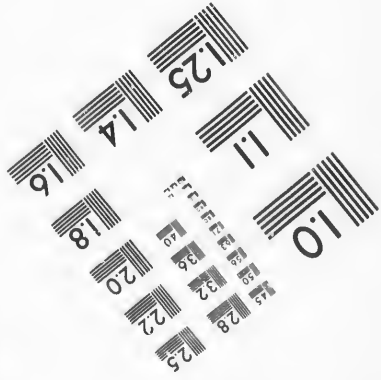
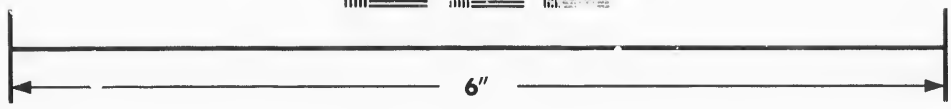
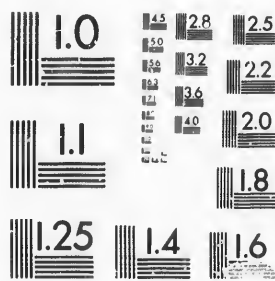


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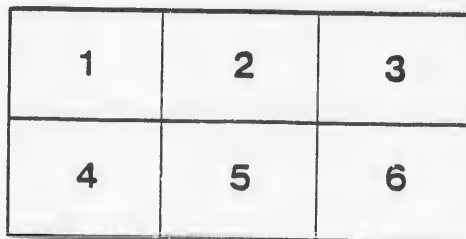
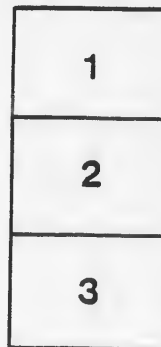
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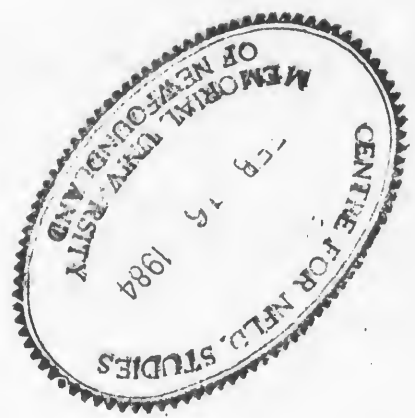
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THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY

REV. WILLIAM PILOT, B.D.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, NEWFOUNDLAND.



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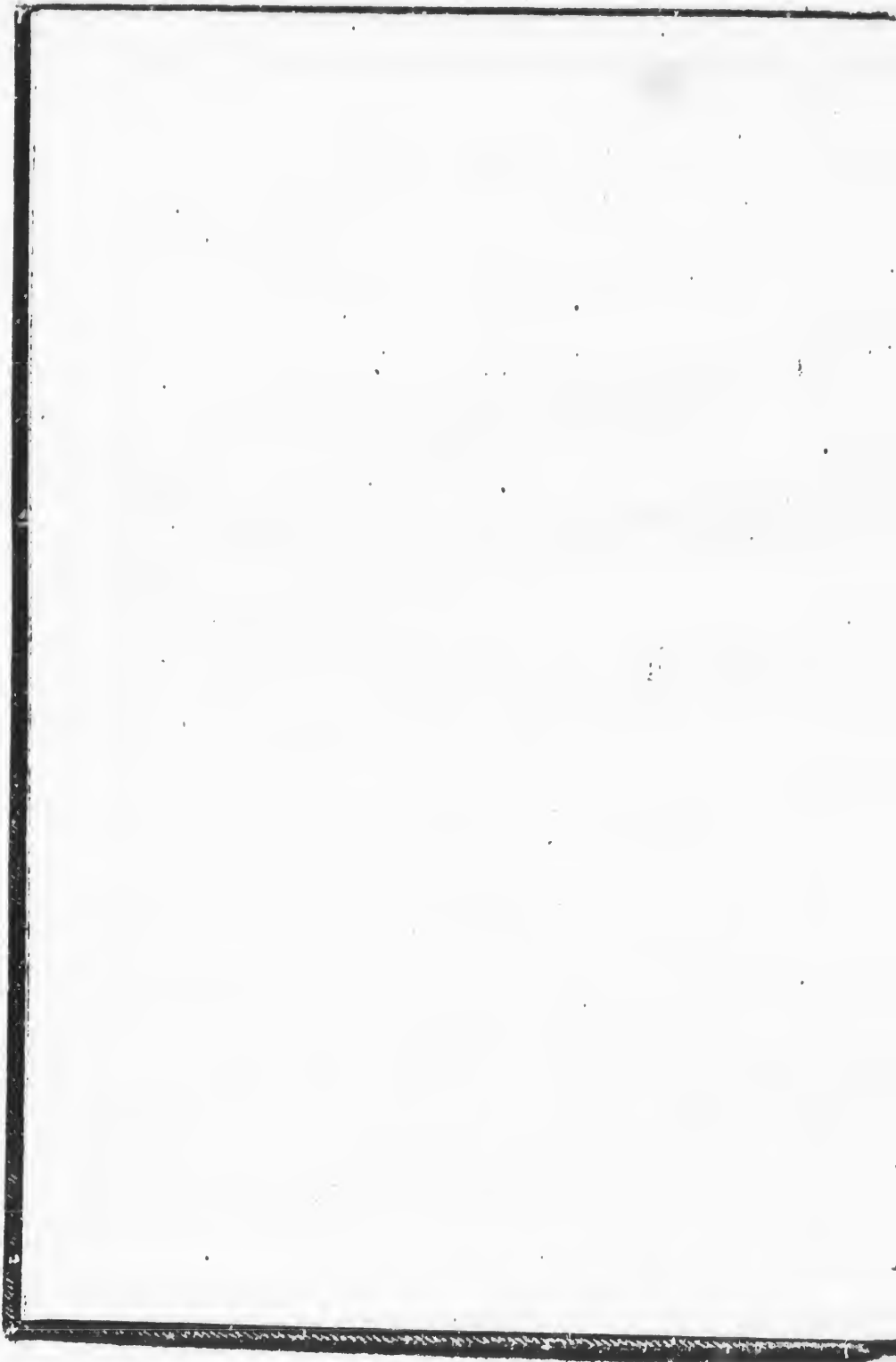
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PREFACE

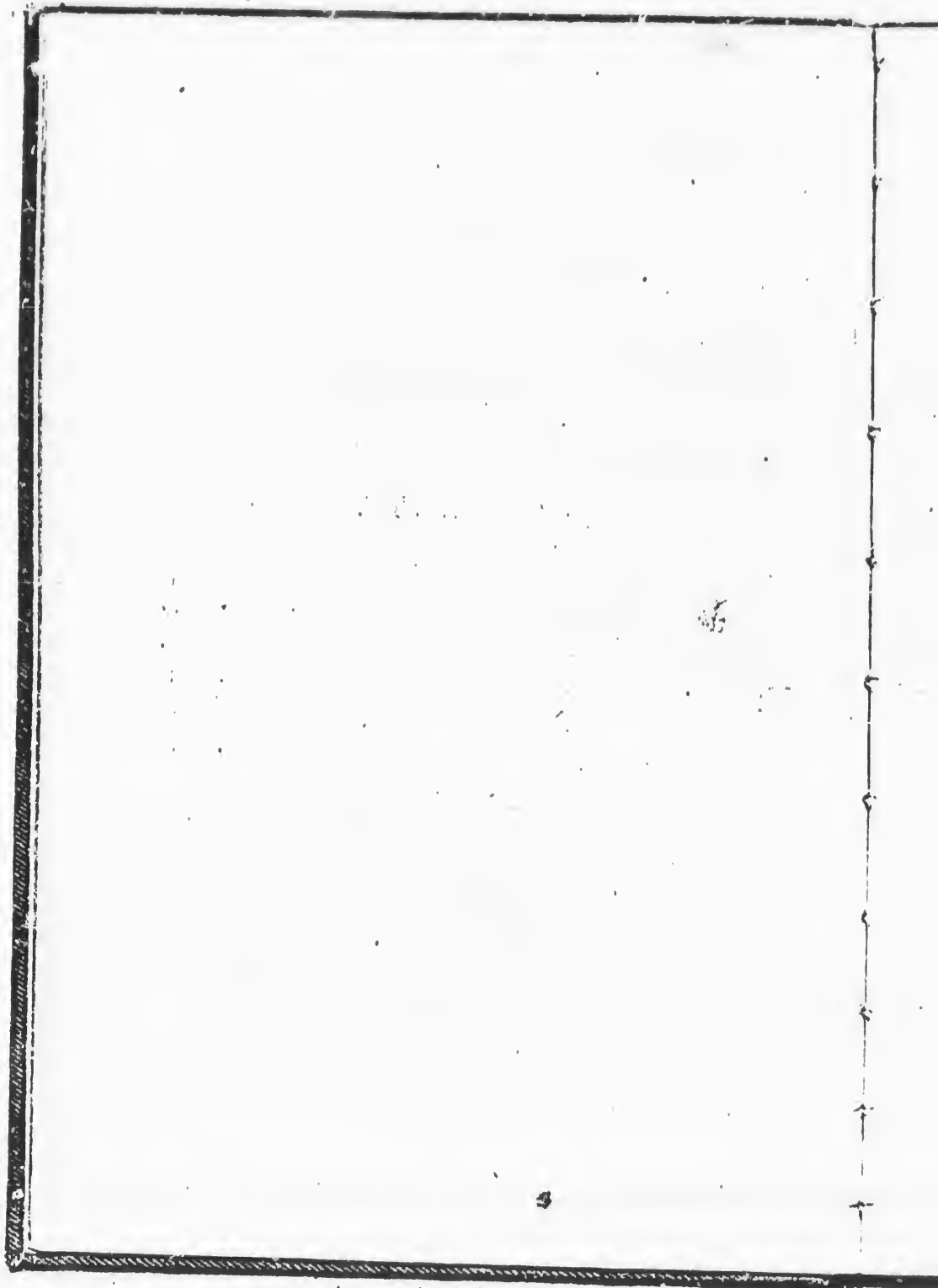
This little volume has been prepared and published in the hope that it may prove helpful to Teachers in making the study of the Geography of Newfoundland more intelligent and interesting than it has hitherto been in our Elementary Schools.

ST. JOHN'S,
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1883.



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GEOGRAPHY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

History.—Newfoundland, the most ancient of England's colonial possessions, was discovered by John Cabot in the reign of Henry the Seventh, 1497, and on the 5th of August 1583, was formally taken possession of by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and incorporated into the realm of England.

The earliest supposed accounts of the island are derived from the Sagas, or ancient historical memorials of Iceland, and begin in the eleventh century. They relate that in the year 1002, some adventurous mariners of that country, bent on the discovery of unknown lands, sailed south-west, and reached a land abounding in grapes, which, from this circumstance, they named Vinland.

From the descriptions given of the direction of the voyage, of the land itself, and of the abundance of wild fruits found growing thereon, some modern geographers have concluded that this Vinland must be the island of Newfoundland. These accounts are more generally believed to be fabulous and romantic.

PHYSICAL FACTS.

Situation.—The island is situated in the North Temperate Zone between the parallels of $46^{\circ} 36' 50''$ and $51^{\circ} 39'$ north latitude, and between the meridians of $52^{\circ} 37'$ and $59^{\circ} 24' 50''$ west longitude, and forms the eastern boundary of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies in the highway of traffic between the Old and the New World, and is distant from the mainland of the continent of North America only 100 miles, and from Valencia in

Ireland 1640 miles. Submarine telegraph cables from Newfoundland to Ireland, and from Newfoundland to Cape Breton, connect the Old with the New World.

Form and Size.—Its general outline is that of an irregularly shaped triangle, deeply indented on all sides with numerous and magnificent bays, fiords, and harbours, and it has a coast-line of 2000 miles.

The angular points are Cape Race, Cape Ray, and Cape Bauld. Its greatest length from Cape Ray to Cape Norman is 316 miles, and its greatest breadth from Cape Spear to Cape Anguille is 317 miles. It has an area of 42,000 square miles, being larger than Ireland by 11,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle.

Coast.—The coast is everywhere rocky, massive, and abrupt, rising in some places to a perpendicular height of 700 to 1000 feet. A large portion of it is diversified by groups of islets of various forms and sizes, rendering navigation on the south coast somewhat difficult, and indeed dangerous. The coast is everywhere well lighted.

Islands.—Small islands are numerous in all the bays and along the southern coast.

THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS ARE—

(1) *On the East Coast*—Belle Isle, Quirpon, Groais Islands, and Bell Island, to the north of Cape St. John.

Triton, New World Island, Exploits, Twillingate, and Fogo, in Notre Dame Bay.

Greenspond, Gooseberry Islands, Flat Island, Fair Island, and Cottels Island, in Bonavista Bay; Random Island, in Trinity Bay; Belle Isle, in Conception Bay.

(2) *On the South Coast*—In Placentia Bay, Morasheen Long Island, Sound Island, Isle Valen, Oderin, and Red Island.

At the entrance to Fortune Bay, St. Pierre and Miquelon. ceded to the French by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, to serve as a shelter to the French engaged in the Bank Fishery.

In Fortune Bay—Brunetto, Sagoun, Chapel Island, Roncontro, and Pass Island.

The Burgeo Islands are nearly 300 in number, of which only five or six are inhabited.

(3) *On the West Coast*—St. John's Island, a place much resorted to by the French in summer, who have on this coast certain rights of fishery.

Surface.—The general surface of the island is that of an uneven table-land, intersected in many places with innumerable lakes, marshes, barrens, with large tracts of fine land covered with forests.

Mountains and Hills.—THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS ARE—

(1) *The Long Range*—The longest and best marked range in the island, which extends in an unbroken chain from Cape Ray in a north-easterly direction for about 200 miles, having peaks reaching a height of nearly 2000 feet above the sea level.

(2) *Blow-me-down Hills*—Which run along the south coast of the Humber Arm, and which reach an elevation of 2085 feet. These are the highest known mountains in the country.

(3) *Cape Anguille Mountains*—Which stretch from Cape Anguille to the Highlands of St. George's Bay, with peaks reaching an elevation of nearly 1900 feet.

(4) *La Poile Mountains*—Running along the head of La Poile Bay.

(5) *Middle Range*—Stretching across the country from Fortune Bay to Notre Dame Bay.

(6) *Black River Range*—Which runs from Piper's Hole, in Placentia Bay, to Ciode Sound in Bonavista Bay, with abrupt isolated peaks of upwards of 1000 feet high.

(7) *Eastern Avalon Range*—Which runs from Renews to Holywood in Conception Bay. At each end of this range is a hummocky hill called the "Butterpots."

(8) *Western Avalon Range*—which runs from St. Mary's Bay to Chapel Arm in Trinity Bay.

Peaks.—There are many minor ranges of hills, and in the interior isolated lofty peaks, locally called "Tolts," as Hodges Hill (2000 ft.), Mount Musgrave (1864 ft.), Hind's Hill (1779 ft.), Mount Peyton (1670 ft.)

Capes.—THE PRINCIPAL CAPES ARE—

(1) *On the East Coast*—Cape Bauld, Partridge Point, Cape St. John, Cape Fogo, Cape Froels, Cape Bonavista, Grates Point, Cape St. Francis, Cape Spear.

(2) *On the South Coast*—Cape Race, Cape Pine, Cape St. Mary, Cape Chapeau Rouge, Point May, Connaigro Head, Cape La Hunc, Cape Ray.

(3) *On the West Coast*—Cape Anguille, Cape St. George, Long Point, South Head, Cape St. Gregory, Point Riche.

(4) *On the North*—Cape Norman.

Many of these Capes are lofty cliffs which serve as landmarks to the navigator.

Cape Bauld is the most northern; Cape Spear, the most eastern; Cape Pine, the most southern.

Coast Waters.—THE PRINCIPAL COAST WATERS ARE:—

(1) *On the East Coast*—Hare Bay, Canada Bay, White Bay, Confusion Bay; Notre Dame Bay, embracing Green Bay, Hall's Bay, Badger Bay, Seal Bay, New Bay, Bay of Exploits, and Hamilton Sound. Bonavista Bay, containing Fresh Water Bay, Bloody Bay, Newman Sound, Clode Sound, Goose Bay. Trinity Bay with its arms, Smith's Sound, Random Sound, Bay Bull's Arm, and Chapel Arm. Conception Bay.

(2) *On the South Coast*—Trepassey Bay, St. Mary's Bay, Placentia Bay; Fortune Bay, embracing Connaigre Bay, and Hermitage Bay. La Poile Bay.

(3) *On the West Coast*—St. George's Bay, Port au Port Bay, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, St. Paul's Bay, Ingornochoix Bay, St. John's Bay, and St. Barbe Bay.

(4) *On the North Coast*—Pistolet Bay, Ha Ha Bay.

Placentia Bay is the largest; *Conception Bay*, the most important commercially, and the most populous; *Notre Dame Bay*, the richest in mineral wealth; and *St. George's Bay*, the most fertile.

Isthmuses.—The *Isthmus of Avalon*, which joins the peninsula of Avalon to the mainland of the island; "*The Gravels*," which joins the peninsula of Port au Port to the mainland of the island, not more than a quarter of a mile wide.

Rivers.—As the island represents a slightly inclined plane, the most elevated ground being on the west coast, the longest rivers are on the east coast, and flow into the Atlantic Ocean. They are for the most part insignificant streams, navigable for only short distances for vessels of any size.

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS ARE:—

(1) *On the East Coast*—

(a) *Exploits River*, which is about 200 miles long, and navigable for about thirty miles. It rises near the southern extremity of the Long Range, and, after flowing through Red Indian Lake, and receiving many tributaries, discharges its waters into Exploits Bay. It drains an area of nearly 4000 square miles. For ten miles from its mouth it is studded with islands (Thwart

Island is 9 miles long), and these and both its banks are clothed with birch, poplar, and lofty pine. The river abounds in salmon. The soil in many places around it is rich, and capable of producing fine crops of oats, barley, wheat, etc.

(b) *Gander River* rises near the Fox Ridge Hills, and flowing east through the Great Gander Lake falls into Hamilton Sound. With its tributaries it drains a surface of nearly 4000 square miles.

(c) *Gambo River*, a short insignificant stream flowing from a lake of the same name, and noticeable for the fine timber growing on its banks.

(d) *Terra Nova River*, a large stream, with several strong rapids, flowing into Bloody Bay, Bonavista Bay.

(2) *On the South Coast—*

Colinet River, flowing into St. Mary's Bay. *Long Harbour River* and *Salmon River*, flowing into Fortune Bay. *Little River*, *White Bear River*, *La Poile River*.

(3) *On the West Coast—*

(a) *Codroy River*, which rises in the southern extremity of the Long Range, and after flowing through a valley of the same name, discharges its waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is a broad stream, flanked by fertile meadows and rich pasture lands, which produce the finest crops of oats, barley, and wheat, in the island, and support numerous cattle of the inhabitants, who number about 1000.

(b) *St. George's River*, flowing into a bay of the same name. *Harry's Brook*, another large stream, flows into the same from a north-easterly direction.

(c) *Humber River* forms an arm of the Bay of Islands. It is about 80 miles long, and is navigable for about 15 miles for vessels of any size. The scenery around this river and bay ranks among the boldest in Newfoundland. Perpendicular cliffs rise to the height of several hundred feet sheer out of the deepest water. The valley is rich in minerals, and marbles of every shade and colour are widely dispersed throughout the whole region.

Lakes.—Numerous lakes, either single or in groups, are scattered over the face of the country, and are said to cover nearly one-third of its total area.

Grand Pond, the largest, is about 56 miles long and 5 miles wide, and covers an area of nearly 200 square miles. Sir John Glover's Island in this lake is 21 miles long and two broad. The lake is drained by the River Humber.

Red Indian Lake is over 37 miles long and from half a mile to

three miles wide, and covers an area of 64 square miles. The lake is drained by the River Exploits.

Great Gander Lake covers an area of more than 40 square miles, and is surrounded by large tracts of agricultural and timber lands. Unlike all other known lakes in the island it is rarely frozen over, and without any apparent cause has been known to rise and fall fully a foot in one day.

Deer Lake is about 15 miles long and 3 broad, and is surrounded by large tracts of agricultural and timber lands. It is drained by the River Humber.

Sandy Pond, Victoria Lake, George IV. Lake, Terra Nova Lake, are all considerable sheets of water.

Submarine Banks.—The banks of Newfoundland are large submarine plateaux, lying to the east and south-east of the island. They are the supposed accumulation of deposits of rocks and gravel which are brought down by enormous masses of ice by the Arctic Current, which here is met by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. The meeting of these unequally heated currents produces also the fogs which here prevail.

More recent surveys, however, make it probable that these plateaux at a very remote period formed a part of the island of Newfoundland, which has been rubbed away by continual glacial action until it has assumed the form of these submarine islands or plateaux.

The chief banks are the Grand Bank, Outer Bank, and St. Peter's Bank. The depth over them varies from 20 to 90 fathoms.

They are the natural home of cold-water fish, as the cod, etc., and have been frequented by Europeans for the purpose of the cod fishery ever since the year 1500. The cod fish is more abundant here than in any other portion of the globe.

Climate.—Owing to its insular position the climate of Newfoundland is much modified by the surrounding ocean. It is cooler in summer and less rigorous in winter than any part of the adjacent continent within the same parallels of latitude. Its chief drawback arises from the presence of the Arctic ice, which usually drifts along the east and north-west coasts during the months of February,

March, and April, chilling the atmosphere, but coming laden with myriads of seals, which are one of the chief sources of wealth to the colony.

On the east coast the air is damp and sometimes foggy, arising from an intermingling of the cold waters of the *Arctic Current* with those of the Gulf Stream. The thermometer rarely goes higher than 80° in summer, and rarely falls below zero in winter. On the west coast and in the interior the climate is finer, and fogs very rare.

The *Aurora Borealis*, or *Northern Lights*, are sometimes splendid, and light up the wintry nights with glorious ever-shifting streams of brilliancy, which shoot up suddenly from many and opposite points of the horizon at the same time, and then die away into white delicate clouds of pale light.

Productions.—(1) OF WILD ANIMALS the chief are the cariboo, bear, wolf, beaver, otter, fox, marten, seal, Arctic and American hare.

(2) OF THE FEATHERED RACE, the white-headed eagle, various kinds of hawk, owl, kingfisher, American robin, sparrow, raven, ptarmigan (commonly called "partridge"), plover, curlew, snipe, black duck, wild-goose, are found in all parts.

(3) OF FISH, the most valuable are the cod, found in abundance all around the coast. Herring, salmon, caplin, squid, mackerel, halibut, whale; lobsters are also very plentiful, and every stream and pond teems with trout.

THERE ARE NO REPTILES found in the island.

The most numerous of the INSECT TRIBE are the sand-fly and mosquito, and the most annoying and troublesome to the traveller.

Minerals.—The island is likely to become as famous and envied for its minerals as it has for centuries been for its fisheries. Already it holds the sixth place among the copper-bearing regions of the world.

Copper abounds in Notre Dame Bay, and in other localities.

Lead at La Manche, in Placentia Bay, and at Port au

Port. Coal in St. George's Bay, and in the vicinity of Grand Pond, and gold in the neighbourhood of Brigus, in Conception Bay.

Magnetic iron has been procured from Cairn Mountain. Gneiss, gypsum, plumbago, molybdenum are also found.

Building stones of granite, limestone, and sandstone are abundant, as well as variegated marbles, roofing slates, and clay.

Vegetation.—A considerable portion of the island is covered with native forests of pine, spruce, fir, juniper, wych-hazel, mountain-ash, alder, and aspen.

Of the food plants, barley and oats ripen in most parts, wheat in a few. Prolific crops of turnips and potatoes are annually produced, amounting in value to three-quarters of a million dollars. Of the garden fruits, the currant, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, flourish abundantly, and wild fruits and flowers of various kinds are everywhere plentiful.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Inhabitants.—The population is almost wholly of British origin, and together with Labrador numbered, in 1874, 161,374. At the present time there cannot be fewer than 185,000 within the government of the colony.

The Aborigines, called *Beothics*, have long since disappeared from the island, the last having been seen in 1823. Several expeditions were despatched by different governors in the latter part of the last, and in the early part of the present century, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, friendly relationship with them, but they all failed of the desired effect, and it is very probable that the *race of Red Indians* of Newfoundland is now extinct.

They are described by the early historians of the colony as a docile and inoffensive people, living by the chase, and leading in consequence a nomadic life.

There are about 200 *Mic Mac Indians* who have migrated to the island from Nova Scotia, and who live chiefly by trapping.

Religion.—By the census of 1874 the population consisted of :—

Church of England,	59,561
Church of Rome,	64,317
Methodists of the Newfoundland Conference of the Church of Canada,	35,745
Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and other Denominations,	1,794

There is one Diocese of the Church of England, embracing Newfoundland and Labrador, and two of the Roman Catholic Church : (1) St. John's, and (2) Harbour Grace.

The Newfoundland Methodist Conference is divided into three districts, known as the St. John's, Carbonear, and Bonavista Districts.

Education.—**DENOMINATIONAL.**—The condition is backward, but improving. The annual grant of about \$100,000 is divided among the several religious denominations according to population, and expended by their respective boards of education appointed by the governor. Each of the three leading bodies has its own superintendent of education.

In *St. John's* and *Harbour Grace* there are several high-class academies and schools.

St. John's is an examining centre for degrees of the London University.

Industries.—The *Cod Fishery* is the most important in the world, and gives employment to about one half of the population. It is prosecuted generally from the middle of May to the middle of October, and has always proved a considerable source of national wealth.

The *Herring Fishery* is chiefly confined to Labrador, Fortune Bay, St. George's Bay, Bonne Bay, and Bay of Islands.

The *Seal Fishery* gives employment to about 10,000 men during the months of March, April, and May, and is vigorously prosecuted by powerful steamers, built expressly for contending with the ice from the Arctic regions. The annual average value of this fishery is about one million dollars.

Shipbuilding.—The prosecution of this industry is mostly confined to vessels used in the coasting and carrying trade of the country. The annual average tonnage of all vessels of this class built in the island is about 4000 tons.

Mines.—Chiefly confined to copper, found in abundance in Notre Dame Bay. The annual export of this ore is about 30,000 tons.

Agriculture.—In a very backward condition, only about 40,000 acres being under any condition of cultivation.

Manufactures.—Very insignificant, consisting chiefly of seal and cod oil.

There are in St. John's, foundries, tanneries, bakeries, shoe, tobacco, soap and candle, woollen, and furniture factories, which afford employment to a large number of people.

Commerce is carried on chiefly with the following countries, arranged in the order of extent of their trade—

Dominion of Canada.
United Kingdom.
United States of America.
Brazil, Portugal, Spain.
British and French West Indies.
Italy, Gibraltar, Hamburg.

Imports.—Flour, biscuit, molasses, sugar, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, pork, tobacco, dry goods, cordage, coals, kerosene oil, etc., valued at nearly 8,000,000 dollars.

Exports.—From Newfoundland and Labrador, dried cod fish, herring, cod oil, seal oil, sealskins, pickled salmon, preserved salmon, and lobster, copper and regulus, valued at more than 9,000,000 dollars.

Revenue.—Over one million dollars, derived almost entirely from duties on imports.

Public Debt.—\$1,350,508, or \$7 30c. per head of the population. Against this debt there is to the credit of the colony \$746,277, part of fishery award made under the Treaty of Washington. This sum, together with a

sinking fund in connection with the Government Savings Bank, reduces the public debt to a mere nominal sum.

Banks.—**SAVINGS BANK**, with deposits amounting to nearly one and a half million dollars.

UNION BANK, with capital of 456,000 dollars.

COMMERCIAL BANK, with capital of 200,000 dollars.

There is a branch *Savings Bank* in Harbour Grace, and *Savings Banks* for small deposits in connection with some of the outport post offices.

Internal Communication.—There are excellent roads in the vicinity of the capital, which extend around Conception Bay, and nearly the whole of Trinity Bay. The chief highway from port to port is by water. Coastal steamers ply regularly between the capital and the principal outports north and west; and two lines of ocean steamers keep up constant communication with Europe and America.

RAILWAYS.—The first railroad was begun in 1881, and is intended to connect the capital with the valuable mining region of Notre Dame Bay, and will be about 350 miles long.

A second line of railway has been projected, and a charter granted for its construction, to start from St. John's and extending to the west coast of the island, called the Great American and European Short Line Railway, and is intended to be the travel route between the Old and New Worlds *via* Cape Breton.

Telegraph Lines.—Five **SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC CABLES** connect Newfoundland with the Old and New Worlds. The land lines extend for about 1000 miles, and connect the capital with some of the most important outports of the island.

Government.—Previous to 1832, there was a Council which was *administrative* only, not legislative.

In 1832, at the prayer of the inhabitants, a *representative* government was granted to the colony. The assembly consisted of 15 members elected from nine districts.

In 1855 the present system of *responsible* government was inaugurated. It consists of:—(1) A GOVERNOR appointed by the crown.

(2) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of 15 members, who are nominated and appointed by the crown, and who hold office during the sovereign's pleasure.

(3) A HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY of 33 members, who are elected by the people every four years, and who must possess the following qualifications:—

- (a) An income of not less than \$400; or,
- (b) Property to the net value of \$2400.

Every male who has attained the age of 21 years, and has occupied a dwelling house for one year is an elector. Votes are recorded openly.

(4) THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL consists of the governor, and not more than seven members appointed by himself.

Among others the governor may not assent to any laws repugnant to the law of England, or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon the sovereign by treaty; nor to any law relating (1) to divorce, (2) grants of money, land, donation or gratuity made to himself.

Jurisdiction of Government.—The governor is also styled commander-in-chief in and over the island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and all the coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's Strait to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on that coast to the fifty-second degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast.

Justice.—In 1824, *Circuit Courts* were established. In 1826, *The Supreme Court* was instituted, to be holden by a chief justice and two assistant judges. There are also two judges of the *Central District Court*, and one for the *District Court* of Harbour Grace.

There is also a *Vice-Admiralty Court*, presided over by the chief justice for the time being. There are, in addition to the above, Courts of Justices of the Peace held in all the principal towns and settlements of the island.

THE ISLAND IS DIVIDED INTO 17 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
AS FOLLOWS :—

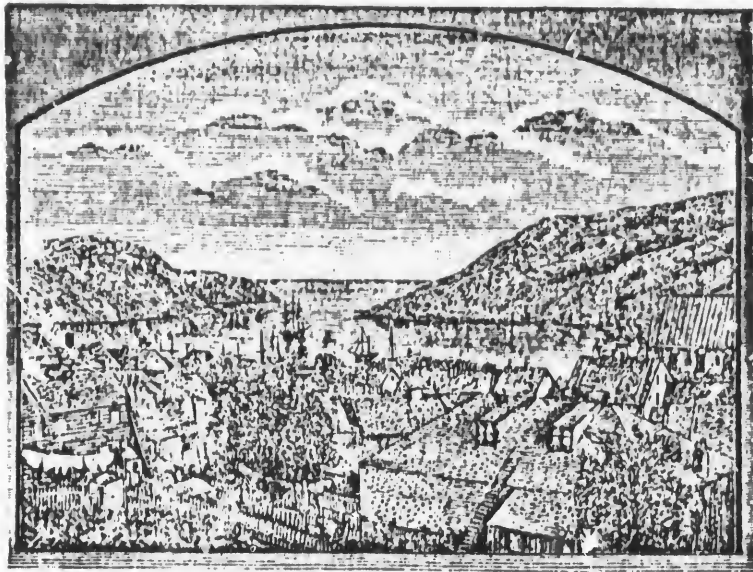
DISTRICTS.	Population.	Members.	Towns and Villages with their Populations.
1. St. John's, East, - -	17,811	3	St. John's, Torbay, 1363,
2. West, - - -	12,768	3	Petty Harbour 1034.
3. Harbour Main, - - -	7,174	2	Holyrood 1073.
4. Port de Grave, - - -	7,919	1	Brigus 2000, Port de Grave 1154, Cupids 900.
5. Harbour Grace, - - -	13,055	2	Harbour Grace 5563, Bay Roberts 2400, Spaniard's Bay 1331, Upper Island Cove 1100.
6. Carbonear, - - -	5,488	1	Carbonear 4358.
7. Bay de Verd, - - -	7,434	1	Western Bay 1000, Bay De Verd 678, Lower Island Cove 816.
8. Trinity Bay, - - -	15,077	3	Trinity 1366, Heart's Con- tent 1100, Catalina 1420.
9. Bonavista Bay, - - -	13,008	3	Bonavista 3000, Green- pond 1500, King's Cove 600, Pool's Island, 600.
10. Notre Dame Bay, - -	15,135	3	Twillingate 3671, Fogo 1153, Herring Neck 1009, Tilt Cove 570, Little Bay.
11. White and Bonne Bay,	4,360	1	Bonne Bay 1, 50.
12. St. George's Bay, - -	4,294	1	Bay of Islands 1400, Sandy Point 400, Codroy 850.
13. Burgeo and La Voile, -	5,098	1	Burgeo 830, Ross Blanche 453, Channel 340.
14. Fortune Bay, - - -	5,788	1	Harbour Briton 400, Belle- oram 369, Canitois 201.
15. Burin, - - - - -	7,078	2	Burin 2210, Grand Bank 804, L'Anoline 913. Fortune 784.
16. Placentia and St. Mary's,	9,867	3	Placentia 1020, St. Mary's 635, Trepassay 503, Har- bour Buffett 474.
17. Ferryland, - - - -	2,410	2	Witless Bay 919, Ferryland 630, Renews 852, Bay Bills 781.
Labrador (not represented),	2,410		Red B. y 120, Battle Har- bour 110.

Treaties.—THE CHIEF TREATIES affecting Newfoundland are :—

1. *Utrecht*, 1713, which gave to the French the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the concurrent right with the English to fish on the eastern coast from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John's. In 1783, the French renounced their right to fish on this part of the coast, and were granted concurrent rights with the English

to fish on all that part of the coast from Cape St. John, passing north around the western coast of the island to Cape Ray.

Under this treaty, the sovereignty of the soil being in the crown of England, the French are not allowed to erect permanent buildings on this coast, but the Colonial Government possess authority to make grants of land in this district, under such regulations as may preclude any interference with the French fishery operations or infringements of their rights under this treaty.

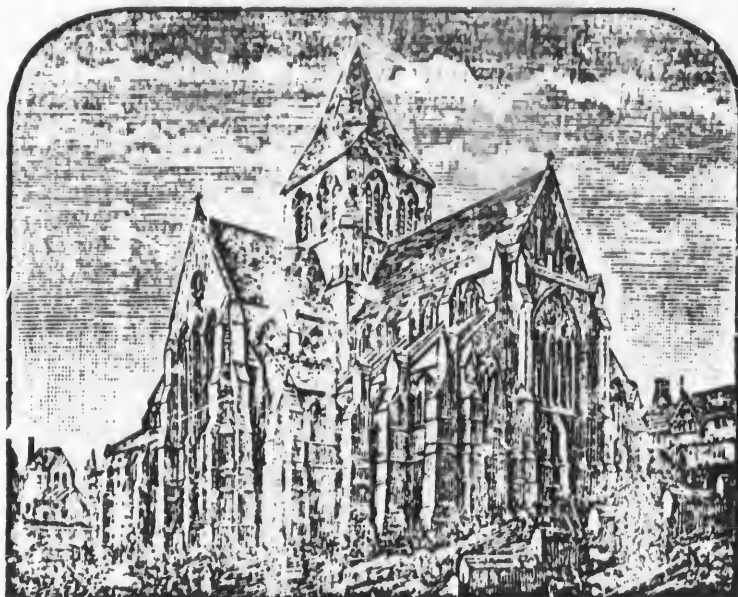


THE NARROWS, ST. JOHN.

2. *Treaty of Washington*, made in 1871, which gave to the citizens of the United States the right to take fish on the sea-coast and shores of Canada and Newfoundland, with permission to land and cure their fish. Similar rights were granted to British subjects on the eastern sea-coast and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude. As the privileges

granted to the United States under this treaty were of greater value than those conceded to England, commissioners were appointed to determine the amount of compensation which ought to be paid to the English Government in consideration of such excess, and an award of 5,000,000 dollars was made, of which Newfoundland received 1,000,000 dollars.

Principal Towns.—*St. John's* (capital), population about 30,000. The town is built on the slope of a hill facing the harbour, which is one of the finest and safest in America.



CHURCH OF ENGLAND CATHEDRAL, ST. JOHN'S.

The principal buildings are the Church of England and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, Government House, Colonial Building, churches of the various denominations, Athenæum, Banks, St. Patrick's Hall, Court House. It is chiefly engaged in the fisheries, and exports large

quantities of seal-oil and dried fish. Several factories, as before noticed, are here established.

St. John's returns six members to the Colonial Legislature.

Harbour Grace (8000), the capital of Conception Bay, is the second town of importance, and carries on a large export trade. It possesses a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, four churches, and two fine halls.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, HARBOUR GRACE.

Carbonear (5000), distant four miles from Harbour Grace, is a thriving town, whose inhabitants depend largely upon the Labrador fishery.

Bay Roberts, a flourishing town with a population of 3600, a very large portion of whom are engaged in the Labrador fishery.

Brigus (2500), situated in a rocky hollow, possesses a fine harbour. Gold has been discovered in its vicinity.

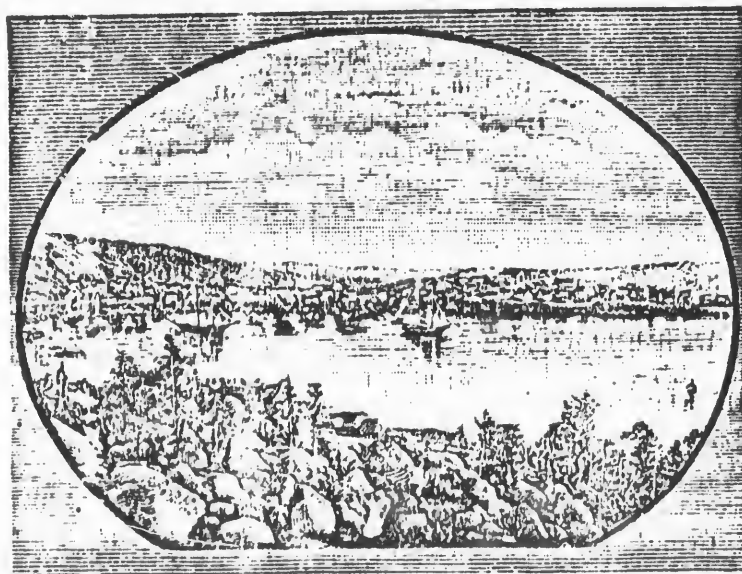
There are several fine farms at the Goulds in this neighbourhood.

Port de Grave (1200), is one of the oldest settlements in the country.

Spaniard's Bay (1400), *Upper Island Cove* (1100), and *Cupids* (1200), are important fishing settlements.

Harbour Main has a farming and fishing population. *Topsail* has a fine beach, and is a favourite resort in summer.

Trinity (2000), situated on the north side of Trinity Bay, is noted for its splendid natural scenery and for its magnificent harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. The town lies at the base of Rider's Hill.



HEART'S CONTENT.

Heart's Content (1200), possesses a spacious harbour, and is the western terminus of the Atlantic Cable.

Catalina (1500), a place of considerable trade, and is much resorted to as a port of refuge in rough weather.

Bonavista (3000) has a beautiful situation in a fertile district. Its English church is a fine wooden structure. This is one of the oldest settlements in the colony.

Greenspond (1600) is on an island on the north side of Bonavista Bay. It carries on an extensive fishery.

Fogo (1200), on an island of the same name, is an important fishing settlement, and carries on a considerable export trade.

T'willingate (3200) is situated on two islands of the same name, separated by a very narrow channel. It is the capital of the north, is largely engaged in both cod and seal fisheries, and does a considerable foreign trade.

Tilt Cove, celebrated for its rich copper mines and nickel deposits.

Little Bay and *Betts Cove* contain the finest known copper deposits in the country, exporting 30,000 tons annually.

Ferryland, founded by Lord Baltimore in 1623, is the oldest settlement in the island. Near it are several batteries in ruins.

Bay Bulls, an important fishing station, was burnt by the French in 1796.

Placentia, fortified by the French in 1656. For many years it held out against the English, who had possessions in other parts of the island. It is beautifully situated at the head of a spacious and magnificent harbour.

St. Mary's is largely engaged in fishing and farming.

Burin (2000) has one of the finest harbours in the world.

Grand Bank and *Fortune*, two flourishing towns in Fortune Bay, are chiefly engaged in fishing and ship-building.

Belleoram and its locality, celebrated as a rendezvous for American fisherman at the herring fishery season.

Burgeo, celebrated for its picturesque scenery and many islands.

Channel, an important settlement at the west of the island.

Codroy is the centre of an important agricultural district.

St. George's Bay, a large agricultural settlement.

Bay of Islands (1500), celebrated for its magnificent scenery and lumber trade.

Bonne Bay (1000), an important fishing settlement.

LABRADOR.

Labrador is a large triangular peninsula stretching from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Hudson's Strait, and lying between the 52nd and 60th degrees of north latitude, and the 56th and 64th degrees of west longitude. It is perhaps the largest country in the world at present unexplored. It is a land of rocks and crags, and lined on its eastern coast with numberless islands, which are devoid of the slightest trace of vegetation; but at the head of its numerous fiords and sheltered bays there are large tracts of good land, and fair-sized timber suitable for building ships of small size.

The quadrupeds indigenous to the country are the dog, reindeer, bear, lynx, marten, wolf, fox, hare, and porcupine.

The southern part of Labrador, from the Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Webeck (Harrison), is sparsely settled by European colonists, who numbered in 1874, 2416; the northern part, from Cape Webeck to Cape Chudleigh, is the proper home of the Esquimaux, who number about 1500, of whom 200 are heathen and live to the north of Ramah, the northernmost station of the Moravian Mission.

The country was named Labrador, *La-bras-d'or* (arm of gold), from its supposed richness, and was the first part of the continent of America discovered by Europeans.

That part of Labrador which is united to the Government of Newfoundland commences at Anse Sablon and stretches to the entrance of Hudson's Bay. It is not as yet represented in the Colonial House of Assembly.

The amazing fish wealth of the northern Labrador makes it a chief rendezvous of Newfoundland fishermen, from the month of June to October, as many as 400 vessels of various sizes being engaged in drawing wealth from this inexhaustible treasure-house of the sea, on at least 700 miles of this coast.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY have stations at

Rigoulotte, Cartwright, Kaipokok, Davis Inlet, North-West River.

THE MORAVIAN MISSION, which was established in 1770, occupies several stations on this coast, the principal of which are Hopedale (the most southern), Nain, Okak, Hebron, Zoar, and Ramah (the most northern).

The Esquimaux subsist entirely by fishing and furring.

The missionaries of the fraternity with their families, numbering about 40, are *Germans*, and retain their German nationality. The President of the mission is a recognised German Consul, and resides at Nain.

APPENDIX A.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

- A. D.
1496. Letters Patent granted by Henry VII. to John Cabot for the discovery of unknown lands.
1497. Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot on the 24th June (St. John Baptist's Day), for which he received from the king ten pounds.
1498. Cabot's second expedition to Newfoundland.
1500. The Portuguese, under Gaspar Cortereal, resorted here for the purpose of the fishery. Discovered and named Conception Bay and Portugal Cove.
1521. Portuguese, Spaniards, French, Basques, and English prosecuted the cod fishery.
1527. First attempt to found a colony made by Robert Thorne of Bristol.
1536. Second attempt to found a colony by Mr. Hoare of London with 120 persons, but abandoned in the same year.
1548. An Act passed to prevent officers of the Admiralty from receiving toll or tax for license to traffic and fish in Newfoundland.
1578. Four hundred vessels engaged in the fishery of Newfoundland, of which only 50 were English.
1583. The island formally taken possession of by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the name of Queen Elizabeth, August 5. Sir Humphrey Gilbert delivered three laws, which were to be immediately put into force :—
- (1) Referring to religion, which in public exercises should be according to the Church of England.
 - (2) Maintenance of the Queen's Prerogative.
 - (3) Any person uttering words to the dishonour of Her Majesty, should lose his ears and have his ship and goods confiscated.
1610. Next attempt at colonization on a large scale fitted out by Mr. Guy, a merchant of Bristol, with a view of opening up permanent intercourse with Newfoundland. A Patent was then granted to the Earl of Northumberland, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Sir Francis Bacon, Solicitor-General; and more than 40 other Associates,

incorporating them under the name of The Treasurers and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the Cities of London and Bristol for the Colony and Plantation in Newfoundland.

1614. No notice of the above colony after this date.
1615. Captain Whitburne, of Exmouth in Devon, sent out to Newfoundland with a commission from the High Court of Admiralty, to correct certain abuses which had sprung up in connection with the fisheries.
1621. A letter from the Lords of the Privy Council to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, recommending Captain Whitburne's book for the encouragement of adventurers to the plantation in Newfoundland colony established in Avalon.
1622. Whitburne wrote *History of Newfoundland*. The king confirms the design of the Lords of the Privy Council.
1623. Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, obtained Patent from James I. of the whole of Avalon, and established a colony at Ferryland.
1626. 150 vessels from Devonshire alone prosecuted the fishery.
1628. Lord Falkland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, sent a few colonists from Ireland.
1630. Charles I. issued a Code of Laws to govern the Newfoundland fisheries.
1635. French received permission to dry fish in Newfoundland on payment of five per cent. of fish caught. Given up by Charles in 1675.
1650. Newfoundland contained 350 families, or about 2000 inhabitants, in 15 settlements.
1654. Colonists arrived from England under Sir David Kirk, with sanction of Parliament.
1660. Placentia founded by the French.
1663. Masters of vessels prohibited from carrying any settlers to Newfoundland.
1669. Merchants petition the king against sending out a Governor.
1670. Rules issued by the Lords of the Council to regulate fisheries. Every fifth man to be a green man. Captains gave bond for £100 to bring back every fisherman they took out.
1688. War between England and France.
1696. French under Chevalier Nesmond captured St. John's, and all the island save Carbonear and Bonavista.
1697. Treaty of Ryswick left the French in possession of all their former settlements on the south-west coast.
1708. St. John's again in the hands of the French. Population about 3000.
1711. A voluntary assembly of the inhabitants formed for mutual defence and protection.

1713. Treaty of Utrecht made.
1728. The first Governor appointed, Captain Osborne.
1737. Courts of Oyer and Terminer established in the island.
1750. Administration of justice prohibited in winter while the Governor was non-resident.
1762. French gained possession of nearly the whole island, but were speedily dispossessed by Colonel Amhorst and Lord Colville.
1763. Treaty of Paris, by which the French were confirmed in their possession of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Population at this time numbered about 8000.
First survey of the coast of Newfoundland by Captain Cook.
Labrador annexed to Canada.
1765. Custom House established. Navigation laws applied to Newfoundland.
1784. Religious toleration granted to the Roman Catholics.
1786. Wesleyan Methodism introduced. Bounties given to vessels fishing in Newfoundland waters. Population of whole island, 10,701. 1605 only in St. John's.
1787. Bishop Inglis appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia, with Newfoundland annexed.
1792. Supreme Court of Judicature established in the island.
1796. The French destroyed Bay Bulls.
1800. An attempted conspiracy of Newfoundland troops detected.
1805. First Post Office established in St. John's.
1806. First Newspaper printed in the island, *Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser*.
Benevolent Irish Society founded.
1808. Volunteer Militia formed in St. John's.
1809. Labrador transferred to Government of Newfoundland.
1810. Proclamation to protect Red Indians.
1811. Permission first granted to erect permanent houses.
1813. Grants of land first made by Governor Duckworth.
1816. St. John's nearly destroyed by fire.
1817. St. John's again visited by fire. 200 houses destroyed.
Admiral Pickmore, the first resident Governor, died at St. John's.
1819. Fishery treaty made with the United States.
1823. The last of the Red Indians of Newfoundland seen.
Newfoundland School Society established by Samuel Codnor, Esquire.
1825. Sir Thomas Cochrane, Governor. First roads constructed.
1826. Supreme Court of Newfoundland instituted.
1827. Bishop Inglis first visited Newfoundland.
1829. Roman Catholics Emancipated.
1832. Representative Assembly granted to Newfoundland.
1836. First Bank established.

1838. First Geological Survey made by Professor Jukes.
 1839. Newfoundland constituted a separate Sec. Bishop Spencer first Bishop.
 1842. Amalgamated Assembly of Newfoundland constituted.
 1843. An Act for encouragement of education passed. The sum of £5100 voted for educational purposes.
 1844. The first steam vessel first arrived in St. John's.
 1846. St. John's almost totally destroyed by fire 9th June, and on 19th September a most furious gale swept over the island.
 1855. The system of responsible government inaugurated.
 1857. Sir Alexander Bannerman appointed Governor.
 1858. First Atlantic Cable landed at Bay Bulls Arm.
 1860. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the island.
 1861. Political riots in St. John's.
 1862. Colonial and Continental Church Society incorporated. Great distress owing to bad fisheries.
 1863. St. John's provided with water from Windsor Lake. Volunteer force and Fire Brigade established. Revenue collected on Labrador.
 1864. The Currency Act confirmed.
 1865. Present geological survey commenced.
 1866. Second Atlantic Cable successfully landed at Newfoundland. Marine Court of Inquiry instituted.
 1867. Great Eastern arrived at Heart's Content with cable of 1865. Fishery very unsuccessful. Great gale on Labrador; much shipping destroyed.
 1869. Large increase to the Public Debt made by the bad fisheries. Sir Stephen Hill appointed Governor in September. General Elections. Confederation candidates defeated. Census taken.
 1871. Garrison withdrawn from Newfoundland. Increasing prosperity consequent on good fisheries.
 1872. First exhibition held in Newfoundland opened by the Governor.
 1874. The largest catch of cod fish ever made in Newfoundland.
 1880. First railway constructed in Newfoundland. Colonial Government allowed to make grants of land on the west coast, or French shore, so called.
 1882. An Act passed for the construction of the Great American and European Short Line Railway. Charter granted for the construction of a graving dock.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

- 1729. Captain Osborne, R.N.
- 1737. Captain Vanburgh.
- 1740. Captain Lord G. Graham.
- 1741. Captain Hon. J. Byng.
- 1744. Captain Sir C. Harvey.
- 1749. Captain Lord Rodway.
- 1750. Captain Drake.
- 1753. Captain Boufoy.
- 1755. Captain Dorril.
- 1757. Captain Edwards.
- 1760. Captain Webb.
- 1761. Captain Groves.
- 1764. Captain Palliser.
- 1769. Captain Hon. J. Byron.
- 1772. Commodore Molyneux.
- 1775. Commodore Duff.
- 1776. Admiral Montague.
- 1779. Admiral Edwards.
- 1782. Admiral Campbell.
- 1786. Admiral Elliot.
- 1789. Admiral Bilbanke.
- 1794. Admiral Sir J. Wallace.
- 1797. Admiral Waldegrave.
- 1800. Admiral Pole.
- 1802. Admiral Gambier.
- 1804. Admiral Sir E. Gower.
- 1807. Admiral Holloway.
- 1810. Admiral Sir J. Duckworth.
- 1813. Admiral Sir J. Keats.
- 1816. Admiral Pickinore.
- 1818. Admiral Sir C. Hamilton.
- 1825. Captain Sir T. Cochrane.
- 1834. Captain Prescott.
- 1841. Major-General Sir J. Harvey.
- 1847. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant.
- 1852. Ker Baillie Hamilton.
- 1855. C. H. Darling.
- 1857. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
- 1864. Sir Anthony Musgrave.
- 1869. Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1876. Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
- 1881. Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Maxse, K.C.M.G.
- 1882. Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., Administrator.

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