson displayed a large American flag and numerous small ensigns.

Walter Brown and Jones P. Vezie's residences were elegantly draped in tricoloured festoons and American flags.

Elias Merrill's and W. H. McCrillis' dwellings showed shield at centre of the front, and tricolours elegantly arranged in festoons and crosses.

T. N. Egery, festoons in tricolour, American flags, coat-of-arms, &c.

John Huckins, decorations of American eagle on shield, and American flags.

N. C. Ayer, tricolours arranged in festoons and crosses, American flags, and English jacks.

Terrace for the schools, surmounted by an arch inscribed—"Peace and Prosperity." "Yours the Present, Ours the Future," with side decorations.

J. A. Peters and P. M. Blake, front elegantly draped; portico surmounted by shield with stand of colours; American flags and tricolour arranged with fine effect.

J. G. Clark showed tricoloured festoons girding the eaves and centre, and small American flags, English jacks, and other ensigns garnishing the windows.

J. S. Wheelwright made a very brilliant display of tricoloured bunting, with windows garnished as above, and showing a large and beautiful flag of the New Dominion upon a blue ground.

Chapin Humphrey and W. A. Bartlett, large American flag and tricoloured festoons.

Moses Giddings, large American flags and tricoloured bunting.

J. B. Foster, portico adorned with small American flags.

—Stearns showed monster American banner.

A. Kirkpatrick and N. H. Dillingham, festoons of tricolour and American flags.

The Broadway decorations were extensive and beautiful, and with those of French Street, made a most imposing and attractive gala exhibition.

York Street.—Timothy Sullivan exhibited large American flag and the Flag of Erin.

J. S. Ricker showed American banner.

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Father Clement showed American flag and Flag of Erin; front tastefully arrayed with tricolours in links upon evergreen. In evergreen bordered squares, the words—"Welcome." "President."

Newbury Street.—Mrs. Millikin, festoons in tricolour and shields.

D. Bugbee, American flag.

State Street.—A. Greenough and Benjamin Johnson, front elegantly festooned in tricolours, pinned with silver stars; portico bore inscription—"Let us have Peace." Columns trimmed with evergreen.

J. S. Ricker and J. S. Pearson, front festooned; arch with American ensigns and evergreen; portrait of Grant.

Mrs. J. Edy, front festooned: American flags and Chinese lanterns.

Gen. C. W. Roberts, A. M. Roberts, and M. Schwartz, American banners.

J. H. Clergue, festoons in tricolour and evergreen.

J. G. Leonard, American flags, English jacks, &c.

E. Clark, American banner.

Joab W. Palmer, festoons in tricolour and American flags.

T. J. Stickney, draped in tricolour.

Capt. S. Rich, heavily draped with American flags and bordered with small ensigns.

Dr. McRuer, large English jack between American flags; windows garnished with English jacks and American flags.

Exchange Street.—Penobscot Exchange draped in tricolour, with American flags, &c.

Lines of large flags spanned the foot of the street.

The European and North American Railway office bore the American coat-of-arms, elegant English and American flags, and tricoloured decorations.

The Railway station decked in tricolour.

The intersection with State Street decked with lines of signals drawn across the corner, and American and English flags.

Harlow Street.—Steam Fire-engine House showed monster American flags, tricoloured bunting, and shields, mottoes—"To the Rescue," "Welcome our Guests;" also in large letters across the front—"Welcome Firemen."

Owen Dugan, American flags and Flag of Erin.

Franklin House, American flags and Flag of Erin.

Mrs. Bryant, tasteful assortment of national colours.

Hammond Street.—E. F. Duren, American flags, mottoes in windows—"London and Bangor;" "Grant the Iron Man—E. and N. A. R., the Iron Way."

Principal decorations, Dole Brothers' establishment, in tricolours and American flags in profusion.

The County Jail presented a beautiful front in tricoloured festoons, with shield, stand of colours and English ensigns over portico, winged out with large American flags. This was one of the most unique and tasteful decorations on the route. The motto "Welcome" was appropriately conspicuous for its absence.

Residences of T. Getchell, S. B. Fifield, O. H. Ingalls, and Dr. Field, profusely adorned, American flags, Chinese lanterns, &c.

Ohio Street.—A. Webb and H. A. Wood, tricoloured festoons, American flags, and Chinese lanterns.

Frank Hight, heavily draped in tricolour, with large American banner, Chinese lanterns, and portrait of Grant.

S. S. Smith, festoons in tricolour flowing from large gold star in centre, large white flag with key upon it.

Lysander Strickland, large American flag.

Dr. R. K. Jones, American flag, English Jacks, American ensigns. Over portico, "Our Victors and Victories in Peace and in War."

A. H. Roberts, finely draped in national colours with American flags.

Ambrose Flint, L. H. Mitchell, portico draped in tricolour with small flags.

Hudson Street.—Isaac M. Bragg, handsomely festooned in red, white, and blue, American flags, &c.

Aaron Hill, evergreen and tricoloured festoons, Chinese lanterns.

Union Street.—C. C. Williams and W. F. Brann, heavily draped in national colours, numerous American ensigns.

J. Goodell, jun., large American flag with evergreen wreaths.

S. Emery and J. D. Pierce, tricoloured festoons and American flags.

Ivory Small, elegantly festooned in tricolour.

Wm. Flowers, large English flag, American ensigns, and English jacks.

J. and W. S. Hellier, festoons in tricolour, American flags, and Chinese lanterns.

Mrs. A. Dole, tricoloured festoons, and American flag.

Capt. C. B. Sanford, mammoth American flags draping front corners, centre heavily draped with American flags. Across Union Street—large American flag, English jack and flag of Hamburg. Across Second Street—English and American flags, and "S" of the Independent Line.

Mayor Dale, verandah draped in festoons of tricolour. Over entrance, large American and English flags united. On Union Street side, on a white field with American and English shields—"A cordial welcome to our guests from the United States and the Dominion of Canada." English and American flags across High Street—between them a white banner with device of hands clasped—"England and America, 1871, cemented by the Treaty of Washington and by the iron bands which connect the Provinces and the States."

J. F. Rawson, front adorned in tricolour, American flags, signal flags, and Chinese lanterns. On the end a large American flag from the old line of battle ship 'Constitution.'

Dr. Jeffers, English jacks, American flags, and Chinese lanterns.

Levi Alden and Dr. Strickland, English jacks, American flags, signal flags, and Chinese lanterns.

Miss Dunbar's Primary School-room, windows in festoons of tricolour, and adorned with American flags.

John McCann, festoons American and Hibernian bunting.

High Street.—T. J. Mason, draped in tricolour, also H. Niebuhr, same.

Mayor Dale, G. C. Pickering, J. Walker, J. P. Bass, and G. W. Pickering—all continuously united in extended and graceful festoons of tricolour, and adorned with American flags.

John Payne, frontispiece in tricolour.

Thos. Taylor, large American flag, &c.

On Fifth Street, Senator Hamlin, C. Hamlin, T. S. Dodd, and Judge Appleton, displayed American flags.

Col. J. Dunning, and J. A. and J. M. Sweet, on Third Street, exhibited American flags.

In other quarters pleasing exhibitions were made. We are conscious of many omissions and a falling short in the foregoing, which brevity of space and time must excuse.

THE COLLATION.

A large concourse of people had gathered in front of Norombega Hall, when, shortly after 1 P.M., the President's carriage drove up, immediately followed by that of Lord Lisgar, and those containing the other distinguished officials, and on their entrance the doors were opened to the guests of the occasion. The Presidential party, Lord Lisgar and suite, and a large number of the most distinguished American and Provincial guests, were escorted by Mayor Dale and the Committee to seats at the tables upon the platform, and under direction of the Vice-Presidents of the occasion, Senator Hamlin, Hon. John A. Peters, and others, a large number of prominent gentlemen of both nationalities were soon disposed in social parties around the festive board. The seats on the floor and in the galleries were soon filled, and shortly after the opening of the doors, some seven hundred persons, including quite a large number of ladies in the galleries, were in position for the duties and pleasures of the hour. The Hall, with its elegant decorations and tastefully-arranged tables, with the long lines of guests from end to end, and the bright costumes and fair faces of the ladies adorning the balcony, presented a scene at once animated and imposing.

The interior of the hall is very beautifully decorated, showing much skill on the part of Col. Beals and Sons. From front to rear in the apex of the ceiling a parti-coloured cord is stretched, to which at short intervals streamers of red, white, and blue are attached, and looped to the walls, falling in graceful folds about the windows above the gallery. Between the windows, on the walls in the gallery, hung the flags of all nations, arranged with reference to pleasing contrasts in colour. The most prominent feature of the decorations, however, is an ornamental arch in brilliant colours, supported by two fluted columns, over the front of the stage. It is surmounted by an escutcheon, having on either side the American and British flags. Depending from the centre of the arch is a stuffed eagle, holding flags in his talons, and a tri-coloured streamer in his beak. In the rear of the stage, visible through and under the arch, is an equestrian portrait of Washington, larger than life. This attracted a great deal of attention, and was much admired. On the wall in the rear end of the hall, opposite the stage and above the gallery, is a large allegorical painting, representing Washington as "the Father of his Country." This is draped in bunting and supported on each side by large flags. On the walls under the galleries are affixed the corps badges of the Union armies during the late war, alternating with small flags of different nations. The stage is carpeted with green and the front draped with pink. On the extreme front is a large gilt eagle. The front of the gallery is draped with drab, with a handsome arabesque border.

The tables, of which there were three on the stage, seven on the floor, and one the whole length of the front seats in the galleries, were covered with spotless white, and elegantly adorned with fresh flowers by P. M. Doogue, of Boston.

The venerable Dr. Pond, who was introduced by the Mayor, invoked the Divine blessing upon the occasion, the enterprise celebrated, the amicable relations between the two countries, and the repast about to be partaken of, in fervent and eloquent words, the assembly standing during the service.

Attention was then given to the delicacies provided in abundance and served with skill and promptness by the large corps of attendants. The various dishes comprising the collation were excellently prepared, and the fine appearance of the tables, the thorough arrangements for attending to the guests, and the bountiful supplies of everything, leaving an abundance after all present had been freely served, reflect great credit upon the care and efficiency of the Committee, Messrs. Bartlett, Woodbury, and Ladd, and upon the ability of the caterer, Mr. J. J. Moore, of Boston.

BILL OF FARE.

Meats.—Cold Turkey, Cranberry Jelly. Cold Chicken. Cold Tongue. Cold Ham. Escalloped Oysters. Potted Pigeons.

Relishes.—Picalilly. Chow Chow.

Salads.—Chicken Salad. Lobster Salad.

Pastry.—Apple Pie. Lemon Pie. Custard Pie. Mince Pie. Squash Pie. Washington Pie.

Dessert.—Chocolate. Lemon. Vanilla. Strawberry. Pine Apple. Creams. Wine Jelly. Charlotte Russe.

Cake.—Almond. Lady. Currant. Sponge. Fruit, and Light Cake.

Fruit.—Orange. Apples. Pears and Grapes. Nuts and Raisins.

Tea and Coffee.

After ample time had been devoted to the cravings of interior humanity, Mayor Dale came forward, and in a short but eloquent address extended a cordial welcome to the guests of Bangor, paying a feeling tribute to the memory of the late John A. Poor. Owing to the press of matter we are unable to give the address in this issue, but shall publish it entire on Saturday next. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were frequently applauded, the Mayor proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was received with enthusiastic applause, the whole audience arising and giving cheer upon cheer.

CANADA.

President Grant advanced amid the deafening applause, and when silence was restored, proceeded in a clear voice and with earnest manner to express his gratitude for the heartiness of his reception. He congratulated the assembly upon the occasion which had brought them together, the completion of the great international railroad, which is a matter of such interest to Bangor, to the State, and to the nation at large. He hoped that it would prove all that is expected, and result not only in benefit to this community and to the country, but also in fostering and building up a brotherly feeling between two great peoples of the same blood, and that they would continue to be united by ties of the most cordial friendship.

The brief but expressive speech of the President was greeted with outbursts of enthusiastic applause, which continued until after he had resumed his seat. Senator Hamlin then proposed the health of Lord Lisgar, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and that it be received with three old-fashioned cheers, which were given with a hearty good will.

Lord Lisgar hoped the assembly would believe that he was exceedingly gratified to be so cordially received as the representative of his Sovereign, and begged them to accept his heartfelt acknowledgments. He feared that he should be unable, in expressing his gratification, to imitate the admirable brevity of the President, but he congratulated all upon the success of the enterprise which is to unite the two countries, and hoped it would tend to draw them still closer together. When invited to this celebration he had immediately accepted and was glad he had done so, for the signs of friendly disposition everywhere displayed towards his country had amply rewarded him. He had often heard that bitterness towards England was felt in this country, and especially in New England (cries of "no! no!"), but when he found the Union Jack floating amicably side by side with the starry flag of our country, and elevated to honoured positions by American hands, he was convinced that the difference was not irreconcilable. (Cheers.) At his allusion to the Treaty of Washington, the audience rose and cheered to the echo, and Lord Lisgar, visibly affected by the friendly demonstration, declared that while that Treaty had been criticised in both countries, for England he would say that there was no English statesman whose name would not have been ennobled by being affixed to that honourable compact. He referred to the grand military achievements of General Grant, and added that co-equal with his fame as a soldier, would this triumph of peace be remembered to his honour. The liberal action of Mr. Gladstone received a warm commendation, in which the completion of this Treaty was cited as one of the noblest achievements.

Lord Lisgar concluded his very eloquent and forcible speech by expressing the hope that such meetings to celebrate the united enterprise of Americans and Englishmen, would be of frequent occurrence in the future. He believed that on this side and on the other, a friendly feeling had been kindled that would demand the submission of disputes, not to arbitrament of the sword, but to friendly conference and frank explanation. The principles of the Treaty of Washington were not like the crafty conventions of jealous dynasties, but the ties which they had established were founded upon that high conception of national honour which is not afraid to own an error, but which is too sensitive to leave a wrong unexplained and unatoned for. His revered Sovereign and the British nation would endorse the sentiments he had uttered, and the grand principles of peace which illuminated the pages of the Treaty of 1871 would live as the noblest expression of amity between a free and intelligent people on the one side, and a free and intelligent people on the other.

The address of Lord Lisgar, of which the above abstract conveys but an inadequate suggestion, was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and at its close the speaker was greeted with hearty cheers. Hon. John A. Peters then proposed three cheers for the noblest Sovereign who ever sat upon the throne of England, Queen Victoria, and the audience responded with a storm of applause.

Gov. Perham was next called out and was received with cheers. He said he had not expected to speak, but he felt like saying a great deal more than he could express. First, he would cordially welcome to our State the friendly guests from other States and the Provinces on this great occasion, which unites the two peoples by the opening of a road which has broken down our boundaries and will open across Maine a highway of the nations. He was glad so many friends had come to see us. They speak of Maine as "away down East," but we have a "down East" beyond us. Maine is a good State to hail from, and he saw there gentlemen who had gone and made their mark as Maine men generally do. He would like to show them our State, her unequalled water power, her grand extent of sea coast, with harbours to float the navies of the world, her slate quarries which would roof the buildings of the nation, and 200 miles back, more good farming land than can be found this side of the prairies. He hailed the occasion as uniting neighbours in closer bonds of amity, and trusted that this is but the opening of an era of fellowship, prosperity, and progress, which would render brighter and stronger the chain that binds together these two nationalities. The Governor spoke with fluency and force, and his remarks called forth the warmest approbation.

The health of Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, was next proposed, and his appearance was hailed with continued applause. No synopsis could do justice to his eloquent address, which wrought the assemblage up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. His opening declaration, "The inspiration is too large!" was greeted with cheers, and he said that he could have spoken two days ago, but since then he had enjoyed so much kindness everywhere, had seen such cordial welcomes waving from every house-top, had seen everywhere such evidences of friendship, that he felt too much to speak. Twenty-one years ago he had pronounced the bans of marriage between the United States and the Canadas; there had been pouting on both sides (cheers and laughter). When you thought we were looking too far down South, we said, "God defend the right; and perish the hand that shall ever be lifted to dissolve the grand Union of States." (Applause). The hand was lifted, but (pointing to the President) it had been struck down. (Three cheers). When I look on your flag, I see no stain on it now, and as it flies beside your own ensign, they both proclaim: "Slaves, touch but the soil of our country, and your shackles fall!" (Cheers).

He said the wedding was about to take place, and he wanted the President to give away one and the Governor-General the other, and we will wait for no ring, but weld the bond with iron. He honoured the President for the work he had done, and he knew that in the future the old Mother nation would respond to those immortal words, "Let us have peace!" (Cheers). The Christian principles which your forefathers and ours brought to Plymouth Rock are to govern the action of mankind; and when he heard

the dear children to-day singing the hymn of patriotism and love, he wanted to draw them all to his bosom in the embraces of a fraternity that should outlast their lives. He concluded by throwing out a challenge in the name of his country for a strife of emulation in the advance of art, science, material progress, practical benevolence, and all the traits which exalt our common humanity.

Governor Wilmot retired amid cheers from the assembly, and at Senator Hamlin's suggestion the Hutchinsons gave a song blending "God Save the Queen" with "Yankee Doodle Dandy," which was heartily applauded.

Secretary of War, Belknap, was next introduced by Senator Hamlin, with a complimentary reference to his record of gallant service in the field. He said that as a former volunteer he could freely respond for the whole army, but that army needed no eulogy from him or from any man. Like the deeds of its great chief, its achievements in silence speak its own history. His reference to the recent order given him by the President to authorize Sheridan to tender all the means at his command for the relief of suffering Chicago, was greeted with the wildest applause, and on its cessation the Secretary said that those piteous appeals had been anticipated by him who saved the country, and showed that the paths of peace could be reached over the field of battle. Deeds like this most forcibly demonstrated that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." (Cheers.)

Hon. John A. Peters said he always felt at home at a union meeting in Norombega, and this was one. We had met here before and said "God Save the Nation," and God has saved the United States of America. This was a union meeting of another sort, the union of the two proudest and best nations on God's earth. (Cheers.) He quoted the words of the Prophet that every valley should be exalted, the hills brought low, &c., and declared "Railroad was in the mind of that man." (Cheers and laughter.)

He concluded by saying that he arose to call upon an old friend of the Aroostook Railroad, our distinguished fellow-townsmen, Hon. Wm. H. McCrillis.

Mr. McCrillis was most heartily greeted by the audience, and delivered a forcible and apposite address, which we shall publish in full on Saturday next. In the course of his remarks Mr. McCrillis highly complimented the energy and determination of the men who have successfully completed the great railway enterprise, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory and invaluable services of the originator of the project, the late John A. Poor. The speech elicited much applause, and was full of kindness for our Dominion neighbours.

Senator Hamlin then introduced the scholarly and accomplished head of the Navy Department, Secretary Robeson, who came forward amid great cheering. The Secretary said, although representing one of the military arms of the Government, he reiterated the sentiment of his Chief, "Let us have peace!" (Cheers.) The Navy, which he was there to represent, illustrated in its daily history the noble victories of peace; for the glory and honour of the Navy, which seemed to culminate at New Orleans, Mobile, and Fort Fisher, was seen to blaze out as purely on that Asiatic night when Williams would not leave his sinking ship, or on that lone island of the Pacific where Talbot died because he would not leave his shipwrecked comrades. (Prolonged applause.) He referred in terms of high endorsement to the Treaty of Washington, and said that in these enlightened days not the State but the people are more and more. The earth is made illustrious by the presence of the authors of such a noble compact, and it surges onward day by day, nearer and nearer those gates of mingled gold and pearl that are waiting to swing upon silent hinges open to the millennial age of Freedom, Justice, and Peace. (Applause.) The nations are united, and together can stand against the world in arms. (Cheers.)

Mayor Dale next introduced Dr. Tupper, President of the Privy Council of the Dominion, who made a terse and earnest speech, paying a compliment to the energy of the men on both sides who had wrought out the work now celebrated. Alluding to the national misunderstandings, he recalled the action of Mr. Howe at the time of the assault on Sumter, when he at once moved a resolution declaring the regret with which the Provinces noticed the least disturbance of the relations binding the Union together. (Cheers.) He also spoke of the resolution of sympathy introduced by himself when the lamented Lincoln was struck down by an assassin, as evidences of the kindly feeling and respect for this nation which has ever been entertained by a great portion of the people of the Provinces. Dr. Tupper was lustily cheered at the end of his speech.

Mr. Peters then read a despatch from Mr. Fairweather, President of the St. John, N.B., Board of Trade, to Hon. Geo. K. Jewett, President, European and North American Railway, congratulating him and Bangor on the happy occasion, and sending hearty greeting from St. John. (Cheers for St. John.)

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Speaker of the United States' House of Representatives, was then called out by Mr. Peters, and was received with loud and prolonged applause. Mr. Blaine delivered a characteristically able and vigorous speech, saying that these nupials would be outshone by the glories of the silver and golden weddings of the future. He cited the prophecy that this continent was destined to have a great city at intervals of 100 miles along the Atlantic, and enumerated Halifax, St. John, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and so onward, as evidences of its fulfilment, adding another prediction that the Golden Age is approaching when St. John will rival Hamburg, and Bangor will double Bremen. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Blaine's closing reference to the President, the nations, and the day, brought forth a storm of applause worthy the eloquence and cogency of the speaker.

Hon. Jos. Howe was introduced, receiving a most hearty greeting, and made a speech full of pith, point and vigour, and overflowing with friendliness towards our people, and especially gallant in its references to the ladies, for whom he requested the cheers of the company, as he could hardly suggest the "drinking" of healths in Maine. (Cheers and laughter.)

Judge Rice, of the Maine Central and Northern Pacific, followed with an able speech on the influence and progress of railroads, concluding with an expression of his faith in the principles of Free Trade.

Senator Hamlin then called on Mr. Stockwell, of the 'Boston Journal,' to respond for the Press, which he did in a style most creditable to himself, honourable to his profession, and gratifying to his brethren present, but which he would hardly thank us for garbling at the end of a long report. He was frequently and earnestly applauded, and especially when he referred to his determination to attend the wedding of

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the child he had helped to christen over twenty years ago. Mr. S. closed by calling for three cheers from the Press for Bangor, which were given with a zest.

Lord Lisgar then called for three cheers for Bangor, her spirited men, and her cordial hospitality, which were generously given by the assembly. Senator Hamlin then announced, that as there were some fears of the effect of a great crowd upon the bridge, the President would proceed to the square in front of the Universalist Church, where he could be seen by all good citizens.

The assemblage then, at 4.20 P.M., retired from the hall, closing the most important gathering ever held in this city or in the State of Maine, with a cordiality of feeling that will pulsate eastward and westward to the utmost boundaries of the two English-speaking nations.

An immense concourse of people were gathered in the park in front of the church, and on the arrival of the President the people gratified themselves in the popular American style by taking a good look at and a shake of the hand of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. After the public reception, the President and party were taken in carriages to the residence of Mayor Dale.

REGATTA.

At two o'clock in the afternoon an immense crowd gathered on the banks of the Penobscot to witness the regatta. A large number of barges, wherries, and other small craft dotted the edges of the river, while the vessels lying at anchor, gay with bunting and flags of all nations, were crowded with people on decks and rigging.

The first race was for bateaux, pulled by four oars, with a man standing in bow and stern, plying the paddle, Indian fashion. The distance was one mile down the river and return, and the starting point and judge's boat was opposite the mouth of the Kenduskeag. Three prizes were offered, \$75, \$50, \$25, and the following were the entries:

Wm. Conners and crew enter bateaux 'Champion'; Bradbury Smith and crew enter 'John Magann'; Henry Davis and crew enter 'Bon Homme Richard'; John Cram and crew enter 'Penobscot Belle'; Sabattus Shay and crew enter 'Penobscot Boy.'

The race was very exciting. The 'Champion' built by H. B. Maynard of this city) came in ahead in 12 minutes; the 'Bon Homme Richard' second, in 12 minutes, 20 seconds; the 'Penobscot Belle' third, in 12:40; the 'Penobscot Boy' fourth in 12:50; and the 'John Magann' fifth—time not taken.

Next in order came the Double Scull Race, for which were entered three shells, as follows: Wm. L. Seavy and W. Scott Nickerson, Bangor, enter paper shell "Bodge"; Wm. R. Pitman and Daniel M. Clarke, Bangor, enter cedar shell 'Halcyon'; M. F. and P. C. Davis, Portland, cedar shell 'Emerald.'

The Portland men are old oarsmen, and it was expected they would win the race, but there was a lively competition between the Bangor crews. The distance was one and one-half miles: the Davis Brothers won the first prize, \$25, in 11 minutes 35 seconds; Seavy and Nickerson, the second, \$15, in 13:15; and Pitman and Clarke came in third—time not taken. The Davis shell weighs 40 lbs, and is 12 inches in width, while the Bangor boats weigh 125 to 150 lbs., and are 22 to 25 inches wide. The Birch Canoe Race was a great novelty to many of the spectators, and well worth seeing. Each had two men with paddles, and the canoes were mostly manned by Indians, as will be seen by the following list of entries; Wm. Doane and Henry Davis enter birch canoe 'Blinker'; Sabattus Joe Mitchell and Joseph Neptune enter 'Katahdin'; Peter Dana and Newell Lola enter 'Penobscot Boy'; Newell Beetle and Charles Glassian enter 'Indian Queen'; Joe Francis and Newell Francis enter 'Chief of Big Thunder'; Mitchell Peol Susup and Francis Peol Mitchell enter 'Shoo Fly.'

The distance was one and one-half mile, and the prizes \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10. The contest was warm, and the Penobscots well sustained their reputation as canoeists. The 'Shoo-Fly' came in first, in 11 minutes 40 seconds; 'Katahdin' second, in 11:55; 'Penobscot Boy' third, in 11:58; 'Chief of Big Thunder' fourth, in 12:18; and 'Indian Queen' fifth, in 12:20. The Single Scull Race for a prize of \$20, distance one and one-half mile, was won by M. F. Davis, of Portland, in the paper shell 'North Star,' in 10 minutes 45 seconds, beating P. C. Davis, of Portland, in cedar shell 'O'Conner Don,' who made 10:45.

The races were all pulled under great disadvantages, the current being very swift and the tide going out at the same time. On smooth water, or on the Penobscot at its ordinary height, when not swollen by rains, the time would be far better.

On account of the shortness of the time for preparation and the small prizes offered, there was a much smaller number of out-of-town boats present than was expected; but it is hoped the regatta will serve as an impetus to boating in this city, and that by another year we may have a regatta of our own in shell boats. The committee was greatly aided by Mr. Edward O. Chase of this city, who is much interested in boating matters, and did all in his power to make the regatta a success.

The trial of fire-engines attracted another great assemblage at the foot of Broadway and on the neighbouring streets at 3 o'clock. Steamer Union No. 1, of this city, was stationed at the foot of York Street, and played into the reservoir in front of the First Parish Church, whence the competing machines drew their water. Messrs. I. E. Leighton, Job Collett, and Otis Maddox, assistant engineers of the Bangor Fire Department, acted as judges, together with a member of each company during the time of that company's play. The companies were each allowed fifteen minutes in which to set their machines, and five minutes to play in, and Mr. Jesse Hincks acted as time-keeper. Each company drafted its own water and played through 200 feet of hose, selecting any nozzle.

But one steamer was entered, the Liberty No. 4, of Lewiston, built by J. B. Johnson, and of course she took the first prize, \$100, playing 158 feet 8 inches.

Eight hand engines were entered, and they played in the following order:—

Tiger No. 4, Hollowell (Hunneman), R. S. Hodsdon, foreman; 183 feet 5 inches.

Torrent No. 2, Dexter (Hunneman), Capt. Durgin, foreman; 158 feet 5 inches.

Eagle No. 3, Brewer (Button and Blake), Capt. S. H. Downes, foreman; 175 feet 1½ inch.

Excelsior No. 2, Upper Stillwater (Hunneman), E. F. Lord, foreman; 171 feet 7½ inches. The hose of this machine burst very badly several times, or better play would probably have been made.

Dirigo No. 1, Oldtown (Hunneman), Geo. M. Longley, foreman ; 178 feet.

Monitor No. 2, Orono (Button and Blake), I. N. Head, foreman ; 192 feet 6 inches.

Torrent No. 2, Bucksport (Button and Blake), S. E. Hall, foreman ; 179 feet 9 inches.

Eagle No. 1, Orono (Button and Blake), James S. Kelly, foreman, 183 feet.

The first prize of \$100 was taken therefore by the Monitor No. 2, of Orono, a Button and Blake machine ; and the second, \$50, by Tiger No. 4, of Hallowell, built by Hunneman. There was hardly a breath of air stirring, and the trial took place under very favourable circumstances, though it was necessary to use torches to find the water on the paper during the play of the last two machines.

Military Review, Parade, and Drill.—At 4 o'clock the military companies formed in line on the Hampden Road, the right near the Bangor House, in the following order :—Portland Mechanic Blues, Jameson Guards, Auburn Light Infantry, Crosby Guards, Norway Light Infantry, Belfast City Guards, Skowhegan Light Infantry, Hersey Light Infantry, Capital Guards, Portland Light Infantry. It was at first determined to have the companies march in review before the President, who would stand on the balcony of Norombega Hall for that purpose, but the idea was abandoned when competent engineers expressed fears that the central bridge in front of the hall would break down under the tramp of the troops and the dense crowd sure to collect there to witness the affair. The troops therefore marched to Davenport Square, headed by a monster band composed of nearly all the bands in the city massed together. Arrived in the square a regimental line was formed, under command of Capt. Parker, of the Mechanic Blues ; Lieut. C. J. Pennell acting as adjutant.

Governor Perham then rode upon the field, accompanied by Adjutant-General Murray, General J. A. Hall, Colonel F. E. Shaw, Colonel J. M. Haynes, Colonel E. A. Thompson, and Colonel F. E. Dow, members of his staff, all mounted and in uniform. The band played "Hail to the Chief," the regiment presented arms, and the Governor and staff rode down the line in review, afterwards taking their stand on the upper part of the square while the regiment marched past by platoons.

The troops presented a very fine appearance, and gave evidence of thorough drill and discipline. A gentleman who has for many years been identified with the Massachusetts military, and who served through the war, remarked in our hearing that in marching the ten companies on the field excelled any in his State. A dress parade followed the review, and the Governor and staff left the field, after which the Portland Light Infantry and the Jameson Guards gave each an exhibition drill in the presence of the other companies, and the large gathering of spectators who covered the side of the hill, the fences, and every spot from which a view of the field could be obtained. Both organizations displayed high proficiency in drill, and were loudly applauded on all sides. Before the Guards had finished it had become so dark that it was hardly possible to see across the field, and the regiment was dismissed, the companies marching to their respective quarters.

Illuminations.—The most elaborate and extensive preparations had been made, that the night might outshine the day in the brilliance of colour and designs along the streets, which has so fully contributed to make a gala day. Jupiter Pluvius, however, put his extinguisher upon this crowning glory of the occasion, and drove the crowds thronging the streets to their shelter.

Before the fall of rain and hail our reporter had the pleasure of witnessing the magnificent decoration at Mayor Dale's, consisting of a pavillion of Chinese lanterns, with fountains represented by the same, which threw their ruddy and mellow light around, and reflected from the coloured national decorations, presented an enchanting spectacle.

Street decorations of the same descriptions spanning the streets at the corner of Union and Main Streets, at various points on Main Street, and in West Market Square, along French Street, and in Broadway, all struggled a few moments against the rain and wind, and then went down before the storm, thus annihilating the work of external illumination which was to have been the grand feature of the evening.

Internally the residences of our citizens gave to the darkness and the storm their most cheerful aspect, and floods of light poured from hospitable windows, and surrounded happy households and their numerous guests.

There were, however, a number of splendid illuminations beyond the reach of the storm. Messrs. Wheelwright and Clark's block outshone itself. Lights placed in every pane of glass presented, with its two fronts and five stories, a dazzling wall of starry effulgence, in which the 700 little American flags that bedizened its fronts by day, fluttered merrily.

Other stores in the vicinity, and the tall front of Messrs. Hersey's store, shone out with fine effect.

A large portion of Kenduskeag Block, comprising the Mercantile Reading Rooms and Wm. Smith's rooms, was similarly illuminated.

The County Jail presented a most enticing face with its full and gay illumination.

The garden of D. F. Leavitt, on French Street, survived in part the evening's disaster, and with its internally illuminated conservatory and Chinese lanterns, made a brilliant exhibition.

In West Market Square a powerful calcium light in front of Norris and Lumbert's drug store threw its dazzling light through the square, lighting up the gay decorations.

The most conspicuous object of the evening, however, was the grand front of the Theological Seminary, which, from its elevated position, with every pane garnished with a light, shone like a wall of fire, and afforded a marked and prominent attraction. If in this naughty world, as the poet has it, a good deed like a candle throws its beams, how far-reaching and resplendent must be the good words and deeds of this Institution, represented by its thousand of starry tapers.

The beautiful day, favouring the civic and international pageant, should inspire gratitude. Let the night's clouds be forgotten, and imagination fill up the beautiful and picturesque splendour that was so auspiciously begun and so suddenly and sadly marred.

A Quiet City.—Notwithstanding the great number of people in the city, the best of order prevailed throughout the day. Very little drunkenness was to be seen ; and the police, under the direction of City Marshal Bolton, promptly stowed away in the lock-up the few inebriated fellows that made their appearance on the streets. To the credit of the military and firemen be it said, that not a soldier or a fireman was arrested for any misdemeanour, nor indeed was an arrest rendered necessary by any act of theirs.

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Though the streets were full of people during the evening, there were no disturbances, and at 10 o'clock the city was quiet.

Accidents.—But few accidents occurred during the day. Several horses, frightened by the music, ran away and demolished carriages, but we hear of no one seriously injured in such cases. The most severe casualty that occurred was early in the morning, when Mr. Henry H. Butler, one of General Varney's aides, was thrown from his horse and badly bruised and cut about the face and head. He was quite comfortable last night, however, and will probably be out again in a day or two.

A boat containing two men, in tow of a steam-tug, was upset in the river during the regatta, but the unlucky inmates of the unsteady craft escaped with a thorough ducking. Mr. Frazier, second foreman of No. 3 Engine Company of this city, was assisting to load the Torrent engine of Bucksport on a scow at one of the wharves last evening, when he slipped on the edge of the pier, and fell into the river. He was quickly pulled out, but will never be called upon to "wet the new uniform" until he gets another suit.

Dinner Party.—In the evening the President, Governor-General, and other distinguished gentlemen were entertained at the hospitable mansion of Mayor Dale.

TO-DAY.

At 8 o'clock this morning two trains of nine elegant new cars each, will leave Front Street (just above the steamboat wharves) in this city, for Vanceboro', on the line between Maine and New Brunswick. The President and his party will take the rear car of the first train, and only those bearing tickets marked "Rear Car No. 1," will be admitted. Those having tickets marked "Rear Car No. 2," will take the car in front of the rear car.

At Vanceboro' the trains will be met by another from St. John, and the parties from States and Provinces will partake of a banquet under a large tent erected for the occasion. At the conclusion of the dinner, speeches, &c., the two trains will return to their respective starting places.

At 8 this morning a special train for the returning military companies will leave the Maine Central Depôt.

On the return of the train from Vanceboro' this evening, the President and party will take the train for Portland, and on arriving in that city is to be escorted to his quarters at the Falmouth Hotel; and tomorrow morning a grand reception will be held in City Hall, and the President will be escorted through the principal streets by the Mechanic Blues, Portland Light Infantry, Auburn Light Infantry, Norway Light Infantry, Portland Cadets, Grand Army of the Republic, and Army and Navy Union, with Johnson's, the Norway, Portland, and Lynn bands. The schools will probably have a holiday. At 2 P.M. the President will proceed to Boston.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2
in No. 1.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK (Canadian Paper).

We have given, from day to day, under our telegraphic head, an outline of the proceedings at Bangor, attending the celebration of the opening of the European and North American Railway. The line had already been inaugurated from St. John to Vanceboro', with appropriate festivities. It has been for some time open from Bangor to Mattawamkeag Point. The length of road between the latter point and the St. Croix, just thrown open, is but fifty-six miles. In itself, therefore, it is not important, but it is the gap that kept apart St. John and Bangor, and the filling in of that important link in the chain of intercommunication between the two cities was deemed of sufficient importance to call for a demonstration that should be international in its character. The city of Bangor and the European and North American Railway Company of Maine took the matter in hand. President Grant, as the head of the American nation, and Lord Lisgar, the representative of the Sovereign, and the Executive of the Dominion, were invited, and their presence gave high importance to the occasion.

Those who attended the festivities at Bangor, which commenced on Tuesday evening, will probably never forget them. They began with the reception of President Grant and Lord Lisgar, and their respective suites. The President had with him some of the able men who compose his Cabinet and presided over different departments of the public service. The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster-General were his immediate attendants; and besides, he was accompanied by distinguished members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, composing the Congress of the nation. The Governor-General had also members of his Cabinet, the Secretary of State to the Dominion, the President of the Council, the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Marine, besides members of the Senate and the House of Commons; and from all the Provinces came other distinguished men, including the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, with the President of his Council, the President of the Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, and many of the leading men in both Provinces.

We have already described the magnificent military and torchlight parade which escorted the President to his quarters. It may give some idea of the onerous task which Bangor had assumed, if we refer briefly to the labour which taking care of the troops had imposed upon her. There were probably 800 or 1,000 men. These had to be quartered in the city, provided with bedding, and food, and properly cared for. To do this required ample room, beds and blankets in large quantities, the cooking of rations, and considerable other cares. Few who saw the troops on their parade, or in their marches through the city, probably thought of the labour their presence there devolved upon somebody.

The pageant in the streets on Wednesday was one which was most pleasing in its character. Of course more magnificent demonstrations have been seen; but it is rare, indeed, if ever, that the President of the United States and the Governor of such an important colony as that of Canada rode side by side through the streets of an American city in honour of an event regarded of such importance by so many people. Not only was the procession inspiring, but there were many circumstances which made the demonstration most agreeable. The continued music of many bands, the long lines of flags gently swayed by the

autumn breeze, the still longer lines and denser masses of human beings whose faces exhibited pleasurable excitement and deep gratification, and whose comfortable appearance and good behaviour exhibited at once the equitable distribution of wealth and intelligence peculiar to the American people; and lastly there were the children of the public schools, row upon row, whose glad voices rang out in so many silvery chimes the ode of welcome to the distinguished visitors. Of this successful demonstration the Bangor people might well feel pleased. To project and successfully carry out such a pageant required no small amount of executive ability, and no inconsiderable sum of money. Then the illuminations at night, and the decorations of the private and public buildings, were upon a costly and extensive scale, involving time, labour, and expense; but what are these when measured by the success which was attained?

At Norembega Hall, when the whole company was seated at the collation, the scene was remarkably fine. The interior of the structure is rather plain, but the decorator's art had been skilfully employed, and there were no waste places exhibited to the most scrutinizing gaze. The raised platform, on which were seated the President and other guests, the floor filled with long tables, the galleries around which the ladies thronged in considerable numbers, and where their dinners were laid, presented a very fine spectacle, and as the evening came on, and the flood of gaslight in stars and other devices shed lustre upon the scene, it was brilliant indeed. The material provisions for the guests were ample; and the absence of wines enabled all to keep up their interest in the intellectual part of the feast until its close. In the speeches there were some notable things. Of course we all know that when practical interests are to be placed against sentiment, the latter will weigh little. Yet it was proper enough that on such occasion sentiment should have a prominent place in the utterance of the different speakers. President Grant, when called upon, came forward in a shy, nervous way. He hesitated but once for a word; every word that he did utter was well chosen. He expressed the hope rather than the belief that all the sentimental results expected from the completion of the road would be attained, and he trusted that peace would ever prevail between England and America. Simple as his utterances were, and plain as his words, and calmly as they were delivered, they more befitted the head of a great nation than any more elaborate language could have done. The speech of the Governor-General was the honest, straightforward address of a clear-headed man, delivered in the manner and with the enunciation of an English gentleman. He was the only man in that large assembly, and among that brilliant array of speakers, who had an absolute duty to perform. On the part of his Sovereign he was to express the strong desire of England for perpetual relations of amity with America. He was to urge upon the colonists who listened to him (as he has never failed to urge in all his public addresses) that the cultivation of kindly feelings towards America was an absolute duty of theirs, in the interests of the Empire, and lastly, he was to put forward the view of Her Majesty's Government that the Treaty of Washington in all its parts was to be adopted not only in England and the United States, but also in Canada. He did this in plain, honest, earnest Anglo Saxon, and of all the speeches delivered at the two festive gatherings, his at Norembega Hall was incomparably and immeasurably the best, for it appealed alike to the taste of the scholar and to the heart of every honest man. In the other speeches, and particularly in that of Secretary Robeson, there was much that was eloquent and pleasing. The Canadian speakers favourably compared with those of the United States, and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, although not free from egotism, undoubtedly excited the audience to great enthusiasm. Indeed, all of the Provincial speakers referred more or less to what they themselves had done. One had been at the Detroit Convention, another was the first native Governor of his Province, another had done or said something when the lamented Lincoln's career ended so sadly, and so on. The Americans, from the Governor of Maine—who was so eloquent, and let us add so enthusiastic, on the value of his State—to the Secretary of the Navy, all talked of their country and its greatness, but no one from their own speeches would have known that they were more than ordinary mortals.

The New Brunswick people, who were so cordially, so heartily, so kindly received by the citizens of Bangor, will long remember the occasion with pleasure. It is to be regretted that there were not more New Brunswickers there. But it must be remembered that the aggregate number of guests from all parts of the country was very large, and that not only had invitation to be extended in the Provinces, but to leading Americans from Maine to Florida. Although a small city, Bangor is a rich one. Many of its institutions are equal to ours, and of some of these we may hereafter speak.

The Concluding Festivities.

The celebration attending the railway opening at Bangor may be said to have concluded yesterday at the St. Croix. About nine o'clock the President and the whole of the guests left Bangor, and about the same time a train left Saint John with guests for Vanceboro'. There were visitors from St. Stephen, Fredericton, and many other places, and when the whole crowd assembled under Yale's mammoth tent at Vanceboro' to partake of the dinner provided by the Railway Company, the multitude appeared to be countless. Certainly 2,000 people gathered at the ample tables. President Jewett presided with considerable tact; all his addresses introducing the different speeches were well judged. We give that in which he introduced the President of the United States as a specimen of the whole:—

“Gentlemen—On this boundary line between two great nations, we cordially welcome the President of the United States and the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and their respective suites, to witness the fraternal gathering of their peoples at the opening ceremonies of the European and North American Railway, which traverses from Bangor, Maine, to Saint John, New Brunswick—which is to connect by rail Halifax with Boston and New York, and which must for ever be the shortest connecting link between London and San Francisco. In the comparatively near future, we look for a mighty stream of ocean travel between Europe and Asia across this continent, reaching the Pacific, to the line of railway now finished, and by other lines projected, some of which, it is now certain, will be completed in a few years, and all of which will find the shortest route to Europe on the railway you have been passing over to-day. I have now the honour of presenting to you the President of the United States.”

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President Grant replied as follows :—

"It is a great pleasure for me to be here to-day, to see the people of these two great nationalities celebrating in friendly union this grand event. It is an enterprise which is calculated to stimulate commercial progress, and to foster friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries through which it passes. I congratulate you upon the successful completion of the road, and I trust it may prove in every respect a success."

The Governor-General spoke next. His speech was similar in matter and manner to that delivered at Bangor, but it was somewhat more amplified. There was in it, however, one noteworthy thing. At Bangor he had assumed to speak, as it were, of himself or for the Sovereign in regard to the Washington Treaty, and he undoubtedly there referred to that Treaty as an accomplished fact in all its parts. He, yesterday, qualified this by referring to the fact that the policy of Canada in regard to that instrument was a matter for the representatives of the people, but he proceeded to show how highly it was prized in England, and how important it was that a measure calculated to procure such good results should be adopted here. Governor Wilmot spoke next for New Brunswick, Governor Perham for Maine, and then Mr. Tilley followed. He was in good voice, and although he got a little into figures, he came out at the close with considerable sentiment. The main object of his speech was a defence of his railway policy. Hon. Mr. Cresswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, who had not previously spoken, was called for and heartily cheered. He referred at some length to the mail service between England and America, said he would do his best to give us all the accommodation he could, and that his great object was to preserve peace between the English speaking people of the world. Mr. Emery spoke at some length on the European and North American Railway enterprise; Hon. Mr. Annand responded to a sentiment for Nova Scotia, referred to the resources of his Province, to the great harbour of Halifax, and complained of the tardiness of the Dominion authorities in not pushing forward the Intercolonial Railway, and thus completing the last link in the line between Halifax and San Francisco. Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, made a long speech for his State; Mr. Ely made a brief one for New Hampshire; Secretary Robson called for three cheers for the Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, to which ex-Governor of Denison, on behalf of the Directors, replied. The President then withdrew, amid cheers on all sides. The Provincialists especially were very enthusiastic over him, and greeted him most heartily. He reached Portland at two o'clock this morning, by special train. A large number of the Maine and Massachusetts gentlemen, including Governor Perham, came on to St. John, which place was reached about nine o'clock. The company was very large and the ferry boat was pretty well filled. It was rather hard to find accommodation for all, and there were some lively scenes about the Victoria Hotel until a late hour at night. This morning, despite the cold weather, they have visited all parts of the city, and have thoroughly inspected the dry goods stores and similar places of interest. At five o'clock this evening a dinner will be given at the Victoria Hotel by the European and North American Railway Company of New Brunswick, to Lord Lisgar, to the Governor of Maine, to the Governor of New Brunswick, and other distinguished gentlemen now in town.

The ferry steamer will be in readiness on this side of the harbour at 9.45 this evening, and at that time will leave the wharf and carry all the guests to the train. The train will leave Carleton at ten o'clock for Bangor.

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MORNING NEWS. (A New Brunswick Canadian Paper.)

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY CELEBRATION.

THE DINNER AND SPEECHES AT VANCEBORO'.

The train left Bangor yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock with an immense company on board, including all of the Provincial guests except a few who, to escape the possibility of crowding, chose to go by the early morning train, and a host of State of Maine friends who held invitations for the Vanceboro' festival. The train reached Vanceboro' in good season, and as it came in sight a train from St. John, with a large company on board, was coming from the east. Among the occupants of the latter were Attorney-General King, T. W. Anglin, M.P., J. H. Crawford, M.P.P., Hon. Mr. Caie, James McQueen, M.P.P., F. L. Lewin, President, Bank New Brunswick, Richard Thompson, R. Salter, John Magee, John Hegan, J. Harrison, and D. S. Kerr, Esquires; William Jack, Esq., Advocate-General, Dr. Earl, Revs. Messrs. D. D. Durre and Dodd; several members of the City Council, and Messrs. W. M. Jarvis and James Harris, of the Portland Town Council, and a host of others. At Fredericton Junction a number more joined the party, including Mayor Gregory, of Fredericton, Geo. E. Fenety, Esq., Queen's Printer, John L. Marsh, Police Magistrate, W. H. Needham, Esq., Hon. John Covert, Hon. L. Theriault, C. S. Lugin, Esq., of the 'Colonial Farmer,' Thos. H. Hogg, Esq., of the 'Reporter,' Alderman McPherson, W. E. Parlev, Esq., Chas. McPherson, Esq., M.P.P., J. L. Inches, Esq., Samuel W. Babbitt, Cashier, Peoples' Bank, G. H. C. Ketchum, and several others.

The two trains gradually approached one another until they met in front of the mammoth tent at Vanceboro' station. Then the debarkation commenced, and the company in regular order marched into the tent, President Grant and the Governor-General leading off. At the tent one of the Maine militia companies was posted as a guard of honour, and formed an avenue through which the invited passed without crowding or interruption.

The tent itself was an immense one, being sufficiently large to seat 2,000 people. There were some twenty tables set the whole breadth of the tent, with ample space between, and one running along the head of these nearly the whole length of the tent.

The tables were splendidly provided with substantials and delicacies, the latter, and indeed, everything, being of the choicest description.

The long or head table, which was slightly raised above the others, was arranged for guests holding official positions in the respective Governments represented, or in the Railway Corporations interested in this road, or in others of which it is expected to become the feeder. In the centre of this long line E. K. Jewett, Esq., President of the American section of the European and North American Railway Company, occupied the position of Chairman. On his right sat President Grant, and on his left the Governor-General of the Dominion. On the right of the President sat the Chaplain of the day and Governor Wilmot. On the left of Lord Lisgar, Governor Perham, of Maine, occupied a place, and the others, right and left, were ranged as nearly in the order of rank as possible under the circumstances. At the other tables the rest of the company ranged themselves promiscuously.

The proceedings were commenced by a blessing invoked by the Chaplain. Then followed the feast, in which, it is needless to say, all engaged with considerable heartiness.

The "Bill of Fare," furnished by the caterer, Mr. Geo. D. Robinson, of Bangor, Me., is as follows:—
Game.—Mallard Ducks. Red Head Ducks. Black Ducks. Mongrel Ducks. Prairie Chickens. Wild Pigeons. Quails. Partridges. Snipe. Mongrel Geese.

Poultry.—Roast Boned Turkeys. Chickens. Ducks. Geese. Plain Turkeys.

Ornamental Dishes.—Roast Boned Turkeys, ornamented with Jelly and Vegetable Flowers. Gallantined Turkeys, with Jelly. Ornamental Chicken Salads. Ornamental Lobster Salads. Baked Hams, garnished in Fancy Designs. Boiled Hams, garnished with Natural and Vegetable Flowers. Boiled Tongues, with Ornamental Designs. Boiled Hams, in Jelly. Plain Lobster and Chicken Salads. Oyster Patties.

Dessert.—Grand Charlotte de Russe. Plain Charlotte de Russe.

Ice Cream.—Lemon. Vanilla. Pine Apple.

Cake.—Lady Cake. Sponge. Pound. Fruit. Almond. Tea Biscuits. Lady Fingers. Cocoa Cakes.

Fruit.—Grapes. Pears. Apples. Oranges. Pine Apples.

Condiments.—Worcestershire Sauce. Mixed Pickles. Olives. French Mustard.

Coffee.—Tables ornamented with International Designs in Sugar Work. Pyramid Bouquets of Flowers, and National Emblems.

When the appetites of the company had been pretty well satisfied, the Chairman rose, and said:

Gentlemen: On this boundary line between two great nations, we cordially welcome the President of the United States and the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and their respective suites to witness the fraternal gathering of their peoples at the opening ceremonies of the European and North American Railway, which traverses from Bangor, Maine, to St. John, New Brunswick—which is to connect by rail Halifax with Boston and New York, and which must for ever be the shortest connecting link between London and San Francisco.

In the comparatively near future, we look for a mighty stream of ocean travel between Europe and Asia across this continent, reaching the Pacific, to the line of railway now finished, and by other lines projected, some of which, it is now certain, will be completed in a few years, and all of which will find the shortest route to Europe on the railway you have been passing over to-day.

I have now the honour of presenting to you the President of the United States.

President Grant: It is a great pleasure for me to be here to-day, to see the people of these two great nationalities celebrating in friendly union this grand event. It is an enterprise which is calculated to stimulate commercial progress, and to foster friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries through which it passes; I congratulate you upon the successful completion of the road, and I trust it may prove in every respect a success. (Cheers). [Governor Wilmot said I told the President yesterday if he would only come to St. John, the people there would give him such cheers as were never heard there, except when Royalty was among them, and he called for three cheers for the President, which were heartily given].

Lord Lisgar said he was gratified to receive, as the Representative of his Royal Sovereign, so hearty a welcome, more particularly as it came from a company composed as this was, of the President of these great United States, of so many of the distinguished men of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada. This combination made this meeting an international festival, and is an event intended to celebrate a union of closer bonds than had hitherto existed between these two great peoples, and would, in the future, be calculated to engage the inhabitants of both countries in friendly offices. He trusted this enterprise would meet with the fullest success in every particular. He came to pay a tribute of respect to the President, as well as to manifest his interest in this great undertaking. He paid the tribute more to the distinguished officer than to the man. He respected him on account of his services to his country. He had by his military success given much to his country, and now that he was in power, had thrown all his weight and authority on the side of peace. The Washington Treaty was happily begun and ended, and he presumed that he would be expected to say something about it, but he felt that he must be guarded in what he said. He knew but little of Canadian politics, but his position required that he should be guided by his Privy Council. The Imperial Parliament has given the Dominion the option of adopting that Treaty or refusing to ratify it, and it is to be hoped that the representatives of the people of Canada will give the matter their most earnest consideration, and act with wisdom in their decision. The Treaty is highly prized in England, as she wishes the goodwill of the people of the United States; and the present indications are that the clouds of misunderstanding are passing away, and old animosities are being forgotten. He was pleased to announce that Sir Stafford Northcote had, the other day, expressed his conviction that the United States cherished the kindest feeling toward England. Both of these nations were strong enough to help themselves, and to work their own purposes, but it was for their mutual interest that they should work together. Two generations had passed away since the last shot was fired between these two countries, and during that period complications had arisen, but he was thankful that there had been no war. The foreign policy of England is not a policy of war. The feeling that induced the attempt to arrange a treaty was not caused by war. It will be recollected that it originated in a time of peace, a period of perfect tranquillity. It was in a time when vast armies of the United States

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had returned to their homes, and when all the industries of the nation were in full vigour. It was in a time when the cotton-fields of the South had resumed their former fertility, and the industrial operations of the Northern and Eastern States were in full force. And in respect to England the case was not dissimilar. She had an invincible army and navy, and the people all at work and living contentedly. The meeting to arrange the treaty was not one of the two great nations coming together to measure their strength; they met to reason, and the result will long be remembered, more distinctly than the most formidable battles of days gone by, as a memento of sound morality and enlightened civilization.

Governor Wilmot.—Mr. Chairman: We had an exhibition in Bangor yesterday which was enough to warm the heart of any man, and I must say that to all Bangor it spoke a welcome which is worthy of all great nations, and which I am sure warmed the hearts of all New Brunswickers present. If strangers were among us on this occasion, and were asked to pick out from this assembly the people of Maine from the people of New Brunswick, they would be vastly puzzled, as there did not seem to be any difference between them, and in reality there was no difference. I never saw a more suitable occasion for making this remark, and I would merely express the strongest sentiment of these two great nations and say, "Let us have peace." I threw down a challenge a few days ago which may have seemed to be a very saucy one to come from so small a province to so great a nation, but I did it, and now I repeat it, Who will excel in science, in art, in literature, and in everything which tends to ennoble and elevate a nation, who will be best in head and in heart, and thus carry virtue and goodness throughout the nation. Are you ready for the strife? You have had free schools in your country in advance of us, and thus have had the advantage, but thank God we are now to have free schools in our country, and a door opened whereby every boy in the land may enjoy the blessings of a good education. How have we advanced since I first entered politics in our country? I claim that we have made vast and rapid improvements, and one of the grandest things which has been brought about is the Confederation of our Provinces; and I am glad that I have lived to see the day when England has made a treaty which so materially affects the interest of the two nations, and in which the people must be consulted before it can be ratified and established. And we ought to be proud of Sir John A. Macdonald, the representative of the Provinces, who played so important a part in the framing of that treaty, and who was second to none of them in ability, a fact to which I can refer without the least disparagement to any others engaged in that grand undertaking. Now our representatives must say yes or no as to whether they will approve the treaty. This Confederation has made us feel more manliness than before, and I must have felt and appreciated this when I gave the challenge yesterday, and now in the enjoyment of this, coupled with the freedom of our forefathers, we cannot but feel that there is a grand future in our path, and with Christianity prevailing in our hearts, and guiding us in all our undertakings, we cannot but be happy. I shall now close by proposing three cheers for the State of Maine. (Cheers loud and long.)

Governor Perham, of Maine:—Our good friend Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, has just said we are getting somewhat mixed, and who can tell what the result may be. If this thing is continued it might be difficult before long to say whether I shall be Governor of New Brunswick and he Governor of Maine, or vice versa. If ever I felt an inclination in my life to make a speech it is just now, but as I am standing on the verge of the boundary line between two of the greatest nations of the world I must be governed by modesty, and feeling the inspiration of this, and knowing that there are burning thoughts in the breast of many others present, which must flow from eloquent lips, I must be brief. I take this opportunity, on behalf of the people of Maine, to most cordially thank the President of the United States and his Cabinet, as also the Governor-General of the Dominion, Governor Wilmot, and all the people of New Brunswick present, for their attendance at this celebration, and hope that we may have many more such happy seasons. For my own part I intend to put myself under the care of Governor Wilmot of New Brunswick, and am going in search of the famous "down East" of which we have heard so much. I shall conclude by wishing you all a safe return to your homes, and must propose three cheers for New Brunswick and down East. (Three cheers and another.)

MR. TILLEY'S SPEECH.—Hon. S. L. Tilley thanked the meeting for those hearty cheers, more particularly as they came from some whom he recognized as old political enemies, and this was a guarantee that all who were present were prepared to lay aside all old differences, and unite in celebrating the event which had brought so many people together. He had, as the chairman had announced, been an early friend of this railroad, and he was proud of the effort he had made for its commencement and completion, and he was glad that he was here to take part in these rejoicings. In Bangor yesterday, Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot had referred to the meeting held in Portland twenty-one years ago in the interest of the railroad, when that gentleman had published the banns of marriage between Maine and New Brunswick, and that during this time there had been considerable pouting. But he would call attention to the fact that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia made arrangements at once for the commencement of their part of the project. He would show what they had done. In New Brunswick we had incurred a debt of \$6,000,000 for railroads. Nova Scotia had contracted a debt of \$4,000,000 for the same object, to which the Dominion of Canada had been compelled to add \$4,000,000 more to complete the work, making an expenditure of \$14,000,000, which fact speaks more eloquently than the best speeches. He noticed that there were but three of the gentlemen present who took part in those negotiations referred to at Portland, Governor Wilmot, Mr. Stockwell and Mr. Macfarlane; but it was the commencement of an event that has brought two great nations 1,000 miles closer together than before, and in twelve months from this time the link will be formed which will connect the city of Halifax with this vast chain. To-day we are celebrating the result of that gathering, and he would endorse the sentiment of another appropriate to this occasion, though not precisely in his words, that here a temple should be erected and dedicated to this undertaking, around which should be entwined the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Shamrock of the Emerald Isle, together with the beautiful Magnolia of the South, the Heather of the West, the sweet Violet of the East, and the Evergreen of the Dominion of Canada, which should establish in perpetuity a peace which should last for ever. He would like to know how many men there were to-day in New Brunswick who would be willing to wipe away the debt and take away the railroads. He thought not many, and he hoped that when we met again a year hence to celebrate the completion of the line, we should be honoured by

the presence of the President of the United States. He would not say before his election, or when, but he hoped to meet him on that occasion. He again expressed his great pleasure in being present to witness the celebration of an event that was destined to accomplish such great and glorious results.

Hon. Mr. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, said: Fellow citizens of North America, I congratulate you on the completion of this railroad, which will bind your Dominion more firmly and give you communication with its centre. I have had railway officials to deal with a great part of my life, and I must say they are the sharpest men I have ever met. A few days ago one of the parties connected with this road waited upon me to know how much I was going to give to have our mails carried over. I said my friend, not so fast, I am a business man, have not seen your road yet, nor is it done; when it is I will talk to you. Now I am happy to say I have seen it, and must also say that it compares favourably with any road with which we are connected. I have just received a despatch from Inspector McMillan, of New Brunswick, in which he asks us to provide him with good mail service. I shall give orders to headquarters at once to give you the best postal railway accommodation we can command, and so soon as we are in a position, your mails shall be distributed on the road between here and New York. With the opening of this road we are told we shall have mails to England 60 hours sooner than before. On the old arrangement, during the last year, we have sent to Great Britain 863,000,000 letters, and Great Britain has sent us 640,000,000, and now if I adopt the mode of communication offered, I shall change the whole mail operations. But what guarantee do you offer that some Trent affair or some Fenian raid may not arise again to make disturbance between us? (Governor Wilmot: I'll take care of you.) I shall insist on that expression being recorded, and shall look to you to carry it out. You are not afraid of us, nor are we afraid of you; but we want something on record that will ensure and preserve peace. I came from a fish country; so did Ben Butler; but if fish cause my brother to offend, I will live on short-cake and hominy the balance of my life, and will touch fish no more. With regard to our mails, we do not want to be in a position that any can say, "Take your mails out of the way for awhile, as we want to have a little war." My object is to make peace between the great English speaking people of the world, and maintain it in a manner that must be felt throughout civilization, and I want to see it done to the tune of "God save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia." Then get everything ready, and Monsell across the water, McMillan of New Brunswick, and I will be on hand with our mails.

Hon. J. W. Emery was asked to give a history of the railroad, and did so by referring to the efforts made by Massachusetts, Maine, and New Brunswick, to get the enterprise started, and alluded to its progress in all its various stages of progression and its competition, most of which facts are already familiar to our readers. He concluded by describing in glowing terms the glorious results which would flow from it, and hoped that these bands of iron would cement us together in friendship that would never be broken.

Hon. Mr. Annand, President of the Council of Nova Scotia, thanked the chairman for the mention of Governor Doyle's name in connection with the call for Nova Scotia, and apologized for his absence. He then referred to the past and present of the road, and to its unfinished state without the completion of the link in Nova Scotia, to the boundless resources of the Province he represented, and its peerless harbour, and to the tardiness which seemed to characterize the action of the Dominion authorities in its completion. He claimed that the opening to-day should not only be for the completion to St. John, but to the seaboard at Halifax.

The Chairman then read the following sentiment, which had been placed in his hands, and asked Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, to respond to it:—

"Europe and North America—Bangor and St. John, the shackle bolts,—may the connecting link prove so elastic that no strain can part, nor concussion disturb the friendly relations of the two countries."

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, said he had not the pleasure of hearing the sentiment read (upon which the chairman read it again), when he remarked that he was not prepared to respond to so elaborate a sentiment. He was informed that he would be expected to respond to the sentiment connected with Massachusetts. He had listened to a great deal about every nation and state, but had as yet heard nothing of Massachusetts. He felt that she was a small affair here, but he was glad to know that she was not dead yet. The sentiment referred to the elastic rivets binding together the cities of St. John and Bangor, but he did not know what elastic rivets were, but he knew of the inelastic rivets which bound together London and Boston. He would remind the people of Maine that the soil upon which they stood was once a province of Massachusetts. These were the days of Lexington, of Concord, and of Bunker Hill. In those days the province of Maine was the child of Massachusetts. The whole country was then only valued at \$10,000,000; it had only 300,000 people, and there were but two post-offices in the province. Since that day Massachusetts has set the world an example that was well worthy of imitation. The New Brunswickers boasted of the debt they had incurred to build railroads, but 40 years ago Massachusetts had done the same. The voice of Massachusetts is felt in the councils of the nation, and when the debt of the country was weighing it down, and there was talk of repudiation, Massachusetts had resolved that every dollar of her debt should be paid, and that too in gold. She had thus set an example of fidelity that had become the policy of the country. (At this point the speaker was interrupted by a gentleman in the audience who wished him to "say less about Massachusetts and more about the sentiment.") He merely wanted to show that the example of Massachusetts had brought about the result which we are met to-day to celebrate, and when the bond is completed it will be discovered that the schools and religion of Massachusetts have been the basis of the whole thing. He concluded by assuring the audience that they would now hear from every state and nation in the world if they remained long enough.

Hon. I. H. Ela, of New Hampshire, was then called upon, and in a short speech referred to the fact that we were all one common ancestry, and that nothing was more natural on an occasion of this kind than that we should remember our mother-country. He referred to his past fears of seeing the road open and completed in his day, but was much pleased with the rapid progress which had been made of late to bind us together with bands stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Hon. Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the United States Navy, at the close of Mr. Ela's remarks, said I propose

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health and thanks of this great congregation to the President and Company of this road for this bounteous entertainment, which was responded to with cheers, after which a short speech in response was made by

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio. He thanked all present on behalf of the company for their hearty remembrance, and said he had rejoiced at the noble sentiments expressed both yesterday and to-day, as well by the distinguished gentlemen of the Dominion of Canada as the United States, and to all that had been said he could give hearty approval. He then referred to what this road would do towards developing the general interests and resources of the two great countries, and said that the seeds this day sown must have the effect of springing up and cementing together these nations; and with this view he had given his contribution towards the construction of the road. He also thanked the people of New Brunswick, Maine, and Massachusetts for their contributions, and said that all would carry back to their homes the happy remembrances of this meeting.

Governor Wilmot then remarked that the President was about to leave us, and he regretted we could not take him with us. We must however give three cheers. This call was heartily responded to, after which Secretary Robeson proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given with a will.

THE RETURN.

The trains with the celebrationists on board parted company a little before 5 o'clock, one speeding east, the other west. In the train east, which included two Pullman cars, were not only the friends from this city, but Lord Lisgar and suite, Governor Perham, Governor Wilmot, a large portion of the deputation from Maine and other States, and representatives of the United States' and Provincial press.

In the train west were President Grant and suite and a large portion of the company. The train east arrived at the Carleton station about half-past 9, and the company safely reached the landing on the east side of the harbour, whence they proceeded to their respective quarters, the principal portion of the strangers taking up their abode in the Victoria Hotel, and the rest accepting the hospitality of intimate friends.

Thus closed a celebration which will be memorable in the history of this continent.

Enclosure 4
in No. 1.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

THE CLOSING FESTIVITIES.

The dinner given last evening by the President and Directors of the Western Extension Railway Company, in honour of the Governor-General and other distinguished guests, was a great success. The spacious and beautiful dining hall of the Victoria Hotel never appeared to greater advantage, and never contained so brilliant an assembly of distinguished representative men. It may, indeed, be long before any similar gathering takes place in St. John.

The material part of the repast was in Mr. Cregan's most recherché and sumptuous style, and was much praised by the guests. The waiting was as good as could be expected in such a crowded room. There was every facility offered for making a determined attack on the "solids and liquids" which the hosts had provided, and the guests, many of whom, owing to various causes, could barely obtain luncheon during the day, came fully prepared to do full justice to the repast which had been provided.

The speaking was, on the whole, good. That is to say, the meeting was addressed by several able, eloquent, and witty speakers. It would be difficult to get up a better, or one to which speakers could do greater justice. At the same time, it must be said that several speeches were quite too long for the limited time allowed for the entertainment; that some of the speeches abounded in irrelevant matter, not at all suitable to the occasion. Some of the positions illustrated would hardly have been in place in non-political gatherings, or one including gentlemen on different sides in politics, in any city in the United States, and were, of course, less suitable in New Brunswick. In consequence of the speeches of several gentlemen having been so lengthy, a considerable part of the programme was left untouched before the greater number of the American guests were obliged to leave, a circumstance the more to be regretted as Mr. Tilley, who has not had an opportunity of being present at any public gathering in St. John for some time, was "crowded out." He, however, obtained an opportunity of speaking afterwards, which he turned to excellent account, as did several other gentlemen.

The great redeeming feature of the gathering was its thoroughly fraternal character. The sentiments of international friendship so thrillingly expressed by Governor Dennison, and Governor Wilmot and others, had an electric effect. Their power was equally felt by citizens of the United States and the subjects of Queen Victoria. These sentiments were not the mere cant of the occasion; they were not hollow or insincere, but heartfelt, and fitted, humanly speaking, to produce permanent and beneficial results. There is a strong presumption that they will do so, for the good sense, the traditions, the interests, and the dispositions of the two great and kindred nations, all point in that direction.

The iron band by which Maine and New Brunswick are now connected will afford greater facilities for mutual interest than hitherto existed, and these opportunities will lead to better acquaintance, to more intimate commercial relations, and almost, as a matter of course, to mutual friendship and esteem.

THE OPENING OF THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

THIRD DAY OF THE FESTIVITIES.

His Excellency the Governor-General was saluted yesterday by City and Portland Batteries of Artillery, and was waited on at his rooms in the Victoria Hotel by many gentlemen of St. John in both official and private life. The Governors of Maine and New Brunswick also passed the day in receiving their friends in a non-conventional manner, while other guests of the Directors of the Western Extension Railway and

visitors drove about and made purchases at the stores. The dulness of the day was against seeing the city to advantage, and the fact that a number had not secured good quarters during the previous night had a rather dampening influence on their enjoyment of the occasion.

The officers of the road were busy, meantime, in issuing invitations for the dinner to be given at the Victoria in the evening, they having decided to entertain Lord Lisgar, the Governor of Maine, Governor Wilmot, and other distinguished guests in that manner.

At five o'clock p.m., the company assembled in the principal dining hall of the hotel, Lord Lisgar and staff, with Governors Perham and Wilmot and their staffs, the Ministers of Canada present and other gentlemen being seated at the principal table—which was presided over by Alex. Jardine, Esq., President of the Railway Company—in the following order:—

Right.—The Governor-General, Ex-Governor Dennison, Ohio, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Judge Rice, Me., Hon. Peter Mitchell, Dr. Loring, Hon. Chas. J. Gilman, Ex-Mayor Lincoln, Col. Warner, American Consul, St. John.

Left.—Governor Perham, Me., Governor Wilmot, Hon. Harvey Jewell, Hon. Dr. Tupper, Senator Hamlin, Me., Hon. Mr. Blonchett, Quebec, Hon. J. M. Bradbury, Hon. Geo. M. Brooks.

Grace was said by Rev. Wm. Scovill, St. John, and the bill of fare discussed. It was as follows:—

Soup.—Tomato.

Fish.—Boiled fresh Salmon, Cream Sauce. Baked Cod, Port Wine Sauce.

Boiled.—Tongue. Langue Glacée. Corned Beef. Pullia Boulia, Sauce Oysites. Cincinnati Non-such Ham.

Roasts.—Tenderoun de Beef. Green Goose, Apple Sauce. Turkey, Cranberry Sauce. Black Duck, Red Current Jelly. Ham, Sauce Champaigne. Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce. Prairie Hen, Olive Sauce.

Entrées.—Beef à la mode. Salmi of Partridge. Wild Duck, avec des Olives. Oysters à la "Jeune" Français. Patta Pullia. Oysters. Free à la Pan. Chicken Sou'lar. Pumfree. Tendons of Beef, with Mushrooms. Mutton Cutlet, Sauce Tomato. Pom la Moer, stuffed and baked. Timbale de Maccaroni, à la Milanese. Queen Fritters. Lamb Chops, avec Champignons. Apple Fritters. Boned Turkey, Glacé Swaned Pullia Patta.

Vegetables.—Sweet Green Corn. Cauliflower. Boiled Potatoes. Boiled Turnips, Cream Sauce. Boiled Onions. Stewed Tomatoes. Boiled Hominey. Boiled Beets. Cabbage. Celery. Mashed Potatoes. Squash. Fried Potatoes. Native Tomatoes. Potatoes Lyonnaise. Baked Potatoes.

Relishes.—Mushroom Ketchup. Gherkins. Leicestershire Sauce. Mixed Pickles. Horse Radish. Worcestershire Sauce. Olives. Chow Chow. Pickled Onions. Cranberry Jelly. Apple Sauce. Walnut Ketchup. Grape Jelly.

Pastry.—Custard Pie. Apple Pie. Meringue Pie. Sponge Cake. Ladies' Fingers. Citron Cake. Queen Drops. Fruit Cakes. Lemon Jumbles. Cream Cakes. Chocolate Blanc Mange. Vanilla Blanc Mange. Cranberry Pie. Charlotte Russe. Cranberry Tarts. German Wafers. Frosted Cake.

Dessert.—Pecan Nuts. Apples. Oranges. Pears. Almonds. Raisins. Figs. Sherry Wine Jelly. Port Wine Jelly. Cognac Jelly. Catawba Grapes. Concord Grapes. Red Currant Jelly. Filberts. Stilton Cheese. Lemon Ice Cream. Vanilla Ice Cream. Coffee.

While the guests were engaged with the spread before them, the City Band, under the leadership of Mr. Dixon, performed the following selections:—

Slow March—The Prince (on entry of guests). Christy Minstrels—Comic Fantasia. Quadrille—Uhlans. Selection—Orphée aux Enfers. Galop—Grand Duchess. German Troop.

When the time came for the removal of the cloth, quite a number of ladies had gathered in the little band gallery overlooking the tables. President Jardine gave the first toast—

"The Queen, God bless her," which was received with cheers, all rising and the band playing the National Anthem.

President Jardine then said: There is a time when railroads as well as tides will wait for no man. I therefore propose "The President of the United States" (cheers). The band played "Hail Columbia" and there was more cheering. Gen. Warner rose amidst great applause and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—As the only representative of the United States in an official capacity in this Province present on this occasion, I have been placed on your list to respond to the toast just proposed. On ordinary occasions, and when differently placed, I should be happy to perform the duty allotted to me to the best of my ability, but when I see about me so many of the great men of our nation—so many of its big guns—so many men of great distinction and ability, so many men in positions of responsibility in my country, and while there is before me a gentleman of my native State of Ohio, a man whom every other man in Ohio delights to honour (cheers), who, when the dark clouds of war hung over our tents, was in the office of the highest and greatest and most vital responsibility, and who did not flinch to face the stern duties of the time, until called to the councils of the country by our good and martyred President (cheers); I say when I see before me such a man, I have a right to say I honour him, and must leave to him the duty of responding to the toast just proposed. I need only mention his name—Governor Dennison of Ohio. (Cheers and applause).

Gen. Hamlin: Three cheers more for the hero and statesman—Governor Dennison of Ohio. (Great cheering).

Governor Dennison said: I regret on my own account, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I am not in voice to-night to respond suitably to the kindly sentiments expressed by my friend and neighbour from Ohio. Such sentiments and such a reception of them call for a response such as only a man in good voice can make, but as we Western men generally talk when we are called on to do so, whether we are in voice or not, I shall do the best I can. It was my misfortune, or if you will, my good fortune to be the Governor of the State of Ohio when the dark cloud of war gathered over the country. Among the first who came to me to enlist in the service for the defence of our country, the first who sprang to the sword, the first who applied to me to send him forth to the field of war, was my gallant friend there, who even now bears on his body a memento of his heroism. I know you will pardon me when I say that as I see before me that man who held my commission and went forth in our country's defence, I have a warmer

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feeling for him than I could possibly have for any man who, in the hour of our peril, did not strike a blow for America and freedom.

And for that gallant gentleman, the President of the United States, if I was to say all I have to say for him I would trench on the time of my friend on my right (Mr. Tilley) and on the domain of my friend on my left (the Governor-General), but I am sure we have no designs on them, especially after having listened with so much pleasure to their kind words and friendly expressions. I respond to the toast of the President of the United States with pleasure, not only on account of the distinguished position held by General Grant, as the incumbent of that office, and because of the position he held as the defender of those States, but because of that disposition which prompted him to respond to the call that brought us all here together to celebrate this event which has so significant a bearing on the great peace that is symbolized in it. There was not a gentleman who responded in his heart to the sentiments of goodwill expressed by the Governor-General more readily than General Grant. Why should he not do so? The sentiments of Lord Lisgar, even as Lord Lisgar, are calculated to command the respect of any man in America; but when he speaks as the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, they might listen to his words as to those of the good and noble Queen of England (cheers); and when the representative of that illustrious Government, in the presence of thousands of the people of both countries, tells me that the policy of the Government is to preserve peace on the foundations and principles of purity, justice, and right, our hearts go out to him and we meet you where you put yourselves, and will stand by you in the preservation and perpetuity of that peace.

It may do for small men and for demagogues to foster prejudices and sow the seeds of dissension to further their own selfish purposes, but the statesmen of the nations (cries of "good") and great men, with great purposes and noble aims, know that there is no principle worth having unless its foundation is laid in right, justice, and equality. Now, to go back to the President. He is a man occupying the highest position in the country, and one second to none in the world. With the ordinary ambition that prompts mankind he desires re-election. Being now in that office, he has the power to say there shall be no peace. He might say that there should be no settlement of difficulties that might exist until the election comes on. If he chose to do so he might throw his influence in the scale, and with a use of existing prejudices and his own prestige, he could defeat all comers. But he sees that the interests of humanity demand that peace should be secured, and regardless of all else he says: "I will have these questions submitted to the intelligence of the statesmen of the two countries, and England and the United States shall deliberate upon them and establish a principle of national law which shall guide and guard the future. I will give all my influence to the settling of difficulties between England and America." His proposition had no theorist, no adventurer to meet in the first officer in the councils of Great Britain. It was Gladstone, a man to be honoured here and in every other country. He met the overtures in the spirit in which they were made, and the result was the appointment of the commission and the adjustment of these claims. By that act alone, if by no other, General Grant deserves to stand first in the estimation of his countrymen. If he had never been the means of crushing the most wicked rebellion that ever threatened to destroy a country, I repeat, by that act he would be entitled to the gratitude of this people and the world.

The speaker appeared to be going a little further than some of his American friends thought prudent, and there were some cries of "that's all right," and other noises. Governor Dennison, however, soon restored quiet, and said he was a Grant man all through, but did not want to have his remarks interpreted as having any political bearing. He spoke of the railway and of the service rendered it by Messrs. Tilley and Mitchell, who caused all obstructions to be removed out of the way of its progress by prompt legislation, and said they deserved the people's thanks. He concluded by declaring that President Grant's friends were determined to re-elect him, and by expressing his extreme gratification with his experiences since the opening of the railway festivities, and sat down amid great applause.

The Governor-General's health was next proposed and was received with applause. The band played "British Grenadiers," and when His Excellency rose to speak, he was again applauded and cheered. He thanked those before him for their kindly expressions and for the flattering manner in which the toast just proposed had been received. He had been led astray by an hon. friend of his to think that the dinner was only to be a small social affair. Those present had made excellent and eloquent speeches, and he could only reiterate what he had already said on previous occasions since the beginning of the celebration. What he did say, then, on the present occasion, would be in a social way. He was persuaded that every word he had said about the Treaty and in support of his views thereon, and his statement that the people of England regarded the people of the United States with very friendly feelings, would be approved of by Her Majesty's Ministers, and sanctioned by the Sovereign he has the honour to serve (cheers). He was glad to find himself again in St. John, and in a Province so firm in its allegiance to the British Crown, and so decided in its preferences for British institutions. He was pleased to know that her prosperity in the past few years had been great, that her ship-building was prospering, her manufactures were progressing, and her commerce extending. These things, with the results which must flow from increased railway communication in the line just opened with such pleasant experiences to himself and others, of the hospitality of Bangor, and also so near to the border, must be referred to only with feelings of great satisfaction and pleasure. He trusted the festivities so nearly concluded were only the first of a series of similar festivities, and he could only wish that he was of an age which would guarantee his being privileged to attend many of them. He would be glad if the expectations of those interested in the road were realized fully. He trusted also that the sentiments expressed on both sides with reference to the treaty would be lasting. Should they be so it will be most beneficial to England, America, and Canada, and will have a tendency to spread knowledge, light, and equitable dealing throughout the world. He thought every nation should stand on its self-respect, and men should act in public affairs as in private matters of their own. It is well to avoid quarrels. It was the duty of the Ministers of England to remove grudges which might smoulder and break out in the future with damaging consequences, and it was, therefore, that they took measures to secure peace on an eternal and sure basis. He had remarked—not in New Brunswick and not in the St. John press—but in other papers, some things which were not calculated to smooth any feeling that might exist contrary to the amity which it was now sought to establish. He did not think that the differences which existed were such as would justify war. He had seen such expressions in the

press as "Washington Capitulation,"—"Peace preserved at the sacrifice of honour,"—"Unworthy timidity." The capitulation was one to which any statesman might have been glad to set his seal. If it was unworthy timidity, it shows itself in Mr. Gladstone and his Councils in a queer guise. After referring to the splendid sea and land equipment of England for defensive purposes, and saying that it was not perhaps too much to say that her navy was equal to the combined fleets of the rest of the world, he said of Gladstone and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that two men more incapable of fear did not exist. Earl Derby had said truly that the English people shrink back from war, not because they fear it, but because there are times when it is a crime. If they feel an unworthy timidity, it is shared even by General Grant, who after he had viewed battle-fields stained with blood, had said "Let us have peace," and by Wellington, who after he had led his armies to bloody victory, was asked what was the saddest sight on earth, answered, "A great victory." The men who have the great destinies of the nations in their hands, realized the importance of peace. It is good to avoid war if it can be done by honourable means. A nation's flag is its honour, and if that is touched there is cause for war; but when minor interests are at stake, and justice can be done without war, it is good to refuse it when it can be done by honourable means. The "unworthy timidity" which laid the foundation of the principles and policy enunciated in the Treaty of Washington, showed that the men who had the matter in hand were imbued with a realization of the responsibilities with which they were invested by their Creator (cheers).

"The Governor of Maine" was the next toast proposed, and it was received with great cheering. He said he was not going to make a speech. They had had three days joyous and great days of festivities. The occasion had been one of enjoyment and great significance. The road would not merely add to the commerce of the two countries, but it would lead to the cultivation of closer fraternal friendship, to the bringing together of the hearts of the people that they may beat in unison. He had discovered that when you get right down into the heart of a Britisher and a Yankee, it would, after all, puzzle you to find out the difference between them. He believed it would now take something more than any dispute now existing, or that was probable, to call out an army on either side of the line, and even were they called out and got into position, it would be difficult to get them to fire into each other. The road will bring the two nationalities together, and especially will it unite Maine and New Brunswick in more indissoluble ties of friendship than ever before. The time was one for the Governors of Maine and New Brunswick to clasp their hands (Governor Perham and Governor Wilmot here clasped hands, and the whole assemblage rose to their feet simultaneously and cheered wildly), and, with the two flags of their respective nations waving over their heads—as they were then waving—they would go forward to the accomplishment of a noble destiny. (Tremendous cheering.)

"The Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick" was the next toast proposed, and it was received with enthusiastic cheering and deafening applause. It was some time before he could be heard, so great was the reception he met with. At last he said it was very hard to respond to such a reception. It sent a thrill to his heart and brought back a response too emotional for utterance. It had been said by some of his friends after the Portland Convention that he might as well join the Yankees. He had gone over to them and was just as much of a Yankee now as he was then—only he was twenty-one years older. He had gone down there and their grasp, when they clasped hands, was so friendly that one touch of nature which makes the whole world akin had filled his heart with love for the people. It was good to love mankind, and the more love there was the more like the author of love we became. The more love exists the greater will be our desire to learn war no more, and to turn the implements of war into the handmaids of husbandry. When the swords are turned into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks, he and the Governor of Maine would measure weapons as agriculturalists or horticulturalists, and he would warn him that he must look to his resources. When he was at the Portland Convention a gentleman said to him that he must speak, and he asked him what kind of a speech he wanted. "Oh, a glorification speech," said he, and a speech of that kind was given. As a proof of his success, Governor Wilmot said there was an old man who met him when he was going out. He had been waiting for him to come, and he seized him by the hand, and said, "Give me your hand, I love you so much, you're just like a Yankee."

He had once heard of a young couple who were married and went to housekeeping. Soon the lady's relatives acquired the habit of visiting the house and staying to dinner, and some of them were there so often that the man was afraid that the larder would not withstand the pressure brought to bear on it. So he said to his young better half, "When I married you I did not wed all your people. I had no idea that you had such extensive connections." New Brunswick had married Maine, and he wanted its Governor to bring all Maine and its relations down here. New Brunswick was not afraid of extensive connections. When she went into Confederation there were some lugubrious faces such as were always found in every family. The results, however, were "ruin" of course. The Victoria Hotel was "ruined" right up, banks are "ruined"—they cannot get enough interest, he believed; manufactories are increasing. This all came of Confederation. He thought we would soon have more of the little Provinces into the union. After some further eloquent remarks he said he wished he had a record of the names of every guest present that he might lay them away in his study. It was well to talk love, but to *do* love was better. There were some representative men in political life as well as in the press who, to further their own interest and to secure their own purposes, would not shrink from working on the prejudices and ignorance of their fellows, but all are not so.

Governor Wilmot then said, you have responded to my sentiments, based on our common Christianity, and now I hold every man here pledged to a Christian peace and a Christian brotherhood.

Governor Dennison: We accept it on the part of the United States.

Major Robinson: And we for this Province.

The Governor continued in the same strain for a time, and concluded by saying that he hoped the blessing of God would rest on the enterprise and on the two nations, and, with the Secretary of the Navy, he would say that when they stood shoulder to shoulder and proclaimed their behests, the nations of the earth must tremble.

"Our Honoured Guests" was responded to by Hon. Harvey Jewell, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was received with applause and three cheers, and said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—It would be impossible for me to express the emotions I feel as a guest on this great

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occasion, even though time permitted. I would that the Governor of my State were here to tell you what we think of you in Massachusetts, for it is not I that am your guest; it is not we who are here; but it is the whole State of Massachusetts whom you honour, and the whole United States who are here in our persons. Yesterday, we were hosts—to-day we are guests: let it be always thus with us—host and guest alternately. I remember thirty years ago, when we celebrated the completion of the Vermont Central, in Boston. Canadians poured into Boston then. I remember a sentiment that was expressed then, "Welcome to the Englishmen." But I have not seen the ideal Englishman, the man I've read of in books, since I started on this trip, with the exception of Secretary Robeson of the United States. I trust there'll be no more Englishmen on this continent. We have called ourselves Americans as though we were all America. Years ago we hardly spoke of, or took into consideration, even Canadians; now we recognize the fact that American is not a designation for the citizens of the United States. We have learned that Canadians have a right to the title as well as we. I look to the time when there will be no national distinctions on this continent, but I find I am looking forward to the millennium. You don't know how much sympathy we feel for the interests of this road, in Massachusetts. We expressed that sympathy by giving aid in money, a practical manner of expressing it. The speaker then gave a history of the difficulties, constitutional and otherwise, with which the friends of this road in Massachusetts and in Congress had to contend in securing the granting of aid to the road, and then referred to the land given by Maine. A few years ago, he said, we got offended at Canada, and abrogated the Treaty of Reciprocity. One result of that was to increase the value of the land that had been given by the State of Maine from a quarter dollar to a dollar an acre. The evil intentions of man had thus resulted in good in this instance, as the land, without being thus increased in value, would not have been sufficient to secure the completion of the road. We find we are to work together. The other day we had to go to Canada and get Mr. Walter Shandley to come and assist in boring a tunnel only second in magnitude to that of Mont Cenis. We could not get on without his aid. We must not think to stand alone, but ask and receive each other's aid. I have heartily enjoyed these opening festivities, and I hope we may soon celebrate the opening of the road to Halifax.

Hon. J. W. Bradbury of Augusta, was called for, and responded by saying that it was not necessary to say anything, but to thank them for the manner in which the guests from the United States had been received. It was enough for him to say. He would leave the consideration of the great strand of the cable of amity that had just been completed to others, and would speak of the other strand in that great cable that was to be laid, the completion of the Treaty of Washington. That treaty was in the hands of fair and impartial men who would execute it impartially. Let there be no unfair seizures, no lawless invasions (cheers), no violations of the great principles of brotherly love and national honour. Let us labour to cement the bands of friendship, and show the world that we can go forward in the great work of civilization. Palsied be the hand that is raised to separate us—the tongue that is unloosed to breed strife between us.

Hon. Geo. Brooks, M.C., was then called for, and said: Mr. President and Gentlemen—For the last two days I have shouted hurrahs for the Queen and cheers for the President, and applause for gentlemen who have been connected in securing the construction of this railroad. When a member of Congress he had given his vote in aid of the road. It had been hard work to get the bill passed. Many objections were made to the road. The only residents on the road were wolves and bears, it was said, and the only travel that would be over it would be Fenian pic-nic parties, who would return dead head. The Maine members of the House of Representatives had given glowing descriptions of it, from which it might be supposed that Adam and Eve spent their lives on the banks of the St. John. They had drawn a picture of steam mills to be erected, the traffic from which would bring dividends of 20 per cent. They had described slate quarries from which, so great was their extent, slate enough might be got to cover the New York Court House under Tammany jurisdiction. (Great applause.) He had not swallowed the whole of what they said, but he voted for aid to the road on general principles, and now he had come to see if he had voted right. England and the United States would never be fools enough to go to war again, he hoped, but live together in peace.

"Our sister Provinces" was the next toast.

Hon. Dr. Blanchet, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, arose to respond, and said he returned his most sincere thanks in the name of the Province of Quebec for the honour done to that Province. It was the second in importance in the Dominion, and deeply interested in this road. We shall build a feeder to this road from Sherbrooke, another from Quebec to the border by the valley of the Chaudière, and another from Rivière du Loup. He hoped the time would soon come when they could be invited to Quebec to celebrate the completion of the line to connect with this. They would be welcomed, and he would show them French families with eighteen and twenty children. The increase of the French population had been wonderful. They had increased from 60,000 to 1,000,000, besides contributing many American citizens. He would go to Quebec and say he that he had seen the representatives of the two powerful nations grasping hands and saying, "Let us have Peace." We can say of Grant as has been said of immortal Washington—not yours alone, but ours also—"He is first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Hon. Dr. Tupper was the next speaker, and said that, having enjoyed, in common with his friend Governor Perham, the honour of addressing the meeting in Bangor, he felt that he should not say much, but he felt that he would not be doing justice to the people of Nova Scotia if he did not speak of the regard felt in that Province for the men who had built this road. He would be an ingrate if he did not thank the people of both these countries, in the name of Nova Scotia, for giving us this great highway of travel. He hoped the day would soon come when New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would become one instead of two Provinces. The joy it gave him to be present at such a celebration was not as a Nova Scotian but as a British American. Governor Dennison had pointed to the fact that even when the laurels of war should fade from General Grant's brow, when his victories should be forgotten, it would be remembered that he had not endeavoured to keep alive the ill-feeling between the two countries while seeking for re-election, but had nobly striven to render the bonds of peace between them more enduring.

This road is one of the hostages of peace between the two countries. The combined capital of the two countries employed in enterprise which would be blasted by war, was a powerful hostage for peace. It would be inappropriate for him, as a Cabinet Minister, to anticipate the policy to be propounded by his Government to Parliament; but he would say that it would be found that there were no men on this continent more eager to preserve peace and goodwill between the two peoples. They appreciated the importance of the commercial relations between the two nations. The other day the United States cared nothing for us, and we knew little and cared less for them. Now, since the statesmen of these Provinces had united them, it was different. This union enabled us to meet the shock of the breaking of the commercial relations between the United States and the Provinces.

All that is required to ensure the prosperity of both is to again restore the close commercial intercourse that formerly existed. He accepted the welcome he had received, not for himself, but for his Province. From one end of the Dominion to the other, respect would be found for the arts, sciences, commerce, patriotism of the United States. But there is a greater ground for our respect. Great as we respect the achievements of your army in the field, there is a still more exalted respect for the manner in which you have borne the burden entailed by the war. (Cheers.)

"The City of Bangor," was proposed by Hon. Peter Mitchell, who was welcomed with three cheers. Standing, he said, in the leading city of his native Province, he felt the importance of the sentiment that had been placed in his hands. The hospitality of that city many of them had recently shared. He was glad to see the kindly feeling that had been aroused. He spoke of the sentiments that had been uttered by the chief of his Government, and said they were his own, and he fully endorsed what had fallen from his colleague on the treaty question. The wishes of the people would be duly considered by the Government of which he was a member, and then action would be taken that would, he hoped, be just to all.

He referred to the efforts of the Hon. John McMillan to secure the grant to this railroad. But very little of his speech was audible on account of his want of voice.

The Governor-General now rose and asked to be excused, as he intended to leave on the train, and had important arrangements to make. No one wished the success of this road more than he, and no one felt more deeply the hospitality that had been shown. He had the deepest feelings of respect and admiration for the gentlemen assembled, but was forced to retire.

Governor Wilmot jumped up and said there must be a closing ceremony before the departure of his Excellency—the marriage ceremony must be completed—and he would say, "What God had joined together let no man put asunder." (Loud cheering.)

Governor Dennison sprang to his feet and said, "The Health of the Governor-General, and God bless the Queen." (Cheers.)

Governor Wilmot called for three cheers for Grant. These were followed by cries of "Loring," "Hamlin," Bangor."

After much confusion General Hamlin, from the top of a side table, said we had cheered every sentiment from the Queen to the President. There was nothing left to talk about. Speaking now would be like kicking at nothing and getting awfully wrenched. One point he would make—the stopping point. (Laughter.) As the law officer of the city of Bangor he had written his name to railroad documents quicker than he was asked to. He saw on one hand Jewett and on the other Emery—the keenest lawyer God Almighty ever made, and Governor Dennison and others, whose words were of more worth than the bonds of ordinary men. He would close his remarks by expressing himself in the words of Shakespeare, of Tennyson, and of Him who sitteth on the throne of heaven. The confusion caused by the cry of "All Aboard" prevented the sacred quotation from being heard, however.

The band played "Auld Lang Syne," and Honourable Dr. Loring of Massachusetts, in answer to calls, attempted to speak, but his words were inaudible in the confusion caused by the departure of people. A general rush now took place, and most of the Western gentlemen left for the purpose of taking the special train for Bangor.

Attorney-General King was called to the chair. Many of the guests who had gone out returned, and a very respectable audience was thus secured. An attempt was made to carry out the remaining toasts as laid down on the programme, but as many of those gentlemen whose names were connected with them were not present, matters drifted into what for the time seemed the more natural channels. Among the first speakers was Hon. John A. Gilman of Brunswick, Maine, who paid a fitting compliment to New Brunswick. Comparing this Province with Maine, he showed that while the former with little more than two hundred thousand people had contributed about six millions of dollars to the great work which called forth this celebration, Maine, with upwards of seven hundred thousand inhabitants, had done no more than grant eight hundred thousand acres of territory.

"The City of St. John" brought the Hon. Minister of Customs to his feet. He said the best evidence of the modest pretensions of this city was to be found in the fact of its having had so modest a representative as himself during the past fifteen years. (A laugh.) He spoke of the situation of St. John as being favourable for commerce, and with much adroitness gave as an incentive to railway construction the unique reason, that an attempt was once made by the people of Maine to deprive this city of the waters of the great St. John River by turning them from their course into that of the Penobscot, to the great injury of the navigation of the former and the material improvement of the latter. He paid a warm tribute to the late Robert Jardine, Esq.; and claimed that to New Brunswick were the people of nearly the whole continent indebted for a part of their education. In proof of this, he cited the fact that in the old Grammar School house in this city, Hon. S. N. Stockwell, of the 'Boston Journal,' had received his education, and that he was now educating the whole people through the potent instrumentality of the daily press.

G. K. Jewett, Esq., and B. Cushing, Esq., responded to calls made upon them. The latter gave expression to doubts as to the lasting character of the seeming friendship exhibited during those festive days; and instanced the "Trent affair" as following close upon the fraternal greetings evoked by the visit of the Prince of Wales. He spoke also in terms of dread that the recent rescue of the 'Horton' might almost immediately mar the apparent happiness now existing.

To this, Hon. Mr. Tilley replied by stating that since Lord Lisgar had arrived in this city, a telegram

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from the Washington authorities had been received and answered by him. The inquiry was as to the alleged pursuit of the 'Horton,' and the reported demand to be made for her restoration. The reply stated that the pursuit was not authorized, and no demand would be made. (Loud cheers.)

John Boyd, Esq., was peculiarly happy and eloquent; Hon. P. Mitchell reviewed the fishery policy of the Dominion; the ex-Mayor of Boston bore willing testimony to the hospitality of the Province; and Mr. Richardson (Bank of Montreal), and Major Robinson, in responding to loud calls made for them, were the last orators of the occasion. The company finally dispersed about a quarter past eleven o'clock.

Enclosure 5
in No. 1.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

CEREMONIES AT VANCEBORO'.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S BREVITY. LORD LISGAR'S ELOQUENCE MORE SPEECH-MAKING.

(By Telegraph from our own Reporter.)

Vanceboro' October 19.

The President and Governor-General's party, with a number of other guests, left Bangor this morning in two special trains for this place, where the opening of the line was to be celebrated. Vanceboro' is situated on the extreme border of the two counties. The trip to Mattawamkeag was made in splendid time, and the new road to this place was speeded over at from 12 to 20 miles per hour. The district of country through which the line passes is thickly wooded, and possesses considerable water-power. The grading on the road is pretty even, but there are some sharp curves.

The party reached this place at two o'clock, and were received by the troops and a salute of guns. The station was prettily decorated, the Stars and Stripes being interwoven with the Union Jack. Several officials of the New Brunswick branch were on the ground to receive the guests. Hon. Geo. E. King, Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Caie, Hon. Mr. Covert, and Hon. Mr. Anglin, M.P., and a large deputation from St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, &c., and Geo. Denison, of Ohio, were present. The dinner in the tent provided was at once proceeded with, Mr. Jewett, President of the road, in the chair, with the leading guests at his table on the dais.

The Chairman in his opening speech welcomed the distinguished visitors who were present, and referred to the road over which they had passed as one which would always form the shortest route between San Francisco and London. He then introduced President Grant, who was warmly received.

President Grant said: It is pleasant for me to be here on this occasion, an occasion which will be celebrated in speeches made by persons much more capable than myself of treating the subject; but I will say that it is pleasant for me to be here and to see the citizens of this continent belonging to two nationalities meeting in such friendly communion. (Cheers.)

Lord Lisgar was then introduced, and was well and heartily received. After a few preliminary remarks the Governor-General said: I trust that the fullest measure of success will attend the European Railway, and that it will realize all the hopes and calculations of its promoters. I came here to-day to discharge another duty, to pay a tribute of respect to the President of the United State, the Chief Magistrate and representative of those great States with which I trust England will for many a long day continue on terms of complete friendship. I pay this tribute not more to the dignified official than to the man,—not more to the office than to the person,—because he has personally established claims upon general gratitude. In the full flush of success, having achieved memorable triumphs and rendered great military service to his country, he was not prepared, like a barbarian conqueror of old, to throw his sword into the scale to weigh it down; but, with true courage, and that humanity which characterizes true courage, he threw all the weight of his authority on the side of peace, preferring to settle and remove all causes of acerbity by reference to reason, by explanations, by negotiations happily begun, and I am glad to say happily concluded, on equal terms and in a generous and frank spirit. There is one point to which you will think I ought to make some allusion, and on which I ought to guard myself, although I hold the place with the high-sounding title of Governor-General of Canada. I can tell you but little beyond what you already know of Canadian politics or Canadian intentions. I am bound in all matters to be guided by the advice of my Privy Council—the responsible Ministers of the country. That council will at the ensuing session of Parliament, of course, submit the treaty and all papers and correspondence connected with it to the consideration of Parliament, at the same time announcing the policy, and ask the approval of Parliament. You will recollect that to the Legislature of Canada is reserved the final decision upon the fishery clauses of the treaty, as was emphatically announced in the Queen's Speech at the closing of the Imperial Parliament in London. Perfect liberty is allowed to the Canadian Parliament, and to it is reserved the deliberate and final decision of the fishery articles; and I do not doubt that it will be inclined to view this grave and important subject from an imperial and international, as well as from a provincial point of view. Individually, I have the fullest confidence that the members of that Legislature of Canada will show themselves the representatives of a wise, intelligent, and understanding people. I entertain sanguine hopes that nothing will occur to mar the good understanding which the Treaty of Washington is so well calculated to establish between the citizens of the United States and the people of Great Britain. No sensible man can for a moment doubt the extreme value of that good understanding to those two countries, to Canada itself, and to the progress of peace and civilization throughout the whole world. It is highly prized in England, because England feels that the removal of the grudge which may be supposed to exist is the removal of a cloud from her enterprise and a load from her right arm. What England wants is the goodwill and good word of the United States. She wants no material assistance; neither country wants material assistance, nor aid in arms, from the other. Each is strong enough to hold its own and to work out its own progress; but to each the sympathy and

moral support of the other may be great encouragement and a vast source of strength. Well, I think we may fairly hope, with this encouragement and those sources of strength, that animosities engendered a century ago are passing away and dying out of memory. We have lately had Sir Stafford Northcote, a member of the High Commission and a statesman of judgment, announcing to a vast and applauding audience at Exeter—six times as large as this I am addressing—that he was convinced that a kindly disposition towards Great Britain was cherished far and wide throughout the United States. (Cheers.) We have this further fact to rely upon, that since the last shot was fired in anger between the two countries, fifty-six years have passed away—two generations of men have gone to their graves—and though there have been bickerings and warm words, peace has been unbroken, and now we certainly are not on the brink of a new war. 1871 is not 1771. (Cheers.) The foreign policy of England is not the foreign policy of an oligarchy, but of a Council over which Mr. Gladstone presides with marked ability and unimpeachable rectitude. These councils are not the short-sighted councils of an arbitrary court; they are popular councils—the will of the people; and it was in accordance with that will that emissaries were sent to Washington to represent the good feeling of England, and promote, or at least adopt and sanction, an attempt to solve the existing difficulties and establish a precedent and lay down rules which shall, if possible, prevent a recurrence of those difficulties in the future. We may hope that the precedent will stand, and that these rules will be permanent and efficacious, because we know that nothing was ever done by coercion, nothing on either side was wrested from the weakness of unwillingness. (Cheers.) It will be recollected that it was not when America was torn by civil strife that these negotiations were entered upon, and that England was not as in former days under a stress, with the fleets of France and Spain sweeping the English Channel. (No.) The negotiations were begun in a period of tranquillity, when neither nation was infirm. In the United States vast armies inured to fatigue and discipline had but recently returned to their homes and were within easy call. The cotton-fields of the South were resuming their ancient productiveness, the workshops and manufactures of the Eastern States were in full activity, and multitudes were pouring into boundless prairies in the West, to multiply their numbers and their resources for the extension of the commerce of the world. In England, on the other hand, the people were at rest, or with that rest to which the people of England are best accustomed. They were busily at work, contented under the government of their choice, but possessing at the same time a fleet such as for numbers and formidable armament the like was never seen upon the face of the waters, and with an army superior in equipment, &c., to any England had before possessed. Under these circumstances these two great nations met, not in hostile guise to measure swords, or to submit their difficulties to arbitration of war, but to reconcile them by peaceful means, by calm consultation, by serious comparison. The happy result will be pointed out in history so long as intellect is prized above brute force; so long as mind is reckoned the more god-like attribute of man, this result will be pointed out, by all thinking men and in all ages, as a more satisfactory and creditable trophy than any which could be earned in the battle-fields of Europe, which have been so terribly stained with blood during the last fifteen years; a monument of sound and righteous principle; an example, memorable and worthy of all imitation, of the application to vexed and complicated questions of rules of sound morality, true manliness, and enlightened civilization. Lord Lisgar was frequently cheered during his remarks.

Gov. Wilmot was then introduced. He referred in glowing terms to the cordial welcome given by Bangor to the President and the Governor-General, and then spoke of the honourable strife to which he yesterday challenged the United States—a strife which would carry virtue to a noontide point, and give it a rivet of eternity; and asked how much was due to the statesman from the Dominion who sat on the High Commission?—[A voice called for three cheers for Sir John Macdonald, which were given.] But it was yet open to the Dominion Parliament to say whether they approved of it or not. When that body had passed upon it, it would be yea or nay. This was one of the rules of the Confederation of the Provinces. Governor Wilmot concluded with an eloquent appeal on behalf of progress.

After some words from Governor Perham, of Maine,

Hon. Mr. Annand, of Nova Scotia, was called upon. He referred to the benefits likely to result from the present road, and animadverted on the long delay in completing the link of Intercolonial between Amherst and Truro necessary to connect Halifax from St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tilley was warmly received. He said that New Brunswick had incurred a debt of six million dollars for this road; Nova Scotia, four millions; and the Dominion the same amount for the Intercolonial section. Total fourteen million dollars. These facts speak more eloquently than any language. He hoped by this time next year the line would be finished so that they could go direct to Halifax by rail. (Cheers.)

Postmaster-General Cresswell made an excellent speech, speaking of postal changes likely to be made by this line, and saying that he at once intended to use it for the transmission of mails. He also made a few remarks laudatory of the Treaty of Washington.

Hon. Mr. Loring, Massachusetts, and Gov. Dennison, Ohio, also spoke; and the proceedings closed with cheers for the Road, President Grant, and the Queen. The party then re-entered the cars, the Governor-General and numerous guests going through to St. John; the President and his Cabinet returning to Bangor. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic.

Several New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Ministers are at St. John.

Hon. Sandfield Macdonald returned home this morning.

Nothing is known here of the 'Horton' case. The Ministers present profess to know nothing of her whereabouts.

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in No. 1.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

OPPOSITION REMARKS.

The 'Globe,' Toronto, Saturday, October 21st.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT VANCEBORO'.

Everybody will of course reciprocate those wishes for peace and friendship between Canada and the United States to which, during their meeting on our eastern frontier, President Grant and the Governor-General of Canada have given utterance. We may be permitted to doubt whether there is any very substantial reliance to be placed on all the fine words we have heard uttered during the past few months on this subject, and may differ as to the wisdom of the means employed to guarantee eternal concord; but that must, indeed, be a dark and evil spirit which does not desire heartily and earnestly that nothing may ever array the two nations in hostile attitude against each other. When, however, we come to examine the speech of the Governor-General, we find that his remarks at Vanceboro' were not confined to general expressions of a desire for the maintenance of peace and goodwill. Couched in that guarded phraseology long official experience mostly employs, Lord Lisgar really made a stump speech, recommending the New Brunswickers particularly and the people of Canada generally to accept the Treaty of Washington. And it will, we think, occur to everyone that on such an occasion his Excellency would hardly have taken this course without previous deliberation.

He holds in regard to this subject a rather delicate and perhaps difficult position. The Governor-General is an officer of the British Government, in the closest and most intimate relationship with the Cabinet. That Government has no doubt the most ardent desire for the acceptance by the Canadian Parliament of the clause in the Treaty of Washington remitted for its consideration. If Canada were a Crown Colony in which representative and parliamentary government were unknown, the policy of the Imperial Administration would very naturally be propounded by the Executive. But, as Lord Lisgar said on Thursday, "he is bound to be guided in all matters by the advice of his Privy Council, the Responsible Ministers of the country." Those Ministers, if we may believe their own representations, were bitterly hostile to the treaty. No one will forget all we heard not long since as to the almost frantic excitement of the Canadian Cabinet when the fishery clauses came to their knowledge—how they telegraphed by cable and wrote by the mail, protesting "with all the energy at their command" against concessions so outrageous as those their chief had just assented to at Washington. Now, however, the chief magistrate of Canada—guarding his utterances by reminding his audience that he is "guided in all matters by the advice of his Council"—speaks as follows:—

"That Council will at the ensuing session of Parliament, of course, submit the treaty and all papers and correspondence connected with it to the consideration of Parliament, at the same time announcing their policy, and ask the approval of Parliament. You will recollect that to the Legislature of Canada is reserved the final decision upon the fishery clauses of the treaty, as was emphatically announced in the Queen's Speech at the closing of the Imperial Parliament in London. Perfect liberty is allowed to the Canadian Parliament, and to it is reserved the deliberate and final decision of the fishery articles; and I do not doubt that it will be inclined to view this grave and important subject from an imperial and international, as well as from a provincial point of view. Individually, I have the fullest confidence that the members of the Legislature of Canada will show themselves the representatives of a wise, intelligent, and understanding people. I entertain sanguine hopes that nothing will occur to mar the good understanding which the Treaty of Washington is so well calculated to establish between the citizens of the United States and the people of Great Britain. No sensible man can for a moment doubt the extreme value of that good understanding to those two countries, to Canada itself, and to the progress of peace and civilization throughout the whole world."

Lord Lisgar first tells us his Council have a policy, or perhaps we shall be more correct in saying that he pledged them to have one when Parliament meets. Is the further advice of the Governor-General an index as to what that policy will be? Have we not heard from such counsellors as Earl Granville, Sir Charles B. Adderley, and the London 'Times,' just the same admonitions? Lord Lisgar does not doubt that "the Canadian Parliament will view" this "grave and important subject from an imperial and international, as well as from a provincial point of view." He has the fullest confidence in the members of the Legislature of Canada, and hopes nothing will occur to mar the good understanding established by the treaty. Is this susceptible of more than one interpretation? We have been told *ad nauseam*, although no one has ever attempted to prove the statement, that the fishery clauses are necessary to the good understanding Lord Lisgar refers to, and in that connection we have been exhorted to let our Canadian interests drop out of sight, and, as an imperial and international bolus, bolt the whole treaty.

This exordium, we may say, given as we still assume it to have been, "under the advice of the Privy Council," seems hardly in good taste on such an occasion. It was uttered on American soil, on ground that but for the strange combination of ignorance and cowardice that settled the Maine boundary, would on every principle of right have been Canadian. Even this fact might have whispered caution to a British statesman when moved to eulogize Anglo-American treaties. It was spoken, not to an audience of Canadians, but to one of Americans and Canadians commingled. It was all but offensive in the implication that the opposition to the treaty might arise from something less than a broad, liberal, and public-spirited view of national duties and relationships. This is precisely the tone of the homilies addressed to us from the other side of the Atlantic. What does it mean? If the high personage who serves Earl Granville and his colleagues only but speaks "by the advice of his Privy Council," uses almost literally Earl Granville's language, what are we to understand but that the wish of the British Foreign Minister and the advice of the Canadian Privy Councillors are one and the same, that they have a common purpose, a common intention, and find in the Governor-General a common exponent.

Lord Lisgar has probably only delivered in advance a paragraph of the speech he will read at the opening of the next Parliamentary session. That is, we must assume, Sir John A. Macdonald's "policy." Drop all remembrance of any possible wrong done to Canada; accept the Imperial Govern-

ment's view of what are our imperial and international duties; discuss the treaty of course, enjoy in form the full privilege of accepting or rejecting it, but understand all the time that the thing is done, and the Yankees must not be ruffled by any show of independence. If we regret that Lord Lisgar should have been advised to utter such language on such an occasion, it is because coming from so eminent an authority it endorses a libel upon the people of Canada, which has originated in misconception and ignorance, and which he of all men might have been expected to remove. In an imperial and international sense—as those phrases are interpreted by the speakers and writers we have referred to—it is true the people of Canada have not regarded the treaty. They have seen nothing but humiliation to the Empire in the wholesale concessions of Canadian interests and industries without discernible cause or equivalent. They have no faith in international treaties that only gratify national avarice on the one hand, and leave a sense of wrong and degradation on the other. But they are far from regarding this grave question in a merely provincial spirit.

The New Brunswickers may, of course, as a matter of local importance, object to the loss of their timber dues without compensation. But that is a mere detail, and has never been urged as a radical defect in the treaty. It was in something more than a provincial spirit the Americans went in for our fisheries, and it is in a wholly national spirit Canada has resisted their claim. Canada has opposed the fishery clauses as an invasion of her territorial rights, not to be conceded without the amplest guarantees. Canada has opposed them, because they tend to defer instead of accelerating those beneficent arrangements which would, by their constant and ever-accumulating force, have welded together two peoples now divided by a mean, narrow, selfish, and jealous fiscal policy. Canada has opposed them because they create the risk of irritation and difficulty, and give no security for peace. And her people have resented them; not sectionally, not locally, not provincially, not in a spirit of partizanship, not in a spirit of avarice, but as one man, consistently and patriotically, with a resolution founded on a broad, intelligible principle, not tending more to the advantage of the Dominion than to the dignity and prosperity of the Empire.

We would challenge Lord Lisgar, if he could speak—not “by the advice of his Council,” the precise value of which we know perfectly—but as an intelligent and independent critic of public affairs, to tell us whether he has ever seen anything more admirable than the tone of the people of Canada on this matter? We cannot say that such a speech as the one he has just delivered is a fitting return. But we do not forget that it is the language of Lord Lisgar's responsible advisers that finds utterance from his irresponsible lips. “The King can do no wrong,” but we are free at all times to impeach the conduct of the King's Ministers. And we are quite prepared to admit that the gratuitous humiliation of being lectured upon our national duty in the presence of President Grant is only to be expected from the man who whilst Premier of Canada could put his hand to the Treaty of Washington.

BURYING THE HATCHET.

It is a fine thing to live in the days of the millenium; an era that generations of men longed for and found not; a time of International Exhibitions, of Lausanne Conferences, of Anglo-American yacht races, of “High Joint” fraternizings, and last—though let us at this moment add, not least—of Eastern extension railroads. Yes—we have a score of delighted, not to say gushing declarations to assure us of it—the millenium at last has come. What remains to trouble the Universal Yankee nation? They are to be paid their Alabama damages; they have received an ample apology as a salve to their wounded feelings; if all goes well with them they are to have the whole North American fisheries; they have got the St. Lawrence, and expect to get the St. Lawrence canals; of course Emperor Wilhelm will give them San Juan. All the old wounds, sores, and dislocations are patched, plastered, or bandaged; there is not one fly in the pot of ointment; Jonathan is satisfied, let there then be peace.

Who shall dare to ruffle the feeling of serene satisfaction that the contemplation of such a state of things creates in the minds of our American neighbours? Had we not at Vanceboro' a very severe lecture on our future good conduct? That there might be no possible mistake as to our rulers' intentions to keep us in order, we were had up before President Grant himself, and in President Grant's own dominions significantly warned as to our future duty. Nor is this all. A day later the schoolmaster was in New Brunswick, a naughty erratic member of the family, that did not hesitate by the act of its Legislature to slap the “High Joints” in the face almost before their work was completed, and is even yet fearfully contumacious. There had evidently reached Lord Lisgar's ears some mutterings of discontent on the part of the New Brunswickers at the pretty broad admonitions he had just administered. But that must not be allowed for an instant. The highest Imperial authority is invoked. New Brunswick is told that the approval of Her Majesty's Ministers, nay, the sanction of the Sovereign herself, would be given to Lord Lisgar's speech—“every word of it.” Then, after an incidental allusion to St. John's prosperity, his Excellency was back on his old hobby again:—

“He was not one of those who thought that every breeze that ruffled the surface of the water must necessarily end in a tempest, nor that every diplomatic difficulty must end in war. On the contrary, he held that every nation which stood on its dignity and acted from its own self-respect would most surely earn the respect of other nations. . . . He thought the Ministry had acted wisely, as well as honourably, in closing up all causes of dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and, as far as possible by human means, rendering the friendship between the two countries eternal and placed upon a sure basis.”

Must we break in upon this state of happy unconsciousness, or, shall we say, delusion? We quite agree with Lord Lisgar that every difficulty need not end in war. We have had no fear of any such result, even if Great Britain had been a good deal less yielding in the matter of the ‘Alabama’ claims; and we have, from first to last, scouted the notion either that a firm adherence to our rights to the fisheries of St. Lawrence would lead to hostilities, just as we have never believed that we should “earn the respect of other nations” by their base and cowardly surrenders.

But does Lord Lisgar allow himself to be advised to utter language that is not only an expression of opinion to which grave exception may be taken but also at variance with actual facts? How can “all

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"causes of dispute" be settled when the very questions out of which the late Joint High Commission emanated were left untouched? Does Lord Lisgar not know that if, in the exercise of the right expressly conceded to it by the treaty, the Canadian Parliament refuses to assent to the fishery clause, all those old-standing subjects of debate arising out of a different interpretation of the Convention of 1818 will still be in existence and as fertile a source of peril to national good understanding as ever? True, if we surrender our fisheries, Lord Lisgar's words will hold good as far as those particular items of disagreement are concerned. But we certainly should earn something less than a title to respect, if we gave up that to which no one disputes our legal possession, to settle a point in which no one has ever yet proved us to be in the wrong.

But this is not the only good ground of demurrer to Lord Lisgar's too general and too positive declarations. Can the high officer of the Crown who is specially responsible for the peace and security of this portion of the Empire declare all causes of dispute to be removed, when, as regularly as the seasons return, bands of armed American citizens appear on our frontier, threaten our peace, and when they see a favourable opportunity carry on war according to the means at their command against our peaceable citizens? Are there no causes of dispute when this goes on year after year, and not a single step all the while is taken by American Executive or American Congress to put an effectual stop to such outrages? Are there no causes of dispute when every attempt to bring these marauding outlaws to justice ends in a ridiculous fiasco, or culminates in a grand act of condonation? Are there no causes of dispute when, in face of the deliberate assertion by the United States of the very principle of international policy on which our claims for reparation are founded, we are contemptuously told, in effect, that what is granted for the sake of peace between Great Britain and America would be far too great a concession for the purchase of peace and good understanding between America and Canada? The true friends and the only friends of peace are those who insist on an equality of rights and on even-handed justice.

We are quite aware such opinions are not just now palatable in certain quarters. Many excellent and sensible persons are carried away by the notion that the late treaty has done everything, and that therefore nothing remains to be wished or to be done. Eloquent Lieutenant-governors, overflowing with generous sentiment, invite pledges of eternal friendship; and exuberant ex-Governors, stretching out the hand, pledge forty millions of people to be at peace for ever. "Pax vobiscum," echoes the high priest at these affecting ceremonies, expanding his palms over both. No wicked "cross headings," such as "WASHINGTON CAPITULATION;" no offensive phrases about "peace preserved at the price of honour;" "unworthy timidity," and the like: for are not "all causes" of quarrel finally and irrevocably disposed of? It is, of course as we said in a former article, a policy deliberately resolved upon that Lord Lisgar has been so intent on promoting during his recent visit. It is not he alone, but the organs of his Government in the press, that show a disposition to assume a position we cannot accept as one consistent with national safety, with self-respect, or with honour. The 'Globe' is assailed for its censures upon Sir John A. Macdonald's failure to urge our Fenian raid claims, with the most virulent bitterness. It is nothing to the 'Montreal Gazette' that Canada has been once more invaded by the Fenians, and that we are now despatching an expensive expedition to guard against a fresh attack; but it is everything to know that American troops interfered for our protection. "What has the 'Globe' to say to that?" is the exultant question. Well, the 'Globe' has this to say:—That if we are to lose all chance of becoming a great nation—great, that is, not only in numbers but in moral influence and dignity—we shall pursue just the course that our present rulers have marked out for us. We shall surrender our rights at the first demand; we shall fear to offend by pressing a just claim against our debtors; we shall seek for protection when we should insist on immunity from wrong; and we shall meet together to clasp hands in an eager frenzy of delight when we find we have purchased a sham peace at the cost of our own humiliation.

Enclosure 7 in No. 1.

THE 'LEADER,' TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1871.

REBUKED.

It is refreshing to observe the unanimity with which the rural press is rebuking the Clear Grit organ of this city for its recent ungenerous attacks upon Lord Lisgar. The ruling spirit of that journal is reminded of the fact that whenever he attacks anybody or anything he has some selfish object to serve. We fully agree with our contemporaries. The Clear Grit agitator of Ontario has lived for years upon the decaying carcases of his political opponents, who have been unjustly and unmercifully murdered by him. When he has an object to attain he knows no friend, and remembers no kindness. He will go to the grave and drag his dead victim to life again in order to excoriate him in the presence of his weeping friends and relatives. "The party" must be served if its chief leader has to go to the bowels of the earth for something to secure that end, and he is as ready as he ever was to misrepresent the public as well as the private character of Sir John A. Macdonald and the members of his Government. This political vulture sniffs railway and other pickings in the future, and hopes at no distant day to lay his avaricious hands upon the public funds. His political pack of wolves are on the track of the Government, and are howling for office like hungry curs in search of food. Under these circumstances they are prepared to snap and snarl at everybody likely to prevent them accomplishing their object. After this fashion the organ of "the party" showed its teeth the other day toward the Governor-General because his Excellency's speech at Vanceboro' was not in accordance with its views regarding the fishery question and the Dominion Government. This course will not serve the objects so near to the heart of the proprietor of the Grit organ. The Governor-General cannot be brow-beaten into condemning the Washington Treaty at the bidding of the Clear Grit chief. Lord Lisgar comes from the wrong part of the United Kingdom not to have a mind of his own, and an outspoken manliness which is characteristic of his countrymen, who may be led, but never driven. In another column we give extracts from our contemporaries which prove our assertion that the attacks of the Clear Grit organ upon his Excellency is not meeting with much favour at the vigorous pens of our confrères of the press.

Enclosure 7
in No. 1.

THE 'GLOBE' AND LORD LISGAR.

A WELL-MERITED REBUKE.

(From the 'Stratford Herald,' October 25).

However widely we, in Canada, or indeed, in any part of the British Empire, differ on purely political matters—particularly party matters—and however bitter may be our political contests, with few exceptions, we can at all times unite in paying honour to our Sovereign and our Sovereign's representative. In this respect we differ from our neighbours. Their chief magistrate is just as much a party man, and as soundly abused by a portion of the press, as any mountebank politician in the country. In the United States even the judges do not escape. There is but one public journal in Canada of any weight that has dared to treat Her Majesty, through her representative, as a political partisan. More than once the 'Globe' has so far forgotten what is due to the chief magistrate, as to endeavour to identify Her Majesty's representative with political parties; and now it is doing what it can to prejudice the present Governor-General in public estimation, by endeavouring to show that a certain reference made by him to the Washington Treaty, in a speech delivered at Vanceboro, New Brunswick, was prompted by Sir John A. Macdonald, and uttered for his benefit. It seems the Governor-General, in the course of his remarks, gave it as his opinion that "there is a hopeful prospect of the Washington Treaty being well received, and that it will ultimately remove all obstacles to the completeness of the good feeling already taking root in the minds of the American people, as well as in the minds of the entire British nation." For giving utterance to a sentiment of this kind the 'Globe' represents Lord Lisgar as playing into the hands of Sir John, as a party politician, and rates him accordingly. Is there anything more natural, or more in keeping with the Governor-General's position, as the representative of Her Majesty in this Dominion, than that he should hope for, not only a continuance of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, but that these friendly relations should become deeper and broader and more imperishable. Who that loves his country would not echo Lord Lisgar's wish? But the 'Globe' has from the first, in keeping with the general conduct of its editor in chief, attempted to drag the Washington Treaty into the political mire, in the hope that it might possibly give its chief an opportunity of grasping the reins of power. It may be true that certain portions of the treaty are not just exactly what everyone would wish; it has met with the approbation of the Imperial authorities—even that portion at which the 'Globe' cavils most, is generally approved of by the people of the Lower Provinces—it would not be too much, therefore, to ask and expect that the people of this Province should approach its discussion in that spirit of fairness and moderation which becomes the dignity of one people in treating with another, not in the spirit of partisanship which only becomes statesmen of the "fish-wife" calibre. We certainly think, in dealing with the Washington Treaty, more moderation than has been manifested by some of our leading politicians, would have been wiser and more becoming.

If Lord Lisgar has expressed a hope that the treaty will prove a source of closer and more lasting friendship between ourselves and the American people, he has only done what every right-minded man would do. If he said that, on the whole, the treaty was favourably received, he has not overstated the truth. The people of Canada now know very well that the Hon. George Brown never attacks a public man, a public institution, or a public measure, but when he has thereby some selfish object to serve; and the fact of his attacking the Treaty of Washington as he has attacked it, not impartially, not with a view of having it, by friendly argument, modified at all, but for the mere purpose of making political capital, is sufficient to cause the public generally to look upon it more favourably than otherwise would have been done. Had Mr. Brown criticised the treaty impartially, commending what met with his approval, pointing out wherein it might have been modified or slightly changed for the better, then his opinions would have carried weight with them, and commanded respect and consideration. His object in attacking it, however, is too apparent to be misunderstood. His efforts, therefore, to create a strong prejudice against the treaty, have tended rather the other way; and his late wanton attack upon Lord Lisgar cannot but injure the cause he (Mr. Brown) is advocating. Lord Lisgar, we may remark, belongs to the wrong island to secure the Hon. George's favour. The political murderer of the great and good Robert Baldwin has no love for—can have no love for—the present Governor-General.

"The London 'Herald' of the 24th inst., also refers to the ungenerous attack upon Lord Lisgar by the Clear Grit organ of this city. . . . Such is the Imperial view of the treaty. Lord Lisgar says it has been severely criticised upon many points, and by whom? By the burning and shining political lights of the Ontario Opposition. And why? Because their inveterate party prejudices could not brook the idea that the name of Sir John A. Macdonald should be 'ennobled,' to use his Excellency's expression, by being affixed to that arrangement. The chief point of attack was with regard to the fishery clauses, and, strange to say, the chief opposition came from Ontario, a Province which has the least interest of any other in the fisheries. It might have manifested a little more discretion in the Opposition leaders to have kept cool until they had ascertained, beyond question, how that part of the treaty would, after sober reflection, be received by the Maritime Provinces, that are more interested in the fishery question, before they rushed to the front and so strongly denounced the treaty, the commissioners, and the traitorous conduct of Canada's representative—Sir John. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, was never more forcibly illustrated. . . .

"A few months ago the great Toronto organ was very much distressed because the Government would not announce their policy upon the treaty. The oracle of the Cabinet would not speak. The high priest was silent. Explanations were wanted. An opportunity was given at Toronto, but Sir John did not put in an appearance; at Kingston he was not there. Had the Government a policy? or were they afraid to let it be known? How distressing! Their anxiety has been happily relieved, by his Excellency Lord Lisgar, and, we hope their nerves will be composed. . . .

"If we interpret this language aright, it means that the Government have a policy with regard to the treaty. That this policy is to recommend the acceptance of it by the Canadian Commons—an acceptance

CANADA.

which we doubt not will be given by the intelligent representatives of the people. One would think that this ought to be satisfactory to the 'Globe.' It has furnished the information which it has whined so piteously to receive. That journal ought to tender its thanks to Lord Lisgar for giving the information that the traitorous John A. refused to give; but instead of thanks, it proceeds to criticise, in no very amiable spirit, the conduct of his Excellency for speaking upon the subject."

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

(From the 'Brantford Courier,' October 24.)

It well becomes the 'Globe' to mislead the public in respect to the Treaty of Washington. It has been loud in its condemnation of the action of Sir John as a member of the Commission, who, it has become pretty thoroughly understood, acted in the most statesmanlike and prudential manner in the premises, and, under the most conflicting circumstances, procured for us an independence of action that we did not before possess, and which will be much in our favour with foreign powers. Apart from this, the people now understand that the advantages the Canadian fishermen will reap will not be of insignificance; and the seeming concessions made to the Americans vanish under the free ventilation which the subject has received at the hands of the American and Canadian press. And the good fruits of the treaty, on both sides of the Atlantic, have already been made manifest.

No. 2.

No. 2.

The LORD LISGAR to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 190.)

Government House, Ottawa, November 16, 1871.

(Received Nov. 30, 1871.)

MY LORD,

(Answered, No. 579, December 15, 1871, page 37.)

Nov. 13, 1871.

IN accordance with the recommendation contained in its concluding paragraph, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, stating their views in reference to the rescue of the United States' fishing vessel 'E. A. Horton.'

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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

Enclosures in
No. 2.

Enclosures in No. 2.

COPY of a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the 13th day of November, 1871.

The Committee of Council to whom was referred the consideration of the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with the accompanying correspondence in relation to the rescue of the United States' fishing vessel 'E. A. Horton,' have the honour to report as follows:—

The Committee are of opinion that the gross carelessness exhibited in guarding the vessel will be suitably requited by the loss of the prize-money that might have been realized had she been properly protected.

The Committee consider that any question of indignity to the flag may properly be left to the Imperial Government, who alone are competent to deal with it.

Believing that the rescue of this vessel has been planned by parties in the United States who, for objects of their own, desire to create difficulty, and thereby disturb the *entente cordiale* which exists between that country and the British Empire, the Committee of Council do not feel called upon to recommend that any reclamation of the vessel in question shall be made by the Government of the Dominion; and the Committee are the more ready to advise this course from the conviction which they entertain that the Customs authorities of the United States will not, under the circumstances as they exist, furnish the owners of the 'E. A. Horton' with the papers required to make her of any value.

The Committee of Council further recommend that a copy of this Minute, if approved by your Excellency, be transmitted with the annexed correspondence for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Certified) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

Ottawa, October 30, 1871.

The undersigned has the honour to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the United States' fishing schooner 'E. A. Horton,' of Gloucester, Massachusetts, which was captured by the Canadian cruiser 'Sweepstake' (Commander James A. Tory), on the 1st ultimo, at Antigonish Bay, Nova Scotia, for illegally fishing on that day and the day previous within one mile from the shore, near Cape George, N.S., and placed in charge of the Customs collector (James Marshall, Esq.), at Guysborough, N.S., was on the night of the 8th instant rescued from legal custody.

It since appears from reports and statements in the American press, that the rescued vessel had returned to the port of Gloucester, and that her rescue had been effected by one of the former owners, assisted by other American citizens.

This vessel had been placed in dock at the port of Guysborough, which was considered perfectly safe, and her apparel and cargo stored on the premises of Mr. Condon, under watch. The buildings were broken open, and all the property under seizure was forcibly removed as above stated. It was impossible, in the absence of the Marine Police cruisers, to make any efficient efforts to effect a recapture.

The undersigned is informed that it is considered probable the watchman was bribed; and Captain P. A. Scott, R.N., the officer in chief command of the Marine Police, has been directed to make prompt and strict investigation into all the circumstances of the rescue, and to report on the same, having also especial reference to determining if negligence or connivance has occurred on the part of any persons connected with the custody of the seized vessel. A statement of particulars, so far as at present ascertained, was made by the seizing officer, and mailed to this Department on the twenty-fifth instant. When received the same will be communicated to the Governor-General in Council in connection with the present Report.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Ottawa, October 31, 1871.

In connection with a Report of yesterday's date, the undersigned has the honour to enclose herewith for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copy of further correspondence relating to the rescue of the United States' fishing vessel, 'E. A. Horton.'

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,

Halifax, October 25, 1871.

I have the honour to forward the only information concerning the case of the 'E. A. Horton' that I have been able to collect.

I have just seen Captain Tory, who tells me that he has not been able to discover anything further regarding her case. I think it needless to state that the story of the boarding of American vessels by a Dominion cruiser off Gloucester, Massachusetts, as stated in the American papers, is an entire fabrication.

I have, &c.,

The Honourable Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Signed) P. A. SCOTT, Captain.

LETTER from Commander JAMES A. TORY.

SIR,

Guysborough, October 16, 1871.

In reference to a watchman on board the schooner 'E. A. Horton,' I called upon Mr. Marshall (the Custom House officer) to make inquiry, and his answer I beg leave to enclose you.

You will see that he employed Condon to watch her. Condon is now not at home, consequently I cannot get his statement respecting his not watching her on the night of rescue, or his removing her blocks from his house to his store; to say the least of it this circumstance looks suspicious.

I have, &c.,

Capt. P. A. Scott, R.N., s.s. 'Lady Head Picton.'

(Signed) JAMES A. TORY.

The Case of the 'E. A. Horton.'

SIR,

Manchester, October 16, 1871.

In reply to your question respecting a watchman on board the American schooner 'Edwin A. Horton,' I would say that she was placed in Condon's dock at high water, alongside the schooner 'Nickerson.' Her sails were put on the third floor of Condon's store, her blocks were put in Condon's dwelling house, and I employed him to take charge of the vessel as watchman, at the rate of 60 cents per day while she remained at his wharf.

This sum may be considered small for such service, but it was in consideration of his having a large bill against the 'Nickerson,' and anticipated her also remaining for a length of time. I cannot give you any information respecting her rescue further than on my going to my office on Monday morning I was informed that she was gone, and Mr. Condon told me that his store had been broken open, and her sails, with one of the 'Nickerson's,' taken out; also that he had removed the blocks from the house to the store, and that they were also taken.

I remain, &c.,

James A. Tory, Esq.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL.

CANADA.

No. 3.

No. 3.

The LORD LISGAR to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 13.)

Government House, Ottawa, January 22, 1872.

(Received February 5, 1872.)

(Answered, No. 58, March 18, 1872, page 40.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's consideration, a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, which conveys the reply of that body to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 561,* of the 23rd November last, and urges the request for an Imperial guarantee to a Canadian loan not to exceed four millions, i. e. half the amount to be expended on the railway to the Pacific, and the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals.

2. This proposal the Council recommend as in their opinion the best mode of adjusting all demands on the score of the Fenian claims, and of surmounting the difficulties in the way of obtaining the consent of the Canadian Parliament to the measures necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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

Enclosure in No. 3.

COPY of a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the 20th January, 1872.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under their consideration the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch to your Excellency, dated the 23rd of November, 1871, on the subject of the Report of the Privy Council, dated the 28th July, and transmitted in your Excellency's Despatch of 15th of August. The object of that Report was to explain to Her Majesty's Government that much dissatisfaction prevailed in Canada owing to the absence of all provision in the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the losses incurred by Canada in consequence of the raids of citizens of the United States on British territory, and also owing to the cession of the Canadian fisheries for an inadequate consideration.

The Committee of Council were aware from the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch of the 17th June, 1871, that Her Majesty's Government were very desirous that the Acts necessary to give effect to the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington should be passed by the Canadian Parliament, and they had hoped that some proposition might be made by Her Majesty's Government in reply to their Report that would enable them to propose such measures with a fair prospect of success. In the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch to your Excellency, dated 23rd of November, no reference whatever is made to the subject of the Fenian raids; and with regard to the fishery clauses of the treaty, the only inference to be drawn from the Despatch is that the objections raised by the Committee of Council are of very little weight.

The Committee of Council readily admit that further controversial discussion on the points on which difference of opinion unfortunately exist between the two Governments would be unprofitable.

It is, however, due to both Her Majesty's Government and to themselves that they should frankly explain to the former the conclusion at which they have arrived on the two questions discussed in their Report of the 28th of July last.

They maintain that Canada has a just claim to compensation for the expenses incurred in consequence of the Fenian raids.

It seems unnecessary to support this opinion by further argument.

Although the Committee of Council deem it unnecessary to dwell on the objections which they entertain to the fishery clauses in the treaty, they desire to offer an explanation with reference to the statement in their former Report to which the Earl of Kimberley has taken exception, and which was to the effect that Her Majesty's Government had ceded the rights of fishery for what they admitted to be an inadequate consideration.

In the course of the negotiations the United States' Commissioners had offered as an equivalent for the rights of fishery to admit Canadian coal and salt free of duty, and lumber after the 1st July, 1874.

This was deemed both by the Imperial and Canadian Governments an inadequate offer, and a counter proposition was made by the British Commissioners that lumber should be admitted free immediately, and that in consideration of the continued exclusion of cereals, live stock, and other articles admitted under the Treaty of 1854, a sum of money should be paid to Canada.

The United States' Commissioners not only refused the counter-proposition, but withdrew their former offer, substituting one which the Committee of Council infer, from the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch, was in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, more favourable to Canada than that which had been rejected as inadequate.

Wide, however, as are the differences of opinion on this Continent regarding the treaty, there is but one opinion on the point under consideration. It is clear that the United States preferred paying a sum of money to the concession of commercial advantages to Canada, and the Committee of Council feel assured that there is not a single member of the Canadian Parliament who would not have much preferred the rejected proposition to that which was finally adopted.

The Committee of Council cannot, with the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch before them, continue to

January 20,
1872.

* Page 36.

Enclosure in
No. 3.

affirm that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the cession of the fishery rights was made for an inadequate consideration; but they regret they are themselves of a different opinion.

While still adhering to their expressed opinions as to the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, they are yet most anxious to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, and to be placed in a position to propose the necessary legislative measures, and they will therefore proceed to make a suggestion which they earnestly hope may receive a favourable response. The adoption of the principle of a money payment in satisfaction of the expenses incurred by the Fenian raids would not only be of no assistance with reference to the treaty, but might lead to some complications. It is not improbable that differences of opinion would arise in the discussion of the details of those claims between the two Governments which might lead to mutual dissatisfaction. Again, such a solution of the question would necessitate a discussion in the Imperial Parliament, in the course of which opinions might be expressed by members which might irritate the people of Canada, and might moreover encourage the Fenian leaders in the United States, who have not ceased their agitation. There is, in the opinion of the Committee of Council, a mode by which their hands might be so materially strengthened that they would be enabled not only to abandon all claims on account of the Fenian raids, but likewise to propose, with a fair prospect of success, the measures necessary to give effect to those clauses in the Treaty of Washington which require the concurrence of the Dominion Parliament.

That mode is by an Imperial guarantee to a portion of the loan which it will be necessary for Canada to raise in order to procure the construction of certain important public works, which will be highly beneficial to the United Kingdom as well as to Canada.

It is not pretended that the construction of these works is contingent on an Imperial guarantee. The credit of Canada has never stood so high in the money market as at the present time, its 5 per cent. securities being at a premium. But there is no doubt that with the Imperial guarantee a considerable saving of interest could be effected.

The Committee of Council feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will recognize the scrupulous good faith which has invariably been observed by Canada under Governments of various shades of politics. Her Majesty's Government are aware that one of the conditions on which British Columbia joined the Confederation was that Canada should procure the construction of inter-oceanic railroad. In order to procure the construction of this gigantic work a cash subsidy will have to be granted to the company undertaking it to the extent in all probability of five millions sterling. This railroad will open up for settlement the vast prairies of the North West, which will sustain an enormous population. According to the most reliable statistics the immigration from the United Kingdom to Canada is in about the proportion of one to six to that from the United Kingdom to the United States, the population of the United States being more than ten times as great as that of Canada. On the other hand the imports into Canada of staple articles of British manufacture, such as cottons, woollens, and iron and hardware, are about three times as large in proportion to the population as those into the United States. It is therefore clearly the interest of the United Kingdom that the British North West territories should be opened for settlement as speedily as possible; and to effect this object the Canadian Pacific Railroad is indispensably necessary. That railroad, it may be added, would in all probability be found the most eligible mode of conveying a portion of Her Majesty's mails to the East. The time has arrived when the enlargement and extension of the Canadian canals, so earnestly desired by the United States, as appears by the protocols attached to the Treaty of Washington, can no longer be postponed. The required works must be constructed by the Government, and will cost about three millions sterling, the aggregate for the railroad and canals being eight millions. The revenues of Canada are in a most satisfactory condition, and fully able to bear the increased charge which will be gradually thrown upon them. The taxes are much less than in the adjoining Republic, and are cheerfully borne by the people.

The Committee of Council are of opinion that Her Majesty's Government might fairly be urged to propose to Parliament a guarantee for a Canadian loan not to exceed four millions sterling, on the condition that such guaranteed loan should be raised at the same time and in equal proportion with a Canadian unguaranteed loan for the same objects.

The Committee of Council do not believe that any better mode can be suggested by which they would be enabled to surmount the difficulties in the way of their obtaining the consent of the Canadian Parliament to the measures necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington than that which they have felt it their duty to recommend.

The Committee of Council trust that, should other difficulties be removed, Her Majesty's Government will enable them to assure the Canadian Parliament that any recommendation made by Canada to terminate the Articles of the Treaty of Washington, numbered 18 to 25 inclusive, and likewise Article 30, in conformity with Article 33, would be acted on.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

No. 4.

No. 4.

The LORD LISGAR to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Secret.)

Government House, Ottawa, March 6, 1872.

(Received March 21, 1872.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Secret Despatch of February 6th, 1872,* transmitting a copy of a Despatch received through the Foreign Office from Sir Edward Thornton, respecting the probable opposition of General Butler

* Page 38.

CANADA.

to the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Washington with reference to the Canadian fisheries.

March 1, 1872.

2. I communicated copies of these Despatches in confidence to the Dominion Privy Council, and beg now to enclose a copy of their Secret Report, from which your Lordship will perceive that Mr. Fish was in error in supposing that any bounties are allowed to Canadian fishermen.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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

Enclosure in
No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

COPY of a SECRET REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on the 1st March, 1872.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a Secret Despatch, dated 6th February, 1872, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of a Despatch received from Sir Edward Thornton, having reference to a proposed system of fishing bounties to United States' fishermen, and alluding to an impression entertained by Mr. Fish that a bounty is now paid by the Government of Canada to Canadian fishermen; and on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, they advise that your Excellency will be pleased to inform the Earl of Kimberley that no bounties of any kind whatever are allowed to Canadian fishermen.

(Certified) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

No. 5.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

The LORD LISGAR to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Received 2nd April, 1872.)

"Your Despatch of week before last not yet received; on its receipt Ministers will answer your inquiry of 29th March."

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1.

No. 1.

(No. 561.) The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, November 23, 1871.

HER Majesty's Government have not failed to consider with attention the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council of the Dominion on the Treaty of Washington, which was enclosed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 149,* of August 15.

* Vide
Command
Paper, April,
1872 [C. 539],
page 9.

I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government regret that your Ministers should have found so much to object to in the provisions of the Treaty, but they remain themselves of opinion, for the reasons which were fully stated in my Despatch of June 17 last,† that, looked at as a whole, the Treaty is beneficial to the interests of the Dominion. I shall endeavour as far as possible to avoid entering into further discussion of the clauses of the Treaty which apply especially to Canada, as I cannot think that any advantage would result from a prolonged controversy between the two Governments as to the details of the Treaty and the manner in which the negotiation was conducted. There are, however, two or three statements in the Report which it is necessary that I should not leave unnoticed.

† Vide same
Paper, page 4.

The Committee seem to be under the impression that the right to participate in the Colonial inshore fisheries has been conceded to the United States without the previous consent of Canada. On this I have to observe that provision has been made for obtaining the assent of Canada in the manner which is strictly in accordance with constitutional usage, namely, by stipulating that the fishery Articles shall not come into force without the previous assent of the Dominion Parliament. If the Crown were to conclude a

similar Treaty as regards the fisheries of the United Kingdom, the assent of the Imperial Parliament would be reserved in no other manner.

I must also point out that the Committee are under an entire misapprehension in supposing that the cession of the fishery rights is to be made for "what Her Majesty's Government have admitted to be an inadequate consideration." If you will refer to my Despatch of June 17 you will find that it was there stated that "the reciprocal concession of free fishing, with free import of fish and fish oil, together with the payment of such a sum of money as may fairly represent the excess of value of the Colonial over the American concession, seems to Her Majesty's Government to be an equitable solution of the difficulty."

Lastly, I must advert to the statement that "when the Canadian Government took the initiative in suggesting the appointment of a joint British and American Commission, they never contemplated the surrender of their territorial rights, and they had no reason to suppose that Her Majesty's Government entertained the sentiments expressed by the Earl of Kimberley in his recent Despatch. Had such sentiments been expressed to the Delegate appointed by the Canadian Government to confer with his Lordship a few months before the appointment of the Commission, it would at least have been in their power to have remonstrated against the cession of the inshore fisheries, and it would moreover have prevented any member of the Canadian Government from acting as a member of the Joint High Commission, unless on the clear understanding that no such cession should be embodied in the Treaty without their consent."

It is true, no doubt, that in the conversation which I had with Mr. Campbell on the subject of the appointment of a joint British and American Commission, I did not allude to the possibility of such a Commission leading to an arrangement by which United States' fishermen should be admitted to participation in the Colonial inshore fisheries, but I could not then anticipate that an extended negotiation, embracing all the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, would arise out of the proposal to appoint a Commission upon the fisheries; and when the Joint High Commission was appointed, it was distinctly intimated through your Lordship to Sir John Macdonald, with reference to the fisheries, before he accepted the office of Commissioner, that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to pledge themselves to a foregone conclusion on any particular point before entering into the negotiation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

No. 2.

(Confidential.)

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, November 24, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch marked "Secret"* * Page 1. of the 2nd of this month, informing me of the proceedings which took place on the opening of the railway connecting Bangor with St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, which you had been specially invited to attend.

I have read with great pleasure your account of the manifestations of goodwill towards this country on this occasion, and I observe with much satisfaction the general good feeling which was displayed by all who took part in the proceedings, whether Canadians or citizens of the United States.

The meeting of the President of the United States and of so many distinguished Representatives of the Dominion may, I trust, be looked upon as a happy augury of the maintenance of cordial relations between the Dominion and the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

No. 3.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 579.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, December 15, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 190,† of the 16th of November, forwarding a Minute of the Canadian Privy Council stating their views in reference to the rescue of the United States' fishing vessel 'E. A. Horton.'

† Page 32.

CANADA.

Her Majesty's Government recognize with satisfaction the moderate and dignified course adopted by your Ministers. Such conduct is eminently calculated to promote and strengthen the friendly relations with the United States' Government, which it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government, as it must be of the Dominion Government, to see maintained in their full integrity.

Her Majesty's Government will carefully consider whether the circumstances of the case require that a representation should be made on the subject to the Government of the United States.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 4.

No. 4.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 585.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, December 30, 1871.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 444,* of the 17th June, 1871, I have the honour 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.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

* Vide
Command
Paper, April,
1872 [C. 539],
page 4.

Governor of
Prince Edwd.
Island, No. 72,
Sept. 30, 1871,
Vide page 187
of previous
Papers printed
Nov. 1871.
Sec. of State,
Prince Edwd.
Island, No. 48,
December 30,
1871, page 73.

No. 5.

No. 5.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 4.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, January 4, 1872.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 579,† of 15th December, and to previous Despatches, relative to the case of the 'E. A. Horton,' I transmit to your Lordship, for your information, a copy of a Despatch received through the Foreign Office from the British Minister at Washington, stating that fresh papers have been issued to this vessel.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 6.

No. 6.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(Secret.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, February 6, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for your information, a copy of a Despatch, received through the Foreign Office,‡ from Sir E. Thornton, respecting the probable opposition of General Butler to the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Washington of May 8, having reference to fisheries.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 7.

No. 7.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(Secret.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, February 7, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Despatch, received through the Foreign Office, from Sir Edward Thornton, reporting a conversation he had had with Mr. Fish in regard to the carrying into effect the object of the Article of the

‡ Vide
Enclosures to
Foreign Office
Letter of
January 31,
1872, page 51.

F. O. to C. O.
January 31,
1872, page 50.

Treaty of Washington as to the use by the inhabitants of Canada and the United States of the canals on either side on terms of equality.

CANADA.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 8.

No. 8.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 25.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, February 14, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for your information, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of a Bill recently passed by the United States' House of Representatives, reducing the duties on salt and other articles.

F. O. to C. O.
February 7,
1872, page 52.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 9.

No. 9.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 30.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, February 15, 1872.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my Despatch, No. 579,* of the 15th of December last, respecting the case of the United States' fishing vessel, 'E. A. Horton,' I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Government, after a careful consideration of the facts stated by the Canadian Government, and after consulting the Law Officers of the Crown, are of opinion that the circumstances do not require that a representation should be made by Her Majesty's Government to the United States' Government on this subject.

* Page 37.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 10.

No. 10.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(Secret.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, February 28, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch, received through the Foreign Office, from Sir Edward Thornton, relative to the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

F. O. to C. O.
February 21,
1872, page 56.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 11.

No. 11.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 44.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, February 29, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Despatch, received through the Foreign Office, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of a Bill which has been submitted to the United States' House of Representatives, providing for the remission of all import duty upon pine timber or lumber.

F. O. to C. O.
February 22,
1872, page 37.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

CANADA.

No. 1.

No. 12.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 58.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, March 18, 1872.

* Page 34.

HER Majesty's Government have given their most careful attention to the same Report of the Committee of the Canadian Privy Council enclosed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 13,* of January 22. The Committee state, that while adhering to their opinions as to the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, they are yet most anxious to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, and to be placed in a position to propose the necessary legislative measures. They maintain that Canada has a just claim for compensation for expenses incurred in consequence of the Fenian raids, but they are of opinion that the adoption of the principle of a money payment in satisfaction of those expenses would be of no assistance with reference to the Treaty, and would be open to objection on other grounds. They therefore suggest another mode of settlement by which, in their opinion, their hands might be so materially strengthened that they would be enabled, not only to abandon all claims on account of the Fenian raids, but likewise to propose to the Dominion Parliament, with a fair prospect of success, the measures necessary to give effect to the Treaty.

Their suggestion is, that Her Majesty's Government should propose to Parliament a guarantee for a Canadian loan, not exceeding four millions sterling, being half the amount (8,000,000*l.*) which it is intended to raise for the purpose of constructing the railroad through British territory to the Pacific, and of enlarging and extending the Canadian canals.

Her Majesty's Government have considered this suggestion with an earnest desire to remove the difficulties which are felt by the Canadian Government, and I have now to convey to you the conclusions at which they have arrived. They are of opinion that the most convenient course will be that it should be provided in the Acts to be passed by the Dominion Parliament to give effect to the Treaty, that such Acts should only come into force upon the issue of a Proclamation by the Governor-General in Council bringing them into operation. On their part, Her Majesty's Government will engage that when the Treaty shall have taken effect by the issue of such Proclamation, they will propose to Parliament to guarantee a Canadian loan of 2,500,000*l.*, such loan to be applied to the purposes indicated by the Council, namely, the construction of the railroad through British territory from Canada to the Pacific, and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian canals, and to be raised at the same time and in equal proportion with the Canadian unguaranteed loan for the same objects, on the understanding that Canada abandons all claims on this country on account of the Fenian raids. As regards the request of the Privy Council that Her Majesty's Government will enable them to assure the Dominion Parliament that any recommendation made by Canada to terminate the Articles of the Treaty numbered 18 to 25 inclusive, and likewise Article 30 in conformity with Article 33 would be acted on, I may observe, that no such assurance was asked or given in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty, but Her Majesty's Government recognize that it is not unreasonable that Canada should desire some assurance on this point, and they have, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that the greatest deference would be paid to the expression of the wishes of the Dominion, signified by Addresses from both Houses of the Dominion Parliament, and that those wishes would certainly be attended to, subject, of course, to the necessary reservation of Her Majesty's discretion to take into consideration, in the interests of the whole Empire, the state of Her relations with Foreign Powers at the particular juncture.

I have already conveyed to your Lordship, by telegraph, the substance of this Despatch.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 13.

No. 13.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 76.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, April 8, 1872.

* Page 36.

HER Majesty's Government have learnt, with satisfaction, from your Telegram of the 2nd inst.,* that the Canadian Government propose to issue the same instructions to the

commanders of the Colonial cruisers, for the approaching fishery season, as were issued in 1871.

Her Majesty's Government fully recognize the conciliatory character of those instructions, copy of which was transmitted to me in your Despatch, No. 99,* of the 4th of May last, and the discretion shown in enforcing them, and they rely with confidence on the Canadian Government taking care that in the approaching season a like judgment and moderation shall be exercised by their officers. Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable, in present circumstances, that on their part the same course should be pursued as last year, and I enclose copy of a letter, which I have caused to be written to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting them to issue instructions accordingly to the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships.

CANADA.

* Vide Confidential Paper, Nov. 1871, page 50.

April 8, 1872, page 62.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c.

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

No. 14.

No. 14.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(Secret.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, April 11, 1872.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship, for your information, a copy of a Despatch, which has been received through the Foreign Office, from Sir E. Thornton, reporting the postponement, for four weeks, of the consideration by the United States' House of Representatives, of the Bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington as regards the fisheries, with an extract from the previous Despatch to which he refers.

F. O. to C. O.,
April 9, 1872,
page 60.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c.

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

No. 15.

No. 15.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to The LORD LISGAR.

(No. 86.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, April 16, 1872.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 76,* of the 8th of April, respecting the Fishery Instructions to be issued for the coming season, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying extract from a letter from the Board of Admiralty. I sent to you yesterday a telegram connected with this subject, in the following words:—"Send Admiral Fanshawe, for information, copies of Fishery Instructions to Canadian cruisers, when issued."

* Page 40.

Admiralty to
C. O.,
April 12,
1872, page 62.

I should be glad to receive six copies of the Instructions for the use of this Office.

The Lord Lisgar,
&c. &c.

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

CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND
THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

No. 1.

No. 1.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, November 8, 1871.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, marked "Secret," I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of three Despatches from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, relative to the case of the American fishing schooner 'E. A. Horton.'

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Enclosure 1
in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

(No. 80.)

MY LORD,

Washington, October 18, 1871.

A report was current here yesterday morning that the American fishing schooner 'E. A. Horton,' lately seized by the Dominion cutter 'Sweepstakes,' for violation of the fishery laws, and taken to Guysborough, Nova Scotia, for adjudication, had been cut out thence, during the night of the 10th instant, by a party of American fishermen, and that she was now on her way to the United States. It was also stated that British gunboats were supposed to be in pursuit, and that United States' gunboats had been hastily despatched in that direction with orders to prevent her recapture at all hazards.

I think it by no means unlikely that the cutting out may have taken place, but I have great doubts as to the reality of the movements of the respective gunboats, the whole affair seeming enveloped in a cloud of mingled exaggeration and conjecture.

I have requested Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, Massachusetts, to send to me by telegraph such information as he may be able to procure on the matter, and on its receipt I will lose no time in forwarding it to your Lordship.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

Enclosure 2
in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

(No. 84.)

MY LORD,

Washington, October 22, 1871.

With reference to my telegram of 19th instant, announcing the arrival of the 'E. A. Horton,' recently cut out of the Nova Scotia port of "Guysborough," I have now the honour to state that on her reaching Gloucester a general ovation took place, the usual inevitable speeches were delivered, and her captain was presented with a purse of \$1,000.

Mr. Consul Henderson informs me that the whole matter is enveloped in such a cloud of contradiction and conjecture, that he is unable to obtain any fact beyond that of the cutting out. I enclose copy of his official report on the subject, as also of a letter from the Consular Agent at Gloucester.

Extracts from Boston newspapers are also enclosed.

I have received as yet no intimation of the occurrence, and no complaint, either from Canada or Nova Scotia, and shall content myself for the present with a passive position, watching the course of events and reporting accordingly, a line of conduct which I venture to hope your Lordship will not disapprove.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

(No. 6.)

SIR,

British Consulate, Boston, October 18, 1871.

I called this morning on Judge Russell, Collector of Customs at this port, with the object of ascertaining the particulars regarding the American vessel 'E. A. Horton,' which was reported in the newspapers to have been captured off the coast of Nova Scotia by the Canadian cruiser 'Sweepstakes,' and to have escaped from the port of Guysborough, where she had been taken for adjudication for violation of the fishery laws.

Judge Russell told me that he had no information in regard to the capture and escape of this vessel beyond what was reported in the newspapers.

He stated at the same time that it was reported that two Dominion cruisers were lying in wait for the 'E. A. Horton,' in the vicinity of the port of Gloucester, and that measures had been taken to ascertain the truth of these reports and all further particulars.

I have telegraphed to Mr. Cyrus Story, British Consular Agent at Gloucester, to report to me all he

can ascertain in regard to this matter, and forward to you by this evening's post the 'Boston Daily Journal,' specially referred to by Judge Russell, as containing the account of what had taken place, and which he believed to be substantially correct.

CANADA.

Honourable F. Pakenham,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. A. HENDERSON.

DEAR SIR,

Gloucester, October 19, 1871.

Your telegram was received last night, but too late to reply by evening mail. In reply I would say that there are a thousand and one reports in regard to the transaction, of various degrees of absurdity, but nothing reliable. As far as can be ascertained, the first statement telegraphed to the 'Boston Traveller' from Halifax, was in a measure correct, "that the schooner was cut out by a party from the "gut of Canso," but so far as I have been able to ascertain, there was no vessel at Guysborough assisting in the work of cutting out the schooner.

The 'Horton' arrived last evening. If I can learn anything reliable, I will write to you.

C. A. Henderson, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CYRUS STORY.

'Boston Journal,' October 20, 1871.

THE 'HORTON' CASE.

THE REJOICING AT GLOUCESTER.

CANNONS FIRING—FLAGS FLYING—NOTHING HEARD OF THE MAN-OF-WAR.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Gloucester, Oct. 19.—The intermittent booming of the two little cannons over in East Gloucester has all day been expressing the jubilant feelings of the fishermen of this place at the safe arrival home of the fugitive schooner 'E. A. Horton.' Everybody admires the shrewd skill and indomitable pluck of her rescuer, Captain Harvey Knowlton, whatever may be their views of the summary course adopted to free the vessel. The matter is the one topic of conversation, and a great deal of enthusiasm is displayed by many. In the town there are no special marks of demonstrations, but many of the fishing schooners in the harbour display their colours in honour of the event. The 'Horton,' at her moorings near the wharf of her owners in East Gloucester, has three flags flying from her masts. Captain Harvey Knowlton, by whose daring exploit the schooner was taken from her captors, is the hero of the hour, and he has received many congratulatory visits to-day, and been obliged to repeat his almost wonderful story many times. Although he saw nothing of any hostile gunboat, the story that one has been about is kept alive. The freshest report concerning her is brought in to-day by the Nova Scotia schooner 'Mary Carlisle,' Captain Thompson, who was entirely ignorant of the 'Horton,' affair, says that yesterday forenoon, when about thirty miles east of Cape Ann, he saw a barque-rigged steamer, and was so near her that he is confident that she was an English man-of-war, although she carried no colours. This is the best proof yet had of her presence.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE 'E. A. HORTON.'

Captain Harvey Knowlton is in appearance and manner the ideal Cape Ann fisherman. His age is somewhere between forty and forty-five years. He is a man of more muscle than flesh, and is about five feet ten inches in height. His features are thin, and he wears a straggling beard under his chin. He is slow and hesitating in speech, but soon shows himself to be a very intelligent man. His countenance has a somewhat worn look, but shrewdness, caution, and persistency of purpose are clearly written there.

CAPTAIN KNOWLTON'S STORY.

This afternoon I visited him at his residence, and the narrative he recited contained enough of exciting adventure for a forty-column romance of the Ned Buntline order: but he related it in a manner so modest and unassuming that it is impossible to doubt its truth in any particular. He told it lucidly and connectedly, but upon points where he displayed the most cunning and bravery it was necessary to draw him out by questions. There are many interesting details both exciting and amusing which are well worth printing, but stripped of these, his story is substantially as follows:—

When he learned of the taking of the 'E. A. Horton' by the Dominion authorities, and that she was hauled up in port at Guysborough, he at once determined that he would regain her, whatever the hazard or the personal risk might be. He went to Guysborough, saw where his vessel was lying, and then found himself a boarding-place about six miles distant. He disguised his person, and, in order that he might the more securely do his work without exciting suspicion, pretended to be a gold prospector hailing from Prince Edward Island. This character he assumed successfully, as he once had a long experience in the mining districts of California. His presence was soon known, and as there was already some excitement there at the suspicion of the presence of gold in that region, he was much sought for. He was called upon by many to look at particular localities, and specimens of quartz were brought to him for examination.

He would give his opinions in a general way, but tell the parties that it would be necessary for him to send the quartz to Halifax for crushing before he could say how much of gold it contained.

CANADA.

He stayed about there for some time, and was never suspected of being other than what he pretended. In the meantime by night he was busy in forming his plans and preparing to execute them. He studied the situation thoroughly; the position of his vessel, the wharf, the storehouse where his sails were, the guard, the river, and in fact everything. He got a supply of provisions such as they could carry with them, and on Wednesday, the 6th, they started for Guysborough. They worked their way through the woods, avoiding the roads, as such a body of men travelling together would naturally excite suspicion.

It was Captain Knowlton's intention to take his vessel on Thursday night; but that time proved unfavourable, and so he postponed action. The next night and the next were equally unpropitious, and for three days he kept his men hid in barns, and succeeded in surreptitiously getting food to them. On Sunday night, at about eleven o'clock, his men went down in the darkness upon the wharf at which the 'Horton' lay. Save them, no living being was to be seen, and the only sound was that made by the eddying of the waters around the piles of the wharf. Then singly, or two at a time, more men came, until there were seven of them. They were Captain Knowlton and his followers. With military precision two men were stationed as guard while the others worked. All were armed and prepared for any emergency, and had a guard or any stranger appeared he would have been quietly overpowered, put on board the 'Horton,' and carried away. The men had their own countersign, and thus were enabled to pass one another in the darkness. At that hour there was not water enough to float the vessel, and would not be for some time. With as little noise as possible they forced their way into the storehouse where the sails of the 'Horton' were. They found them without difficulty, and took them to the end of the wharf. As soon as there was enough water to float the vessel the sails were hastened on board, the rigging was bent with two hoops on the main-sail and two hanks on the jib, the halyards were rove in single parts, and quick work generally was made. Then the guards were called from their posts, and at half-past two on Monday, the 11th, the 'Horton' passed out with a fresh north-west breeze.

In half an hour they were out of all danger from those on shore. They ran east-south-east until they passed Little Canso. Daylight came, and then they steered south-south-west, running 150 miles out of sight of land, reaching the north edge of the Gulf Stream. Then they changed their course to the south-west, in order to avoid any English cutter that might have been sent after them. In the meantime the rigging had of course been properly bent, and it was not until the second day out that they looked in the hold to see what provisions they had on board. Luckily plenty was there. On Wednesday they struck a heavy gale from the eastward, which prevailed with unusual severity for four hours, and split their foresail. They were obliged to drift about for seventeen hours. After the gale they kept on the south-west coast, and reached George's Banks on the following Sunday, the 17th, which place was reached by dead reckoning, as they had no navigation tools, and Captain Knowlton was his own pilot. There they got soundings, and then another gale sprung up, which delayed them eight hours more. From that point they shaped their course west-north-west, direct for Cape Ann. No armed vessel, hostile or friendly, was seen. No further incident of special interest occurred, and last evening she arrived here and ran up to her moorings at Rocky Point, where she now lies. An account of her reception here, which so astonished Captain Knowlton that he wanted to know what all the noise was about, has already been telegraphed. He and his crew remained on board all night to guard the vessel against the possibility of any attempt at recapture.

DETERMINATION OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.

Captain Knowlton speaks in high praise of the fidelity of his little crew, and says he is confident that had they met opposition of any sort they would have stood by him to the last, and given their lives even, if necessary. "It would have taken a good crowd to have stopped us," he said, referring to the time they were on the wharf getting ready to sail. He was determined, he says, if he had met an English gunboat, or had run aground, to have burned his vessel rather than allow her to be retaken. And indeed he even made preparations to do so at a moment's warning. Had this contingency occurred, he and his men would have taken to their boats. "They might have taken me or left me alone," he said, "but they could not have had my vessel." A sailing cutter he would not have feared, as the speed of the 'Horton' was greater.

DISHONOURABLE ACTION OF THE CANADIAN CAPTAIN.

Captain Knowlton complains bitterly of the action of the Dominion authorities, and thinks that the 'Horton' was unjustly seized. He represents that Captain Tory, of the 'Sweepstakes,' will take almost any steps to annoy our fishermen, and reports him as having boasted that he would yet make a bridge across the Guysborough River out of the d——d Yankee fishermen.

THE 'HORTON'S' NEXT VOYAGE.

The owners propose to obtain new papers for the 'Horton,' and then send her out fishing to the Grand Banks, ignoring the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the present. Captain Knowlton tells his story without the least show of bravado, and appears unconscious that he has done what might be reckoned as the work of a hero.

MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL—SPEECHES AND CONGRATULATIONS.

A meeting for public congratulation began at the Town Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting was of an impromptu character, no notice having been given, and no arrangements made therefore until a late hour in the afternoon. The attention of the people having been attracted by a display of fireworks and music by the Gloucester band, the hall speedily filled to its utmost capacity. The meeting was called to order by A. F. Stickney, and organized by the choice of Benjamin H. Corliss, Esq., as chairman. Mr. Corliss thanked the meeting for the honour conferred upon him, and stated the object of the meeting was to tender congratulations to Captain Knowlton and his brave associates for their act of manly heroism, of daring bravery, and upon the successful issue of a scheme which has returned to this

port a vessel which belonged to them, which they believed was illegally and harshly seized by the Dominion Government. After alluding to the circumstances of the seizure and rescue of the 'Horton,' Mr. Corliss gave a brief sketch of the history of the fishery question under the Treaties of 1783 and 1818, the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Treaty of Washington, also to the loyalty of the fishermen to duty in every crisis of our country's history. We have come here to-night, he said, in no spirit of unfriendliness; we have no disposition to irritate England, or to provoke war, but we stand here as American citizens, feeling that we have rights which ought to be respected. This is in no sense a political gathering. Politics does not mingle in this question at all; I come here simply as a citizen of Gloucester, of Massachusetts, knowing fully what the rights of our people are, with a strong sympathy for and hearty endorsement of the act which these men have done. Mr. Corliss concluded by presenting Captain Knowlton, in behalf of the donors, with a purse containing \$1,000, as a testimonial of their sympathy and regard.

Captain Knowlton bowed his thanks, and by his request, B. H. Smith, Esq., responded in his behalf by relating the story of the recapture of the 'Horton,' which was received with hearty demonstrations of applause, and was deemed a fitting conclusion of the exercises.

The meeting was composed of the best citizens of the town, and was quiet and orderly throughout, occasionally bursting with a furore of enthusiasm at some particularly happy point made by the speakers. All is quiet now, and no further public demonstration is looked for. The result of all this the people here and indeed throughout the country will await with anxiety.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The reported repudiation by the President of the part attributed to him in this affair, and the tone of the Despatches from Washington, leave us completely in the dark as to the views of the Administration on what may become an important question. The general feeling in Gloucester is one of admiration of the daring pluck of the captors of the 'Horton,' and of hearty rejoicing at their success. But as to the probable result of the issue thus bravely made, a difference of opinion is entertained. There are not wanting those who believe that on the first demand of the British for the vessel, her rendition will be ordered without a question. Others are of opinion that whatever action may be taken must be taken through the medium of our courts. The majority of our citizens are undoubtedly of the opinion that no demand will be made for the vessel, or if made not entertained for a moment. It is claimed that the owners of the vessel, finding her lying at the wharf abandoned, had a right to take her, and doing this without violence have violated no law, and are liable to no action. Whatever may be the issue it will probably be long delayed, and the present excitement will have abundant time to subside. Action through our courts must take the usual course of a requisition from the Canadian Governor, and the court routine. That procedure must go through the regular channels, first to the Home Government, then to the British Minister at Washington, who must make the demand upon our Government.

A CAPTAIN WHO SAW THE MAN-OF-WAR.

Schooner 'Engineer,' Captain Sweeney, from Grand Banks, which arrived at Plymouth on the 17th instant, reports positively that he saw on the 15th (Sunday) two English cruisers, one about thirty miles north-north-east from Cape Cod, the other about forty miles nearer Cape Ann. Also spoke the schooner 'E. A. Horton,' on the 15th, and the captain (Harry Knowlton) raised his hat and said, "I am all right." [Captain Sweeney lives next door to Captain Knowlton in Gloucester, and he knew nothing of the excitement about the 'Horton' until his arrival.]

(To the Associated Press.)

THE GUNBOAT STORY EXPLODED.

Vanceborough, October 19.—The Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of the Marine of the Dominion, who is on board the train attending the celebration to-day, informs us that no vessel whatever has been sent after the 'Horton.'

'Boston Journal,' October 18, 1871.

THE GLOUCESTER SENSATION.

THE CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF THE FISHING SCHOONER 'E. A. HORTON.'—RUMOURS OF ENGLISH GUNBOATS ON HER TRACK—ACTION OF THE OFFICIALS.

For some time past it is well known that the fishermen of Gloucester have complained, undoubtedly with much reason, of the treatment they have received from the Canadian authorities. Upon various pretexts Gloucester fishing vessels have been seized on the Canadian shore, and held in custody for months, until the crews were scattered and the vessels seriously damaged before they could secure a trial before the courts. Within a twelve-month five vessels from the port of Gloucester have been thus seized and retained, three of them since the 1st of January of the present year.

The schooner 'E. A. Horton,' owned by McKenzie, Knowlton, and Co., of East Gloucester, was captured near St. George, N.S., about the 1st of September, by the Dominion cruiser 'Sweepstakes,' and taken in to the port of Guysborough to await the action of the courts. It is this schooner which is the subject of the present sensation among the Gloucester fishermen, and forms the basis for the sensation rumours and paragraphs in the newspapers. The story of its capture and escape is a somewhat novel one. It seems that the Canadian cruisers are disguised as fishermen, and that on the day of the capture the 'Sweepstakes' and the 'E. A. Horton' were fishing in the same fleet, when the 'Horton' attempted, as the sailor phrase goes, to "Lee Bow" the disguised revenue boat. This phrase is applied to the act of one boat passing to the leeward of another while fishing, so as to catch the mackerel away from them and compel them to relinquish fishing or go still farther to the windward. When the 'Horton' had completed its

CANADA.

tactics in this direction, the 'Sweepstakes' threw off its disguise, opened its portholes, and took the 'Horton' into its custody. The 'Horton' was taken into Guysborough, having a full fare of mackerel on board at the time, to await the decision of the Admiralty Court for violation of the fishing laws. Her sails were stripped off, and, together with her compasses and all other movable property, taken away and locked up.

Thus the vessel remained until Sunday night, October 8, when a crew improvised from another schooner, and aided by a Dominion pilot, succeeded in forcing open the storehouse and procuring the complete tackle of the ship. When all had been placed in position, it was found that the tide had so far fallen that the vessel was grounded in the mud. In order to get out of this predicament, the anchor was carried ahead and made fast, and the vessel slowly moved into deep water with the aid of stout arms at the capstan. When she was afloat she was taken in tow by the accessory schooner, and hurried away until her sails could be set, and she sailed off to sea. The schooner that aided her escape reached Gloucester some days ago, and these details were gathered from her crew.

The intention of the 'Horton' was to sail several hundred miles out to sea, and finally make Gloucester by way of Cape Cod, but she has not since been heard from. She is now daily expected to arrive home, and the Gloucester people have made extensive preparations to give her a cordial welcome. When she arrives in port, salutes will be fired, bands will discourse music, and some \$700 have been raised by subscription as a present to be divided between the men who aided in effecting her escape.

The interest and excitement thus engendered has been intensified by rumours that a British gunboat had been seen cruising along the coast and across the bay. Several vessels that came into port reported having been hailed by a suspicious-looking craft, of which they gave contradictory descriptions, and it is averred that an unknown vessel was seen on Sunday off Rockport. These reports soon took the form of positive assertions, that an English cruiser was running along the coast and across the bay for the purpose of recapturing the 'Horton'; and these exaggerated rumours, for such they seem to be, have caused some talk in Gloucester, and more excitement elsewhere.

The United States officials at Gloucester have done their utmost to prove their devotion to the fishermen and their interests, and it is even stated that these sensations are sometimes magnified to subserve political interests. In conversation with fishermen and shipowners yesterday, the general impression seemed to be that much of the present sensation was due, as they expressed it, to "political talk." To show the prompt action taken by the officers of the port upon the rumoured intelligence that an English cruiser was off the coast, it is stated that the Collector of the port at once came to Boston and procured the services of the revenue cutter 'Mahoning,' from Collector Russell. Meanwhile the Surveyor of the port, equally anxious to show his alacrity in protecting the fishermen, telegraphed to the Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard for a gunboat to protect the 'E. A. Horton' in American waters, and immediately upon the receipt of a favourable reply a large poster, headed "Important," in large letters, and containing the despatches, was posted throughout the town. Upon the return of the Collector at night, he supplemented the precautions he had already taken by telegraphing to the Collector at Portland, for the revenue cutter 'McCulloch' from that port, to come to their protection.

The present status of the matter is briefly as follows:—The revenue cutter 'Mahoning,' and the revenue tug 'Hamlin,' are cruising outside the harbour. The tug-boat 'Fortune,' from the Navy Yard, also cruised outside Monday night, and returning to Boston yesterday noon, the tug 'Leyden' was hastily fitted out with a detail of men from the 'Ohio,' in addition to her regular crew, and sailed for Gloucester in the afternoon to supply the place of the 'Fortune.' Collector Washburn, of Portland, telegraphed yesterday that the revenue cutter 'McCulloch' would go a little east upon the coast, and would then turn toward Gloucester.

Up to a late hour last night, no apparition had been seen of the mysterious Dominion gunboat, and no intelligence had been received of the whereabouts of the 'Horton.'

If the 'Horton' is found she will be seized in the name of the United States for being without papers. This will preclude her capture by British authorities without a violation of maritime law. The Government will then return the vessel to her owners.

Enclosure 3
in No. 1.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

(No. 86.)

MY LORD,

Washington, October 24, 1871.

With reference to my Despatches, Nos. 80 and 84, of the 18th and 22nd instant, relating to the abstraction of the American fishing vessel 'E. A. Horton,' from the Nova Scotian port of Guysborough, during the night of the 10th instant, I have now the honour to state that the particulars which have reached me of the occurrence have been so unreliable in their nature, and so largely based on mere rumour, that I have not felt justified in calling the attention of the Department of State to the matter in any way, not even by word of mouth. I considered that any observations which I might make would be at once open to hostile criticism, if not to positive contradiction, and would afford ample material for malevolent comment in the public press, which, as your Lordship is aware, is seldom inclined to be charitable in its remarks where England is concerned.

This attitude of entire reserve on the subject I propose to maintain until I am honoured with the receipt of your Lordship's instructions.

I understand the incident occurred at about the time of the meeting between the President of the United States and the Governor-General of Canada, and it is possible that it may have been discussed between them, but no information of such having been the case has reached me.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

P.S. Since writing the above I observe that the Secretary of the Treasury, on being applied to for the issue of fresh papers to the 'E. A. Horton,' has refused to accede to the request until the whole matter has undergone investigation.

(Signed) F. P.

CANADA.

No. 2.

No. 2.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR, Foreign Office, November 22, 1871.
 WITH reference to my letter of the 8th instant,* I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Mr. Pakenham, relative to the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'

• Page 42.
 No. 97,
 Nov. 7, 1871.

The Under Secretary of State,
 Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
 (Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Enclosure in
No. 2.

(No. 97.)
 MY LORD.

Washington, November 7, 1871.

With reference to my Despatch, No. 83, of 21st ult., recording the contents of your Lordship's telegram directing me to procure and forward to Her Majesty's Government the facts connected with the cutting out of the 'E. A. Horton' from a Nova Scotian port, I have the honour to state that immediately on receipt of the telegram, I forwarded one to Lord Lisgar, requesting such information for the use of your Lordship as he might be able to procure. As I thought it probable that he would already have been in communication with the Governor of Nova Scotia on the subject, I considered it the best course to pursue for obtaining reliable information, and bearing in mind the fact that here we have no ciphers for exchanging telegrams with Nova Scotia.

His Excellency's reply reached me the next day, to the effect that on his arrival at Ottawa he would communicate with me. He has already been there some time, as two written Despatches dated from thence and signed by him, connected with other business, have reached me, but on the subject of the 'E. A. Horton' he maintains a profound silence to this day.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

No. 3.

No. 3.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Confidential.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 27, 1871.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from Mr. Pakenham relative to the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'

With reference to Mr. Pakenham's remarks with regard to his not having received any information from Lord Lisgar on this case in answer to a telegram which he addressed to his Lordship on the subject, I am desired to state, for Earl Granville's information, that Lord Lisgar confidentially reported on the 3rd of this month that owing to the Premier's illness he had not yet been enabled by the Privy Council to send authentic information as to their views upon this subject.

The Right Hon. E. Hammond,
 &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
 (Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 4.

No. 4.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Confidential.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 28, 1871.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch, marked Secret, from the Governor-General of Canada, giving an account of the proceedings which took place on the occasion of the opening, at Bangor, in the United States, of the Railway between Boston, Portland and Bangor, and St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Secret,
 Nov. 2, 1871,
 page 1.

It is requested that the enclosures to the Governor-General's Despatch, some of which

CANADA. relate to the state of public feeling in Canada with regard to the Treaty of Washington, may be returned to this Department.

The Right Hon. E. Hammond,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 5.

No. 5.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 6, 1871.

No. 190.
Nov. 16,
page 32.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the rescue of the United States' fishing vessel 'E. A. Horton,' I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, enclosing a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion on this subject.

Lord Kimberley desires me to state that he proposes, with Lord Granville's concurrence, to inform the Governor-General that Her Majesty's Government recognize with satisfaction the moderate and dignified course adopted by the Ministers of the Dominion; that such conduct is eminently calculated to promote and strengthen the friendly relations with the United States' Government, which it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government, as it must be of the Dominion Government, to see maintained in their full integrity; and that Her Majesty's Government will carefully consider whether the circumstances of the case require that a representation should be made on the subject to the Government of the United States.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 6.

No. 6.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 12, 1871.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant with its enclosures, communicating the decision of the Canadian Government respecting the case of the 'E. A. Horton,' and I am to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that Lord Granville concurs in the answer which his Lordship proposes to return to the Governor-General.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 7.

No. 7.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 22, 1871.

• Page 42.

No. 129,
Dec. 7, 1871.

WITH reference to Mr. Hammond's letter of the 8th ultimo,* I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a further Despatch from Mr. Pakenham relative to the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Enclosure in
No. 7.

Enclosure in No. 7.

(No. 129.)
MY LORD,

Washington, December 7, 1871.

With reference to my Despatch, No. 86, of the 24th of October, and to previous Despatches on the subject of the 'E. A. Horton,' I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that fresh papers have now been issued to this vessel.

The two preceding applications to this effect on the part of her captain and of General Butler, of Massachusetts, were met by the Secretary of the Treasury by a refusal.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

No. 8.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 27, 1871.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Thornton, reporting that Bills had been submitted to the United States' House of Representatives to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries and to the British and American Claims Commission.

No. 259,
Dec. 12, 1871.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Enclosure in
No. 6.

(No. 259.)

MY LORD,

Washington, December 12, 1871.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that General N. P. Banks, a member from Massachusetts, yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives a Bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of the 8th of May last, relating to the fisheries; and another to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty relating to the British and American Claims Commission. These two Bills were read a first and second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I have as yet been unable to obtain the text of the Bills, but I understand that the second asks for the grant of funds to meet the expenses of the Commissions at Geneva and Washington.

It is said that General Butler intends to oppose the passage of these Bills, and to make the most of the fact of the presentation to the Commission at Washington of Confederate Cotton Loan Claims; but I hope that before the discussion comes on, the Commission may have agreed upon a decision which will deprive the General of that weapon at least.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

No. 9.

No. 9.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 5, 1872.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo,* enclosing a Despatch from Mr. Pakenham, in which he states that fresh papers had been issued to the 'E. A. Horton,' I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request to be informed whether Earl Granville has formed any opinion on the question of making a representation to the United States respecting the seizure of this vessel. It will be necessary at no distant date to inform the Canadian Government of the decision of Her Majesty's Government on this point.

* Page 48.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 10.

No. 10.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1872.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant,† requesting to be informed whether Earl Granville had formed any opinion on the question of making a representation to the United States respecting the rescue of the vessel 'E. A. Horton,' I am directed by his Lordship to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the matter has not escaped attention, but that in the absence of information from Mr. Pakenham, who, as will have been seen from his Despatch, No. 97, of the 7th of November, of which a copy was sent to the Colonial Office in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 22nd of November,‡ had been in communication with Lord Lisgar, no decision has been arrived at.

† Supra.

‡ Page 47.

CANADA.

The case, however, as represented by the Canadian authorities, will be referred to the Law Officers for a preliminary Report, and Sir E. Thornton will be instructed to furnish at once any information possessed by Her Majesty's Legation on the subject.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 11.

No. 11.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to The COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Sir Edward Thornton, reporting a conversation he had had with Mr. Fish in regard to the carrying into effect the object of the Article of the Treaty of Washington as to the use, by the inhabitants of Canada and the United States, of the canals on either side, on terms of equality.

No. 23.
Jan. 15, 1872.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

Enclosure in
No. 11.

Enclosure in No. 11.

(No. 23.)

MY LORD,

Washington, January 15, 1872.

At a recent interview with Mr. Fish, he reminded me that the President, in his Message to Congress at the opening of the Session on the 4th ult., stated that a communication had been addressed to the Governors of the different States interested in the matter, urging upon the Governments of those States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the Article of the Treaty of May 8 last, which contemplates the use of the canals, on either side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, on terms of equality, by the inhabitants of both countries.

Mr. Fish then proceeded to read to me the answer which he had received from the Governor of the State of New York, in the canals belonging to which State the inhabitants of Canada are perhaps more interested than in those of any other. It was to the effect that His Excellency had consulted the legal advisers of the State, and that after examination it did not appear to them that there was any law of the State which prohibited British subjects from navigating its canals, or vessels wholly or in part owned by them from passing through the canals, without the payment of other or higher dues or imposts than those paid by citizens of the United States or their vessels. Governor Hoffmann promised, however, to take an early opportunity of submitting the matter to the State Legislature, with a view to obtain an expression of its opinion on the matter.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

No. 12.

No. 12.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to The COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Sir Edward Thornton, respecting the probable opposition of General Butler to the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Washington of May 8 having reference to fisheries.

No. 26.
Jan. 15 1872.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

Enclosure in
No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 12.

(No. 26.)

MY LORD,

Washington, January 15, 1872.

It is generally understood that whenever the treaty of the 8th of May last may be brought to the attention of the House of Representatives for the purpose of obtaining the passage of the laws necessary for its fulfilment, General Butler will do his utmost to prevent their being carried. He will chiefly oppose the stipulations with regard to the fisheries, which more nearly affect his constituents.

In the consideration of these constituents he has a rival in Dr. Loring, who is exerting himself to succeed General Butler at the next general election. With this view Dr. Loring has been endeavouring to persuade the Gloucester fishermen that General Butler is injuring their interests in attempting to prevent legislation to carry out the fishery stipulations of the treaty, and that their object should rather be to make no opposition to them, but to urge Congress to allow to the New England fishermen a bounty upon their vessels employed in the fisheries. Dr. Loring, who is now here, affirms that this suggestion has found great favour with General Butler's constituents.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Fish I alluded to the proposal which it is said Dr. Loring has arrived here for the purpose of submitting to Congress, and said that it seemed to me to be opposed to the spirit of the treaty. It was the object of the stipulations contained in that document, that the Canadian and American fishermen should be put on an equal footing; whilst the Americans were to be allowed to fish in Canadian waters, Canadian vessels were to be allowed to import fish into American ports on the same terms as American vessels already did. If a bounty was to be paid to the latter by the United States, there would no longer be any equality.

Mr. Fish expressed his belief that a bounty was now paid by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to Canadian fishermen, which I said I did not think was the case. But, at any rate, he replied, the Canadians could always fit out, equip, and navigate their vessels at a much cheaper rate than citizens of the United States. Mr. Fish, however, added that he was not sorry to hear of Dr. Loring's suggestion, because it would create a division amongst the enemies of the treaty, and would render General Butler's opposition much weaker than it otherwise might have been. In this opinion I am inclined to acquiesce, nor do I believe there is any danger that Congress will grant any bounty whatever to the New England fishermen.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

No. 13.

No. 13.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1872.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant,* as regards the case of the 'E. A. Horton,' I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Sir Edward Thornton, reporting his inability to obtain any further details in connection with the case, and giving the substance of a conversation he had had with Mr. Fish respecting the vessel in question.

* Page 49.

No. 21.
Jan. 15, 1872.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Enclosure in
No. 13.

(No. 21.)

MY LORD,

Washington, January 15, 1872.

With reference to your Lordship's telegram of 13th inst., directing me to transmit any information I may possess relative to the capture and subsequent release of the American fishing vessel 'E. A. Horton,' I have the honour to state that I am unable to furnish any further details beyond what was transmitted by Lord Lisgar to Mr. Pakenham, which had been already forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Any statement which might be made by the master and crew of the vessel, even if I could obtain it, would not inspire much faith as to its correctness.

In a conversation with Mr. Fish a few days ago, he casually alluded to the case, and said that the Secretary of the Treasury had for a long time refused to supply the vessel with fresh papers, but as Her Majesty's Government had allowed all that time to pass without making any representation on the subject to the Government of the United States, Mr. Boutwell had at length decided upon complying with the petition of the owner for new papers. Mr. Fish believed, however, though he was not confident, that some condition accompanied the delivery of the papers, as to the vessel's appearing in case she were called upon to do so.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

CANADA.

No. 14.

No. 14.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 3, 1872.

* Page 49.

January 20.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that his Lordship referred to Her Majesty's Law Officers your letter of the 5th ultimo,* together with the previous correspondence in regard to the seizure of the United States' vessel 'E. A. Horton,' and I am now to transmit to you, confidentially, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Report which has been received in reply from those officers.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

Enclosure in
No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 14.

MY LORD,

Temple, January 20, 1872.

We are honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Viscount Enfield's letter of 13th inst., stating that he was directed by your Lordship to transmit to us the accompanying papers in regard to the seizure of the United States' vessel 'E. A. Horton' by a Canadian cruiser for a breach of the fishery laws, her subsequent rescue, and the issue of new papers to her by the United States authorities; and he was to request that we would take the papers into our consideration and favour your Lordship with our opinion on the case as represented by the Canadian authorities.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands we have taken the matter into consideration, and have the honour to report:

That this case is in our opinion clearly distinguishable from a border raid, where American territory is made the direct base of an enterprise in violation of the laws of a neighbouring State, and the raiders withdraw with their plunder into American territory. The schooner 'Horton' appears to have escaped from the dock where she was in custody into the high seas, where she might have been pursued, and although she was subsequently carried into an American port, we are of opinion that the latter circumstance does not require that a representation should be made by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States on the subject of her escape from Canadian territory.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) J. D. COLERIDGE.
G. JESSEL.
T. TWISS.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 15.

No. 15.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 7, 1872.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of a Bill recently passed by the United States' House of Representatives, reducing the duties on salt and other articles.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

No. 4, Com-
mercial.
Jan. 22, 1872.Enclosure in
No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

(No. 4.—Commercial.)

MY LORD,

Washington, January 22, 1872.

A Bill was recently passed by the House of Representatives repealing the duty on salt. It was sent up to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Finance, whose chairman, Mr. Sherman, reported it with amendments. These substituted for the repeal of the duty on salt the reduction of the import duties on that article and a number of others. I have the honour to enclose three copies of the Bill as amended, which was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

The articles which principally concern us with reference to the United Kingdom or Canada are as follows:—Bituminous coal to be reduced from \$1.25 to 50 cents per ton; salt in bulk, &c., from 18 cents to 9 cents per 100 lbs.; salt in bags, &c., from 24 cents to 12 cents per 100 lbs.; potatoes, from 25 cents to 10 cents per bushel.

It is proposed to make timber, boards, planks, and all varieties of sawed lumber pay duty by measurement instead of ad valorem, as is now the case.

It is further proposed to reduce the duties by 10 per cent. on a variety of articles, of which those principally affecting us are:—Manufactures of cotton, wool, and silk; iron and steel, and manufactures

of them, except pig iron and steel rails; all other metals and manufactures of them; hides, skins, bone, ivory, horn, and leather, and manufactures of them.

Some unimportant additions are proposed to be made to the free list, amongst which are old copper, which now pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, and firewood, now paying 20 per cent. ad valorem. These reductions, if carried out, would not, as is supposed, diminish the revenue by more than \$3,000,000 per annum, and are supposed to be rather in the interests of the protective system.

They certainly are far from satisfying the advocates of free trade, or even of a revenue tariff.

The proposed reduction, however, of the duties on tea and coffee by about 33 per cent. will be acceptable to the mass of the people.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

CANADA.

Sub-enclosure in No. 15.

42nd Congress, 2nd Session.

In the SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

March 14, 1871.—Read and passed to a second reading.

March 15, 1871.—Read the second time.

April 20, 1871.—Referred to the Committee on Finance.

January 16, 1872.—Reported by Mr. Sherman with Amendments, and recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Strike out the parts in brackets.

AN ACT TO REPEAL THE DUTIES ON SALT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [*That from and after the passage of this Act salt shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected upon the same.*] That on and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise, in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:—On teas of all kinds, ten cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, two cents per pound; on chiccory and succory roots, two cents per pound; on chiccory and succory roots, ground, burned, or prepared, three cents per pound; on acorn coffee, and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, two cents per pound; on all extracts or essences of coffee, fifty cents per pound; on all bituminous coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on salt, in bulk, and on all rock salt, or mineral salt, nine cents per one hundred pounds; on salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds; on cleaned rice, including rice commonly called Patna rice, one and one-fourth cents per pound; on uncleaned rice, including Patna rice, one cent per pound; on paddy, three-fourths of a cent per pound; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white-wood, and bass-wood, one dollar per thousand feet, board measure; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, two dollars per thousand feet, board measure: Provided, that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid, for each side so planed or finished, one dollar per thousand feet; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, two dollars per thousand feet; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet; on hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, waggon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem; on pickets, palings, and laths, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all shingles, fifty cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, two dollars per thousand; on spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand; on house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough, and not finished, thirty per centum ad valorem; on cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shoofs, and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, that casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. That on and after the first day of July next, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:—On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value; on all wools, hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals, and on all manufactures of which wool or such hair is the component part of chief value; on all the manufactures of silk, which are now subject to a duty of sixty per centum ad valorem; on all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which either of such metals is the component part of chief value, excepting pig-iron and steel rails; on all metals other than iron and steel, and on all manufactures of metals, of which either of them is the component part of chief value; on all earthenware and glassware; on all hides, skins, bone, ivory, horn, and leather, and on manufactures of either of said articles, or of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value; on all manufactures of India-rubber, gutta-percha, or straw, and on oil-cloths of all descriptions.

Sec. 3. That on and after the first day of July next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:—Agates, unmanufactured; almond

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CANADA.

shells; asphaltum, and manufactures of; asbestos; bass, or bast, for matting; Bath brick and Bristol stones; Brazil pebbles for spectacles; bluing; birds, stuffed; bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for; bristles; brooms; brass, old, and fit only for remanufacture; bulbs and bulbous roots; cement, Roman and water lime; chalk—white, French, and all other; coal-stores of American vessels: Provided, that none shall be unloaded; clay—unwrought pipe-clay, fine clay and kaolin, fuller's earth; crucibles of sand or earthen, or pots of black-lead, plumbago, in whole or in part; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines—amber beads; angelica root; antimony, crude or regulus, aniline; Armenian bole; Armenian stone; ammonium, and carbonate of; ammonium, muriate of (sal ammoniac); annatto extract; aquafortis; argol dust; arrowroot; acid—citric chromic; bark—Peruvian, cinchona, Lima, and calisaya, and all other cinchona barks; bleaching powders, or chloride of lime, beans, Saint John's bezoar stones; blacks salts; black tares; Brazil paste; Burgundy pitch; balsam—copaiva, fir, Peruvian, tolu; borax; cinnabar, native ore of mercury; calomel; cobalt—ore, oxide; charcoal; camphor, crude; cow or kine pox, or vaccine virus; curry and curry-powders; cream of tartar and tartar emetic; carbolic crystals; chamomile flowers; cinchona root; colcothar—dry, or oxide of iron; coltsfoot (crude drug); contrayerva root; cowage down; cyanite, or kyanite; dried bugs; elecampane root; ether, nitric; ergot; farina; finishing powder; galanga, or galangal; gentian root; gold, oxide of; Guinea grains, or grains of paradise; glycerine; gold size; glucose; ginseng root; hellebore root; indigo, carmined, including all extracts of; iron, liquor of; jostick, or josslight; matico leaf; musk, crude; manganese, oxide and ore of; marsh-mallows; milk, sugar of; murexide (a dye); muriates of gold, or strontium; orange buds and flowers; pellitory root; polypodium; pulu; precipitate, red; phosphorus; potash, bicarbonate and hydrate of (not medicinal); pearlsh, saleratus, and calcined potash; potash, crude, and salts of, not otherwise provided for, including binoxalate of, or salacelosella; putty; rennets, raw or prepared; Rochelle salts; resin, or rosin; seneca-root, stavesacre (crude drug); storax, or styrax; strontia, or protoxide of strontium; succinic acid; spunk; sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts); salicine (medicinal preparation); sassafras; sealing-wax; sumac; snake-root; sponges; tica, crude; tripoli; Turkish red salts; Tyrian dye; talc; terra alba; tin crystals; Tonqua beans; tannin; tin liquor; tin, oxide of; uranium, oxide of; Venice turpentine; wafers; wax, all bees—bay or myrtle, shoemakers'; citron, green or dried, preserved in sugar; cocoa—butter, fibre, leaves and shells, racahout, wine (medicinal only); coir; chronometers, box and ship, and parts of; copper, old and only fit for remanufacture; dried blood; dried and prepared flowers: dulce, prepared or manufactured; emery, pulverized; firewood; flints; fish skins, raw or unmanufactured; fancy articles—enamel, meerschaum, fans, palm-leaf, feathers and downs for beds; feather beds; French sand; felt, filtering, and polishing, for marble-cutters' use; filtering-stones, manufactured or unmanufactured; fruits—bananas, pine-apples, plantains; currants, Zante and all others; gelatine; ginger, root; grease; gums—gum substitute, gum sifting; guts; goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeaters' skins; gunny bags, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture; hair—of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses; bones (Ayr stones); honey; harness liquid; hop-roots for cultivation; hides—Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw and unmanufactured; isinglass or fish-glue; istle or Tampico fibre; insect powder; India or Malacca joints; india-rubber yarn or thread; jellies of all kinds; kieserite; lithographic stones not engraved; lime; leather, old scrap; lemon or lime juice; metal, Dutch; mica; mineral waters; magnets; moss, sea-weed, and all vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses; macaroni and vermicelli; musical instruments, strings for, gut; meats—Bologna sausage; sausage skins; sauer-kraut; venison; natural flowers; oils—almonds, essential; amber, crude; amber, rectified; anise or anise-seed; almonds, fixed or expressed; ambergris; anthos, or rosemary; bay or laurel, expressed; bergamot; cajeput; cedrat; caraway; cinnamon; citronella, or lemon-grass; civet; cubebs; cassia; cloves; fennel; jasmine, or jessamine; juniper; juglandium; lavender; mace; neats-foot; poppy; roses, otto of; thyme, red or origanum; thyme, white; sesame, or sesamum seed, or bene; valerian; osmium irridium; oil-cake; oxidizing paste; paints and colours—Frankfort black; mineral blue; mineral and French green; mineral kermes; smalts and frostings; sienna, dry; sienna in oil; palladium metal; parchment; pebbles for spectacles, rough; phanglien; pewter, old, fit only to be remanufactured; plumbago, or black-lead; quills, prepared or unprepared; quick grass root; root flour; railroad-ties of wood; sage; sago and sago-flour; seeds—anise, anise star, canary, chia, sugar-cane, sesamum; sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats; soap-stocks and soap stuffs; timber, round and unmanufactured; teazles; tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks; yeast-cakes.

Passed the House of Representatives March 13, 1871.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk*,
By CLINTON LLOYD, *Chief Clerk*.

No. 16.

No. 16.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, February 8, 1871.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant,* enclosing a copy of an opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, with regard to the case of the United States' fishing vessel, 'E. A. Horton.'

Lord Kimberley concludes that Earl Granville concurs in the view taken by the Law Officers, and he proposes, therefore, if his Lordship has no objection, to address the Despatch to the Governor-General of Canada, of which a draft is enclosed.†

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

† Vide Despatch to Lord Lisgar, No. 30, of 15 Feb., 1872, page 39.

* Page 52.

No. 17.

No. 17.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Thornton, inclosing a copy of a Bill submitted to the United States' House of Representatives for promoting and sustaining American fisheries under the Treaty of Washington.

No. 56.
Jan. 29, 1872.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Enclosures in No. 17.

Enclosure in
No. 17.

(No. 56.)

MY LORD,

Washington, January 29, 1872.

I have the honour to enclose three copies of a Bill, which was submitted to the House of Representatives by General Butler on the 22nd inst., "To promote and sustain the American Fisheries under the Treaty of Washington." It proposes that a relief and indemnity for the loss and damage to that industry occasioned by the Treaty of Washington, during its operation on the fisheries, of \$6 per ton be paid to each vessel employed in the fisheries, of not less than 20 nor more than 100 tons.

The Bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

(42nd Congress, 2nd Session.)

H. R. 1080.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 22, 1872.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MR. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, on leave, introduced the following Bill:

A BILL to PROMOTE and SUSTAIN the AMERICAN FISHERIES under the TREATY of WASHINGTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the protection now provided by law for American fishermen, a relief and indemnity, for the loss and damage to that industry occasioned by the Treaty of Washington during its operation on the fisheries, of six dollars upon each ton of any vessel not less than twenty nor more than one hundred measured tons burden, although such vessel shall exceed such measurement, licensed for and actually engaged in fishing for at least four months in any year, shall be given to each vessel employed, to be paid by the Collector of the port where the vessel claiming such relief shall be enrolled or registered, under such rules and regulations as to proof as shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 18.

No. 18.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Secret.)

SIR,

Downing Street, February 13, 1872.

WITH reference to my letter of the 8th of September,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Granville, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, enclosing a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion on matters connected with the Treaty of Washington, together with a copy of the Despatch from Lord Kimberley to which it is a reply.

* Vide
previous
Papers printed
Nov. 1871,
page 121.

The Right Hon. E. Hammond,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 13,
22 Jan., 1872,
page 34.

No. 561,
23 Nov., 1871,
page 36.

CANADA.

No. 19.

No. 19.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 14, 1872.

* Page 54.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant,* I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that his Lordship concurs in the Despatch which Lord Kimberley proposes to address to the Governor-General of Canada, relative to the case of the 'E. A. Horton.'

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

No. 20.

No. 20.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 21, 1872.

No. 67.
Feb. 5, 1872.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Sir Edward Thornton relative to the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

Enclosure in
No. 20.

Enclosure in No. 20.

(No. 67.)

MY LORD,

Washington, February 5, 1872.

During a visit which I paid to Mr. Fish at the State Department, on the 1st inst., he told me that a delegation from the New England fishermen had been urging upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of the House of Representatives, that it should recommend to the House the rejection of the clauses of the Treaty of the 8th of May last relating to the fisheries, as being prejudicial to their interests; or, if that could not be obtained, that a Bill should be presented to the House and supported by the Committee, granting a bounty to the vessels engaged in the fisheries, so that they might compete with the more cheaply built and equipped Canadian fishing vessels.

Mr. Fish stated that he had subsequently had an interview with the delegation, and had pointed out to its members that a bounty in favour of the fishing vessels would be an invidious distinction which it might be difficult to carry through the House, and that the continuance of such a payment would probably cost them the constant exercise of their influence, and the expenditure of time and money. He pointed out to them that it would be wiser to secure the benefits offered by the treaty, and with a view to facilitating competition with Canadian vessels, to satisfy themselves with certain advantages which it was intended to submit to Congress with reference to the whole of the United States' mercantile shipping in general. Mr. Fish explained that it was proposed to ask Congress that all materials used for the construction and equipment of merchant vessels, and stores for the consumption on board of them, should be relieved of all import duty or internal taxation. Mr. Fish expressed his belief that he had persuaded the New England delegation that this measure would be more beneficial to the fishermen than the rejection of the Fishery Clauses of the treaty, or the granting of a bounty to United States' fishing vessels. He added that General Banks, the Chairman of the Committee, was engaged in preparing a Bill for this purpose, and that it would be introduced almost simultaneously with the Bills rendered necessary by the treaty, in the success of which General Banks took the greatest interest.

On the following day (the 2nd inst.) Mr. Fish and the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, attended its meeting, and I understand that the former expressed his opinion that to add to the Bill for carrying out the treaty another to give a bounty to American fishing vessels, would give the Canadian fishermen cause of complaint, and might endanger the ratification of the treaty by the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Boutwell stated that he intended soon to lay a Bill before the Committees on Commerce of both Houses, tending to provide legislation for the revival of American commerce, and of the shipping interests in general.

It is said to have been finally agreed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the Bill for carrying out the treaty should be reported to the House to-day, but without any particular recommendation from the Committee, it being understood that the Members might at their option support it or not.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. THORNTON.

No. 21.

CANADA.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to The COLONIAL OFFICE.

No. 21.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 22, 1872.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of a Bill which has been submitted to the United States' House of Representatives, providing for the remission of all import duty upon pine timber or lumber.

Sir E. Thornton, No. 8, commercial. Feb. 5, 1872.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Enclosure in No. 21.

(No. 8.—Commercial.)

MY LORD,

Washington, February 5, 1872.

I have the honour to inclose three printed copies of a Bill which was submitted to the House of Representatives, on the 29th ult., by Mr. W. C. Smith, a member from Vermont, for taking off all import duty upon pine timber or lumber, on or after the 1st of June next. The Bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

I understand from different sources that both the dealers in lumber and the proprietors of that grown in this country are anxious that this measure should be carried out, the former on account of the high price of lumber, owing to the import duty on that coming from Canada, and the latter because they wish that the pine forests in this country should not be exhausted altogether.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 21.

42nd Congress, 2nd Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 21.

January 29, 1872.—Read twice, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, on leave, introduced the following Bill:

A BILL TO ADMIT PINE TIMBER AND LUMBER FREE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the First day of June anno Domini Eighteen hundred and Seventy-two, all varieties of pine timber or lumber, sawed and hewn, shall be admitted free of import duties.

No. 22.

No. 22.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to The COLONIAL OFFICE.

(No. 162.)

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1872.

I AM directed by Lord Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, forwarding an account, extracted from the 'New York Herald,' of a circular said to have been issued by the United States' Government, respecting the regulations to be observed by American fishermen in regard to the Canadian fisheries.

No. 162.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) G. HAMMOND.

Enclosure 1 in No. 22.

Enclosure 1 in No. 22.

(No. 162.)

MY LORD,

Washington, March 12, 1872.

I understand that a circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Collectors of Customs of the United States, informing them as to the conduct which should be observed by American fishermen in the neighbourhood of Canada during the approaching fishing season. I have the honour to enclose an article from the 'New York Herald' of the 10th instant, purporting to give the substance of this circular; but I hope to be able to obtain copies of it in a day or two, and to forward some of them to your Lordship.

The Earl of Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. THORNTON.

CANADA.

Enclosure 2
in No. 22.

Enclosure 2 in No. 22.

Extract from 'New York Herald' of March, 1872.

The CANADIAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

Instructions Based on the Washington Treaty to United States Fishermen.

Washington, March 9, 1871.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs informing them that as the season for fishing on the coast of the British American Possessions in our vicinity is approaching it is considered important that the fishermen of the United States intending to pursue their business in the vicinity mentioned should be thoroughly acquainted with the laws and regulations governing the matter, to avoid the loss of their vessels and the penalties for encroachments by foreigners upon the inshore fisheries of Canada. The Collectors are therefore directed to notify such fishermen that the provisions of the Treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed July 4, 1871, relating to the fisheries, will not go into effect until the laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by Congress, the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada, the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and to warn them that their business must be carried on subject to the restrictions existing at the ratification of the Treaty. The circular states that the fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of inshore fisheries. They may, however, take fish on the southern coast of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and on the western and northern coast from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, on the coasts from Mount Folly to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly, but without prejudice to any exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company. They may dry and cure fish on any part of the southern coast of Newfoundland above described and off the coast of Labrador not settled. If settled there must be a previous agreement with the inhabitants. They may also enter any bay or harbour for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, or obtaining water. British officers may go on board any foreign vessel in any bay within three miles of the coast of Canada, and stay as long as she may remain; and they may examine the master under oath, and, if it be found that she has been fishing in the waters prohibited, such officer or officers may seize her without warrant, and proceed for forfeiture of the vessel, cargo and stores. Any person opposing the officer will subject himself to a fine of \$800 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. The Secretary states there is reason to apprehend that the Canadian authorities will equip armed vessels to protect their inshore fisheries during the season of 1872."

No. 23.

No. 23.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR.

Foreign Office, April 5, 1872.

No. 166.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, inclosing a Circular issued by the United States' Government respecting the British North American fisheries.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Enclosure 1
in No. 23.

Enclosure 1 in No. 23.

(No. 166.)

MY LORD,

Washington, March 18, 1872.

I have the honour to enclose three copies of the Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of Customs, pointing out the laws and regulations by which United States' fishermen must be guided in the neighbourhood of Her Majesty's possessions in North America.

I have already forwarded copies to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and shall send others to Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the North America and West India Station, as soon as he shall arrive at Annapolis, where I expect him on or about the 24th instant.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

Enclosure 2
in No. 23.

(No. 16.)

NAVIGATION DIVISION, CIRCULAR No. 5.

RELATIVE to the FISHERIES on the COASTS of the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

To Collectors of Customs:

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., March 6, 1872.

As the season for fishing on the coast of the British Possessions in our vicinity is approaching, it is considered important that fishermen of the United States intending to pursue their business in the locality mentioned, should be thoroughly acquainted with the laws and regulations governing the matter, in order

to avoid incurring the penalties for violations thereof. To that end, the following Circular, issued by this Department June 9, 1870, is republished, as containing information still applicable.

You will please endeavour to bring the contents of the Circular to the attention of all parties concerned, at the same time notifying them that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, proclaimed July 4, 1871, relating to the fisheries, will not go into effect until the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the various Governments mentioned in Article XXXIII, and warning them that their business must yet be carried on subject to the restrictions existing at the time of the ratification of the Treaty :

Circular.

* * * * *

"In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, you are hereby authorized and directed to inform all masters of fishing vessels, at the time of clearance from your port, that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have terminated the system of granting fishing licences to foreign vessels, under which they have heretofore been permitted to fish within the maritime jurisdiction of the said Dominion, that is to say, within three marine miles of the shores thereof; and that all fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of such inshore fisheries, except so far as stipulated in the First Article of the Treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, in virtue of which the fishermen of the United States have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks from Mount Joly, which was, when the Treaty was signed, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and have also liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland above described, and of the coast of Labrador, unless the same, or any part thereof, be settled, in which case it is not lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and also are admitted to enter any other bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever, subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges reserved to them as above expressed. Fishermen of the United States are bound to respect the British laws and regulations for the regulation and preservation of the fisheries to the same extent to which they are applicable to British or Canadian fishermen.

"The Canadian law of the 22d of May, 1868 (31 Victoria, Cap. 61), entitled 'An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels,' and the Act assented to on the 12th of May, 1870, entitled 'An Act to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels,' among other things, enact that any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Navy, serving on board of any vessel of Her Majesty's Navy, cruising and being in the waters of Canada, for the purpose of affording protection to Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries, or any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Navy, fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate, on board of any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, the Government of Canada, and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any officer of the Customs of Canada, sheriff, magistrate, or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, within any harbour in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance; and that any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring any ship, vessel, or boat being within any harbour in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours in Canada, into port and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall forfeit four hundred dollars; and if such ship, vessel, or boat, be foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and has been found fishing, or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of Canada, not included within the above-mentioned limits, without a licence, or after the expiration of the period named in the last licence granted to such ship, vessel, or boat under the first section of this Act, such ship, vessel, or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo thereof, shall be forfeited. And that all goods, ships, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, and furniture, stores, and cargo liable to forfeiture under this Act may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section of this Act. And every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this Act, or aiding or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit eight hundred dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

"It will be observed that the warning formerly given is not required under the amended Act, but that vessels trespassing are liable to seizure without such warning.

"On the 8th January, 1870, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada in Council ordered that suitable sailing vessels, similar to the 'La Canadienne,' be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian in-shore fisheries against illegal encroachments by foreigners, these vessels to be connected with the police force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same. It is understood that, by a change of the boundaries between Canada and Labrador, the Canadian territory now includes Mount Joly and a portion of the shore to the east thereof, which, in the Treaty of 1818, was described as the southern coast of Labrador. This municipal change of boundary does not, however, interfere with the

CANADA. rights of American fishermen, as defined by the Treaty, on that portion of what was the southern coast of Labrador, east of Mount Joly."

There is reason to apprehend that the Canadian authorities will adopt similar measures towards preventing encroachments upon the British fisheries during the season of 1872.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 24.

No. 24.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 9, 1872.

* Page 49.

No. 179.

WITH reference to my letter of the 27th of December last,* I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Thornton, reporting the postponement for four weeks of the consideration by the United States House of Representatives of the Bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington as regards the fisheries.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 266.

P.S. I am also to inclose an extract of a previous Despatch from Sir E. Thornton to which he refers in his present one.

Enclosure 1
in No. 24.

Enclosure 1 in No. 24.

(No. 179.)
MY LORD,

Washington, March 25, 1872.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 19th instant, General Banks, instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is the Chairman. moved in the House of Representatives that the consideration of the Bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries, which had been assigned for that day, should be postponed to that day four weeks. The motion was agreed to by the House.

It is generally understood that this step has been taken because during the present discussion with Her Majesty's Government as to the interpretation of the Treaty, the consideration of the Bill might give rise to some very disagreeable observations with regard to Her Majesty's Government: indeed there is little doubt that General Butler is prepared when the debate may come on, to make all possible opposition to the passing of the Bill.

It is also supposed that there is a desire on the part of the Representatives to become acquainted with the feelings of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, before proceeding to the discussion of the Bill, which is the same as that of which three copies were inclosed in my Despatch, No. 266, of December 13th last.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

(Extract, No. 266.)

Washington, December 13, 1871.

I also inclose a further Bill which was submitted to the House of Representatives on the 11th instant, and which proposes to empower the President to give effect to Articles 18 to 25, and Article 30 of the Treaty as soon as he shall have received satisfactory evidence that the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island shall have passed the necessary laws to carry out the provisions of those Articles. I understand that this Bill will not be taken into consideration until after the holidays, when it is probable that the merits of the whole Treaty will be gone into, and when it is thought that the intentions of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada may have transpired.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 24.

42nd Congress, 2nd Session.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 11, 1871.—Read twice, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BANKS, on leave, introduced the following Bill :

A BILL to carry into effect the PROVISIONS of the TREATY between the UNITED STATES of GREAT BRITAIN signed in the City of WASHINGTON the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the FISHERIES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and America in Congress assembled. That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence, and, thereupon from the date of such proclamation, and so long as the said Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of Article thirty-third of said Treaty, all fish-oil and fish of all kinds (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

Sec. 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said Treaty, inclusive, to that Colony, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said Treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of Article thirty-third of said Treaty.

Sec. 3. That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this Act, and so long as the Articles eighteen to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of Article thirty-third of said Treaty, all goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may from time to time be, specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such Possessions, through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

Sec. 4. That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this Act, and so long as Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of Article thirty-third of said Treaty, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States, as aforesaid: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States: And provided further, That the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend the right of carrying provided for by this section, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in Article twenty-seventh of said Treaty: And provided further, That in case any export or other duty continues to be levied after the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory, in the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New Brunswick, that then, and in that case, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend all rights of carrying provided for by this section for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

CANADA.

Enclosure 2
in No. 24.

CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND
THE ADMIRALTY.

No. 1.

No. 1.

The ADMIRALTY to The COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Admiralty, October 7, 1871.

* Vide previous papers, Nov., 1871, page 132.

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 20th* ultimo, enclosing copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Canada "further to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," together with the transcript of the previous Canada Act 31 Vict., cap. 61, some of the provisions of which are repealed by the present Act, and others substituted.

2. In reply, my Lords desire me to request you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that they see no objection to the present Act so far as this Department is concerned.

3. The volume of Acts is herewith returned.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. WOLLEY.

No. 2.

No. 2.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to The ADMIRALTY.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 8, 1872.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Canadian Government have informed him that they propose to issue the same instructions to the Commanders of the Colonial cruisers, for the approaching fishery season, as were issued last year.

Her Majesty's Government think it advisable, in present circumstances, that on their part the same course should be pursued as last year, and it is, therefore, their desire that for the present the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships should be directed, as in 1871, whilst abstaining from taking active measures to enforce the exclusion of United States' fishermen from the fisheries in question, to assist the local authorities in preserving order amongst the fishermen, and to protect the colonial revenue vessels from being interfered with by any armed force.

A copy of the instructions issued by the Canadian Government was transmitted for the information of the Lords Commissioners in a letter from this Department of the 27th May, 1871.†

† Vide p. 129 of previous Confidential Paper, Nov., 1871.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 3.

No. 3.

The ADMIRALTY to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Admiralty, April 12, 1872.

† Supra.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant,† conveying the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the instructions to be issued this year in regard to Canadian Fisheries, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that the necessary instructions have been issued to Vice-Admiral Fanshawe accordingly.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, my Lords desire me to observe that, in consequence of the suspension of instructions last year, pending the ratification of the Washington Treaty, the instructions issued by the Canadian Government to their cruisers were not sent out for the information of the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station.

3. My Lords would now be glad to be informed whether Lord Kimberley is of opinion that these instructions should be sent for Vice-Admiral Fanshawe's information, observing that, in the opinion of their Lordships, it is due to the naval officers that they should be acquainted with the instructions issued to the Canadian cruisers.

4. In the event of this view being taken by Lord Kimberley, I am to request that two copies may be furnished to this Department, containing the latest amendments.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. WOLLEY.

The Under Secretary of State for
the Colonies.

No. 4.

No. 4.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to The ADMIRALTY.

SIR, Downing Street, April 17, 1872.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,* respecting the instructions to be issued for the coming season in regard to the Canadian Fisheries. • Page 62.

Lord Kimberley desires me to state that he concurs with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station should receive copies of the Canadian Instructions for his information, and his Lordship has directed the Governor-General, by telegram, to furnish them to Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, when issued.

The Governor-General has also been requested to send home the Instructions, and copies will be duly forwarded to the Admiralty for their Lordships' information.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

The Secretary to the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

GOVERNOR HILL, C.B., to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 13.)

Government House, Newfoundland. February 5, 1872.

(Received February 24, 1872.)

MY LORD,

Speech,
25 Jan., 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship six copies of the Speech with which, on the 25th January last, I opened the third Session of the tenth General Assembly of this Colony.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

EXTRACT from SPEECH of His Excellency GOVERNOR HILL, C.B., at the Opening of the LEGISLATIVE SESSION, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, Thursday, January 25, 1872.

Our own affairs are not less propitious than those abroad. A seal fishery larger than that of many preceding years, a catch of cod both on this coast and on the Labrador more than usually abundant, and good crops throughout the Island, have during the past year rewarded with success the labours of the adventurous sealer, the hardy fisherman, and the enterprising farmer. The prices which our products have commanded in the market have augmented the capital of the merchant, and encouraged the industry of the masses. Each succeeding year since my arrival in this Colony has afforded satisfactory evidence of the gradual advancement of Newfoundland in the different branches of its staple industries, and of the improvement in the material and social condition of the people consequent on this state of prosperity. I have now much pleasure in congratulating you on the good fortune which has hitherto attended your Legislative labours.

The treaty which was signed at Washington on the 8th May last by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty and by the President of the United States, and which cannot but be attended by important advantages to this country and to the Great Republic, will be laid before you. Although the free importation of the produce of the seal has not been included in the provisions of the treaty, I trust that this omission will be rectified, and that seal oil and all other produce of the seal will be admitted into the ports of the United States, from the ports of Newfoundland, free of duty. Immediately after the publication of the articles of the treaty I brought the subject under the notice of the Imperial Government, and a correspondence respecting it then took place between the British and American Cabinets. This correspondence, as well as all other Despatches connected with the treaty, shall be submitted to you.

With respect to the prosecution of the seal fishery last spring by the United States' steamer 'Montecello,' in the seas adjacent to this Colony, the Secretary of State for the Colonies is of opinion that my Government acted wisely in not initiating any measures thereon. I have to express the hope that all difficulties likely to arise from cases of this nature will in future be avoided by your acceptance of the Washington Treaty.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR HILL, C.B.

(No. 53.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 30, 1871.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* I have the honour 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.

Governor Hill, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

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

Governor,
Prince Edward Island,
No. 72, 30
Sept., 1871.†

Secretary of State, Prince
Edward Island, No. 48,
30 Dec., 1871,
page 73.

* Secretary of State, No. 28, of
17 June, 1871.
Governor, No. 55, 14 July, 1871.
Secretary of State, No. 47,
1 Nov., 1871.

Printed in the
previous paper,
Nov., 1871, at
pages 154, 148,
and 157.

LETTER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, March 1, 1872.
WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the Treaty of Washington, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, an extract from the Speech with which the Governor of Newfoundland, on the 25th of January last, opened the Session of the General Assembly of that Island.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 13, Feb. 5,
1872, page 64.

PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Lieut.-Governor ROBINSON to THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 86.)

Government House, December 23, 1871.

(Received January 16, 1872.)

(Answered, No. 4, January 24, 1872, p. 74.)

MY LORD,

* Vide pre-
vious Paper,
Nov., 1871,
page 182.

REFERRING to my Despatch, No.* 63, of the 10th August last, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of a second Memorial recently presented to me by certain Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, together with a copy of my reply.

2. After informing me that my advisers have forfeited their confidence, and will not receive their Parliamentary support, the memorialists call upon me "to adopt without delay, some one of those remedies provided by the Constitution to give effect to the wishes of the people's representatives," on the grounds that my Government are "carrying out the Railway Bill," and "conducting other branches of the public service" in a "highly improper manner." But I was not of opinion that the somewhat vague charges preferred against the Government formed any sufficient reason why I should take upon myself to exercise, in opposition to the wishes and advice of my constitutional advisers, any one of those prerogatives which, vested in the Lieut.-Governor personally, should only be resorted to in great emergencies; and I, therefore, declined to take action on the Memorial, in terms of which I hope your Lordship will approve.

3. I also submit copies of a subsequent correspondence between the Committee which presented the Memorial and myself, but which does not appear to me to call for any special remark.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosures in
No. 1.

Enclosures in No. 1.

To His Honour WILLIAM F. C. ROBINSON, Esquire, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, &c., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly respectfully sheweth;—

1. That your memorialists comprise six members of the Legislative Council and sixteen members of the House of Assembly, thus forming a clear majority in the latter branch of the Legislature;

2. That your Executive Council does not possess their confidence, and will not receive their Parliamentary support;

3. That under ordinary circumstances the Opposition would probably have abstained from any active interference, such as they are now adopting, until the arrival of the usual period for the meeting of the Legislature, but considering the highly improper manner in which the Government are carrying out the Railway Bill, and conducting other branches of the public service, and also considering the magnitude of the interests now under the control of an Executive which has forfeited the confidence of its former supporters, as also the importance of vindicating the vital constitutional principle "that majorities govern," your memorialists conceive that they would be abandoning their duty to their constituents if they delayed at this juncture respectfully, but firmly, to call upon your Honour to adopt, without delay, some one of those remedies provided by the Constitution to give effect to the wishes of the people's representatives.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) DONALD MONTGOMERY, M.L.C.
ROBT. P. HAYTHORNE, M.L.C.
JAMES MUIRHEAD, M.L.C.
JOHN BALDERSTON, M.L.C.
GEORGE BEER, M.L.C.
HERBERT BELL, M.L.C.
J. WIGHTMAN, M.P.P.
DANIEL DAVIES, M.P.P.
JAMES ROBERTSON, M.P.P.
WM. S. McNEILL, M.P.P.
BENJ. DAVIES, M.P.P.

HENRY BEER, M.P.P.
PETER SINCLAIR, M.P.P.
ANGUS McMILLAN, M.P.P.
JAMES R. McLEAN, M.P.P.
WILLIAM HOOPER, M.P.P.
H. J. CALLBECK, M.P.P.
DAVID LAIRD, M.P.P.
EDWARD REILLY, M.P.P.
GEORGE MOAR, M.P.P.
RODERICK MUNRO, M.P.P.
CORNELIUS HOWATT, M.P.P.

(No. 102.)

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

Government House, December 8, 1871.

The Lieutenant-Governor has had under careful consideration the Memorial in which, after informing him that his advisers have forfeited your confidence and will not receive your Parliamentary support, you call upon him "to adopt without delay some one of the remedies provided by the Constitution to give effect to the wishes of the people's representatives."

2. While the Lieutenant-Governor allows that the Memorial is signed by a majority of those of whom the existing Assembly is composed, he does not consider, Parliament being in recess, that the declaration of policy therein contained can be regarded by him as the vote of a Parliamentary majority (in the only sense in which Parliamentary votes can be recognized by the Representative of the Crown) or as a constitutional expression by Parliament of a want of confidence in the Government; and I am therefore to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor, impressed with the conviction that a strict adherence to the principle of Ministerial responsibility is essential to the proper working of Responsible Government, is not prepared to take action on your Memorial.

3. If, when Parliament meets at the usual time, the Government should find itself in a minority, the Lieutenant-Governor will not fail to adopt such constitutional steps as may appear to him to be called for by the then position of affairs.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KILDARE C. ROBINSON,
Private Secretary.

The Hon. Donald Montgomery, M.L.C.

„ R. P. Haythorne, M.L.C.
and others.

The Hon. J. Wightman, M.P.P.

„ D. Davies, M.P.P.
and others.

ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

SIR,

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, December 13, 1871.

The Committee appointed to present to your Honour the Memorial from twenty-two members of the Legislature have to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's reply.

The Committee feel it due to themselves, and to those they represent, respectfully to express their regret that your Honour should have declined to act on the Memorial, because you do not consider that Parliament, being in recess, the declaration of policy contained in the Memorial can be considered by your Honour as a constitutional expression by Parliament of a want of confidence in the Government.

The Committee are fully impressed with the grave importance generally attached by the Sovereign to a vote of want of confidence in the Government for the time being by the British House of Commons in session, nor do they desire to question the course which your Honour will undoubtedly take when our House of Assembly is permitted to pass such a vote. They respectfully submit, however, that the prerogative of the Crown is not limited to this single indication of the nation's desire for a change of Government, and that Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony, in the important exercise of that prerogative, cannot shrink from the responsibility of dealing with any misgovernment or improper conduct on the part of his Executive, even when the evidences of such misgovernment or improper conduct are laid before him during the recess. While respectfully reminding your Honour that the Memorialists do not assume to dictate to your Honour any particular method of action, and while duly acknowledging the weight to be attached to the constitutional precedents of Great Britain, the Committee submit that the course of a Lieut.-Governor of a small Colony such as this is not shaped from strict analogy to the practice of the Sovereign of the realm. In Great Britain, it is unnecessary for us to remind your Honour, Parliament is in session for by far the greater part of the year, while in this Colony the Legislature sits for a very few weeks only. In the former case, therefore, the House of Commons is in a position, almost at any time, formally to express its want of confidence in the Executive, while in this Colony, the privilege is confined to the few weeks in the spring of the year when it has been customary to call the House together. To declare therefore, without limitation, that in this Colony, where the remedy by impeachment of Ministers is unknown, the country at large has no relief against a fraudulent or a corrupt Government for the ten or eleven months following the prorogation of Parliament, is a declaration against which we feel bound to record our most determined protest. The power of bringing ruin upon the Colony might, by frequent chances and accidents, become concentrated in two or three individuals of the most questionable integrity, men who bid defiance to the voice and wishes of the people. Upon occasions of this kind, the people can only look up to the Representative of the Sovereign; and if with the most indubitable evidence placed in his hands—evidence which in England it would not be possible to obtain,—that the majority of the people consider a political crisis at hand, and their interests and liberties greatly endangered, a Lieut.-Governor delays the simple remedy of convening the Legislature, merely on the ground that the popular voice which appeals to him does not speak through a formal convention of that very Legislature, irreparable mischiefs might ensue, and evils irremediable be entailed upon the Colony. To refuse a remedy at once so effectual and so innocuous as that referred to, would be, in other words, to declare that two or three individuals, for the greater part of a year, might exercise absolute administrative powers in direct opposition to the will of the people of the Colony, and in defiance of their voice, however manifestly it may be made known to the Representative of the Sovereign.

We respectfully submit, therefore, that occasions do and must arise in the political history of Colonies, as well as in those of Empires, when the Sovereign, or her Representative, as the case may be, can fairly be expected, in the impartial exercise of his prerogative, to listen to the voice of the people, even when

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that voice is proclaimed by other means than through the vote of a Parliamentary majority in Parliament convened. We freely admit that it is your Honour's privilege, as well as that of the memorialists who have addressed you, to form an opinion as to whether such a crisis has occurred in this Colony or not, and also to give expression to that opinion when you consider the time for doing so a proper one; but as your Honour has, in delaying the meeting of Parliament until the usual time, ignored the existence of anything extraordinary in the present condition of affairs, we think it our duty shortly to call your Honour's attention to certain important facts which must have come to your Honour's notice, but which we respectfully suggest have not had their appropriate weight.

Although the present Executive was formed prior to your Honour's assuming the Government of the Colony, you cannot be unaware that the party now in power was not in existence as a party when the late general election took place; but that, on the contrary, it is a Coalition Government, combining fragments of the old political parties which at time divided the people.

It must also be clear to your Honour, that inasmuch as the project of constructing a trunk line of railroad in this Island was never submitted to the people at the polls, the Executive were doubly bound to exercise care, economy, and prudence in carrying out the provisions of the Bill; and your Honour cannot be unaware that it is chiefly the improper and reckless manner in which those provisions have been, and are now being, carried out by your Executive, that has given rise to the intense excitement and dissatisfaction which is universally admitted to prevail throughout the length and breadth of the Island.

It is not, we consider, improper on our part to remind your Honour that the Leader of your Government is virtually without a constituency, inasmuch as a large majority of those he represents have called upon him to resign his seat in Parliament; and that since the rejection of the chief Railway Commissioner by his late constituents, your Government has not ventured to risk another appeal to the people by the appointment of a member of the Legislature in his place.

The repeated defections from the ranks of the Government of many of the most independent men in the House of Assembly, cannot fail to have made an impression upon your Honour as an impartial observer; and we need only remind your Honour that these defections have been so numerous as to leave your Government in a minority in the House of Assembly, of which fact your Honour has been notified in the only way possible for the members of that House to approach your Honour.

If other proofs are wanting of the state of public feeling throughout the Island, the Committee would point to the various large public meetings held in different parts, at which resolutions condemnatory of the actions of your Government have been passed by large majorities; and to the important fact that in a House of Assembly composed of thirty members, the Government has only, in addition to the members of the Executive and their paid officials, two independent supporters.

In addition to the foregoing reasons, we would add this fact, more important perhaps than the others, that the spirit, though not the letter, of the Railway Bill is being violated by your Honour's Government in constructing a road of much greater length than that contemplated by the supporters of the Bill, and thereby not only abusing the confidence reposed in them by the Legislature, but also entailing upon the people of the Island a debt and taxation largely in excess of that contemplated by Parliament.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell at length upon the different matters of detail in the letting of the railway contract, or in the construction of the road which have been the cause of so great, and, as we conceive, well-founded distrust and dissatisfaction in the minds of the people; but we cannot refrain from reminding your Honour that if the prayer of the first Memorial submitted to you had been complied with, the Legislature would in all human probability have made such provision as would have resulted in the acceptance of the lowest tender, and the consequent saving to the Island of the enormous sum of over 30,000*l.*

In conclusion, we would merely say that while disclaiming any idea of limiting or enlarging the prerogatives vested in your Honour by Her Majesty, we cannot but regret that your Honour should have seen fit to refuse the prayer of the second Memorial, even to the limited extent of summoning the Legislature at an early day; and we regret your decision the more, inasmuch as it involves the assumption by your Honour, until Parliament meets, of a responsibility for all future acts of your present Advisers which it is eminently advisable the Representative of the Sovereign should decline to accept.

We have, &c.,

DANIEL DAVIES, M.P.P.
R. P. HAYTHORNE, M.L.C.
DAVID LAIRD, M.P.P.
BENJ. DAVIES, M.P.P.
H. J. CALLBECK, M.P.P.
HENRY BEER, M.P.P.
EDWARD REILLY, M.P.P.

To William C. F. Robinson, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 104.)

GENTLEMEN,

Government House, December 18, 1871.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which the Committee recently appointed to present to the Lieut.-Governor a Memorial from the Members of the Parliamentary Opposition, submit observations supplementary to those contained in the Memorial, and enter their "most determined protest" against the principle supposed to be laid down in the Lieut.-Governor's reply.

2. While admitting that the arguments which you now advance are put forward with clearness and moderation, the Lieut.-Governor still thinks that the charges preferred against the existing Government the "excitement and dissatisfaction" which are said to prevail throughout the Island, form no sufficient reason why he should take upon himself to exercise at this juncture any one of those prerogatives which

vested in the Lieut.-Governor personally, should only be resorted to in great emergencies, or in the event of some political crisis of a far more serious character than that which appears to him at present to exist.

3. The Lieut.-Governor concurs generally in the broad principles of constitutional Government which you enunciate, and you may be assured that should occasion arise he will not shrink from "the impartial exercise of his prerogative," or "from the responsibility of dealing with any misgovernment or improper conduct on the part of his Executive;" but at the same time he claims to be the sole judge as to when and how should be exercised those personal powers and responsibilities which have been entrusted to him by Her Majesty's Government.

4. In thus replying to a communication which cannot of course be regarded as forming any part of the original Memorial, the Lieut.-Governor feels sure that you will recognise his desire to give full weight and consideration to the views of those who have addressed him, and readily believe that he is only actuated by a sense of what he conceives to be his duty in directing me finally to inform you that the course which he adopted in declining to take action on the Memorial was, under the circumstances, in his opinion, a proper one, and that he is not disposed to reverse it.

I have &c.,
(Signed) KILDARE C. ROBINSON,
Private Secretary.

The Hon. D. Davies, M.P.P.
The Hon. R. P. Haythorne, M.L.C., and others.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Lieut.-Governor ROBINSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Confidential.)

Government House, December 23, 1871.

(Registered January 16, 1872.)

(Answered, Confidential, January 20, 1872, page 74.)

MY LORD,

WITH my Despatch, No. 86,* of this date, your Lordship will receive a copy of a Memorial recently presented to me by the Members of the Parliamentary Opposition, together with a copy of my reply.

* Page 66.

2. I take leave to forward herewith a copy of the Minute of advice which my Government tendered to me on this occasion.

3. This Memorial may be regarded as a renewal of that which accompanied my Despatch, No. 63,† of the 10th August, and which I ventured to describe to your Lordship as "an attempt on the part of the Opposition to embarrass the existing Government." The fact is that the carrying out of the Railway Act of last Session has caused an unusual flow of money and patronage, and the Opposition are consequently more than ordinarily eager to place themselves at the head of affairs. They charge my Government with being in league with the contractors, and with every imaginable kind of dishonesty in connection with the construction of the railway, and, by dint of newspaper agitation, are at this moment apparently the stronger party; but, at the same time, it is very difficult to say—so rapid and uncertain are the changes that take place in the views and opinions of individual members in a small community like this—which side will be in a majority when Parliament meets at the usual time in March.

† Vide page 182 of previous Paper, Nov., 1871.

4. I do not myself think that the Government have been guilty of any malpractices in connection with the railway, and certainly, I did not feel that the excitement and outcry against them which culminated in the presentation of this Memorial formed any sufficient reason why I should take upon myself to exercise, in opposition to the wishes and advice of my Constitutional Advisers, any one of those prerogatives which are entrusted to the Lieut.-Governor to be exercised only in great emergencies, and not for the sake of allaying a state of mere political and party excitement caused by the acrimonious discussion of questions which ought properly to be discussed and constitutionally decided on the floor of the Local Parliament.

5. My refusal to comply with the prayer of the Memorial has of course been severely criticised by those who wished for a different result, but I trust that your Lordship will be pleased to approve of the course which I adopted in declining to act otherwise than as holding an even and impartial balance between both parties.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Enclosure in
No. 2.

Colonial Chamber, December 7, 1871.

The undersigned Committee of the Executive Council, having had under their consideration the Memorial addressed to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by six Members of the Legislative Council, and sixteen Members of the House of Assembly, wherein it is stated that the Executive Council does not

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possess the confidence of the memorialists, nor will it receive their Parliamentary support, and calling upon his Honor to adopt, without delay, some one of the remedies provided by the constitution to give effect to the wishes of the peoples' representatives, respectfully submit—

That according to the principles of the Constitution, the Executive Council is only responsible for the administration of the public affairs of the Colony to the General Assembly, when in its legislative capacity convened, and not to the individual members thereof during the Parliamentary recess.

That the Members of this Committee of the Executive Council, are of opinion that neither the present state of the Colony, nor the exigencies of the public service, require his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to summon the Legislature for the despatch of public business before the ordinary period of its annual meetings.

(Signed) JAMES C. POPE, President Ex. Council.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary, and M.E.C.
FREDK. BRECKEN, Attorney-General, M.E.C.
A. A. MACDONALD, M.E.C.
EMANUEL McEACHERN, M.E.C.
WM. RICHARDS, M.E.C.
JOHN LE FURGEY, M.E.C.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Lieut.-Governor ROBINSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 5.)

Government House, February 8, 1872.

(Received February 24, 1872.)

MY LORD,

HAVING communicated to my Advisers your Lordship's Despatch, No. 48,* of the 30th December, respecting the question of the refund of the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the fishing season of 1871, I have the honour to forward, at their request, a Minute of Council containing observations which they are desirous of submitting to your Lordship upon this important subject.

2. I beg leave, on behalf of this Colony, to express an earnest hope that your Lordship may be enabled to comply with the request preferred by my Advisers, and "to urge upon the United States' Government the necessity of paying a claim the justice of which cannot be disputed."

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure in
No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

At a meeting of a Committee of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island in the Council Chamber, on the second day of February, 1872—Present, The Honourable Mr. Pope, Mr. Colonial Secretary, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Richards, Mr. Le Furgey.

The following Minute, addressed to the Right Honourable Earl Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of his Lordship's Despatch, No. 48, of date the 30th December, 1871, to Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, was adopted by the Committee, and ordered to be handed to the Lieutenant-Governor for transmission.

To the Right Honourable EARL KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

The Committee of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island have had under consideration your Lordship's Despatch, No. 48, dated the 30th December, 1871, addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Robinson on the subject of the "refund of duties collected in the United States on fish-oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the season of 1871;" also Despatch, No. 59, dated 25th July, from Lieutenant-Governor Robinson to your Lordship on the same subject; also copy of a Despatch, dated at Washington, 12th May, 1871, addressed to Earl Granville by Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, and enclosing a letter which he had received from Hamilton Fish, Esquire, of the Department of State, Washington, dated 8th May, 1871, with Sir E. Thornton's reply thereto, on the subject of a proposed provisional arrangement he wished to make with the respective Colonies named therein until legislative action could be had.

In Mr. Fish's letter of 8th May last he proposed to Sir Edward Thornton in the following words, viz. :—
That as the treaty could "not come into full operation until the legislation contemplated in that instrument shall have taken place, and as it seems to be in accordance with the interest of both Governments, in furtherance of the objects and spirit of the treaty, that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of that liberty during the present season, I am directed by the President to express to you his hope that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, in the event of the ratification of the treaty, to make on their own behalf, and to urge the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island, and of Newfoundland, to make, for the season referred to, within their respective jurisdictions, such relaxations and regulations as it may respectively be in their power to adopt, with a view

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“ to the admission of American fishermen to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the treaty. The Government of the United States would be prepared at the same time to admit British subjects to the right of fishing in the waters of the United States specified in the treaty; but as the admission into the United States free of duty of any articles which are by law subject to duty cannot be allowed without the sanction of Congress, the President will, in case the above suggestion meets with the views of the British Government, recommend and urge upon Congress, at their next Session, that any duties which may have been collected on and after the first day of July next on fish oil and fish, the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada and of Prince Edward Island, shall be returned and refunded to the parties paying the same, if a similar arrangement is made with respect to the admission into the British possessions of fish oil and fish (with certain exceptions as in the treaty), being the produce of the fisheries of the United States.”

This proposal was agreed to by the Government of Prince Edward Island at the urgent request of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, and on the 24th July last an order was issued in accordance therewith. From that date American fishermen had free use of the inshore fisheries of this Island, and landed fish and fish oil without being charged any duty therefor; while the merchants of this Island, placing full faith and confidence in Mr. Fish's proposal, exported their fish to the United States, relying implicitly on the good faith of the United States' Government, and never doubting but that the President would recommend to and urge upon Congress the expediency of making provision for the refunding of the duties which they had paid.

The Committee of the Executive Council now learn with great surprise that, on inquiries being made on the subject of refunding those duties, the United States' Government have replied that the President did not intend to urge upon Congress the introduction of a Bill in accordance with Mr. Fish's proposition.

It would appear that the ground taken by the President of the United States for declining to recommend to Congress the introduction of a Bill having for its object the refund of the duties paid on British fish during the past season is that his “ proposal made through Mr. Fish in May last contemplated the united action of all the British 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 those Colonies.”

The Committee submit that the Treaty of Washington itself recognizes the power of each Colonial Government or Legislature to act for itself independently of the other. That no legislation on the part of one of those Governments can interfere with or affect or bind the territory within the jurisdiction of another Colonial Government. That the Government of this Island did, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, on the 24th of July last, issue an order (as proposed by Mr. Fish) giving effect to the treaty within this Island, and admitting American fishermen to the free use of its fisheries during the season of 1871. That American fishermen at once availed themselves of this valuable privilege, and during the season of 1871 were not molested in the prosecution of the fisheries around the shores of this Island. That the United States' Consul resident here was duly notified of the relaxation made in favour of American fishermen, and that Sir Edward Thornton was, at the same time, informed by telegraph by Lieutenant-Governor Robinson that the proposals of Mr. Fish were agreed to by the Government of this Island. That the Government of the United States accepted all the advantages thus conferred upon their fishermen during the whole season of 1871, and now when the season has ended, and application is made to them to fulfil their part of the agreement thus virtually made, they repudiate the payment of the equivalent for the advantages they received, on the ground that the whole of the Provinces named did not unitedly accept their proposals. If they purposed taking this course, they should at once, on becoming aware that the Government of the Dominion of Canada had not acceded to their proposals, have intimated to the Government of this Island, through the proper official channel, that it was not their intention to fulfil their own stipulations unless united action was taken on them by all the Colonies, and have forbidden their fishermen to take fish within a marine league of the shores of Prince Edward Island.

Refunding those duties to the parties who pay the same is, by Mr. Fish's proposal, made contingent only on the suggestion meeting with the approval of the British Government, and not on any united action of Colonial Governments. That it did meet the approval of Her Majesty's Imperial Government is proved by your Lordship's Despatch, No. 444, dated 17th June, 1871, addressed to Lord Lisgar, as well as by the action of the Government of this Island on the 24th July last, and by the free admission during the past season of American fish and fish oil to the ports of this Island, and of American fishermen to the privilege of the inshore fisheries thereof.

The Committee of the Executive Council therefore consider it to be their duty to call the special attention of your Lordship to this extraordinary breach of faith on the part of the United States Government, by which our mercantile men will sustain heavy pecuniary losses, and they trust that Her Majesty's Imperial Government will cause the British Minister at Washington to continue earnestly to urge upon the United States Government the necessity of paying a claim the justice of which cannot be disputed.

The Treaty of Washington not having yet been ratified by the Legislatures of the several Provinces named therein, the moral effect of the repudiation by the United States of the provisional arrangement of last season will, if such a course be persisted in, materially strengthen the opposition to the legislation necessary to give effect to the said Treaty.

(Signed)

JAMES C. POPE.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.
FREDERICK BRECHEN, Attorney-General.
A. A. MACDONALD.
WILLIAM RICHARDS.
JOHN LE FURGEY.

(Certified)

WILLIAM C. DES BRISAY,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

PRINCE
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No. 4.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

No. 4.

(Confidential.)

Government House, February 8, 1872.

MY LORD,

(Registered February 26, 1872.)

* Page 70.

WITH my Despatch, No. 5,* of this date, your Lordship will receive a Minute of Council containing observations which my Advisers are desirous of submitting to your Lordship with respect to the question of the refund of the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the fishing season of 1871.

Having been personally instrumental in bringing about the adoption, by the Government of Prince Edward Island, of the provisional arrangement proposed by Mr. Fish in his letter to Sir Edward Thornton of the 8th of May last, I have thought it due, both to the Colony and to myself, to recommend the request contained in the Minute of Council to your Lordship's favourable consideration; at the same time I wish to assure your Lordship that, while the decision at which the Government of the United States have now arrived was, by me, wholly unexpected, I will not fail, should that decision be maintained, to do all in my power to allay the feeling of irritation which, as my Advisers infer in the concluding paragraph of their Minute, will unquestionably be thereby created in the Colony.

3. Some of the arguments put forward by my Advisers appear to me to be unanswerable, and if any warmth of language be observable in their Minute, I hope your Lordship will make due allowance for Ministers who, having to justify their action to the Legislature and the country, are contending for a set-off to the privileges which they were asked to, and did, accord on the promise, as they understood it, that in due time Congress would be applied to for an equivalent.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 6.)

Government House, February 22, 1872.

MY LORD,

(Received March 8, 1872.)

† Page 73.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 2,† of the 9th January, and to forward, in reply, a full report from the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court respecting the conduct of the late Marshal of the Court with regard to the proceeds of the schooners 'Foam' and 'S. G. Marshall.'

2. Your Lordship is already aware, from my Despatch, No. 4, of the 25th January, that Mr. Yates, the late Marshal, has been allowed to resign his appointment, and that Mr. Frederic William Hyndman, to whom reference is made in the concluding paragraph of the accompanying Report, has been nominated to the vacant office.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure in
No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

SIR,

Prince Edward Island, Court of Vice-Admiralty, February 16, 1872.

With reference to the Despatch from the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to your Honour, No. 2, of the 9th of January last, transmitting "a copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty, with enclosures relative to the proceeds of the 'Foam' and 'S. G. Marshall,' captured by Captain Hardinge, of H.M.S. 'Valorous,' and instructing you to call my attention to the facts stated by Mr. Des Brisay, respecting the conduct of the Marshal of this Court, with a view to my supplying an explanation of his proceedings," and also stating that "the change suggested by Mr. Rothery in the practice of the Court of Vice-Admiralty should also be considered," I beg to state that the delay which occurred in the cases of the 'Foam,' and 'S. G. Marshall,' and also in that of the 'Clara F. Friend,' was entirely owing to the supineness of the proctors of the captors, as under the practice of this Court, which is precisely similar to that stated by Mr. Rothery in his letter of the 27th of December last to the Secretary of the Admiralty, as prevailing in the High Court of Admiralty, at any time after sale of property by the marshal he is required, and this Court will, on application, compel him, to pay the proceeds into the Registry, no previous taxation of his costs and disbursements being necessary.

The first application made to the Court in this matter was on the 11th of December last, when a day was appointed for holding a Court, and the Marshal notified that his conduct would be formally complained of, and the Court moved to deal with him for his default; the result was, that before the Court met, he paid the proceeds into the Registry, having some days previously forwarded, no doubt anticipating removal from his office, his resignation to your Honour, which at my request you forbore accepting, until his defalcations were made good.

The fact that the application to this Court caused Mr. Yates so promptly to do what he ought so long previously to have done, affords, in my opinion, conclusive evidence, that if the representatives of the captors had not suffered themselves to be deluded, from time to time, by his promises, the delay complained of would not have occurred, and for which delay I submit that not this Court, but Captain Hardinge's, the complainant's, own agents, are solely responsible.

Mr. Des Brisay's knowledge of Mr. Yates' conduct, stated in his letters to Mr. Rothery, was derived from conversations with the proctors of the captors, and not from any application made officially to him as Registrar, but his letters to Mr. Rothery are expressed in such terms as well to justify that gentleman in supposing that the "much trouble" therein stated as occasioned by Mr. Yates, was "trouble" to this Court in dealing with him, whereas in fact it was intended, and only could apply to the evasions by which he appears to have so effectually beguiled Captain Hardinge's proctors.

My first intimation of Mr. Des Brisay's correspondence with Mr. Rothery, was derived from the enclosures accompanying Lord Kimberley's Despatch. It was a grave error on the part of Mr. Des Brisay, as Registrar of this Court, not to have brought Mr. Rothery's letter to my notice previously to replying to it; had he done so, the explanation I am now giving would then have been communicated through him to Mr. Rothery, and have rendered the application to Lord Kimberley unnecessary.

I trust that this, my explanation, will be deemed satisfactory by Lord Kimberley.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express a hope that Mr. Frederick William Hyndman who, with your Honour's approval, has been provisionally appointed Marshal of this Court in the room of Mr. Yates, will be confirmed in that office by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

His Honour Lieut.-Governor Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. HODGSON,
Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty.

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1.

No. 1.

(No. 48.) The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 30, 1871.

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

* Vide page
187 of Confi-
dential Paper,
Nov. 1871.

Inquiry 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 the fisheries 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 those Colonies.

Lieut.-Governor Robinson.
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 2.

No. 2.

(No. 2.) The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 9, 1872.

I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty, with its enclosures, relative to the proceeds of the 'Foam' and 'A. G. Marshall,' captured by Captain Hardinge, of H.M.S. 'Valorous.'

Jan. 2, 1872,
page 78.

PRINCE
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I have to instruct you to call the attention of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in Prince Edward Island to the facts stated by Mr. Des Brisay respecting the conduct of the Marshal of the Court, with a view to his supplying an explanation of his proceedings. The change suggested by Mr. Rothery in the practice of the Vice-Admiralty Court should also be considered.

Lieut.-Governor Robinson.
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 3.

No. 3.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 20, 1872.

• Page 69.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch marked "Confidential,"* of the 23rd of December, on the subject of the Memorial recently presented to you by certain Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

In another Despatch, of this day's date, I have conveyed to you the expression of my approval of the answer you returned to this Memorial.

Lieut.-Governor Robinson.
&c. &c. &c.

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

No. 4.

No. 4.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON.

(No. 4.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 24, 1872.

† Page 66.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 86,† of the 23rd of December, enclosing a Memorial from six members of the Legislative Council and sixteen members of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, expressing their want of confidence in your Advisers, and calling upon you to "adopt without delay some one of those remedies provided by the Constitution to give effect to the wishes of the people's representatives."

I have to convey to you my approval of the answer which you returned to this Memorial.

Lieut.-Governor Robinson.
&c. &c. &c.

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

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

No. 1.

No. 1.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 16, 1871.

† Page 194 of
Confidential
Paper, Nov.
1871.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st October,† I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Mr. Pakenham, and of its enclosures, in regard to the admission of United States fishermen to the Canadian fisheries during the season of this year, and the question of refunding the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the fishing season.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ENFIELD.

Enclosures in No. 1.

PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND.Enclosure in
No. 1.

(No. 120.)

MY LORD,

Washington, November 28, 1871.

With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 78, of the 27th ultimo, respecting the admission of United States' fishermen to the Canadian fisheries during the season of this year, and the question of the refunding of the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the fishing season, I have the honour to enclose in copy the note which I addressed to Mr. Fish on the subject, and requesting an early reply for your Lordship's information.

From the somewhat querulous tone of Mr. Fish's answer, copy of which is also enclosed, it would seem that the prompt and liberal conduct of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in this matter has but small chance of being reciprocated by the Government of the United States.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

SIR,

Washington, November 14, 1871.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from an American merchant residing at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to the Lieut.-Governor of that Colony, as also copy of the Governor's reply, and from which it will be seen that Mr. Hall entertains doubts as to whether the refusal of Canada to assent to the provisional arrangement proposed by the United States, and assented to by the Legislature of that Colony, may not work adversely to the interests of those persons in Prince Edward Island who have this year made large investments in the fishery business in the expectation of receiving back the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from that Island into the United States during the present fishing season.

Application has been made to Earl Granville by the Colonial Office on this subject, and I have been directed to endeavour to ascertain whether the proposal will be made to Congress, on its meeting, to refund those duties as regards Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

I should feel obliged if you would cause me to be early informed on the subject, so that I may forward the reply of the United States' Government to Earl Granville with as little delay as possible.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish,
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

SIR,

Department of State, Washington, November 24, 1871.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 14th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from Isaac C. Hall, Esq., an American merchant residing at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to the Lieut.-Governor of that Colony, and also a copy of the Lieut.-Governor's reply, relating to the anticipated effects of the refusal of Canada to assent to the provisional arrangement proposed by this Government, and assented to by the Legislature of that Colony, contained in my note of May 8, 1871, to Sir Edward Thornton, upon the interests of the persons in Prince Edward Island who have this year made large investments in the fishery business in expectation of receiving back the duties collected in the United States during the present fishing season.

In reply, I have the honour to state that the United States deals on the subject with Great Britain, and the proposal made in May last contemplated the united action of all the British Colonies. The Dominion of Canada did not assent, and has greatly annoyed American fishermen. It was not contemplated, nor would it be practicable, to separate them, or carry into effect for one what the President was willing to recommend for all of those Colonies.

The Hon. F. J. Pakenham,
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.,
(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

No. 2.

No. 2.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 20, 1871.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant,* on the question of the refund by the Government of the United States of the duties collected in that country on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland during the fishery season, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a Despatch which he proposes,† with his Lordship's concurrence, to address to the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island on this subject.

If Lord Granville should concur in the Despatch, copies of it will be forwarded for the information of the Governments of Canada and of Newfoundland.

The Right Hon. E. Hammond,
&c. &c. &c.I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

* Page 74.

† Vide Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 48, of 30 Dec., 1871 page 73.

PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND.

No. 3.

No. 3.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 28, 1871.

• Page 75.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant,* and to state to you in reply, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that his Lordship concurs in the terms of the Despatch which Lord Kimberley proposes to address to the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island on the question of the refund by the Government of the United States of the duties collected in that country on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland during the fishery season.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 4.

No. 4.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 8, 1872.

† C. O. to F. O.,
21 Oct., 1871,
printed at
page 194 of
Confidential
Paper,
Nov. 1871.

F. O. to C. O.,
16 Dec., 1871,
page 74.

C. O. to F. O.,
20 Dec., 1871,
page 75.

F. O. to C. O.,
28 Dec., 1871,
supra.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,† on the question of the refund by the Government of the United States of the duties collected in that country on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland during the fishery season of last year, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, in order that such action may be taken in the matter as his Lordship may deem expedient, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, enclosing a minute of his Executive Council, protesting against the decision adopted by the United States' Government as explained in Mr. Fish's note to Mr. Pakenham of the 24th of November last.

Lord Kimberley greatly regrets this proceeding on the part of the United States, which may, he fears, seriously increase the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the Colonial Legislatures to the Treaty of Washington.

The Right. Hon. E. Hammond,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 5.

No. 5.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 8, 1872.

‡ Supra.

Confidential,
8 Feb., 1872,
page 72.

WITH reference to my letter of this day's date,‡ enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the question of the refund by the Government of the United States of the duties collected in that country on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland during the fishery season of last year, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a confidential Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor on the same subject.

The Right Hon. E. Hammond,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 6.

No. 6.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 18, 1872.

§ Supra.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant,§ I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a draft of a Despatch which his Lordship proposes to address to Sir Edward Thornton, instructing him to urge the United States' Government to reconsider their decision as to the refund of the duties on fish and fish oil imported from

Prince Edward Island, and I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to inform Lord Granville whether he concurs in this draft, which embodies the views expressed in the Minute of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.

PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Enclosure in
No. 6.

(Draft.)

SIR,

Foreign Office, March, 1872.

With reference to Mr. Pakenham's Despatch, No. 120, of the 28th November, enclosing a copy of a note from Mr. Fish, stating that the United States' Government were not prepared to take steps with a view to the refunding of duties collected on fish oil and fish imported from Prince Edward Island, I have to state to you that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has again been called to this subject, and to the difficulty which may arise, in consequence of this decision of the United States, in obtaining the consent of the Colonial Legislatures to the Treaty of Washington.

The proposal of the United States' Government, as made in Mr. Fish's note to you of the 8th of May last, was to the effect that, pending the legislation necessary to carry out the provisions of the treaty, Her Majesty's Government should make in their own behalf, and should urge the Governments of Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, to make arrangements for admitting American fishermen to the liberty which they would enjoy under the treaty, and that on their part the United States' Government would be prepared to admit British subjects to fishing rights in the United States' waters specified in the treaty, and would recommend Congress to authorize the refunding of duties collected after the 1st of July, on fish and fish oil, the produce of Canada and Prince Edward Island, if a similar arrangement was made with respect to the admission into the British possessions of fish oil and fish being the produce of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government agreed to this proposal, and at their urgent request the Government of Prince Edward Island issued, on the 24th of July, an order in accordance with it.

From that date American fishermen have had free use of the inshore fisheries of the Island, and have landed fish and fish oil without duty, and the merchants of Prince Edward Island believing that the United States' Government would, in pursuance of their part of the agreement, propose to Congress to make provision for refunding the duties levied on fish and fish oil imported into the United States from Prince Edward Island, have freely exported those products, and the Government of the Colony were quite unprepared for the course now taken by the United States' Government.

It appears from Mr. Fish's note to Mr. Pakenham, of the 24th of November, that the ground taken by the President for declining to bring forward a Bill for the refund of the duties, is that "the proposal made through Mr. Fish contemplated the united action of all the British 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."

Her Majesty's Government consider that the Treaty of Washington itself recognizes the power of each Colonial Government or Legislature to act for itself independently of the other, nor can any legislation on the part of one of those Governments interfere with, or affect, or bind the territory within the jurisdiction of another Colonial Government.

The Government of Prince Edward Island have issued an order giving effect to the provisions of the treaty, and admitting American fishermen to the free use of their fisheries, during the season of 1871. The American fishermen have availed themselves of the privilege, and the United States' Consul was duly notified of the relaxations made in their favour, while you were informed by telegraph of the acceptance, by the Government of Prince Edward Island, of Mr. Fish's proposals.

The United States' Government accepted all the advantages thus conferred upon their fishermen during the whole season of 1871, and the Government of Prince Edward Island fully expected that their Colony would receive an equivalent for those advantages.

No intimation was given by the United States' Government that they did not intend to fulfil their part of the arrangement unless united action was taken by all the Colonies, and the Government of the Island could not therefore have anticipated that such a course would be pursued, nor did Mr. Fish's original proposal make the refunding of the duties contingent on such united action. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the serious pecuniary losses which will fall upon the merchants of Prince Edward Island if these duties are not refunded, Her Majesty's Government trust that the United States' Government will reconsider their decision, and will not persist in refusing to carry out their part of an arrangement which they themselves originated, and which was proposed to the Government of Prince Edward Island by Her Majesty's Government, in the full confidence that that Colony would receive from the United States an equivalent for the concessions which it was recommended to make.

Sir E. Thornton.

PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND.

No. 7.

No. 7.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 25, 1872.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant,* enclosing the draft of a proposed Despatch to Sir E. Thornton on the subject of the refund of the duties collected in the United States on fish and fish oil imported into that country from Prince Edward Island.

Lord Kimberley desires me to state that he concurs in the proposed Despatch to Sir E. Thornton.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE
AND THE ADMIRALTY.

No. 1. (LMM)

No. 1.

The ADMIRALTY to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Admiralty, January 2, 1872.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Rothery, dated 27th ult., together with copies of two letters from the Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Prince Edward Island, relative to the proceeds of the 'Foam' and 'S. G. Marshall,' captured by Captain Hardinge, H.M.S. 'Valorous.'

2. Mr. Rothery suggests, with reference to this case, that my Lords should call the attention of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Prince Edward Island to the conduct of the Marshal of the Court, and ask for explanation.

Mr. Rothery also suggests that a certain change should be introduced into the practice of the Vice-Admiralty Court, to assimilate it with that of the Court of Admiralty.

3. My Lords would suggest, for the consideration of the Earl of Kimberley, that the Colonial Office, rather than the Admiralty, should take the necessary steps in the matter.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. WOLLEY.

Enclosures in
No. 1.

Enclosures in No. 1.

SIR,

Admiralty Registry, Doctor's Commons, December 27th, 1871.

I beg to send you herewith copies of two letters, dated respectively the 29th ultimo and the 18th instant, which I have received from Mr. Des Brisay, the Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Prince Edward Island, relative to the proceeds of certain vessels captured by Captain Hardinge, of H.M.S. 'Valorous,' and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court, and in respect to which their Lordships had directed that officer to communicate with me.

It would seem that there being no Commissariat Office in the Island, Mr. Des Brisay is unable to comply literally with the 2nd Article of the Regulations established by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th September, 1865, with respect to the transmission of any such proceeds to this country, and I have accordingly written to the Treasury to know in what way and through what officer their Lordships would wish the money to be remitted.

The point, however, to which I would specially wish to call the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, is the conduct of the Marshal of the Court, as detailed in Mr. Des Brisay's letter. The name of the Marshal is Mr. Albert Hynde Yates, and he appears to have been appointed to his present office in the year 1868 by the Judge of the Court, with the approval of the Governor of the Colony, in pursuance of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863 (26 and 27 Vic., c. 24, s. 5); and under the same section he is removable by the Judge "for good and reasonable cause to be approved by the Governor," if those authorities should think fit to take that course. Their Lordships, however, under the 7th section of the

same Act, retain all their former powers over such appointments; and it might, therefore, be desirable that the attention of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Prince Edward Island should be called to the facts stated by Mr. Des Brisay, with a view to such explanations being obtained as the circumstances of the case would seem to demand.

With a view also to prevent the recurrence of such a circumstance, it might be desirable to inquire whether the practice which now prevails in the High Court of Admiralty might not with advantage be introduced into the Vice-Admiralty Court, namely, that the Marshal shall pay the gross proceeds of any property which he may have sold, as soon as he receives them, into Court, and that the amount of his fees and disbursements should afterwards, on taxation, be paid out to him, out of the fund in court. This would effectually prevent moneys being retained an undue time in the Marshal's hands, and would materially expedite the final settlement of these matters, as the Marshal would be only too anxious to obtain the repayment to him of his fees and disbursements.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY,
Registrar.

Vice-Admiralty Court, Prince Edward Island, Registrar's Office,
November 29, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that there remains at date, in the Registry of this Court, the sum of 338*l.* 19*s.* sterling, nett proceeds of sale of schooner 'Clara F. Friend,' captured by Commander James O. Poland, of H.M.S. 'Plover,' in the month of October, 1870, for breach of the Fishery Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, and condemned by this Court. The regulations of the Court require that the proceeds shall be paid to the Senior Commissariat Officer in the Colony.

As there is no officer of the Commissariat Department in this Island, will you kindly inform me to whom the money shall be remitted.

Much trouble has been experienced in settling the Marshal's bill of disbursements and fees, for payment of which he retained a large amount of the proceeds of the sale in his hands; after his bills were taxed he still neglected to pay in, and it was only after being threatened with an attachment out of Court that he paid in *an instalment* of the amount, taxed from his bill. The balance he paid in *to-day*.

He has acted in the same way in the case of the 'S. G. Marshall,' seized by Captain Hardinge of the 'Valorous,' and the Advocate-General who conducted the prosecution against that vessel has to day given him notice that an attachment will issue against him.

In the case of the 'Foam,' seized by Captain Hardinge, the sale did not realize enough to pay expenses. I will forward the bill of costs in the case of the 'Clara F. Friend,' as soon as I possibly can.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. C. DES BRISAY,
Registrar.

The Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty,
London.

Vice-Admiralty Court, Prince Edward Island, Registrar's Office,
Charlottetown, December 1, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 3rd November, relative to an application made by Captain Hardinge, of H.M.S. 'Valorous,' for information respecting two schooners, 'S. G. Marshall' and 'Foam,' condemned last year in this Court, and sold at Charlottetown, but of which Captain Hardinge states, that notwithstanding repeated applications, he has not been able to obtain any particulars from the Attorney-General of the Colony, who conducted the prosecution of the cases.

I may observe that the Attorney-General who conducted the prosecution of the cases informs me that he received but one letter from Captain Hardinge asking for information, to which he replied by next mail.

You request to be furnished as early as possible with the taxed bills of cost in the cases of the 'S. G. Marshall' and 'Foam,' and also with a return of these and any other prize proceedings which may have come before the Court.

I have found it impossible to have the bills of cost prepared in time for transmission by this mail, for although the costs of the proctors have been taxed for sometime, the bills of disbursements and fees of the Marshal have scarcely been settled, and it is not unlikely that the Advocate-General may yet have some trouble before he can remit the money.

I beg to enclose a return such as you request, and by next mail I shall send you the taxed bills of costs in the cases mentioned; in the return you will observe by this that there remains the sum of 59*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, to be paid in by the Marshal in the case of the 'S. G. Marshall'; he has promised to pay this in on the 5th instant; an amount of 20*l.* is due to him in the case of the 'Foam,' all that was realized by the sale of that vessel and her cargo being 53*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

I have, &c.,
(Signed for the Registrar) WILLIAM C. DES BRISAY.

The Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty,
England.

PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND.

No. 2.

No. 2.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the ADMIRALTY.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 13, 1872.

• Page 78.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd January * (LMM), respecting the conduct of the late Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Prince Edward Island, with regard to the proceeds of the schooners 'Foam' and 'S. G. Marshall,' I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island on this subject.

No. 6.
Feb. 22, 1872,
page 72.

Mr. Robinson's Despatch, No. 4, of the 25th of January, was communicated to you in the letter from this office of the 1st instant.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

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LONDON:

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