

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

### ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



**His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of  
Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.**

**Being the Third Session of the Ninth General Assembly.**

1868.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. :

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





## Proclamation.

A. MUSGRAVE,  
Governor.  
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE,  
Esquire, Governor and Commander-  
in-Chief in and over the Island of  
Newfoundland and its Depend-  
encies, &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

**W**HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PRO-  
ROGUED until WEDNESDAY the THIRD day of July instant :  
and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
until WEDNESDAY the FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next : I do there-  
fore, by this my Proclamation, further PROROGUE the said GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, as  
aforesaid : of which all Persons concerned are required and com-  
manded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the  
Government House, at Saint John's,  
in the said Island, this First day of  
July, A. D., One Thousand Eight  
Hundred and Sixty-seven, and in  
the Thirty-first Year of Her Majesty's  
Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



## Proclamation.

A. MUSGRAVE,  
Governor.  
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE,  
Esquire, Governor and Commander-  
in-Chief in and over the Island of  
Newfoundland and its Depend-  
encies, &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

**W**HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PRO-  
ROGUED until WEDNESDAY the FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER  
instant : and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of NOVEMBER  
next : I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further PROROGUE  
the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the THIRTEENTH  
day of NOVEMBER next, as aforesaid : of which all Persons con-  
cerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves  
accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the  
Government House, at Saint John's,  
in the said Island, this Second day of  
September, A. D., One Thousand  
Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven,  
and in the Thirty-first Year of Her  
Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. BEMISTER,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



## Proclamation.

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L. O'BRIEN,  
Administrator.

*By His Honor* LAURENCE O'BRIEN,  
*Esquire, Administrator of the*  
*Government in and over the Island*  
*of Newfoundland and its Depen-*  
*dencies, &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

**W**HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PRO-  
ROGUED until WEDNESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of NOVEM-  
BER instant : and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the THIRTIETH day of January next  
ensuing : I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further PRO-  
ROGUE the said ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the THIRTIETH day of  
JANUARY next, *then to meet for the despatch of business* ; of  
which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take  
due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal  
of the said Island, at the Government  
House at St. John's, in the said Is-  
land, this Twelfth day of November,  
A.D., One Thousand Eight Hundred  
and Sixty-seven, in the Thirty-first  
Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,

J. BEMISTER,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

**Third Session of the Ninth General Assembly.**

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**THURSDAY, 30th January, 1868.**

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

At One of the Clock the House met.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WHITE.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Honorable the President of the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House, and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session

of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council :*

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

I regret that since the close of the last Session the fortunes of the Colony have not been sufficiently prosperous to enable me to congratulate you upon the present condition and prospects of public affairs, on your re-assembling for your Legislative duties.

The greatly reduced value of our staple product in foreign countries has deprived the mercantile community of remunerative markets for exports, and this, combined with the continued high prices of provisions, has produced effects which have been painfully felt by the operative population.

The trade of the Colony has been most injuriously affected by the oppressive Quarantine imposed in Spain upon vessels from our ports, when no disease within our borders justified so serious a restriction upon commerce, and one so detrimental both to British trade and Spanish interests.

The disastrous result of the severe gale on the coast of Labrador in the early part of October, was a calamity inflicting severe loss upon many shipowners, depriving numbers of the fishermen and their families of a large part of the produce of the labour of the season, and causing heavy drafts upon the resources of the Government for their relief and support. On intelligence of the misfortune a steamer was at once despatched with provisions to feed those who were left destitute and helpless on a barren shore, and to bring back to their homes those who had no other means of conveyance ; but these measures of common humanity were not accomplished without considerable expenditure from the public funds.

It is not surprising that the untoward circumstances to which I have referred should have caused a diminution of imports and consequent considerable deficiency in the estimated revenue for



the year. While at the same time, large outlay was rendered absolutely unavoidable, both in the last winter and the present season, to prevent starvation in most of the Outports and in St. John's. The short Fishery of 1866 and the almost entire failure of the potato crop of that year, reduced the people to distress, which has been aggravated by the low value of the produce of the fisheries, and high prices of provisions during 1867, and which has been still further heightened by the Labrador disaster. The financial position of the Colony is therefore, at present, far from satisfactory, but my Government have acted under the obligation to sustain the Public credit, relying upon such provision being made for meeting the public exigencies as in your judgment shall seem most expedient.

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

The accounts for last year and the estimates for 1868 shall be immediately laid before you. You will find it obvious, from them, that considerable addition must be made to the usual revenue for the purpose of meeting public liabilities, and maintaining public credit. The mode of doing this will be matter for your determination. But I rely upon your sense of the emergency and the injurious consequences which must result to all interests of the community from inability to discharge the public debts. And I am confident that you will be able to provide the necessary supplies for the efficient conduct of the public service, and for covering the expenditure unavoidably incurred during the last year.

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council :*

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

I have been acquainted with Her Majesty's assent to all the Acts passed by the Legislature during the last Session. With regard to the Revenue Act, I shall lay before you Copies of Despatches respecting the differential duty imposed on fish of foreign catch and cure. The Act has received Her Majesty's sanction, but only on the understanding that the proviso contained in the 3rd Section, which enabled the Government to place British

caught and cured fish on the same footing as foreign caught and cured fish, should be at once acted on, and a Proclamation in accordance with it issued, should Her Majesty's Government desire it. I have not, however, been required to act on this provision.

Other Correspondence shall be communicated to you with reference to an intimation that on the termination, at the end of 1867, of the contract with Messrs. Cunard, for the carriage of the mails between St. John's and Halifax, this Colony would be required to defray one half the expenses of such contract, after deducting the amount received for sea postage. I was acquainted that for the future the contract should be made by the Governor of the Colony instead of by the Imperial Government, but subject to approval by the Postmaster General of the amount to be paid for the service, as the Imperial Government would pay one half.

As no provision had been made by the Legislature for this purpose, and no reference to you was, at the time, possible, my Government regarded it as inexpedient to make any but a temporary engagement. But as it was imperatively necessary to provide for the carriage of the mails, an arrangement has been accordingly made with Messrs. Cunard for continuance of the service hitherto performed by them until the 30th June, for the sum of £4,500, of which one half must be paid by the Colony. It will, of course, be necessary to provide funds for this expenditure, as well as for the continuance of the service, under permanent arrangements on another contract, subsequently to the 30th of June.

The valuable and interesting Report of Mr. Murray, the Geological Surveyor, upon his proceedings during the past season, will be laid before you. Year after year it is more clearly demonstrated that in the altered circumstances of the community, the one enterprise and occupation to which our people have been accustomed, is inadequate to meet the wants of an increasing population.

Unfortunately, the erroneous impression is only too manifestly prevalent that the Legislature and Executive authority are in some way responsible for providing a remedy for the evil. It is forgotten that no Government has the power to create wealth or to find occupation for a people. In other communities it is thought

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sufficient to have the sanction and protection of the laws and the Government for industrial enterprizes and organizations, which are the work of the people themselves.

But apart from this consideration, it is gratifying to notice the general prospect opening to the community from development of the mineral resources which the Colony is believed to possess. Judging from the number of applications for licenses of search, and the favourable report of some localities which have been made to the Government, it may be assumed that more public attention has recently been drawn to this subject than was formerly given to it, and that the expectations of those who have entered upon mining adventures will not be disappointed. I used with pleasure the opportunity afforded me during a visit to the Northern portions of the Government during the last summer, to have a personal view of the mine already in successful operation at Tilt Cove, and I was much gratified with what I witnessed. Employment and support are afforded to about 500 people, of whom the greater part would otherwise look to the Government for maintenance during the winter season ; and if, as I trust will be the case, this is only the first of many mines which will, before long, be in productive operation, it is scarcely possible to overvalue the effect of this new industry upon the circumstances of the labouring population in affording employment which is often so sorely needed. The report of Mr. Murray affording ground for the belief that the neighbourhood of Tilt Cove contains mineral deposits not less valuable than that already worked, I have regarded it as of the greatest importance to make known as widely as possible the resources of the Colony in this respect. For this purpose I placed Mr. Murray, during a recent visit to England which it was necessary for him to make, in communication with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and his action in this matter has been most useful for the purpose in view. I will communicate to you an able and comprehensive paper upon the mineral resources of Newfoundland prepared by him, which, through the assistance of the Crown Agents, has been published in the Journal of the Society of Arts. And I hope for beneficial results from the course which has been pursued, in attracting the notice of capitalists to the means for profitable investment which seem to exist, and in thus affording employment for our operatives.

Since we last met, the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the British North American Act of 1867, has been carried into effect. By the invitation of Lord Monck, I was present at the opening of the first Parliament of the Dominion, and during my visit to Ottawa had opportunities for communication with the Governor General and his advisers on questions affecting the Confederation of the Provinces. I found the greatest readiness evinced by the Government of the Dominion to consider in a spirit of liberality any suggestions or propositions on the part of those Colonies which have not yet united with the others; and I am confident that any reasonable stipulations, as part of an agreement for union, will be assented to cordially. It will be for you to consider on what terms you would regard a union with the other Provinces as expedient, and after an expression of such an opinion, I should be prepared to submit the question to the decision of the constituencies.

The general peace and tranquillity of the Colony and the orderly behaviour of the people during the past year, a period which has been fraught to them with trying circumstances, are much to be commended; and I fervently trust that your deliberations may be directed towards the promotion of the future prosperity of the community.

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

A copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the Honorable the President, it was read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent,

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

And ordered—That Hon'bles. Messrs. Kent, Tessier, Clift, White, and Shea, be a Committee for that purpose.

Hon. the President presented a Petition from Richard O'Neal, on subject of appointment as Assistant Door Keeper.

Hon. Mr. White from Joseph Morrissy; and Hon. Mr. Shea from Thomas Walsh, on the same subject.

Ordered—That the said several Petitions do lie on the Table.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock.

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**MONDAY, 3rd February, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,  
KENT,  
TESSIER,  
CLIFT,  
WHITE,  
WINTER,  
SHEA.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

The Hon. the President presented a Petition from Catherine Ronayne.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

Hon. Mr. Kent presented a Note from Patrick Harding.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

Hon. Mr. Kent, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor,

presented a draft of the same, which was received and read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

And on motion, Ordered—That the said Address be printed for the use of Members.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock.

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**TUESDAY, 4th February, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT**

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session, and

Ordered—That Hon'bles. Messrs. Stabb, Clift, Tessier, Kent and Winter, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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WEDNESDAY, 5th February, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the House went into Committee on the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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FRIDAY, 7th February, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.



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Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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TUESDAY, 11th February, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,  
STABB,  
KENT,  
TESSIER,  
CLIFT,  
WHITE,  
FRASER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Address, with some Amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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THURSDAY, 13th February, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WHITE,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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The Address is as follows :—

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE,  
Esquire, Governor and Commander-  
in-Chief in and over the Island of  
Newfoundland and its Dependencies,  
&c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

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

We regret with Your Excellency that the fortunes of the Colony for the past year are not matter for congratulation. We ascribe its present condition mainly to the several causes adverted to by Your Excellency ; and we agree with Your Excellency that the Quarantine imposed in Spain upon vessels from our Ports, has injuriously affected our mercantile interests and trade with that Country.

The destructive gale on the coast of Labrador in October last, must have produced results of a painful nature to many of those engaged in the Labrador Fishery. This calamity has, no doubt, pressed somewhat heavily on the finances of the Colony for the relief of the distressed ; but we are gratified to record our approval of the measures adopted by the Government, in promptly despatching a steamer with a supply of food for the destitute, and affording them an opportunity of returning to their respective homes.

We regret that the many circumstances mentioned by Your Excellency, should have caused a diminution of our Imports, and a deficiency in the estimated Revenue, so that the financial position of the Colony is, at present, far from satisfactory ; while we trust and believe, that by a prudential management of the Revenue which may be placed at the disposal of the Government, public credit may be sustained, and the necessities alluded to met without inconvenience. Your Excellency may rely upon our co operation with the other branch of the Legislature to effect this object.

We are gratified to be informed that the several Acts passed by the Legislature during the past Session, has received the assent of Her Majesty.

We thank Your Excellency that the correspondence with reference to the contract with the Messrs. Cunard for the conveyance of the Mails between Halifax and St. John's, shall be laid before us ; and concur with Your Excellency in the necessity for the arrangement entered into by the Government for the carriage of our Mails until the 30th of June next. We have no doubt that the funds required for this unavoidable expenditure, as well as for a continuance of the service under permanent arrangements, will be provided by the Legislature.

We thank Your Excellency that the Report of Mr. Murray, the Geological Surveyor, shall be laid before us ; and agree with Your Excellency that the enterprise and occupation to which our people have been accustomed, are insufficient for the demands of an increasing population. It must be gratifying to us all to notice the prospect now opening for the development of the mineral resources of the Island ; and as these become more known, we venture to hope that the enterprize of capitalists may be attracted to this pursuit, which promises to afford to a large portion of our operatives remunerative and profitable employment.

We are pleased to find that the recent visit of Your Excellency to Tilt Cove was gratifying to yourself, enabling you to view personally the mine in successful operation in that locality ; and we thank Your Excellency for the interest manifested by you in making known (as far as possible) the mineral capabilities of this Colony ; and for placing Mr. Murray in communication with the Crown Agents for the Colonies in England. We shall be glad to receive the paper prepared by this gentleman on the subject of our minerals, and we reciprocate the hope that the course adopted by Your Excellency in connection with this important matter may lead to results of lasting benefit to the Colony.

It is satisfactory to know that Your Excellency, at the invitation of Lord Monck, was present at the opening of the first Parliament of the Dominion under the British North American Act of 1867 :

that Your Excellency had opportunities of communicating with the Governor General and his advisers on questions affecting the Confederation of the Provinces; that a readiness was evinced by the Government of the Dominion, to consider in a spirit of liberality any propositions or suggestions on the part of those Colonies not yet united with the others; and that Your Excellency is confident that the Government of the Dominion would assent to any reasonable stipulations from Newfoundland with a view to Confederation. Should this grave subject be brought before the Legislature, we assure Your Excellency that it shall receive from us that earnest consideration which its importance requires.

We concur with Your Excellency that the general peace and tranquillity of our people, under trying circumstances, are much to be commended, and we assure Your Excellency of our efforts under Divine Providence to promote the prosperity and welfare of the community.

Legislative Council,  
13th February, 1868. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

*President.*

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, by a Deputation of the whole House; and that the Hon. the President do ascertain from His Excellency at what time he will be pleased to receive the same.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 12 o'clock on Saturday next, A. M.

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**SATURDAY, 15th February, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

At 12 of the Clock, noon, the House adjourned for want of a Quorum, until Monday next at  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 12 o'clock, A. M.

**MONDAY, 17th February, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

FRASER,

WINTER,

WHITE,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Thursday and Saturday last were read.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the House proceeded to the Government House with the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

At half-past 12 o'clock, P. M., the House having returned,

The Hon. the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer there-to in the following words :

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council :*

I thank you for your Address. I rely with confidence on your desire to consider with care the important subjects which will be brought under your notice, and I earnestly trust that your efforts may be directed to the promotion of the prosperity of the Community.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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THURSDAY, 20th February, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WHITE,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 25th February, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,  
STABB,  
KENT,  
TESSIER,  
FRASER,  
WHITE,  
WINTER,  
SHEA.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb communicated to the House the following Messages from His Excellency the Governor, and laid upon the Table the following Documents :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
19th February, 1868. }

#### A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor forwards to the Honorable Board of Council copies of Reports which have been laid before Parliament, during the late and present sessions, from Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, and from Her Majesty's Consuls, on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of the countries in which they reside; and which have been transmitted, by the Secretary of State, as containing much useful and valuable information on subjects of general interest.

By His Excellency's Command.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
19th February, 1868. }

#### A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor transmits, for the information of the Honorable Board of Council, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of



State, enclosing a communication made by Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid to the Spanish Government, respecting the Quarantine imposed by Spanish regulations on vessels arriving from Newfoundland with cargoes of fish.

By His Excellency's Command.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, }  
30th January, 1868. }

### A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor transmits, for the information of the Honorable Board of Council and House of Assembly, copies of the correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of future provision for the Mail service between St. John's and Halifax, to which he referred in his Speech on opening the Session; and also a copy of a Despatch and its enclosure, received by the last Mail, in which he is acquainted that the Contract with the Inman Company for the Conveyance of Mails between Queenstown and Halifax has only been made for a period of six months, which will expire on the 30th June; and that after that period a permanent arrangement is to be made by the Canadian Government.

2. The Governor suggests to the Council and Assembly that very possibly the necessary provision for the Mail service between St. John's and Halifax may be most advantageously effected through the assistance of the Canadian government in connection with their arrangements for the more important contract.

By His Excellency's Command.

Report of A. Murray, Esq, Geological Surveyor, for 1867.

Copies of Journal of Society of Arts, sent by His Excellency the Governor. (Letter from Mr. Murray on mineral resources of Newfoundland.)

Report of proceedings of Her Majesty's Ship *Gannet*, on the Labrador coast.

Despatch from the Secretary of State specially confirming the Act passed by the local Legislature for the establishment of Marine Courts of Enquiry.

Despatch sanctioning certain Acts passed by the Legislature last Session.

Despatch transmitting copies of Reports on the Fisheries of the United Kingdom.

Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries, for 1867.

Report of the Protector of the Fisheries at Cape John, season of 1867.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Protection of Fisheries at Belle Isle, 1867.

Report of Captain Heysham, H. M. S. *Fawn*, of his visit to the Westward. Also, Report of his visit to Labrador, summer 1867.

Despatch in reply to an Address of the Assembly respecting the appropriation of surplus tolls of Cape Race Light-house.

Despatch sending Reports of Mr. Consul Crowe, upon the Fisheries of Norway and Iceland.

Despatch disallowing differential duty on foreign fish in local Revenue Act.

Circular as to future mode of confirming local Acts, except in special cases.

Report of Judge Pinsent, Labrador Court.

Letter from Gillespie, Moffat & Co., in reference to the Newfoundland Mail Service.

Report of the Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Report of the Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools.

Statement of Affairs of the Union Bank, for the year 1867.

Statement of Affairs of the Commercial Bank, 1867.

Report of the Cashier of the Savings' Bank, 1867.

Report of the Postmaster-General for year 1867.

Report of Mr. Knight, of the voyage of the *Panther* to Labrador after the gale of October last.

Report of the Affairs of the Dry Dock Company.

Harbor Grace Water Company's Report.

Report of Vail's Joint-Stock Company, for 1867.

Hon. Mr. Kent asked leave for the Hon. Mr. White to absent himself, on private business, during the remainder of the Session.

Leave granted accordingly,

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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**MONDAY, 2nd March, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESIER,

FRASER,

WINTER.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

**FRIDAY, 6th March, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

Hon'bles. Messrs. **MORRIS,**  
**STABB,**  
**KENT,**  
**TESSIER,**  
**FRASER,**  
**WINTER,**  
**SHEA.**

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice, that he will on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, move this Chamber into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the following Resolutions :

Whereas no information has been received by the Local Legislature, as to any action having been taken by the British Government with regard to the Resumption of British Territorial Rights on that part of the coast commonly called the French Shore, which have been temporarily suspended by a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble. the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated December the 7th, A. D. 1866, addressed to His Excellency Governor Musgrave.

And whereas considerable alarm and anxiety exists with regard to a question of such vital importance, to obviate which, immediate action is desirable,—

*Resolved*,—That an Address to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be adopted, praying that he will be pleased to inform the Legislature of Newfoundland whether any negotiations are in progress between the British and French Governments having relation to the exercise of the respective rights of the subjects of both Nations on that part of the Coast of this Island commonly called the French Shore.

*Resolved*,—That an Address be adopted to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to transmit the Address to the Secretary of State by the Electric Telegraph.

*Resolved*,—That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, requesting their concurrence with the foregoing Resolutions.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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MONDAY, 9th March, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Fraser presented a Petition from John Clarke, on subject of appointment of Assistant Door-Keeper.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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**WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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TUURSDAY, 12th March, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,  
STABB,  
KENT,  
CLIFT,  
WINTER,  
SHEA.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies;" which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th rule with reference to the Revenue Act.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 13th March, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a second time.

Pursuant to Notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Ordered—That the 35th Rule with reference to the said Bill be suspended.

Whereupon the House went into Committee on the said Bill, presently ;

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received;



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

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

The Hon. the President announced to the Council, that he had received from the Colonial Secretary the following letter, which was received and read by the Clerk :

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
13th March, 1868. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Members of the Legislative Council, that His Excellency the Governor will give his assent, at the Council Chamber, on tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, to the Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN BEMISTER,

*Colonial Secretary.*

The Honourable  
The PRESIDENT. }

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

**SATURDAY, 14th March, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

At 12 of the Clock, noon, His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Honourable the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly, and acquaint the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House ; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his Assent to the following Bill :

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

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

The Hon. the President having resumed the Chair,

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 16th March, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table of the House the following document:—

Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's, for 1867.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 19th March, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the following Resolution :—

*Resolved*,—That an Address to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be adopted, praying that His Grace will be pleased to inform the Legislature of Newfoundland whether any negotiations are in progress between the British and French Governments having relation to the exercise of the respective rights of the subjects of both Nations on that part of the Coast commonly called the French Shore.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter,

Ordered—That the foregoing Resolution be withdrawn from further consideration.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill, entitled “An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Union Marine Insurance Company,” which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the adoption of an Address to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the rights of the People of this Colony with reference to that part of the Coast of this Island commonly called the French Shore.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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**MONDAY, 23rd March, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Union Marine Insurance Company," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, an Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of British Rights on that part of the Coast of this Island commonly called the French Shore, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered—That the said Address be printed for the use of members.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule with reference to the said Address.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 23rd March, 1883.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

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Tessier,

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Winter,

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The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

THURSDAY, 26th March, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table of the House the following Document :

Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 9th January, 1868, relative to distressed British subjects, belonging to one or other of Her Majesty's Colonies.—(Vide Appendix.)

Pursuant to Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Union Marine Assurance Company."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received:

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter,

Ordered—That the consideration of the Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies be postponed, and that it do stand first on the Order of the Day for to-morrow.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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MONDAY, 30th March, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went again into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Union Marine Insurance Company."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.



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

Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

**TUESDAY, 31st March, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went again into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate sundry persons under the name of the Union Marine Insurance Company."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some Amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

The Amendments are as follows :—

That the 2nd Section be expunged, and that the following be inserted in the place thereof :

“ II.—That the Capital or Joint Stock of the said Corporation shall consist of Fifty Thousand Dollars, in Five Hundred Shares of One Hundred Dollars each ;—the Corporation having the power, at any time hereafter, by vote of the Shareholders, to increase the said Capital to One Hundred Thousand Dollars in One Thousand Shares ; three Hundred Shares whereof to be duly subscribed for, paid upon, and secured in manner following, previously to any insurance being made by the Company. That upon each Share so subscribed, Twenty Dollars shall be paid, and the remaining Eighty Dollars shall be secured by any one or more of the following means—viz., by Money-Bonds or Debentures, by Real Estate or by Joint Bonds, signed by each Shareholder respectively, and by a surety to be approved of by the Directors of the said Company ; provided that nothing herein contained shall make void any other kind of security given for the purposes aforesaid. The said Bonds or other securities, shall be subject to renewal or change from time to time, if and whenever required by the said Directors, or the Directors may at any time require additional security. The money paid upon the Three Hundred subscribed Shares shall be deposited in the Union Bank of Newfoundland to the credit of the Union Marine Insurance Company ;—the Manager of the said Bank certifying the same to the Secretary of this Colony before it shall be lawful for the said Company to grant any Policy of Insurance.”

That in the twelfth line of the 5th Section, after the words "that no," the word "aggregate" be inserted before the word "amount"; that in the thirteenth line, after the words "twenty per centum," the words "on the portion of the whole" shall be expunged, and the words "of the subscribed" be inserted; and that the words after "corporation," in the fourteenth line, be expunged.

That in Section 7, the word "male," in the first line, be expunged, and that the word "shall," in the first line, be also expunged, and that the word "may" be inserted in its place; that after the word "corporation," and before the word "and" in the second line, the words "upon giving at any time a notice in writing to the Secretary of his intention to act as such, and thereupon he shall (unless he become otherwise disqualified) be and continue a Director until he shall have resigned, by a three months' notice in writing, terminating and taking effect at the next or at any subsequent Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a Director who shall have resigned from again, by such notice as aforesaid, resuming the place of Director on the terms aforesaid, with the consent of the Board of Directors," to be inserted.

That in Section 8, after the word "as," in the first line, the words following, down to the word "account," in the fifth line, be expunged, and the following be substituted in their place: "Three Hundred Shares shall have been subscribed for, paid upon and secured, as the second Section of this Act directs"; and that after the word "purpose," in the fourteenth line, and before the word "of," in the same line, the following be inserted, "of determining upon the commencement of business and the acceptance of risks, and."

That in the 10th Section, in the seventh line, the word "fourteen" be expunged, and the word "seven" be inserted in its place.

That in the 13th Section, and in the twelfth line, after the word "another," the words "properly qualified," be expunged, and after the word "Shareholder," in the same line, to expunge the words "to fill the vacancy;" and insert the words "holding

Twenty Shares of Stock in the Company to fill the vacancy of President, or they may at their option elect a Shareholder holding Ten or more Shares to act as Chairman in the absence of a President," between the word "Shareholder" in the twelfth line, and the word "until" in the 13th line.

That in the 19th Section, in the fifteenth line, the words "or members" be inserted after the word "member."

That the 22nd Section be the 23rd Section; that the 23rd Section be the 24th Section; that the 24th Section be the 25th Section; that the 25th Section be the 26th Section; and that the 26th Section be the 27th Section.

That the following be adopted as the 22nd Section, viz. :

"XXII.—That in case of any loss or losses taking place which, beyond its other Funds and Assets, shall be equal to the subscribed Capital of the said Corporation, and the President and Directors, after knowing of such loss or losses taking place, shall make any further Policy of Insurance, they and their estates jointly and severally shall be accountable for the amount of any and every loss which shall take place under such Policy or Policies so made."

That in Section 26, after the word "Shareholders" in the first line, the words "not less than twelve" be omitted; that in the second line the words "Four Hundred Shares" be expunged, and the words "Two-fifths of the subscribed Capital of the Company" be inserted instead; and that after the word "Shareholders" in the fourth line, the words "for any purpose relating to the business of the said Corporation" be omitted; and that in the sixth line, the word "sixty" be expunged, and the word "thirty" be inserted in its place, and that the word "thereof" be inserted after the word "notice"; and that after the word "Colony" in the seventh line, the words "for any purpose relating to the business of the Corporation, other than a dissolution of the Company, when sixty days' notice shall be necessary," be inserted before the words "and specifying."

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the Address to the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if the Commissioners appointed in 1865, to Consolidate the Laws of this Colony, have yet made to the Government any Report of the same.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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**THURSDAY, 2nd April, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. MESSRS. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Union Marine Insurance Company," was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with Message, that this House had passed the same with some Amendments, and requesting concurrence thereto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the Address to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies ;

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Address with some Amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

The Address is as follows :—

*To the Right Honourable His Grace the  
Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,  
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of  
State for the Colonies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE ;—

We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland in Session convened, respectfully beg leave to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the injury to which the interests of this Colony are subjected by the suspension of the exercise of the rights of British subjects within that

portion of the Island commonly called the French Shore, in pursuance of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Dec. 7th, A. D. 1866, instructing His Excellency Governor Musgrave as follows:—

“ Meanwhile, pending the settlement of the question of French and British rights on the coast, I am unable to authorize the appointment of a British Magistrate on the so-called French Shore, nor have I any alternative but to instruct you for the present not to make any grants of land on that coast.”

We would respectfully observe that whilst such prohibition continues it prevents the investment of capital to a large amount for the purpose of developing and utilizing the Mineral resources of this Colony, thereby depriving a great portion of our operatives (at present in a state of almost utter destitution) of the advantages of continuous and profitable employment.

The Legislative Council and Assembly passed in April last joint resolutions relative thereto; since the transmission of which to Your Grace, by His Excellency the Governor, no information on the subject has been received by the Legislature.

That in view of the considerations above referred to, the Council would again urgently and respectfully pray Her Majesty's Government to adopt such measures as shall lead to the speedy withdrawal of a prohibition fraught with such injurious consequences to the people of this Colony.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Clift asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if the Commissioners appointed in 1865 to Consolidate the Laws of the Colony had yet made to the Government any report of the same.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

**TUESDAY, 7th April, 1868.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**PRESENT :**

**Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,**

**STABB,**

**KENT,**

**TESSIER,**

**CLIFT,**

**CORMACK,**

**WINTER,**

**SHEA.**

**Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.**

**The Minutes of Thursday last were read.**

**Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table of the House the following Documents :—**

**Her Majesty's Government in Account with the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, for the purchase of Sheep for distribution in this Colony, 1867.**

**Distribution of Sheep by the Newfoundland Agricultural Society on Account of Her Majesty's Government, 1867.**

**Pursuant to Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the Address to the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, was read a third time, and passed, and**

**The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, signed the same.**

**Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, by a Deputation of this House, and**



Ordered—That the Hon'bles. Messrs. Winter and Kent be the Deputation, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Secretary of State.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council, that they have passed the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Union Marine Insurance Company,” with an Amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

W. V. WHITEWAY,

*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
7th April, 1868. }

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the said Amendment made by the Assembly in and upon the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Union Marine Insurance Company,” was read and adopted.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them that this House concurred in, and agreed to, the said Amendment without Amendment.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the granting of Licenses for the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors,” which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime printed.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

**WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*:

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CORMACK,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday, the 7th instant, were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table of the House the following Document:

Statement of Affairs of the General Water Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the granting of Licenses for the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors, was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Kent, from the Deputation appointed to present the Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor for transmission, reported that His Excellency was pleased to receive the same, and which he would forward to the Secretary of State.

Hon. Mr. Morris gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government for information from the Agricultural Society as to the produce of the Sheep distributed by them gratuitously throughout the Island, and all particulars connected therewith.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 17th April, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESIER,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the granting of Licenses for the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors."

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some Amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

Ordered—That the said Amendments be engrossed, and the said Bill, as Amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Amendments are as follows :—

8th Section.—That the words "and the list of persons so licensed, and their places of residence, shall be published annually in the *Royal Gazette*," shall be added to this Section after the word "dollars," in the eleventh line.

13th Section.—That after the word "adulterate," in the fourth line, the words "or permit the deterioration or adulteration of" be inserted.

14th Section—That after the word "Constables," in first line, the words "or Policemen" be inserted; and that after the word "and," in the sixth line, the word "they" be inserted; and that after the word "Constable," in the thirteenth line, the words "or Policeman" be inserted.

Schedule A.—That in the form of "retail license," in the twelfth line, after the word "sell," the words "or permit the sale of" be inserted; and in the nineteenth line, after the word "sold," the word "in" be inserted, and after the word "be," in the same line, the words "delivered or" be inserted.

On motion made, and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 20th April, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the granting of Licenses for the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors," as amended, was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Morris asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, for information from the Agricultural Society, as to the produce of the Sheep distributed by them gratuitously throughout the Island, and all particulars connected therewith.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence, the following Bills, entitled respectively "An Act to Amend the Law of Partnership;" and "An Act to Amend the Laws affecting Trade and Commerce," which,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, were severally read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice, that he will on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to explain why the second item of the Debit to the General Water Company's Account for 1867, viz. : Balance of Interest to 31st December, 1866, £347 13s. 3d., \$1390 65, appears in that Account? why the Account still continues to be charged with an allowance to Fire Brigades for past year, \$1265 14? and, to explain the meaning of the last item to the Debit of the Account, viz. : Balance at Debit of the Receiver General, being overdrawn by him on Account of Interest of Sewerage Debentures, for the sum of \$538 30; also, to lay

on the Table of this House, full and particular Statements, in Detail, of the following items charged in the Account :—

The Sum of \$1355 58, under the head of Cost of Lead Pipes, India Rubber Hose, Brass Cocks for Fountains, &c., &c.

The Sum of \$1349 70, Expended for Labor, Wages, Cartage, &c.

The Sum of \$473 80, Contingent Expenses, including Office and Store Rent, Stationery, &c., &c.

The Sum of \$1666 67, Salaries, including Engineer and all Officers.

The Sum of \$258, Labor and Cartage, Hose, Watering Vessels.

And, to ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, to lay on the Table of this House the Minutes of Council confirming the Assessments, as now levied by the Directors of the Water Company, in conformity with the 6th Section of 27th Victoria, Cap. 4.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 24th April, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law of Partnership," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law affecting Trade and Commerce," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Criminal Law and for the Protection of Justices of the Peace, and other purposes," which,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.



Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule, with reference to all Bills, during the remainder of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the Table of this House a Detailed Statement, for 1866 and 1867, of the names of all Persons liable to pay Rates and Assessments in the Town of St. John's, and the amounts paid by them, specifying the names of parties, (if any,) who have omitted to pay, and who may be liable under the provisions of the several Acts establishing and regulating the General Water Company.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

**SATURDAY, 25th April, 1868.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law of Partnership."

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight."

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony."

The same Deputation brought up the following Message :

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council, that they have passed the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the Granting of Licenses for the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors," without Amendment.

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,

*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, {  
23rd April, 1868. }

A Deputation from the House of Assembly, brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills, entitled respectively "An Act for the Propagation and Protection of Oysters in this Colony," and "An

Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations."

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills, entitled respectively "An Act to Authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," and "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-second Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs.'"

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills, entitled respectively "An Act to amend the General Water Company Acts," and "An Act to continue the Amount appropriated by the Act 29th Victoria, Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Victoria, Cap. 3.'"

The several Deputations having retired,

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Ordered—That the 35th Rule be suspended with reference to all Bills during the remainder of the Session.

Whereupon, the said Bill was read a third time presently and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws affecting Trade and Commerce."

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with a certain Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with Message, that this House had passed the same with an Amendment, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

The Amendment is as follows :

In the 5th Section, on the 3rd line, after the word "Servants," insert "or other Persons."

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Criminal Law, and for the Protection of Justices of the Peace, and other purposes," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs,’” was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony,” was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Propagation and Protection of Oysters in this Colony," was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight," was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Clift asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the Table of this House a Detailed Statement, for 1866 and 1867, of the Names of all Persons liable to pay Rates and Assessments in the Town of St. John's, and the Amounts paid by them, specifying the Names of parties, (if any,) who have omitted to pay, and who may be liable under the provi-

sions of the several Acts establishing and regulating the General Water Company.

On motion made, and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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MONDAY, 27th April, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

CORMACK,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid on the Table of the House the following Document :—

Detailed Statement of the Expenditure of the General Water Company, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1867.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Propaga-

tion and Protection of Oysters in this Colony," was read a second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the General Water Company Acts," was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony," was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.



Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill brought up, entitled "An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 29th Victoria, Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Victoria, Cap. 3,'" was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to abolish the office of Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court of Newfoundland, and to make other provision therefor."

The same Deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Messages :—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council, that they agree to the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to amend the Laws affecting Trade and Commerce.”

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }  
27th April, 1868. }

(Signed,) W. V. WHITEWAY,  
*Speaker.*

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly request the Hon. the Legislative Council will furnish this House with the amount of their Contingent expenses, for the present Session.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }  
27th April, 1868. }

(Signed,) W. V. WHITEWAY,  
*Speaker.*

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances, and Dogs, and to establish certain municipal regulations,” was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently,

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to abolish the office of Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court of Newfoundland, and to make other provision therefor," was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

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

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Select Committee to enquire into the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present session, presented a Report of the same, which was received and read.

Whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee of Privilege on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Ordered—That the same be sent to the House of Assembly with Message requesting concurrence thereto.

The Report is as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present session, beg leave to report, that they have examined the Accounts of the Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and Four Cents, and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amounting to Fifty-three Dollars and Two Cents, which they recommend to be paid ; and the Committee further recommend that the Members, Officers, and other Contingent Expenses of this House, be paid as follows :—

President of the Legislative Council .. .. .	\$240 00
Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, for his services the present session .. .. .	1615 40
Usher of the Black Rod, for his services the present session .. .. .	553 83
Reporter, for his services the present session .. .. .	500 00
Door-Keeper, for his services the present session .. .. .	230 76
Assistant Door-Keeper, for his services the present session .. .. .	138 45
Fireman, for his services the present session .. .. .	56 00
Proprietor of the <i>Times</i> , for Publishing Debates, present session .. .. .	160 00
Proprietor of the <i>Public Ledger</i> , for copying Debates the present session .. .. .	100 00
Proprietor of the <i>Courier</i> , for copying Debates the present session .. .. .	100 00
John W. McCoubrey, for Printing Bills and Miscellaneous Papers .. .. .	160 00
The Clerk of the Legislative Council, to defray the Contingent Expenses, present session .. .. .	333 04
The Usher of the Black Rod, to defray the Contingent Expenses, present session .. .. .	53 02
Carried forward .. .. .	\$4240 50

Brought forward.. ..	\$4240 50
To Members of the Legislative Council, for their services during the present session, at One Hundred and Twenty Dollars each, (less for non-attendance, \$80).	1120 00
Estimate for Printing and Binding Journals ..	500 00
	\$5,860 50
Passed the Legislative Council, } 27th April, 1868.	

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,  
*President.*

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the Service of the Colony," which,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

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

On motion made, and seconded, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

TUESDAY, 28th April, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock, (this day), P. M.

At 4 of the clock the House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

Hon. Mr. Kent presented a Petition from George Rendell and others, Agents of British Insurance Offices, doing business in Newfoundland, which was received and read.

Ordered—That the Petition do lie on the table.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Resolutions, to which they request the concurrence of the Hon. the Legislative Council.

House of Assembly,  
28th April, 1868. }

(Signed,) W. V. WHITEWAY,  
*Speaker.*

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled “ An Act further to amend the Jury Acts.”

The Hon. the President announced, that he had received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the following Communication :—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
28th April, 1868. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Members of the Legislative Council, that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to close the Third Session of the Ninth General Assembly, on to-morrow, at Two o'clock, P. M.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN BEMISTER,

*Colonial Secretary.*

To the Hon. the PRESIDENT  
of the Legislative Council. }

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act further to amend the Jury Acts," was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the House went into Committee on the Resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly, for concurrence.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Resolutions without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Resolutions were then passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Resolutions be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had adopted and passed the same without Amendment.



The Resolutions are as follows:—

WHEREAS by the Report of Mr. Sandford Flemming, in 1864, the project of constructing a Railway across this Island from St. John's to St. George's Bay, as part of a Transatlantic line of communication, is put forward as being both feasible and advantageous to the interests of both sides of the Atlantic; and whereas, from communications recently made, there is reason to believe that this work, if duly encouraged, may probably be entered on by capitalists; and whereas such an undertaking is entitled to the fullest measure of encouragement from the Legislature of this Colony:

*Resolved*,—That in the event of a *bona fide* Company being organized, and the said work entered on, to the satisfaction of the Government of this Colony, within two years from the first June next, the said Company shall be entitled to receive grants in fee of the land on which the said line of Railway is to be built, and also grants to the extent of five miles on each side of said line, together with the Timber and Minerals that may be found on or in the same; reserving all private rights, and also the right to the Colony to appropriate such portions of said lands as may be necessary for constructing roads for the use of the public; and that grants, free from all charges and taxes, shall be issued to the said Company when the said Railway shall be built and in working order.

*Resolved*,—That the Legislative Council be requested to concur in said Resolution.

On motion made, and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

WEDNESDAY, 29th April, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*;

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," which,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled “An Act to make provision for a Skating Rink, and a Curling Rink, in the town of St. John’s,” which,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Resolution was received and passed :—

*Resolved*,—That the Legislative Council have learned, with the utmost horror and indignation, of the foul assassination of the Hon. Thomas D’Arcy McGee, justly esteemed as one of the most gifted and patriotic Statesmen of the Dominion of Canada, and beg to convey an expression of their profound sympathy

with his bereaved Widow and family on their loss, which they and the Dominion have sustained.

*Resolved*,—That the President of the Council do communicate this Resolution to the Speaker of the Senate of the Dominion, and to Mrs. McGee.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly, and acquaint the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills :—

An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs.”

An Act for the Amendment of the Criminal Law, and for the Protection of Justices of the Peace, and for other purposes.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the Granting of Licenses for the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

An Act to Amend the Jury Acts.

An Act to Abolish the Office of Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court of Newfoundland, and to make other provision therefor.

An Act to Amend the Laws affecting Trade and Commerce.

An Act to Amend the Law of Partnership.

An Act to Incorporate Sundry Persons by the Name of "The Union Marine Insurance Company."

An Act for the Propagation and Protection of Oysters in this Colony.

An Act to make Provision for a Skating Rink, and a Curling Rink, in the Town of St. John's.

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

An Act to Continue the Amount appropriated by the Act 29th Victoria, Chapter 5, entitled "An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the Provisions of the Act 23rd Victoria, Chapter 3."

An Act to Authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony.

An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the Service of the Colony.

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the Year ending the Thirty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

## S P E E C H :

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :*

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

I am glad now to be able to release you from the duties of a somewhat protracted Session.

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

I thank you for the supplies which you have furnished for the several Departments of the Public Service. The addition which has been made to the Revenue by increase of the Tariff Duties, will, I hope, under the arrangements which have been submitted to you by my Government, be sufficient to restore the finances to a comparatively satisfactory condition.

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :*

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

I have transmitted to the Secretary of State the memorials from your Honorable House to Her Majesty and His Grace, praying for withdrawal of the restriction placed upon the issue of grants of land on a portion of the Coast of the Colony. I am sure that the subject to which they refer engages the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government, who, I do not doubt, will be most ready, so far as is consistent with treaty obligations which are incumbent upon them, to give effect to the wishes of the Legislature in this matter, and to enable the prosecution of mining enterprise without hindrance.

Although comparatively few vessels have yet returned from the Seal Fishery, the good fortune which has been experienced by

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most of them, gives hope that the general result of the fishery will amount to more than the average of many years. I trust that the Summer fishing season may be equally fortunate, and that when we next meet it may be under circumstances more cheering than those which ushered in the present year.

The Hon. the President of the Council then said, it is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Thursday, the 2nd day of July next, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

JOURNAL

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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The Hon. the President of the Council then said, it is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Thursday, the 2nd day of July next, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

I thank you for the supplies which you have furnished for the several Departments of the Public Service. The addition which has been made to the Revenue by increase of the Tariff Duties, will, I hope, under the arrangements which have been submitted to you by my Government, be sufficient to secure the maintenance of a comparatively satisfactory condition.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council:

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

I have transmitted to \_\_\_\_\_ into the memorial from your Honorable House to Her Majesty and His Grace, praying that the restriction of the navigation upon the issue of grants of land in the Colony, be such as to be consistent with the obligations of Her Majesty's Government, who, I do not doubt, will be most ready, so far as is consistent with treaty obligations which are incumbent upon them, to give effect to the wishes of the Legislature in this matter, and to enable the prosecution of mining enterprises without hindrance.

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# APPENDIX

No. 1.

TO THE

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State (with  
Enclosure from Board of Trade) relative to Dif-  
ferential Duty on Foreign Fish imposed by Local  
Revenue Act.

# JOURNAL

(Copy.)

OF THE

Downing Street,

24th May, 1867.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

I referred to the Board of Trade your Despatch, No. 143, of  
the 14th March, regarding the Local Revenue Act  
of 1863, by which a differential duty is imposed on Foreign  
Fish; and I have the honor to transmit to you, for your informa-  
tion and guidance, a copy of their Lordships' reply.

The strong objections which Her Majesty's Government enter-  
tain to this exceptional legislation have not been removed by the  
explanations which you have furnished, and the Act will only be  
recommended for Her Majesty's sanction upon the distinct under-  
standing that the proviso enabling the Governor to place British  
caught Fish on the same footing as Foreign caught Fish should be

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## APPENDIX.

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

## No. 1.

**Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State (with  
Enclosure from Board of Trade) relative to Dif-  
ferential Duty on Foreign Fish imposed by Local  
Revenue Act.**

(Copy.)

*Newfoundland.*

No. 5.

DOWNING STREET,

24th May, 1867.

SIR,—

I referred to the Board of Trade your Despatch, No. 143, of the 14th March, respecting that portion of the Local Revenue Act of 1866, by which a Differential Duty was imposed on Foreign Fish; and I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of their Lordships' reply.

The strong objections which Her Majesty's Government entertain to this exceptional legislation have not been removed by the explanations which you have furnished, and the Act will only be recommended for Her Majesty's sanction upon the distinct understanding that the proviso enabling the Governor to place British caught Fish on the same footing as Foreign caught Fish should be

at once acted upon, and a Proclamation issued should Her Majesty's Government desire it.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. HERBERT *to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, }  
WHITEHALL, 3rd May, 1867. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to previous correspondence, a copy of a Despatch which the Earl of Carnarvon addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland, together with his reply, with regard to that portion of the Newfoundland Act, No. 1, of 1866, by which it appeared that a Differential Duty was imposed on Foreign Fish, and requesting to be informed whether the amendment proposed to be introduced into the Local Revenue Act of the present Session removes the objection of My Lords to the enactment as originally passed.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Duke of Buckingham, that after a careful consideration of the explanation

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of Mr. Musgrave, and whilst they are fully alive to the importance of the reasons given for adopting this measure, they are unable to discover that the objections of principle which were pointed out in My Lord's letter of the 20th of August last, would be removed by the adoption of the Amendment intended to be introduced in the Local Revenue Act, as stated in the present Despatch of the Governor of Newfoundland.

The proviso enabling the Governor to place British caught Fish on the same footing as Foreign caught Fish, will, no doubt, enable Her Majesty's Government to meet the claims of Foreign Nations, if any such should arise; and if the proposed arrangement is assented to, it should only be on condition that this proviso is at once acted on, should Her Majesty's Government require it.

My Lords observe that the Colonists make no objection to the importation of Foreign caught Fish, whether fresh or cured, if imported for consumption in the Colony. They are not aware whether the French bounty is given equally on all Fish caught by French fishermen, or only upon Fish which crosses the Atlantic. If the former be the case the course taken by the Colonists seems to show that they do not fear French competition as regards Fish consumed in the Colony, and if so there seems to be no reason why they should fear it as regards Fish sent to Spain.

My Lords would further observe that the proposed duty on French Fish will cease to be operative, if the French allow Spanish vessels—which alone can, in consequence of the Spanish differential duties, carry fish to Spain—to export French caught fish directly from St. Pierre, or if the Spaniards alter their differential duties so as to allow French vessels to import French caught fish direct from St. Pierre into Spain. In either of these cases the only effect of the proposed measure will be to deprive Newfoundland of the benefit of the transit trade.

Whether it is desirable, under these circumstances, to commit the breach of sound principle, and possibly of international obligations, which is involved in the retaliatory measure proposed by the Colony, is a question to which the Board of Trade cannot, from

their point of view, give an affirmative answer, but which they must leave to the practical consideration of the Secretary of State.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

ROBERT S. W. HERBERT.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Colonial Office.

No. 2.

**Despatch from Secretary of State (with Enclosure)  
in Reply to an Address of the House of Assembly  
respecting Appropriation of Surplus from the  
Tolls levied for the Cape Race Light House.**

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 12.

DOWNING STREET,  
20th July, 1867.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 154, of the 28th of May last, enclosing a Copy of an Address from the House of Assembly, respecting the Appropriation of the

Funds which they assume to have accumulated from the Tolls levied for the Cape Race Light House.

I transmit, for your information, a Copy of a Letter from the Board of Trade, and I have to request that you will communicate it to the House of Assembly in answer to their Address.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed),

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. C. C. TREVOR to the *Under-Secretary of State,*  
*Colonial Office.*

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, }  
12th July, 1867. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 23rd ultimo, transmitting a Copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, forwarding an Address from the House of Assembly, praying that the Funds which they assume to have accumulated from the Tolls for the Cape Race Light House, may be applied to the erection of another Light House at Channel Head; and also requesting that the maintenance of the Light at Cape Pine may be placed on the same footing as that at Cape Race.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, that there is not any Surplus Fund accumulated from the Tolls levied for Cape Race Light House ; on the contrary, as will be seen from the enclosed Statement, the cost of the construction of that Light House was £7,358 18s. 7d., and the cost of its maintenance to the 31st December, 1866, £6,006 13s. 9d., whilst the total amount of Dues collected since the exhibition of the Light was £8,230 19s. 4d. There is therefore, a balance of upwards of £5,000 advanced from Imperial Funds. Under these circumstances the Board of Trade cannot recommend the carrying out of the proposition of the House of Assembly.

It may, however, be a matter for consideration hereafter, when the Tolls levied from Cape Race Light House shall have paid the balance still owing to Imperial Funds, whether the Toll should not be reduced, and the amount by which it is reduced levied as a separate Toll to be applied for the maintenance of Cape Pine Light House.

As regards the proposal to build a Light-House at Channel Head, I am to observe that, as at present advised, the Board of Trade do not consider that it is of sufficient importance to the passing trade to justify the imposition of a Toll upon general Shipping for its maintenance, but would be glad to receive further information upon the subject.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

C. CECIL TREVOR.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Colonial Office.



(Copy.)

## CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.

*STATEMENT of the Amount of Dues collected, and of the Cost Maintenance, in the several Years ended 31st December, from 1857 to 1866.*

YEAR.	<i>Dues Collected.</i>			<i>Cost of Maintenance.</i>			
	Amount.			Amount.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1857	246	18	8				
1858	565	17	11	1117	10	9	
1859	545	17	10	697	8	6	
1860	960	7	1	448	0	2	
1861	1012	9	8	546	5	3	
1862	1029	9	4	471	17	5	
1863	1106	2	4	497	11	2	
1864	840	13	2	484	19	5	
1865	884	9	2	477	10	11	
1866	1038	14	2	1265	10	2	
Total.	£8230	19	4	Total.	£6006	13	9

Lighting Apparatus and cost of construction

Cape Race Light House... .. £7358 18 7

Cost of Maintenance .. .. 6006 13 9

£13365 12 4

Amount received for Dues... .. 8230 19 4

Balance..... £5134 13 0

(Signed),

H. R. W.

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 No. 3.

**Copy of Circular from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, modifying form of confirming Acts of Local Legislatures, except in special cases.**

(Copy.)  
Circular.

DOWNING STREET,  
1st August, 1867. }

SIR,—

I have recently had under my consideration the form of confirming Acts passed by Representative Legislatures in Her Majesty's Colonies; in respect to which form a material diversity of procedure has hitherto obtained.

In the case of the North American and West Indian Colonies, it has been the practice to submit to Her Majesty, for confirmation, by order in Council, not only those Acts which contain a suspending Clause, or are reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, but also those to which the Governor's assent has already been given, and which are, therefore, in full force in the Colony.

In the Australian Colonies, on the other hand, it has been considered sufficient, in the case of any Act assented to by the Governor, and thus already in operation, that the Secretary of State should signify to the Governor that Her Majesty would not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance.

It has appeared to me that there is no reason for this variety of procedure, and that the Australian practice is on several grounds preferable to the North American.

I have, therefore, recommended to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has been pleased to direct, that the Acts of the North American and West Indian Legislatures, which have been assented to by the Governor, and which do not contain a Suspending Clause, should no longer be left to their operation by Order in Council, but should hereafter be disposed of by Despatch, like Acts of the Australian Legislatures.

You will not, therefore, in future, receive any Orders in Council leaving to their operation Acts to which your assent has been given, unless those Acts contain a Suspending Clause. In lieu of these Orders, the Governor will be merely informed, by Despatch, that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance. When it is necessary to exercise that power, it must, of course, be still exercised by Order in Council.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed),

**BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.**

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

I have, therefore, recommended to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has been pleased to direct, that the Acts of the North American and West Indian Legislatures which have been assented to by the Governor, and which do not contain a suspending Clause, **No. 4.**

**Despatch from Secretary of State for Colonies, with Order in Council specially confirming "Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony" Act.**

(Copy.)

*Newfoundland.*

**No. 21.**

DOWNING STREET,

14th September, 1867. }

SIR,—

I have received your Despatch, No. 160, of the 17th of July last, forwarding, amongst other Acts, "An Act to Amend an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in May, 1866, entitled No. 376, 'An Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony.'"

As the objections which Her Majesty's Government entertained to this latter Act, as expressed in my Predecessor's Despatch, No. 21, of the 7th of December, 1866, have now been removed, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed Order of Her Majesty in Council specially confirming it.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

**Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
forwarding Copy of Proceedings of H. M. S.  
"Gannet," on the Labrador Coast.**

(Copy.)

*Newfoundland.*

No. 23.

DOWNING STREET,  
8th October, 1867.

SIR,—

With reference to my Predecessor's Despatch, No. 5, of the 10th February last, I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of a Letter from the Board of Admiralty, accompanied by a communication from the Commander of Her Majesty's Ship *Gannet*, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, reporting the recent proceedings of that Vessel on the Coast of Labrador.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

**BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.**

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. BRIGGS to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY,

24th September, 1867. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Letter of 1st February last, respecting a request made by the Chamber of Commerce of Newfoundland, that a survey might be made of the Coast of Labrador, I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Copy of a Letter, dated the 11th instant, No. 158, from Vice-Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, with Copy of its Enclosure from Commander Chimmo, of the *Gannet*, reporting his proceedings on the Coast of Labrador.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed),

T. R. BRIGGS.

To THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, }  
For the Colonies, }

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS

GOVERNOR MURGRAVE,

St. John's, N.S.W.

**GANNET—PROCEEDINGS ON THE COAST OF  
LABRADOR.**

(Copy.)

No. 158.

*Enclosure.*

*Royal Alfred*, at HALIFAX,  
11th September, 1867. }

Submitted for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in reference to your Letter, addressed to my Predecessor, of the 1st February last, No. 57, M., and mine of the 30th July, No. 97.

(Signed),

**RODNEY MUNDY,**  
*Vice-Admiral.*

**TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.**

**PROCEEDINGS OF H. M. S. GANNET.**

(Copy.)

No. 37.

*H. M. S. Gannet*, CAPE XEBUCK, LABRADOR,  
12th August, 1867. }

SIR,—

I have to report the arrival of *H. M. S. Gannet* at this place.

2. There has been more ice on the coast this season than hitherto known, which adds to the anxiety and danger of the navigation ;

but we have hitherto passed along without touching the ground, but have had three narrow escapes.

3. Some of the icebergs were 90 and 100 feet high, and aground in from 20 to 30 fathoms water.

4. I have been hitherto guided by Lane's Chart of 17, but it only deceives, as we found no islands exist where groups of them were marked on his Chart: our position one day put us in the centre of the Isle of Pounds.

5. Pilots were very difficult to obtain; the Esquimaux were afraid to take charge of so large a ship, but will pilot a Schooner, or Fishing Boat through the Islands, and the Fishermen would not leave their lucrative fishing to go with me.

6. Cape Xebuck is the great head quarters for fish this season; we met hundreds of vessels running South, full of fish, during the first week of August.

7. There is no such thing as Bank Fishing; their vessels are not adapted for it; all is inshore fishing by boats. If they had a large vessel to take away their fish as it is cured, they would make £80 or £100 a season, instead of £40 or £50 which they now get, but Lloyds will not insure vessels when there are no Charts to guide them.

8. I am making plans of Xebuck and Indian Island Harbour, both extensive depôts of the Fisheries here.

9. I shall proceed to Hopedale the moment the *Alma Jane* arrives with coal, and make a plan of that Harbour, as also Indian Tickle, as I consider these to be of the first importance—they are the highways and places of rest for Fishermen.

10. We have only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours darkness here, all the remainder daylight; the mornings and evenings are very cold, caused by the wind coming off the ice, which grounds outside every Harbour.

11. In some Harbours and Inlets there were upwards of 1,000 boats fishing.



12. The weather is very changeable; one day a South gale, with hot blasts of wind; next day, gloomy, but quiet; next, heavy rain, and then cold, raw wind off the ice, which is still in large bergs along the whole coast; then an occasional fine day.

13. I sail for Indian Harbour in a few days to meet the coal vessel.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM CHIMMO,  
Commander,

Vice-Admiral

SIR RODNEY MUNDY, K. C. B.,

Commander-in-Chief.

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS

No. 6.

**Despatch from Secretary of State relative to certain Acts passed during last Session of the Legislature.**

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 25.

DOWNING STREET,

26th October, 1867. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of the fol-

lowing Acts of your Government, transcripts of which were forwarded in your Despatch, No. 160, of the 17th of July last, Cap. 1, of 1867, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies." Cap. 18, of 1867, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 21st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.'"

Her Majesty has been advised to leave the former of these Acts to its operation, upon the understanding that the power contained in the 3rd Section, which enables the Government to place British caught and cured fish on the same footing as Foreign caught and cured fish, shall be at once acted on, and a Proclamation in accordance with it issued, should Her Majesty's Government desire it.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

Sir—

Downing Street,  
20th October, 1867.

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS

advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of the fol-  
get have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be

No. 7.

**Distressed British Subjects belonging to Her Majesty's Colonies.**

*The Secretary of State to the Governor.*

(Copy.)

*Circular.*

DOWNING STREET,  
9th January, 1868. }

SIR,—

With reference to a case which has recently come under my notice, I have the honor to acquaint you that Distressed British Subjects, belonging to one or other of Her Majesty's Colonies, frequently apply to the Consular Authorities at Foreign Ports for Passages to the Colony of which they are Natives.

There is, however, no rule applicable to these cases, and except in the case of Distressed Seamen, and certain special cases, the Consuls are not authorized to send distressed individuals to their respective homes at the public expense.

I have, therefore, to request that you will inform me whether the Colony under your Government is, or is not, prepared to adopt and make provision for the expense of the return passages of Distressed Persons belonging to the Colony, whom Consuls at Foreign Ports, or the Governors of other Colonies, may deem it necessary to send to their homes.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed),

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 8.

**Message from the Governor, transmitting Copies of Correspondence with the Secretary of State on subject of Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax,**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
30th January, 1868.

(Copy)  
Circular }  
}

## A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor transmits, for the information of the Honorable Board of Council and House of Assembly, Copies of the Correspondence with the Secretary of State, on the subject of future provision for the Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax, to which he referred in his Speech on opening the Session ; and also, Copy of a Despatch and its Enclosure, received by the last Mail, in which he is acquainted that the Contract with the Inman Company, for the conveyance of Mails between Queenstown and Halifax, has only been made for a period of Six Months, which will expire on the 30th of June, and that after that period a permanent arrangement is to be made by the Canadian Government.

2. The Governor suggests to the Council and Assembly, that very possibly the necessary provision for the Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax, may be most advantageously effected through the assistance of the Canadian Government, in connection with their arrangements for the more important Contract.

By His Excellency's Command,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS

Governor Musgrave,  
St. John's, N.F.

**Mail Service.***The Secretary of State to the Governor.*

(Copy.)

*Newfoundland.*

No. 16.

DOWNING STREET,  
16th August, 1867.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of a Letter from the Postmaster General, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, suggesting that, on the expiration, on the 31st of December next, of the present Contract for the conveyance of Mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, the new Contract should be entered into by you, instead of the Imperial Government.

Their Lordships have informed me that they concur in His Grace's suggestion, and that they will be prepared to contribute one-half of the reasonable cost of the new service, provided that an opportunity is afforded to His Grace of judging of the reasonableness of the subsidy to be paid, before any tender for the service is accepted.

You will, therefore, at once, invite Tenders for this purpose, in the form enclosed in the Duke of Montrose's letter.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c.

(Signed),

**BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.**Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

*The Duke of Montrose to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*

(Copy.)  
No. 575, S.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. }  
11th July, 1867. }

MY LORDS,—

In your Letter of the 13th June, 1866, relative to the measures to be adopted for the regulation of the North American Mail Packet Service, on the termination of the Contract with Messrs. Cunard, Burns and MacIver, Your Lordships stated, that, as regarded the Halifax and Newfouudland Service, you considered that, instead of issuing advertisements, it would be desirable to enter into Communication with the Governments of British Provinces in North America, with a view of uniting that Service with those now maintained by the Canadian Government between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Liverpool and Portland in winter. Since that time, however, it has, as Your Lordships are aware, been determined that Newfoundland is not to form part of the North American Confederacy, and Your Lordships will probably now be of opinion that no further time should be lost in calling for Tenders.

I think that, following the course pursued with respect to the Branch Packet Service in Australia, and in Honduras, and the course which I have recommended to be adopted in the Bahamas, it will be desirable that the Tenders for the Newfoundland Service should be called for by the Governor of Newfoundland, and that the Contract should be entered into by him; and I entertain no doubt that, if this be done, the Service will be better and more economically superintended.

To assist the Governor in the matter, I have caused the accompanying Form of Tender to be prepared, and I submit that it should be forwarded to him, as early as possible, through the Colonial Office, with an intimation that the Contract for the pre-

sent Service between Halifax and Newfoundland will terminate on the 31st of December next.

For one-half the reasonable cost of the new service, after deducting the Sea Postage, I recommend that your Lordships should approve of payment being made by this Department, an opportunity being afforded me of judging of the reasonableness of the subsidy proposed to be paid, before any tender is accepted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

**MONTROSE.**

The Lords Commissioners  
Of the Treasury. }

*The Governor to the Secretary of State.*

(Copy.)

No. 173.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

17th September, 1867. }

SIR,—

I have had the honor to receive your Grace's Despatch, No. 16, of the 16th of August, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Postmaster General, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, suggesting that on expiration of the present Contract for the conveyance of Mails between Halifax and Newfoundland,

on the 31st December, the new Contract should be entered into by me instead of by the Imperial Government.

2. Unfortunately the time at the disposal of the Local Government for this purpose is now so short, that there are several practical difficulties preventing the arrangement from being carried out in the manner proposed by the Duke of Montrose.

3. In the first place, in the absence of any Legislative provision for this service, it is scarce possible for me to enter into any contract without previous reference to the Council and Assembly; they are not now in Session, and will not meet until the end of January. Supposing, however, that this consideration might be disregarded, in confidence that the Legislature would approve of any arrangement made by the Administration without their previous sanction, the time is now so limited before the expiration of the present Contract, that it is hardly practicable to give sufficient notice for the Tenders to enable reference to be made to the Postmaster General for his approval of any Tender before the new arrangement would be required to come into operation; for it would be requisite that publicity should be given to that notice, not only in this Colony, but in the neighbouring Provinces, and in Great Britain.

4. For these reasons, I have the honor to submit to Your Grace that a temporary provision for the purpose in view, say, extending from the 1st of January to the 30th June, would be most expedient; and that the preferable mode of effecting it would probably be by an extension of Messrs. Cunard's existing Contract for that time, if they should be willing to assent to this proposal. But under these circumstances, it appears to me that any provision for the occasion would, perhaps, be more readily made by the Imperial Government in connection with the Mail Service between Halifax and Bermuda and St. Thomas. Should the Imperial Government be unable or unwilling to accomplish this, the Local Administration must then be prepared to make the best arrangement in their power until the meeting of the Legislature in January.

5. I have telegraphed an enquiry to Messrs. Cunard, at Halifax, whether they are willing to continue the Service, on existing terms,



for Six Months, after the end of the present Contract, but I have not yet received any reply. If I should receive one before the closing of the Mail, I will communicate it in a Postscript.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Most Noble  
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. }

(Copy.)

No. 174.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
18th September, 1867. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to my Despatch, No. 173, of yesterday's date, I have the honor to acquaint Your Grace, that about two hours after the closing of the regular Mail, I received the subjoined answer, by telegraph, from Messrs. Cunard. I now take the opportunity for forwarding it, afforded by the sailing of H. M. S. *Gannet* for Halifax. By the next Mail, I shall probably be able to transmit Messrs. Cunard's reply to my enquiry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Most Noble  
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. }

(Copy.)  
No. 175.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
1st October, 1867.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to my Despatches, Nos. 173 and 174, of the 17th and 18th September, I have now the honor to forward to Your Grace a Copy of a Letter which I yesterday received from Messrs. Cunard, in reply to my enquiry whether they would continue the Mail Service between Halifax and St. John's, for Six Months, after the 31st of December, on the terms of the existing Contract.

2. Messrs. Cunard decline to do this, and the terms offered by them for the required service, appear to my Council to be excessive. The Local Government will endeavour to ascertain whether some other satisfactory and less expensive arrangement cannot be effected; and I am requested to express their hope that they may depend upon the sanction of Her Majesty's Government for such an agreement as they may be able to enter into for the temporary performance of the Mail Service, as there may not be time afforded for a further reference to Your Grace. I must admit my own doubt whether, at this late period, it will be possible to make any arrangement which will be effective, and at the same time, more advantageous than that offered by Messrs. Cunard. And that, if the local revenue is to furnish half, would entail an expenditure upon the Colony of about £2000, for which no Legislative provision or authority has yet been obtained.

3. Under the circumstances of the case, and in view of the probable Union of Newfoundland with the other Provinces, I hope that Your Grace will not regard it as improper, that the expense of the Mail Service should continue to be defrayed as heretofore, from Imperial funds, until time shall be afforded for submitting the matter to the consideration of the Legislature.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Most Noble

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

*Messrs. Cunard to the Governor.*

(Copy.)

(Copy.)

HALIFAX,

26th September, 1867.

SIR,—

In answer to your telegram of the 16th inst., desiring to know whether we will continue the Contract for carriage of Mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, on existing terms, for Six Months, we must beg respectfully to decline. We are, however, willing to continue the Mail Service as heretofore, for a period of Six Months, to 30th June next, say nine voyages, one in January, one in February, one in March, two in April, two in May, and two in June, for the sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, Five Hundred Pounds Sterling per voyage, payment to be made on the completion of each round voyage. In case of the vessel being lost returning from St. John's, one-half the amount, say £250, to be paid for the conveyance of the Mails to St. John's. The service to be performed by the *S. S. Merlin*, as no other vessel we have would be fit for the winter work. In case of the *Merlin* being lost, this agreement to cease and determine. In case of accident, repairs to be made as quickly as practicable; in the meantime, the Mails to be conveyed in a sailing vessel, as heretofore, under like circumstances, but the rate for said sailing vessel to be one-half, say £250 stg. per voyage.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

S. CUNARD & Co.

His Excellency

Governor MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Newfoundland.*

No. 29.

DOWNING STREET,  
8th November, 1867. }

SIR,—

I referred, for the consideration of the Postmaster General, copies of your Despatches, No. 173, 17th September, 1867; No. 174, 18th September, 1867; No. 175, 1st October, 1867, respecting the arrangements to be made for the conveyance of the Mails between Newfoundland and Halifax, on the termination of the Cunard Contract; and I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a Letter which has been received on the subject from the Post Office.

A Copy of the Letter from the Duke of Montrose to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 11th of July last, to which reference is made, was communicated to you in my Despatch, No. 16, of the 16th August.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed),

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Hill to Sir F. Rogers.*

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
6th November, 1867. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, dated 1st of October last, relative to a temporary arrangement for the conveyance of the Mails between Newfoundland and Halifax, on the termination of the Cunard Contract; and in reply, I am to state, for the information of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, that the Duke of Montrose does not see in the Governor's Despatch any sufficient reason for deviating, in any material point, from the view taken in His Grace's letter of the 11th July last, to the Lords of the Treasury, (referred to in your letter to this Department of the 8th of October), viz.: that it should be left to the Colonial Government to make the temporary arrangement on the understanding that this Department would pay one-half the reasonable cost.

The Duke of Montrose cannot, therefore, advise that the Home Government should now engage to pay, not merely the half, but the whole of the cost.

As time however, presses, His Grace is of opinion that it will be expedient to authorize the Government of Newfoundland to conclude the arrangement without referring again to the Home Government, provided the terms demanded do not exceed those asked by Mr. Cunard, viz.: £4,500 for Six Months.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

F. HILL.

Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart,

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

Colonial Office. }

*The Governor to the Secretary of State.*

(Copy.)

No. 185.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

24th December, 1867.

**MY LORD DUKE,—**

With reference to Your Grace's Despatch, No. 29, of the 8th of November, and its Enclosure, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Post Office, that I have accepted Messrs. Cunard's offer for the conveyance of the Mails between Halifax and St. John's, for Six Months, from the 31st December, for the sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, Sterling.

2. I have received only one other offer for the performance of this service, which was made by a Company in Boston, with whom I communicated when passing through that city on my recent return from Canada, and who proposed to do what was required for the sum of Four Thousand Pounds Sterling. But the difference in the amount of tender was so small, as, in the estimation of my Council, to offer no inducement to take the risk of inefficient performance of the Contract by parties unaccustomed to the service, and who might probably be not so well provided with the means of carrying it out as the Messrs. Cunard.

3. It is stated in Mr. Hill's Letter of the 6th November, that the Duke of Montrose sees no sufficient reason for deviating in any material point from the view taken by His Grace in his Letter to the Treasury, of the 11th July last, viz: that it should be left to the Colonial Government to make the temporary arrangement on the understanding that the Imperial Department would pay one-half the reasonable cost; and that therefore, His Grace cannot advise that the Home Government should now engage to pay, not merely the half, but the whole of the cost. It seems, however, to have been overlooked, that in His Grace's previous communication, it was proposed that the Colony should enter into a permanent, not a temporary engagement; and that the ground upon which my sug-

gestion was made was, that time was not afforded to make a satisfactory permanent arrangement; that no Legislative provision had been made for this service, and that no reference could be had to the Legislature before the temporary arrangement must be made.

4. I trust that when the Legislature meets, there may be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary provision, but as it is, I have been obliged to enter into an agreement, for compliance with which I must now depend upon the subsequent assent of the Council and Assembly.

I have, &c.

(Signed), \_\_\_\_\_

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Most Noble  
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,  
&c., &c., &c. }

(Copy)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
9th December, 1867.

Sir,—

(Copy.)

*Newfoundland.*

No. 34.

DOWNING STREET,  
12th December, 1867. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 29, of the 8th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office, accompanied by copies of a Contract which has been concluded with Mr. William Inman, of Liverpool, for the

conveyance of Mails between Queenstown and Halifax, on the termination of the Cunard Contract.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Tilley to Sir F. Rogers.*

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
9th December, 1867. }

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence, and more particularly to your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 6th ultimo, on the subject of the conveyance of the Mails between this country and Halifax, Nova Scotia, after the termination of the existing Contract with Messrs. Cunard, Burns & McIver, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will state to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, that under directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, he has accepted an offer from Mr. William Inman, of Liverpool, to perform a temporary service, once in each direction, in every alternate week, between Queenstown and Halifax, for the sum of £750 the double voyage.

The vessels will leave Queenstown and Halifax, respectively, on the same days on which the Cunard Packets have hitherto left those Ports.



I am to transmit some Copies of this Contract, and to suggest that they should be forwarded to the Governor General of Canada. His Excellency should, at the same time, be reminded that the Contract has only been concluded for Six Months, which will expire on the 30th of June next, and that before that time some permanent arrangement should be made by the Canadian Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

J. TILLEY.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart,  
&c., &c., &c.

### No. 9.

**Letter from Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Agents  
of the British Colonial Steamship Company,  
(Limited).**

(Copy.)

MONTREAL,  
10th January, 1868. }

SIR,—

On behalf of the British Colonial S. S. Company, (Limited,) of London, we beg to submit the following offer to perform Postal Service between the port of St. John's and Queenstown, or such

other port as you may designate in the South of Ireland or England, viz :

By Steamer leaving London, (England,) on Thursday, 16th April, and every alternate Thursday thereafter, up to the 15th October, calling at Queenstown, or other port as above, *en route* to St. John's, and

By Steamer leaving Quebec on Thursday, 14th May, and every alternate Thursday thereafter, up to the 12th November, calling at St. John's, and proceeding thence to Queenstown, or other port, as above.

In all, 14 trips each way during the season, for the sum of £500 Sterling per round trip, in all £7,000 Sterling ; suitable accommodation for a Mail Officer, with facilities for assorting Mail matters, to be provided, if required.

The Vessels proposed to be employed in the service are the first-class Iron Screw Steamers *Ottawa*, 1831 Tons Register ; *St. Lawrence*, 1398 Tons Register ; *Thames*, 1376 Tons Register ; and another of similar class.

The three vessels named are classed A 1, Lloyd's highest mark ; they are built specially for service between London and this port, and have proved themselves well fitted for it, having made 25 round trips, (besides a number to Portland, New York, &c.,) with regularity, and without mishaps.

We are in communication with our Government about carrying a Mail between Quebec and your port, and *vice versa* ; and in the event of our obtaining a Contract for that service, as well as that from your Island to Europe, we shall be ready, if desired, to enter into Contracts for a term of years. The offer we now make you, however, is simply for Fourteen Round Trips during the season of 1868.

We believe the proposed sailing dates would give a Mail to and from the Island, on alternate weeks with the service by Halifax,

the two combined thus giving a Weekly Mail; and as the establishment of regular Direct Steam Communication between Newfoundland and England on the one hand, and Canada on the other, could not fail to promote the interests of the Island, while the Subsidy asked for is not large, we trust you may see your way to accept the offer now respectfully submitted.

We are, &c.,

(Signed,)

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,  
Agents, British Colonial Steamship Company,  
(Limited.)

The Hon'ble.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Newfoundland.

No. 10.

**Message from the Governor, transmitting Copy of  
Despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting  
Quarantine in Spanish Ports.**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
19th February, 1868.

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor transmits, for the information of the Honorable Board of Council, a Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, enclosing a communication made by Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, to the Spanish Government, respecting the Quarantine imposed by Spanish Regulations on vessels arriving from Newfoundland with cargoes of Fish.

By His Excellency's Command.

**Quarantine in Spanish Ports.**

*The Secretary of State to the Governor.*

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 3.

DOWNING STREET,

20th January, 1868. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, which has been received through the Foreign Office, on the subject of representations which have been addressed to the Spanish Government, respecting the Quarantine imposed by Spanish regulations on vessels arriving from Newfoundland with cargoes of Codfish.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Sir J. F. Crampton to Lord Stanley.*

(Copy.)

*Commercial.*

No. 63.

MADRID,  
23rd December, 1867.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note, which, in obedience to the instructions contained in Your Lordship's Despatch, marked Commercial, No. 41, of the 19th instant, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, making a further representation of the hardship to which British vessels from Newfoundland and Labrador are exposed, by the Spanish regulation, in virtue of which vessels from all parts of America are now subjected to Quarantine, and expressing the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the regulation may be modified.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

J. F. CRAMPTON.

Lord STANLEY, M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

*Sir J. F. Crampton to the Minister of State.*

(Copy.)

MADRID,  
22nd December, 1867. }

M. LE MINISTRE,—

I did not fail to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the note which your Excellency did me the honor of addressing to me, on the 6th instant, by which I was informed that the Quarantine regulations in force against vessels arriving in Spain from Newfoundland and Labrador, are founded on the prevalence of Cholera in Cuba and New Orleans, which had rendered it necessary to adopt sanitary precautions in Spanish Ports, in regard to vessels arriving from every part of America.

Her Majesty's Government, however, now desire me to bring the matter under your Excellency's notice, in the hope that the Department of Her Catholic Majesty's Government charged with the application of the sanitary laws, may re-consider their decision.

It cannot but appear to Her Majesty's Government, that after a more mature examination of the circumstances, the Health authorities of Spain will recognize the unnecessary stringency of a regulation embracing regions so distant, and so dissimilarly situated in all respects, as are Cuba and the Southern States of the American Union, compared with the Northern British Provinces of Labrador and Newfoundland, in which no symptom of contagious disease has been even suspected. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, entertain the hope, that these considerations, as well as that of the hardship to which vessels arriving from the Northern Provinces of British America are subjected by the existing regulation, will induce Her Catholic Majesty's Government to cause it to be modified.

I avail, &c.

(Signed),

J. F. CRAMPTON.

Sr. Min. de Estado,  
de S. M. C. }

## No. 11.

**Report of Robert J. Pinsent, Esq., Judge of the Court  
of Labrador.**

(Copy.)

SAINT JOHN'S,

December 20, 1867. }

*To His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland,  
&c., &c., &c.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to report to Your Excellency my proceedings and observations at Labrador during the past season.

I sailed from St. John's, in company with Mr. Winter, Collector of Customs, on the 4th of June, in the schooner *Volant*, Com-  
manded by Captain John Pike, and employed by the Government as a Revenue Cruiser and Circuit Vessel on the Coast of Lab-  
rador.

After harboring, from contrary winds, four times on our way, we arrived at Battle Harbor, Labrador, on the 16th of that month, (June,) from which period until the 4th of October, we continued cruising on the Coast, visiting most of the principal Harbors from Red Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle, to Rigoulette, in Hamilton Inlet. We should have called at some other places, had the vessel not been detained for several days, in the month of September, in Battle Harbor, owing to a disagreement between the Collector and the Captain.

I returned to St. John's on the 12th of October.

The Cases actually brought before me during the Circuit were—

Nine cases of Debt.

Five respecting Nets.

One respecting a Wrecked Vessel.

Two of Bastardy.

One of Defamation of Character.

Two requiring Sureties of the Peace.

One respecting a Lunatic Man, whom I sent home to Newfoundland.

A case of Inquiry into a report of the murder of a Man in the woods near Murray's Harbor, which, on investigation, I concluded to be false.

At Red Bay, on the 28th of September, I fell in with Captain Green, of the schooner *Emblem*, of Nova Scotia, against whom a Warrant had been issued last year, by Judge Sweetland, for a violent assault on Collector Winter. I caused him to be arrested, took the necessary examinations, and bail being offered, I bound him over to take his trial in St. John's at the next sitting of the Supreme Court. This is a case which it was very desirable should be brought to issue, as it had excited much public attention.

Although the amount of legal business done may appear small, I am of opinion that the presence of the Court, on the Coast of Labrador, has an important moral effect in preventing offences against the Law, and in causing private settlements of accounts between parties engaged in the Fisheries and Trade of this District.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the general conduct of the people, both Residents and summer Fishermen and Traders, is very creditable to them. When I consider that thousands of men



are engaged on the extensive Coast of Labrador, in the ardent, active, and rough business of the Fisheries, I cannot but admire their friendly behaviour towards each other, and the exemption of the District from violence and crime. These good effects are, doubtless, promoted by the close attention required to their arduous employments, and by their sobriety, for I believe that, as a general rule, the practice of drinking intoxicating liquors does not much prevail here, during the fishing season.

On the subject of legal proceedings in the Court of Labrador, I beg to make a few remarks, for the consideration of the Government.

With respect to actions for the recovery of debts, I would suggest the desirability of some enactment to prevent the injustice that sometimes arises from cases in which persons obtaining judgment for old debts require the levy of execution for the amount recovered out of the produce of the current voyage, without reference to the claims of the absent supplying merchant, the fishery servants, and other creditors. Under the present state of the Law, I cannot refuse the issue of such process, but I think that some power should reside in the Court, either to declare such Defendants as are unable to liquidate all their just liabilities, insolvent, or to issue execution for a part only of the judgment debt. In this way, injustice to the Creditors I have named, might be avoided ; while the Plaintiff in such action, as I have mentioned, would not be debarred from his fair claim upon the assets of the debtor.

It might, also, be advisable to give the Court power to grant Probate of Wills, and Letters of Administration, and to Register Deeds, so far as property situate at Labrador is concerned, subject to the condition that they should be recorded in St. John's.

I would further suggest, that provision be made for bringing up, under warrant, any person summoned as a witness, who may fail or refuse to attend the Court in Civil cases ; as in the event of default of attendance by such person, the ordinary process for contempt would be a dilatory and difficult proceeding.

If the Government should decide on any Legislation with reference to the matters above named, I would then respectfully recommend some minor amendments.

I would suggest that there should be a room fitted up on board the Circuit vessel for a Lock-up; as in the event of the Court having to order imprisonment in any case, there is no other way, at Labrador of carrying out such order than by using the ship as a prison. I do not mean that a prisoner should be confined in the room, but there should be a proper apartment, to be used when necessary, as a place of security.

I would also recommend that the Bailiff of the Court should be provided with a suitable dress, to be worn when he is engaged in official business.

The Fisheries at Labrador have been increasing for several years past, until now they have obtained an extent of such importance that Newfoundland could not sustain itself without them.

It appears that the Cod Fishery has for some time declined on the Southern part of this Coast, so that many of our fishing vessels and crews have gone further and further North, until they have reached beyond Hopedale, the Southern Moravian settlement.

The Cod Fishery this summer was, I consider, successful; for although in some places the catch was short, yet on the whole it may be estimated a fair average voyage.

The Herring Fishery, for purposes of exportation, may be considered to be comprised within Blanc Sablon and Indian Tickle. It is a very valuable auxiliary to the Cod Fishery; indeed it is of great importance as an independent fishery. During the past season the catch of Herrings has been moderately good, while much greater attention has been paid to the cure, so that the character of Labrador Herring is likely to be retrieved in Foreign markets.

The mode of carrying on this fishery, now, appears to be satisfactory to all parties; the injurious effects of the old practice of

barring herrings have been remedied by the operation of the Act, 25th Victoria, Cap. 2.

Many Nova Scotia and Canadian vessels come down to Labrador for cargoes of Herrings; they now generally purchase them, in barter, from our fishermen; and do not, so much as formerly, catch them on their own account. This is an arrangement satisfactory and beneficial to our people.

Very few vessels from the United States of America now come to Labrador, for any purpose.

The Salmon Fishery was, this year, pretty good in Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, which are the principal places for what may be called the embayed fishery.

On the Open Sea Coast, the Salmon Fishery was not successful.

The Hudson's Bay Company have establishments in Hamilton Inlet, at the North West River and Rigoulette. Here we met Mr. Smith, a Deputy-Governor of the Company, and Chief Manager of their business in this quarter; he arrived from Canada in the steamer *Labrador*, a fine new vessel, belonging to the concern.

This Company receives most of the Salmon in the neighbourhood of their establishments, and cut them up and preserve them in small tin canisters, for exportation to England and other Countries.

The mercantile firm of Hunt and Henley do the same, in Sandwich Bay. Mr. Nathan Norman, of Indian Harbor, carries on a similar business, in the neighbourhood of his establishment.

The Salmon caught on the Open Sea Coast, are usually salted in casks, for exportation.

The resident population of Labrador, (as distinguished from the people who go there on the fishery in the summer only), from Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belle Isle, to Indian Harbor, Esquimaux Bay, which, in the year 1864, was estimated, by

Judge Sweetland, at 2026, may be considered as rather increased since that time.

It is very difficult for a transient visitor to ascertain, reliably, even the probable number of the resident inhabitants, scattered as they are in so many places along this extensive coast; to take, personally, a census, is impracticable. The residents are principally of English origin, including some from Newfoundland. But in Esquimaux Bay, Hamilton Inlet, and that neighbourhood, there are several families of Esquimaux and Half-breeds, the latter are descendants of European fathers and Esquimaux mothers. These people are occupied chiefly in the Salmon fishery in summer, and in furring during the winter; and are supplied, principally, by the Hudson's Bay Company, at Rigoulette, and by Mr. Norman, at Indian Harbor. They are very docile and well behaved, and in their simple way, fond of learning; most of them can read, and some can write—taught by their fathers, and by each other. They have a taste for music and singing; several whom I met could play on musical instruments. I distributed some Elementary School Books among them, which I am sure were much appreciated, and will be used to good purpose.

I consider that the permanent residents of Labrador are better off than the poorest class of people in Newfoundland; they are well employed in the summer in the Fisheries on the Coast; and in the winter they go up into the Bays of the main land, where there is plenty of wood for fuel; some animals yielding valuable furs, to be caught for trading, and Rabbits, Partridges, and sometimes Deer, for food. The Rabbits, so called here, but which are very like the Hares of Nova Scotia, have been numerous the last three winters, affording an excellent and important article of diet to the inhabitants.

Although the amount of pauperism is comparatively small at Labrador, yet a few cases will occur, in which the resident Mercantile Agents, or other principal inhabitants, may have to give assistance to destitute persons having no special claims on them, and in such cases they look to the Government for reimbursement.

## ROADS.

The fishing stations at Labrador being nearly all on the numerous rugged Islands of the Coast, and consequently the communication being by water, there is little or no necessity for making Roads.

## RELIGION.

There is at present only one resident Clergyman, of any denomination, on the Coast of Labrador—from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, to Hope Dale, the Moravian Southern Mission Station. That Clergyman is the Reverend Robert Dobie, of the Church of England, who resides at Forteau, in the Straits of Belle Isle. During the past summer three other Clergymen have been on the Coast, employed in their religious duties,—namely, the Revd. William Wilson, of the Church of England, who was stationed at Battle Harbor, and who visited other settlements; the Revd. Henry Carfagnini, of the Roman Catholic Church, who came down in the steamer *Ariel*, and visited several places; and the Revd. Thomas Allen, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, who was engaged all the summer in travelling from one Harbor to another.

For several years, prior to this year, the Revd. George Hutchinson, a Clergyman of the Church of England, resided permanently at Battle Harbor, and from thence was in the habit of visiting, in summer and winter, many places North and South of that Station. His Christian zeal, kindness, and liberal charities, are well remembered and acknowledged by the people, who spoke of him with the greatest love and respect.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

From Blanc Sablon to Hope Dale, there are five of the Church of England, viz: one each at Forteau, Red Bay, Battle Harbor, St. Francis Harbor, and Seal Islands; two Roman Catholic, viz: one at Pinware, and another at Matthew's Cove, Battle Island; one Wesleyan Methodist at Red Bay. At Indian Tickle there is a

convenient Building appropriated as a Place of Worship for Clergymen of all Denominations, who may happen to come there.

### SCHOOLS.

Four Schools were in operation during the past summer, viz : at Battle Harbor, Venison Tickle, Cape Charles, and Pinware. The three former kept during the summer only ; that at Pinware is continued through the year. It is proposed to open a School at Red Bay the coming winter.

These Schools are but moderately attended, the number of Scholars in each, ranging from about fifteen to twenty-five.

I distributed amongst the Teachers of these Schools the sums placed at my disposal by the Government, and supplied them with some School Books.

Owing to the peculiar occupations and scattered habitations of the people, it is impracticable to establish a general system of School Education ; but I think it would be well to distribute a liberal supply of Elementary Books among the inhabitants, who would make good use of them in their families, for domestic instruction.

I found the Medicines and Drugs with which I was supplied by the Government very acceptable and useful to the people, both residents and summer fishermen. Many cases of disease and death, this season, came to my knowledge. Scarlet Fever, which was introduced by the crews of vessels from Newfoundland, was fatal in several instances ; and of course, among so many thousand persons, men, women and children, who are congregated at Labrador, during the fishery, various cases of disease and accident occur every year.

There was no regular Medical Man, (except the Surgeon of H. M. S. *Fawn*, which vessel came twice to the Labrador for short periods,) on the whole Coast, from the Straits of Belle Isle to Hope Dale, last summer.

I would suggest the advisability of sending a Surgeon in the Revenue and Circuit Vessel, who would thus be enabled to attend to such cases of disease and accident as he might meet with, while cruising about during the season.

I am sure that an arrangement of this sort would be esteemed a great boon by all the people resident at, and resorting to, Labrador.

The old English Mercantile establishments at Labrador, have of late years contracted their business, so that the direct importations of supplies from abroad, are not now so great as they were formerly.

The intercourse between Newfoundland and Labrador has greatly increased; but, of course, the supplies for the Newfoundland Fishermen, employed at the Labrador during the summer, are imported into the former country, and there pay the Customs' duties.

It would be gratifying to all those engaged in business at Labrador, to have Postal communication with St. John's, and through it with other places, at home and abroad, two or three times during the summer. They consider that they are entitled to this advantage, as contributors to the General Revenue; indeed they complain that Labrador does not get its fair share of the public money in any way.

Labrador is no country for Agriculture; the summer is so short, and the Sea Coast and Islands so rocky and barren, that nothing can be grown there but turnip greens and lettuces.

In the deep Bays, such as Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, where there are woods, some soil, and the climate warmer, a little more cultivation of the ground might be accomplished.

I saw potatoes which were grown at Red Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle, but none further North.

I may remark, that on the whole coast, from Battle Harbour to Rigoulette, I did not see a horse, cow, or sheep, (except one cow at Indian Tickle, brought down for the summer from Newfoundland.

Dogs abound in all the settlements at Labrador; they are chiefly of the Indian or Wolf breed, and are used during the winter season, harnessed to sledges, for hauling timber out of the woods, and for travelling, in which occupation they are very sagacious and enduring.

Generally, during the last summer, the weather was fine and the winds moderate. There was an unusual number of icebergs on the coast, but very little field ice.

The season was favorable for the curing of fish, and consequently the shipments from Labrador to Foreign markets were earlier and more extensive than usual.

With the exception of the dreadful effects of the storm of the 9th of October, the present year may be considered a good one for the fisheries of Labrador, which in extent and importance are, I suppose, unsurpassed in the world.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ROBERT J. PINSENT,

*Judge of the Court of Labrador.*



## No. 12.

**Report of the Postmaster General, for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.**

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
ST. JOHN'S, February 1st, 1868. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency and Executive Council, my Eighth Annual Report of the Newfoundland Post Office, with accompanying Returns, numbering from one to ten, embracing a full and detailed statement of the operations of that Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

The amount of Revenue collected from all sources during the past year amounted to \$11,407.52; there has been a small decrease in the amount of Inland Postage collected, and also a decrease in the sale of Postage Stamps, as compared with the year 1866, and at the same time there has been an increase in the amount of British Packet Postage collected, and on Way and Loose Letters.

Inland Postage	\$938.90	\$918.35
British ditto	3,122.07	3,591.91
Stamps sold	7,717.75	6,534.75
Way and Loose	67.66	83.49

The number of Letters received and despatched during the year are estimated at 152,000, and the number of Newspapers at 300,000.

The number of Registered Letters sent through the Post Office during the year ended 31st December, 1867, was 1009.

Registered at St. John's . . . . .	403
“ Outports . . . . .	384
“ Other Countries . . . . .	312

The number of Dead Letters received and disposed of during the year ended 31st December, 1867, was 1,851.

Received from Postmasters . . . . .	1,233
“ “ United Kingdom . . . . .	207
“ “ United States . . . . .	225
“ “ The Provinces . . . . .	186

1,851

Delivered in Newfoundland . . . . .	1,166
Returned to England . . . . .	351
“ to United States . . . . .	104
“ to Provinces . . . . .	230

1,851

### MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

This Branch of the Postal Service has considerably developed itself since its introduction, (three years ago), as may be seen by referring to the comparative statement, No. 6 Schedule. The amount of business done in this Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1867, is equal to 25 per cent. over the year 1866, and to 75 per cent. over the year 1865. The number of Money Orders issued and paid during the year being 1,133, amounting in the aggregate to \$23,389.61.

Since my last Report on the Postal Service to His Excellency, the Money Order system has been established and put into operation between this Colony and the Province of New Brunswick; and at the same time, I regret to have to inform His Excellency, that my efforts have failed to establish the Money Order system between this Colony and the West Indian Islands, owing to the Postmaster-General, at Bermuda, declining to accede to my pro-

posal, on the ground that the staff at his disposal was barely sufficient for their present Postal Service, and that no additional assistance would be rendered by the Colony for that purpose. I am sure it will be gratifying to His Excellency to learn, that this important branch of the Postal Service has been so far successful in its operations. It clearly indicates that great care and ability has been exercised to mature a system of so much complexity and ramifications; and I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the superintendant, Mr. Healy, discharged that duty.

The first Winter Mail overland, (North), was not despatched in accordance with the general notice, viz. 2nd January, waiting the arrival of the steamer *Ariel*, which was hourly expected at that time, and has not yet made her appearance. The Couriers were on that account delayed ten days at the different stations, which will cause an irregularity in the arrival of the first Monthly Mail from Fogo and Twillingate, but I trust they will be received next week.

Before concluding this Report, I conceive it to be my duty to bring under His Excellency's notice a circumstance which unhappily occurred during the stay of the last Halifax steamer for the Mails. Owing to the severe snow storm which occurred during that interval, the overland Couriers with the Conception Bay mails failed to be in time for the departure of the steamer, (although she remained seven hours over her time); a similar case has not occurred during my term of office. To prevent a recurrence in future of that which may be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the mercantile interest of Conception Bay, I would respectfully suggest, that authority should be vested in me to detain the steamer until the arrival of the overland mail from the Bay. When I say the authority ought to be with me, it is on this ground, namely, that as the departure of the Halifax Steamer often occurs during the night, when I could not, conveniently, communicate the matter to His Excellency.

*Schedule accompanying this Report, as follows:—*

No. 1.—Statement of Account Current.

No. 2.—Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage collected during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

No. 3.—Statement shewing the amount of British Packet Postage collected during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

No. 4.—Statement of Postage Stamp account, for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

No. 5.—Statement shewing amount of Revenue collected at the several Post Offices, during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

No. 6.—Statement shewing the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid, during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

No. 7.—Statement of Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom and the Provinces, for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

No. 8.—Statement of Salaries paid to Postmasters, &c.

No. 9.—Statement of Salaries paid to Couriers, and mail transportation.

10.—Statement of Mails received and despatched by steamer *Ariel*, for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Trusting the foregoing will meet His Excellency's approval,

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOHN DELANY,  
Postmaster General.

Hon'ble JOHN BEMISTER, }  
Colonial Secretary. }

## No. 13.

**Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esq., Inspector of Weights  
and Measures, St. John's, for 1867.**

SAINTE JOHN'S,

January 1st, 1868.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government, the following Report for the past year:—

The inspection and adjustment of all Weights and Measures were duly attended to; the following figures shewing the number of each examined by me, viz:—

Beams and Scales .. .. .	494
Weights of 2 lbs., and upwards .. .. .	1738
“ “ 1 lb., “ under . . . . .	1180
Liquid and Dry Measures . . . . .	970

The Fees received on account of the same amounting to \$361.65.

According to instructions, I forwarded to the undermentioned Districts, to which Inspectors had been appointed, one set each of adjusted Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures, viz:—

Greenspond, Ferryland, and English Harbour.

The application of the provisions of the Act to these places, as also to other Districts where it has been in operation, must result in many advantages to all interested, and tend to afford that mutual confidence which should necessarily exist between buyer and seller.

Referring to the 13th Sect. 27 Vic. Cap. 14, the weight of Biscuit, Flour, Pork, Corn and Oatmeal, &c., &c., is defined, but owing to the wording of the Section, the object intended by the Legislature, viz. the protection of the Consumer, is not attained, as it leaves it optional with the Purchaser to see that the required weight is in the article purchased. I need hardly say it is a question that is rarely asked. In my Report of 1866, I alluded to a case in which I was called on to inspect the weight of some Pork, and in which there appeared a large deficiency; the past year my attention was called to a similar case respecting Flour; I was present at the weighing of ten barrels, a portion of a large lot, four only of which proved correct, the remaining six shewing an average loss in weight of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per barrel; to each of the other items enumerated, these remarks will equally apply. Considering that these are articles of such general consumption, the necessity for an emendation of the Act is evident to meet such cases, and check, as far as possible, imposition on the Purchaser and Consumer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. DWYER,

*Inspector of Weights and Measures.*

Hon'ble. JOHN BEMISTER,

*Colonial Secretary.*

## No. 14.

**Report of Commander Heysham, R. N., on Visits to the Westward.**

(Copy.)

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *Fawn*,  
 At Saint John's, Newfoundland,  
 8th July, 1867. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency the following Report, comprising the information I have been enabled to obtain relative to the Fisheries on the parts of the Coast of this Island I have visited.

After leaving St. John's, on the 1st of June, I proceeded, in accordance with instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, to visit the Stations on the South and West Coast. The following list shews the places visited, with the dates of arrival at and departure from each.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
Trepassey	2nd June	7th June
St. Mary's	7th "	10th "
Burin	10th "	13th "
Great St. Lawrence	13th "	17th "
Lamaline	17th "	18th "
Sydney, C. B.	21st "	24th "
Humber Sound, } Bay of Islands,	26th "	27th "
York Harbor, }	27th "	29th "
St. George's Bay, } St. George's	1st July	3rd July
The Gravels, }	3rd "	3rd "
Harbor Briton, }	5th "	6th "

## TREPASSEY.

There are 22 large boats out this year, (this is three more than last), and 25 small boats. The large boats average from 27 to 30 tons, and carry 6 and 7 men ;—the small boats carry 2 and 3 men. They went out on the 23rd May, and generally finish about the 20th October.

The Caplin were in, but not in large quantities. The people here, with the exception of one family, are Roman Catholics.

## ST. MARY'S.

There are 25 large boats, of 28 or 30 tons, with 7 men ; 15 smaller, called 15-quintal boats, with 4 men, and 150 punts, with 2 men. This number is for the whole District from Peter's River round the Bay, including St. Mary's, Salmonier, &c., and is a decrease of 6 large boats this year. The season commences about the 20th May and lasts till the end of October, although I am told but little is done after the 15th October. Last year's catch was said to be about twenty-five quintals per man in the large, and fifteen in the small boats. This, they say, does not pay ; and it ought to be at least 50 quintals per man to make it do so. Caplin generally come in between the 6th and 10th June. They were in this year on the 9th.

On Sunday, the 9th June, there were 104 large boats at anchor here, having come in from various places the evening before, and that morning. They were brought in by the bait, (caplin,) having come in in large quantities.

The people here are, I am told, all Roman Catholics, except one man.

## BURIN.

There are about 50 large boats with 4 men, and 100 small boats (punts, &c.) with 2 men. The season is reckoned from the 1st May to the end of October. Last year's catch was a very poor



one, not averaging more than 20 quintals per man. Caplin came in here on the 1st June, but were not very plentiful up to the 12th.

There is one Establishment here, the Jersey House. Agent, Mr. Berteau.

The Herring Fishery here is merely for bait for their own use; but men go to Fortune Bay from here for the Herring Fishery—and these fish are mostly taken to St. Pierre.

### GREAT ST. LAWRENCE.

There are about 14 boats, from 15 to 27 tons, with 3 and 4 men, and about 103 small boats, with 2 men. The boats here do not usually stay out longer than one night, and the fish are brought in to cure. They reckon the season from 1st June to the end of October. The last year's catch averaged about 30 quintals per man, which they considered very bad. Like all the places visited, the distress is said to have been very great during the winter. They hope, however, for a good season this year, as they say the French were late on the Banks, and the fish are now on their coasts. They also say, they have heard from Lawn, through the men who go to St. Pierre, that French vessels were returning with little or no fish.

The Caplin generally come in from 10th to 15th June, and were in in large quantities, on the 16th. Two days before this, (the 14th), I knew a man walk from Little St. Lawrence to Lawn, (7 miles) catch and carry home a sack-full on his back. This was, as he remarked to me, "hard-earned bait." Herrings come in about the end of July, in sufficient quantities for bait for their own use. None are then taken to St. Pierre. They are, however, caught in April and May, and taken to St. Pierre. Informant, (Mr. Reeves,) in his two Schooners took 400 barrels this Spring. Boats also go to Fortune Bay in April and May for Herring Fishery. These are sold at St. Pierre.

### LAMELINE.

There are about 30 large boats, with 4 men, and 150 small, with 2 men. They do not usually stay out longer than 24 hours.

The season is reckoned from about the middle of May to the end of September. Last year's catch averaged about 40 quintals per man. This they consider bad. Caplin were in as early as 6th June this year. They generally come in between the 10th and 15th. Men go to Fortune Bay for Herring Fishery; there is none here.

The prospect for the year is considered most hopeful,—more so, it is said, than for the last eight years. Some few have already made 50 quintals per boat, with 2 men; and one man, Benjamin McCarthy, has 70 quintals. He, it appears, is an exceptional case, and always exceeds every one.

Squids are got here in August in large quantities, both for their own use and sale to the French.

They do not use the Bultow here, by mutual agreement.

At Sydney, I was told by French Officers, much the same as I had heard at the places already visited—viz: that the French fishermen had not done well, and had only got about half the usual quantity of fish.

#### HUMBER SOUND, BAY OF ISLANDS.

Found Salmon fishery carried on in the Humber River by a family called Blake,—they had about 20 barrels, and their usual average is about 40 each year. Houses are to be seen on both sides from Frenchman's Cove to the Humber River. My information was very vague here, as nearly all were away cod-fishing, and I could find no one to obtain any from. The Clergyman was gone to Bonne Bay; and a Mr. Murphy, who has a large establishment which I visited, has not been heard of since last October, when he left in a brig with a cargo of herrings. His house is still kept and managed by his sister. I found about 1000 barrels of herrings in his store. This is not half the usual quantity when he himself is there. The herring is a winter fishery here.

#### YORK HARBOUR—BAY OF ISLANDS.

I find no one living here, and only one family in the next, (Lark Harbor.)

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**ST. GEORGE'S HARBOR—ST. GEORGE'S BAY.**

They have only lately taken to the cod-fishery here, finding they can't trust to herrings only, not being able to find a sure market for them.

There are said to be about 200 boats of all sizes, from 30-ton schooners to 10-quintal boats, now fishing in the Bay, and these have done well.

They have two seasons—the 1st, from 15th May to the end of June. The fish then leave them till about the middle of August, at which time they are again found on the bank in the bay, and are caught as long as the weather will permit.

The herrings are all caught in the Spring,—none come in here in the winter. I regret much not being able to visit St. George's River, and make enquiries about the Salmon fishery there; but the weather prevented my doing so, there being a nasty sea on the bar.

The people here appear to be comfortable, and I heard of no distress or want among them. They complain much, however, of the want of protection, having no legally constituted authority to whom they can apply for the settlement of disputes, or the prevention of illegal acts.

**ISTHMUS BAY, COMMONLY CALLED THE GREAT ST. GEORGE'S BAY.**

This is about 14 miles from George's Harbor. I found an establishment kept by a Mr. Gillis, and about 12 families employed in the fishery. Also, a Salmon fishery, worked by one man. He has had this fishery about 25 years, and averages about 22 barrels a year. This year he has 10, and does not expect above 2 more. I only remained here two hours.

**HARBOR BRITON.**

The Herring Fishery is carried on nearly throughout the year here. Those caught in December, January and February, are

mostly taken away by American vessels. They are caught in Seines, and taken away in a frozen state.

After 12th April they are caught for bait, till the Caplin come in in June, and sold to the French as such. Those caught during the rest of the year are usually for bait.

It is difficult to arrive at any approximate of boats here, as they include so many small neighbouring places. They fish for Cod the whole year round nearly, but say they are not doing much now. The fish appear to have left them suddenly.

I find the old question, "the use of the Bultow," is brought forward everywhere. The general opinion I have gathered on this cruise from the most intelligent and experienced of the fishermen, &c., is certainly against the use of it till after the fish have done spawning, (generally said to be about the end of June). After this, most of them say it will do no harm. Again, it is very difficult to make a law suitable for all places. At Lamaline, they do not use it, by common consent. Again, at St. George's Bay, a large number of the people have come to the same determination, and decided amongst themselves that they would prevent its use. All have not agreed to abide by this decision, and the use of the Bultow being legal, they cannot compel any one to discontinue using it. This I clearly pointed out to one of the leading men of the place, having had a complaint from a man who had been interfered with, and made discontinue using it. From what I could gather, it appears to me that they wish to bring the question to an issue, and still intend suppressing its use, as agreed among themselves. I clearly explained, that in so doing, I considered they would be acting illegally, and rendering themselves liable to the penalties.

The reasons given for their opinions against it are, in some cases, clear and good; and coming from men of intelligence, many of them with long-life's experience, deserves attention; as I find that in every place, however good a season they may occasionally get, they, without exception, consider they are yearly falling off in the

average of fish caught, and in some places great distress and want are experienced in the winter.

This I found to be the case, principally from Trepassey Westward, as far as Great St. Lawrence. After which, I heard of but little poverty or want.

At all the places I have visited, they appear very hopeful as regards the prospect of the present year, the fish having been plentiful on our coasts. This they attribute to the fact of the French having been prevented doing anything by the weather till later than usual. The fish, in consequence, got on this coast before they were stopped by the thick line of bait on the inner edge of the Banks.

At Lamaline, I had one or two complaints, but none of a serious nature. The first was that some of our own people were in the habit of hauling bait for sale to the French close to the settlement, when it was so scarce as not to suffice for their own use. Mr. Benning, Sub-Collector, and some more of the inhabitants, came off, not knowing the exact state of the Law, as regards this question. I gave Mr. Benning a copy of Section 4, 25th Victoria, Cap. 2, and I left them quite satisfied that this was sufficient to put an end to the grievance.

The next complaint was the frequent encroachment of French fishermen, but all of a most indefinite character. They complain that when warned off, they move a few miles and return. It is stated, that boats from other places have at times boarded these French boats, taken their fish and bultows from them, and that scuffles have ensued; but the latest I could hear of was two years ago, between a man called John Purchase, his crew, and some French fishermen. I told these people, if they would identify any of these boats or people, by the numbers, which, I am informed, they are all bound to have on their boats, that it would be more effectually stopped by the French authorities, than by anything they themselves could do, by taking the Law in their own hands; and on mentioning this to the French Senior Officer, he said he

was much obliged to me, and had himself given precisely similar instructions to his own people, who complained of being interfered with by the English fishermen.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. HEYSHAM,

*Commander and Senior Officer.*

His Excellency

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,

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

St. John's, Newfoundland.

No. 15.

**Continuation of Report of Commander Heysham, R.N.,  
of Fisheries on North Coast of Labrador.**

**THIRD CRUISE.**

I left St. John's on Friday, 23rd August, for Labrador, calling at Harbor Grace. On my way from thence, I went straight to Chateau Bay, anchoring in Antelope Harbor. The following list

shews the places visited by Ship or Boat, and reliable information was obtained about the other places mentioned.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Visited by Ship.</i>	<i>Visited by Boat.</i>
Between the 4th and 6th September.	Deer Harbor.	Battle Harbor. Size's Harbor. Indian Cove Fish-flake Island } Charles's Harbor. Antle's Cove } Indian Harbor, Caribou Island. Fox Harbor.
Between 7th and 10th September.		St. Francis Harbor, } Granby Island. Williamson's Harbor, }
Between the 7th and 10th September.	Deer Harbor.	Merchantman Harbor. Sophia Harbor. Little Harbor. Port Charlotte. Mecklenburg Harbor. Murray Harbor. Spear Harbor. Petty Harbor.
12th to the 20th September. 4th October.	Domino. Spotted Islands Indian Tickle.	
20th September to 4th October.	Cartwright Harbor. Sandwich Bay.	

Salmon Bight, Griffin's Harbor, Batteau, Cape Greape, Grady, and Black Island, Pack Harbor.

**AT HENLEY HARBOR, CHATEAU BAY,**

I found about 26 houses; and there are 5 families who reside there throughout the year. There were six schooners in the

harbor—five from Newfoundland, and one from the Magdalen Islands.

The cod-fishery had been pretty good, averaging about 40 quintals per man ; but the best was still to come, according to their past experience ; and, indeed, some boats took four and five quintals in one day, with two men, before I left.

Herrings struck in on the day I left, (September 4th), and crews consisting of 7 and 8 men hoped to get from 300 to 400 barrels.

The accounts here from the Straits and South Shore were very good,—fish having struck in in large quantities.

#### DEER HARBOR.

There are no inhabitants here, nor is it a rendezvous for fishing craft ; but I found it a very good safe harbor for the Ship, and was able to send boats to a great many fishing stations between Cape St. Francis and Cape Charles.

#### BATTLE HARBOR.

Fishery good, averaging about 90 quintals per boat with 2 men, 60 quintals with Caplin bait ; 30 since herring came in.

Herrings were in, in large quantities ; one schooner was here from Cape Harrison with 1200 quintals fish.

#### SIZE'S HARBOR, OR MUDDLE HARBOR.

No fishing rooms here ; it is a rendezvous for vessels from Cape Harrison and Northward ;—they come here to dry their fish and catch herrings before proceeding South. There were between 40 and 50 vessels, and they had an average of 500 quintals each. Reports from Cape Harrison and North better than for the last four or five years.

The fishery there was nearly over, and no vessels were likely to be there after the 18th September. Four vessels were known to



have gone back on a second trip. Herrings in in great quantities, and very fine.

### INDIAN COVE.

Three families reside here throughout the year ; Pye by name,—Father and two sons and families ; they have 140 quintals between them.

### FISH-FLAKE ISLAND.

Eight rooms. People from 2 of these went North and did well, 500 and 600 quintals per Schooner with 7 men. People from the other six rooms remained in the neighbourhood, and got about 80 quintals per boat, with 2 men.

### ANTLE'S COVE.

Four rooms inhabited in the Summer,—two belonging to the crew of a Brig, of 140 tons, that always comes from Carbonear ; the other two belong to people who fish in the neighbourhood. The Brig's crew, numbering 13 men, had 800 quintals, and came back August 5th, from Cape Harrison.

### INDIAN HARBOR.

Three houses,—one occupied throughout the year. The people from here fished North, but had not done very well, owing to going too late.

The man who lives here throughout the year keeps 40 dogs for hauling wood, and travelling for fur, &c.

### FOX HARBOR.

Principal fishing here is for Salmon. One man had 20 barrels, and another 12. There are 6 or 7 families here ; two are English, and the rest are Indians. During the winter these people are engaged in furring. Michael Toomer, an Englishman, is, I hear, a famous hand, and well known to the traders.

**ST. FRANCIS HARBOR.**

Messrs. Hunt & Henley have an establishment here, but have scarcely done anything this year. There are 9 families here from Conception Bay. Boats with 2 men have only from 30 to 40 quintals. Fishery said to have been very bad.

**WILLIAMSON'S HARBOR.**

Three rooms. Two families from Carbonear, the others are Indians, who remain all the year. The rooms have from 60 to 70 quintals each, and lots of Herrings. The Indian family have about 20 tierces of Salmon.

**MERCHANTMAN HARBOR.**

Ten rooms. People all from Carbonear. The people from 3 of these rooms fished North, in two Brigs and a Schooner. One Brig had 1500 quintals, and the Schooner 700 quintals. Catch in the neighbourhood averaged from 30 to 40 quintals per man; and Herrings in great quantities. A Brigantine left the day before our boat was there, with 3000 quintals, for Alicant. A Schooner was also loading with Herrings for Quebec.

**SOPHIA HARBOR.**

No rooms here, but a rendezvous for making the fish. 7 or 8 Schooners here.

**LITTLE HARBOR.**

Seventeen rooms. People from two of these fished North, and got about 70 quintals per man. Catch in neighbourhood about 60 quintals per boat, with 2 men. With Seines, they say, they could have done as well as those who went North.

One Schooner I was told caught 300 quintals here, then went North, got 700 more, and returned and got 200 more.

**PORT CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBERG.**

No rooms here, but a rendezvous for making fish. Found 1 Brig and 18 Schconers in the two places, all from Newfoundland.

### MURRAY'S HARBOR.

About 17 rooms. People from 3 have been North, and done well. One family is away on a second trip. Catch in the neighbourhood, 60 quintals per boat, with 2 men. Two Brigantines were loaded for Leghorn. Herrings had only just struck in. Between the 7th and 9th September, it blew hard from the N. E., sending a heavy sea in on the coast. Some Seines were destroyed and others capsized, freeing, as it is said, some 7 or 8000 barrels of Herrings.

### SPEAR HARBOR.

Nine rooms. People from five went North in one Brig. Accounts varied as to the total number from these five rooms, from 60 to 100. They were, however, said to have got 2000 quintals of fish. Fishing in the neighbourhood, 60 quintals per boat, with 2 men. Two rooms having Seines, got 300 and 500 quintals. One family reside here all the year.

### PETTY HARBOR.

About 20 rooms. Two families remain through the winter. People from 2 rooms went North in a Schooner, and got 1000 quintals. Average catch in the neighbourhood, 60 and 70 quintals per boat, with 2 men.

Herrings were very scarce here.

### DOMINO HARBOR.

There were 13 vessels in the creek.—Schooners, Brigantines, &c.; and 9 families, (no residents). Those who fished North did pretty well. Average catch in the neighbourhood, 400 quintals per Cod Seine, and 120 per boat, with 2 men. Herrings, about 250 barrels per Seine. There were as many as 250 fishermen in this Bay.

The catch was considered better than they had had for some seasons.

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### SALMON BIGHT.

The average catch was 250 quintals per Seine, and with Hook-and-Line, 80 quintals per boat, with 2 men. Herrings only sufficient for winter use.

### SPOTTED ISLANDS' HARBOR.

Fishing not as good as usual. Thomas Jackman, who has fished here for 14 seasons, and done well until the two last, has only 750 quintals, with a crew of 14 men. He has had more than double that some years, having had 1600 quintals. He had, however, made it up with Herrings, having 300 barrels on the 16th September.

There were 7 families here for the season, and 7 Indian families, who reside throughout the year.

This Harbor, it is worthy of notice, is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Domino, where they had done so much better than usual.

One man here, an Indian, caught 600 Seals during last winter.

### GRIFFIN'S HARBOR—SPOTTED ISLANDS.

Accounts from here were fair average with Seines, about 300 quintals, and 120 per boat, with 2 men. Herring Fishery not good.

### BATTEAU.

Cod fishing said to have been very good, average about the same as Domino; but the Herring Fishery not so good, being small fish and not in large quantities.

### INDIAN TICKLE.

The average catch at this place was about 120 quintals per boat, and 600 or 700 quintals per seine.

I am told that more fish is shipped for foreign markets from here than from any other harbor in Labrador. Six brigs and schooners have already loaded, and others are loading.

### CAPE GREAPE

Average 150 quintals per boat; 800 quintals per seine.

### GRADY AND BLACK ISLANDS.

120 to 130 per boat.—Seines are not used there.

### CARTWRIGHT HARBOR, SANDWICH BAY.

The fishing at this place was all over,—the Salmon fishing finished early in August. At Messrs. Hunt & Henley's establishment they were said to have shipped about 600 tierces of salted salmon, and from 50,000 to 70,000 lbs. preserved in tins. Cod-fish do not generally come in here. They were, however, in, in August, in sufficient quantities for winter use.

At the end of September the people were leaving Cartwright for their winter quarters in various parts of the Bay.

All have their winter occupations,—sawing lumber for boats, making tins for preserving the fish, boat building, cutting timber, &c.

### PACK'S HARBOR.

There were 15 crews, from 5 to 12 men each, all from Conception Bay. They were said to have averaged about 120 quintals per man; and this was considered the best catch they had had for many years.

I have had no complaints of a serious nature during the whole cruise. The people appear contented and happy, and extremely orderly.

To the Northward (Sandwich Bay) the residents speak of the winter as the happiest time of the year, and appeared quite glad at the sight of the first snow, and getting into their winter quarters.

On Tuesday evening, the 3rd September, when at Antelope Harbor, Chateau Bay, a fisherman, called James Rocket, living at Henley Harbor, came on board in great distress. He had just returned from fishing, and found his house burnt to the ground and all he possessed destroyed.

On close enquiry I found his story to be quite true, and that he himself was much liked and respected. It appears that there was no one in the house at the time, he being out fishing, and his wife and family splitting fish.—The officers and crew came forward most liberally; but before promising any subscription from the ship, I explained to the principal or leading man in the place that if we (on board the ship) made an effort to assist the sufferer, they on shore, as his friends and neighbours, were doubly bound to do so,—and appointed a time before sailing next morning to meet them all and see what they were disposed to do for him. By these means a liberal subscription was got up on the spot, principally provisions and necessaries, before the First Lieutenant and Paymaster, who had kindly undertaken to hand over the money (first assuring themselves that the promised aid was forthcoming) left the place. The subscription from the ship amounted to £12 9s. 8d. currency, and that from the shore to the value of £6 or £7 more.

The unfortunate man, who had been completely overwhelmed by his misfortune, who thus left comparatively happy and grateful beyond expression.

There is one practice about which I have had one or two complaints, and against which the law as it exists affords no protection;—this is the throwing of offal and refuse into the sea in Coves and Bays where Salmon nets are set. In one case, at Isthmus Bay, George's Bay, Newfoundland, a man called Philip Piereway, who has fished this small bay about 25 years, complained that the offal, &c., was all thrown in the water close to his nets, fouling them and spoiling his living. I shewed, and in fact copied for him, the only

clause I knew bearing on the case—viz., Section 3, 25 Victoria, Cap. 2, 27th March, 1862, “for the protection of Herring and Salmon fisheries,”—hoping that it might be an assistance to him if construed in the broad sense of destroying or injuring. Not having been there since, I am unable to say whether it proved of any service in stopping the practice—The man says whereas he has averaged 22 barrels per year, he had, owing to this, only taken 10 this year, and did not expect above 2 more.

The weather up to the middle of September was very favourable for making fish, but since that there has been a great deal of bad weather. Strong winds, heavy rains and snow. The fishing was quite over before we left, and the people were nearly all ready to return to their homes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

C. W. HEYSHAM,

*Commander, and Senior Naval Officer, Newfoundland.*

His Excellency

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,

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

St. John's, Newfoundland.

## No. 16.

**Copy of Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries, on the Protection of the Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador, and in the Straits of Belle Isle, during the Summer of 1867.**

(Copy.)

SAINT JOHN'S,  
31st October, 1867. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on receipt of the Mails for Labrador, per R. M. S. *Delta*, for which the *Brilliant* had been delayed, I lost no time in getting her under weigh, and sailed on the 9th of July.

July 12th.—Off Tilt Cove; as soon as it was day-light, I showed my flag, despatched a boat with a Mail with which I had been entrusted, and proceeded on to Labrador.

13th.—Landed a mail on the French Shore.

14th.—Blowing strong from the N. E. Went into Quirpon and found a number of Newfoundland craft at anchor, waiting for a change of wind. The fishery on this shore had commenced well, but some of the establishments were abandoned owing to past failures, and I am told it has been agreed upon in France that Bultows and large Seines shall not be used on this coast for five years.

15th.—After midnight I started for Belle Isle, and arrived there at 9 A. M. Found the officer and crew at their post, and learnt, from their information, that the fishery was poor. The Light-



house keeper told me there was abundance of fish in the early part of the season. The steamer *Napoleon*, belonging to the Dominion Government, had visited this island, as usual, with necessary supplies, and landed ten men with materials for building a house for shipwrecked people. The erection of this Light-house cost £20,000, and it is maintained at considerable expense. The keeper appears to be "the right man in the right place."

Delivered mails at the different harbors, from Battle Harbor to Isle-au-Bois, where I arrived on the 18th. The prospects of the fishery here were very good, but not encouraging at the other places, except Blanc Sablon, where a number of American, Nova Sootian, and Newfoundland fishermen were doing well. I had a hearty welcome at this place, from the Agents, who knew my mission, and, I believe, paid the Duties with satisfaction, seeing that the interest of the fisheries was not neglected.

19th.—While cruising round Isle-au-Bois and Green Island, I discovered nine French fishing schooners on the very border of our ground. They were taking large lots of fish, and this greatly annoyed our fishermen.

20th.—I happily met the Canadian Commissioner in his fine Yacht. We both took our part, and made the intruders leave immediately. I continued cruising East, closely watching this station. One French Captain attempted to trespass again, but seeing the *Brilliant* in the vicinity, he made off.

25th.—The French commenced their visitations for bait, carrying off large quantities for their Bultows, and scattering thousands of barrels on the ground, thereby preventing the fish from passing down the Straits. Need I say our fishermen feel and know that this is detrimental to their interests. I know of only one remedy, and would respectfully suggest that the Legislature should pass an Act to prevent the sale of bait on the coast of Labrador. A few English residents have entered into a traffic profitable to themselves, but ruinous to our fishermen, in supplying the French with what bait they require. The Straits of Belle Isle require to be well guarded, as they appear to be the only good fishing station with which the French have no right to interfere.

30th.—Visited Belle Isle again, and spent two days and nights cruising round it. Not one Batteaux had been seen up to this date. Black Joke Cove was filled with Newfoundland craft. They were doing fairly with the fish, but had to use jiggers, as they had no caplin. I think if our people visiting this place were to employ a bait-skiff to supply them from Henly or Cape Charles, they would be greatly benefitted. When it is fine, large steamers are visible from this Island, passing up and down the Straits. Took a cruise West, and called at the different places as I passed along, only to find the French carrying away bait, but I was determined that they should not get any codfish. Some of them, however, tried this game by hiding in Coves and Creeks, with large seines, but I found them out, and ordered them to leave, which they did very reluctantly.

August 5th.—Called at Isle-au-Bois, and was informed by the Jersey agents that their fishermen would average three-parts of a voyage. They appeared greatly encouraged, and believed the fish would strike in again; there was not much going at this date. On the whole it was the largest fish ever taken on this coast, and it was supposed the continuance of Easterly winds brought it in from the Banks.

I believe if the French discontinued visiting the Banks for four or five years, and the hook-and-line were used in the old legitimate way, that the fish would come to our shores as in former years.

Cruised East, and found the fishery almost a failure at all the stations, except Blanc Sablon and Isle-au-Bois. Some of the residents were alarmed respecting the coming winter, and urged the Rev. Mr. Dobie, at Forteau, (the only resident Minister on the coast), to lay their case before the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments. Many of them were once comfortable and happy, but as the Seal Fishery declined, they became poor. Several distressed families leave Labrador the winter, and go to the Bay of Islands, where they are able to supply their wants, by catching and bartering Herrings.

It was a very fine season on this coast, and I only heard of two lives being lost in the Straits. I inquired about this loss, and

found it was occasioned by their boat being dragged by the tide, broadside to the wind, and while in this position she was swamped. Other boats were anchored on the fishing ground, but could render no assistance. Large and small crafts belonging to the neighbouring Colonies, were going in different directions seeking fish, some of which had but half a voyage. On inquiring what these fishermen did when the fishery partially failed, I was glad to hear that the greater part of them had small farms, which yielded them no small profits. It is to be regretted that all of our people are not similarly situated. I cannot conceive how so many of them are in continual poverty, and dependent on the Government year after year, while their neighbors, who have had no better chances to rise, are tolerably well off, unless it be that their habitual indolence and improvidence are the causes; for if the thousands of acres of fine land on this coast were cultivated, and attended to by our poorer classes, Newfoundland would be in a flourishing condition.

10th.—A little improvement in the fishery at Isle-au-Bois, and it was thought the voyage would be a saving one. A number of our fishermen were employed by the Jersey Agents this summer, but some of them acted most disgracefully, by taking two of their employers' barges, and running away just at the busiest time. This conduct has a tendency to injure honest men, and should be dealt with with the utmost severity. On inquiring of the Agents at Blanc Sablon, I was sorry to learn, that nothing had been heard of Captain Falle, (who had been Agent on this coast for many years), and thirty men, who left for Jersey last fall.

15th.—Cruised the Straits; took shelter at Lance Amour.

16th.—Left Lance Amour at 5 A. M., and arrived at Forteau at 1 P. M. Visited the Light-House, which cost £25,000, and found everything in excellent order. The keeper, Mr. Blampied, is a worthy man, and has been in charge for twelve years. The Captains of H. M. Ships who have called at this place, speak of him in the highest terms. By his industry he has shown what can be done in respect of husbandry, and he now enjoys the fruits of his labors. Our people have the benefit of this light as well as that on Belle Isle, and I hope they know how to appreciate it.

17th.—Left Forteau, and steered East. Received information that French Batteaux and Challoupes were at Pied Noir taking bait; they were supplied there by resident families called Odell. Our people could scarcely get enough to fish with; numbers of them had made this their station, expecting to get a supply, whereby they would be able to make up their voyage. I could do nothing under the circumstances, but try to make peace, for they seemed determined to take the law in their own hands, and clear the coast. While I was at Belle Isle, His Excellency the Governor visited the Labrador. If I had seen him it would have afforded me much pleasure to have taken him up some of the Bays and Rivers, where it would be unsafe for a Man-of-War to venture. As the *Brilliant* was beating up the Straits against a fierce breeze from the S. W., I saw H. M. S. *Fawn* pass down off Chatteau.

20th.—Went to Red Bay, and had the *Brilliant* put on the bank to be cleaned, after which I cruised the Straits, till the—

26th.—When I proceeded North, to obtain letters from the different Harbors, in accordance with my instructions. On arrival at Indian Tickle, I found an English schooner on shore, several boats were alongside of her getting salt. The Captain did not apprehend any danger, but thought she would float off all right at high tide; at 6 P. M. she moved off and went to bottom. She was consigned to Messrs. King and Larmour, who were greatly disappointed, as her cargo had been packed, and all ready in the store, for several days. I brought the Captain and crew to Grady, where part landed, the others were sent on to St. John's by the *Brilliant*. Having called at all the different Harbors, mentioned in my instructions, I left the Labrador coast, and although we had to contend with contrary winds from Cape Charles to Cape Freels, on

September 7th.—Anchored in St. John's, at 4½ P. M.

#### REMARKS.

Before closing this report, I would merely add, that I believe the ignorance and indolence of many of our people have had a tendency to bring Newfoundland to its present state. Some of

them being too lazy to work for their maintenance, throw themselves upon the Government and their industrious neighbors for support. Were it possible for the Government to send such from this Island, they would not only confer a great benefit on the industrious and deserving, but would rid the Colony of an incubus which threatens its destruction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

STEPHEN MARCH.

To

Hon'ble JOHN BEMISTER,

*Colonial Secretary.*

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No. 17.

**Report on the Fishery Protection at Cape St. John,  
during the Summer of 1867.**

June 13th.—Arrived at Cape St. John; landed crew at Mansfield Bite.

Three French Vessels arrived at La Scie, on the 5th June.

14th.—Men commenced making shelter for the summer.

15th.—Men employed on shore; no Frenchmen on the Cape ground.

16th.—Guard Boat went to the Cape ; saw no Frenchmen until the 21st.

21st.—Five Seine Boats and twelve Batteaux came to the boundary ; hauled small quantity of fish ; at dark Guard Boat left for Mansfield Bite.

22nd.—At 2 A. M. went to the Cape ; a number of French boats at South Bill ; hauled for the day 3,000 fish ; Caplin landed in Cape Cove ; hook-and-line men doing well ; at dark, Guard Boat went to Brinie's Cove.

23rd.—At 2 A. M. left Brinie's Cove for the boundary ; French uncovered and commenced hauling ; strong wind S. W. ; took from South Bill to-day 8,000 fish for Seines ; hook men did very little ; Guard Boat remained at the Cape.

24th.—At 3 A. M. French uncovered and commenced work ; wind West, with heavy smooth sea ; hauled to-day for 2 seines at the boundary 7,500 fish ; one seine at Middle Bill all day ; at dark to Brinie's Cove for the night.

25th.—Guard Boat went to the boundary ; Frenchmen very busy all day ; fine weather ; hauled for the day 11,000 fish at South Bill and Mother Bank ; great many schooners going North ; Frenchmen enquiring about the fish in Green Bay ; said their hook men were not doing much as yet ; Guard Boat remains at the limit all night.

26th.—Calm with very fine weather ; French took from the Cape to-day 22,000 fish for three seines.

27th.—Wind East ; fine weather ; four seines at South Bill with fourteen Batteaux took from the boundary to-day about 300 qtls.

28th.—Wind N. E. with some sea on ; seines not doing much ; fish scarce with hook-and-line.

29th.—Wind East, fine weather ; too much sea at South Bill to haul ; Frenchmen gone North of the Cape.

30th.—At daylight went to the boundary ; wind South ; sea more moderate ; nine boats came from North Bill ; at 8 A. M. hauled at the North Point of Mother Bank to-day 6,000 fish, some very small ; hook-and-line doing very little at the Cape.

July 1st.—Wind West, strong breeze ; went to the boundary, anchored at 4, A. M. ; fish scarce. Frenchmen not doing much for the day, making great enquiries about the fish in Bay Notre Dame ; Batteaux all North of the Cape.

2nd.—Strong wind West. At 7, A. M., two seines at the limit took 5,000 fish ; enquired of them where all the Batteaux were ; said they could not do much in company with the seines ; said they were doing little at North-west Bill. At dark went to Brinie's Cove.

3rd.—At 3, A. M., wind S. W., rowed to boundary ; French uncovered, began work ; took from South Bill to-day about 9,000 fish.

4th.—Strong wind West. Frenchmen busy all day close to the boundary ; took for four seines 17,000 fish ; but nine Batteaux at the Cape.

5th.—Went to the Cape at daylight ; wind S. E. ; rather rough at South Bill ; not much done to-day.

6th.—Strong wind South ; French North of the Cape.

7th.—One seine only at the boundary took 3,000 fish.

8th.—Left Brinie's Cove at sunrise for the Cape. French boats at Middle Bill all day ; fish scarce.

9th.—Wind West, fine weather ; but few boats at the Cape ; Shoe Cove men sinking Cod nets in Mansfield Bite.

10th.—Left the Cove at sunrise ; fish scarce at the Cape ; Frenchmen all North.

11th.—At sunrise rowed to limit ; only seven boats at the Cape ; saw the Superintendent of Fishery pass the Cape ; French north of Middle Bill.

12th.— At 3, A. M., rowed to the boundary. Three seine boats at South Bill hauled 11,000 fish ; Batteaux doing very little with hook.

13th.—Wind North-west, fine weather ; Frenchmen busy ; took from boundary to-day about 150 quintals fish.

14th.—Wind westerly, fine weather ; fish scarce with hook-and-line ; seine doing a little. Shoe Cove men doing well with Cod nets.

15th.—At 3, A. M., went to the boundary ; but two boats at the Cape ; enquired where the Batteaux had gone ; said to Horse Island, there was some fish there.

16th.—Three seines and six batteaux at South Bill ; taken by the hook boat 60 quintals.

17th.—Wind East, blowing strong ; boats North of the Cape.

18th.—Wind S. W., fine ; fish scarce at the Cape.

19th.—Saw only four boats for the day.

20th.—Went to Cape at sunrise ; ten French boats at the Cape rowing round ; took from the boundary about 160 quintals.

21st.—At 3, A. M., rowed to the boundary. French uncovered, commenced hauling ; took, according to French account, from South Bill, 200 quintals.

22nd.—Left Brinie's Cove at daylight, wind West ; nineteen boats at the Cape all day, took 18,000 fish ; no fish with hook.

23rd.—Strong wind South ; boats at North West Point all day ; Cod nets doing well.



24th.—Twelve French boats at the Cape all day ; fish scarce.

25th.—Frenchmen North of the Cape.

26th.—Several boats at the boundary ; fish scarce.

27th.—Fish scarce. British Man-of-War Steamship *Fawn* passed North. Frenchmen doing little.

28th.—Saw only seven boats for the day at Middle Bill.

29th.—No boats at the Cape.

30th.—Saw no Batteaux.

31st.—No Frenchmen at the Cape.

August 1st.—Wind West ; at 6, A. M., two seine boats came to South Bill ; took but 3,000 fish for the day.

2nd.—Wind West, fine weather ; 14 batteaux at South Bill ; no seine for the day.

3rd.—Light wind North-west ; nine boats at boundary ; fish very scarce.

4th.—Wind North east, with some sea ; eight boats at the North Point of Mother Bank, caught seven or eight hundred fish. At 3, P. M., came into Brinie's Cove for shelter.

5th.—At 6, A. M., left Brinie's Cove in company with French boats, and anchored at boundary ; took from Cape to-day about 10 quintals fish ; at dark rowed to camp.

6th.—At 3, A. M., rowed to boundary, wind East ; only one seine and four batteaux at South Bill ; fish scarce.

7th.—Wind South, fine weather ; nothing done at the Cape.

8th.—Wind South-west, fine, but could not see a quarter of a mile for the day for smoke coming out the Bay, from the burning of the woods.

9th.—Wind West ; the Bay black with smoke ; fish very scarce at the Cape ; saw but few boats for the day.

10th.—At 3 A. M. went to Cape ; saw only 3 or 4 Batteaux for the day ; at dark returned.

11th.—Wind West ; no boats at the Cape.

12th.—Few boats at North Bill at noon ; Her Majesty's Steam Ship came from the North, round the Cape, and steamed for Tilt Cove ; fish scarce.

13th.—Wind West ; at 3 A. M. rowed to the Cape ; saw only 3 Batteaux, spoke one man, said two of their seines were landed, most of their Batteaux were fishing at Horse Islands.

14th.—Two or three boats at boundary, caught about 400 fish ; Caplin gone.

15th.—Could see several Batteaux at North West Point ; fish scarce.

16th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape.

17th.—Saw only seven boats all day ; fish scarce with hook-and-line.

18th.—Wind South East, with sea ; remained at Brinie's Cove all day.

19th.—Wind South ; fine weather ; saw four boats at Middle Bill Point ; fish scarce.

20th.—Wind West ; eight Batteaux came to boundary ; remained a short time, and left for Gull Island.

21st.—No boats at the Cape.

22nd.—Fish scarce at the Cape ; no Frenchmen.

23rd.—No Frenchmen.

- 24th.—Saw two Batteaux.
- 25th.—Strong wind West ; six Batteaux at South Bill, took very little fish.
- 26th.—Wind North West ; several schooners coming from the North ; no fish at Cape.
- 27th.—Wind North ; few boats at North West Point ; fish scarce at boundary.
- 28th.—At sun-rise rowed to the Cape ; saw a few Batteaux ; fish scarce.
- 29th.—Strong wind West ; no fish at the Cape ; saw no Frenchmen.
- 30th.—Fine weather ; only two Batteaux at the Cape.
- 31st.—Saw four Batteaux at North-West Point ; fish scarce at South Bill.

September 1st.—Guard Boat went to Cape ; saw only one boat at North-West Point.

2nd.—Wind South-West ; no Batteaux at the Cape.

3rd.—Saw two or three boats at Middle Bill Point ; Shoe Cove men commenced laying down Bultows.

4th.—From this date saw nothing worth noticing ; boat and crew remained in Mansfield Bite until the 20th ; visiting the boundary when the weather would permit.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, that the voyage of the French at La Scie is much better than last season ; their several catches are as follows :—

One Ship, Captain Pulaca, 230,000 fish, or 2,300 qtls., for 60 men, about 38 qtls. per man.

Captain Monien, 200,000 fish, or 2,000 qtls., for 56 men, about 35 qtls. per man.

Captain Bantoe, 136,000 fish, or 1,360 qtls., for 50 men, about 27 qtls. per man.

In conversation with the Captains, I learnt that they caught a good deal of their hook-and-line fish at the Horse Islands. I told them they had no right to send their boats there; they contended they had all the right, and the English none. The first to leave LaScie was on the 26th September; strong wind West; the last on the 27th. Average voyage at Shoe Cove, about 30 qtls. for our fishermen.

(Signed),

HENRY KNIGHT.

P. S.—I was told by the Captains, that their hook-and-line men beat the seine, taking into account the expenses incurred.

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No. 18.

**Report on Fisheries at Island of Belle Isle, 1867.**

June 24th.—Left Old Perlican, and had to contend with contrary winds all the way to Belle Isle. Called at two harbors on the French Shore. I could not but notice the comfortable circumstances of the people on this part of the Newfoundland coast, and on enquiry was informed that they had the benefit of the Cod, Seal, and Salmon Fisheries. They also pay great attention to cultivating of the land, and most of them have fine cattle. If

thousands of our starving people were to settle on this shore, they they would be able to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

July 7th.—Arrived at Belle Isle after a tedious passage. There was a heavy sea round the Island, and after laying to for some time, I made an effort to get into Lark Harbor, and succeeded after being exposed to great danger.

Called on the Light-house keeper, who informed me that nothing of importance had occurred during the winter. The steamer *Napoleon* touched here earlier than usual in the Spring and landed supplies. There was plenty of fish a fortnight before our fishermen arrived. The Labrador fleet had passed along; small craft were beginning to make their appearance, and from the number passing one would be almost disposed to think that there was no other fishing station in the Island.

16th.—Had a visit from the Commissioner. Received information about the fishery in the Straits, and found it was indifferent. Small craft from Trinity Bay were moored in Lark Harbor. The fishermen here use jiggers, which, I think, frighten the fish, and a bait-skiff would be of great service to them.

30th.—The Commissioner called again, and remained two days and nights cruising round the Island.

31st.—A French batteaux sailed round, which, I believe, came as a spy, to see if our fishermen were on the ground. They fabricate all kinds of excuses for calling, sometimes saying that they are looking for some of their batteaux and men, pretending they had been driven to sea in a storm. It is pleasant on a fine day to see the green-fish catchers returning so early in the season, and the number increasing daily. Sometimes I have seen as many as fifty in a fleet, of various sizes and rigs, from a small Jack up to a Schooner.

August 5th.—At midnight, the *Leah*, timber laden, from Quebec, bound to Wales, went on shore at Lark Harbor, running under her two reefed topsails. She struck on a rock, let go her two

anchors, swung clear again, and in the morning she was in Lark Harbor. Had this happened at any other part of the Island, it is likely she would have been a total wreck, and every one on board would have perished. I rendered them all possible assistance ; after remaining a week she was taken to Battle Harbor. — Great credit is due to the Captain and crew for saving the vessel under the circumstances.

10th.—Vessels from Newfoundland passing North for green and dry fish, and an equal number, homeward bound, with their catch.

20th.—Some of the boats began to leave the Island before the stormy weather set in. All had fair catches, and intended trying at Henley to make up a good voyage.

31st.—The French having done well on their own coast, did not visit Belle Isle as in other years. The fishermen began to move off on or about the 1st, and by the 10th of September all had left. Seeing I could be of no further service, I took my departure, and I am happy to say no fish was taken by the French around Belle Isle this season.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed),

JAMES MARCH.

## No. 19.

**Report of M. T. Knight on the Labrador Hurricane,  
1867.**

SAINT JOHN'S,  
30th November, 1867. }

SIR,—

The S. S. *Panther*, John Bartlett, Commander, having been chartered by Government to proceed from this port to the coast of Labrador, for the purpose of conveying to their homes those who were wrecked in a Hurricane on the 9th October; and having been placed in charge of the expedition, I have now the honor to report, that as quickly as possible after the news of the disaster was received here by telegram from Harbor Grace, the *Panther* received on board a supply of coals for the cruise, also provisions for the relief of the shipwrecked people, and on

Sunday, 20th October, at 8, A. M., we steamed out of St. John's, wind blowing heavy from the Northward; as we passed through the narrows the wind veered to the North-East, wind increasing, and sea rising. Passed Cape St. Francis at 1 P. M.; sky overcast, and every appearance of a coming storm, accompanied with snow. Reached the ship to the Westward for two hours. At 4, P. M. steered again towards Baccalieu Island, and at 6½ P. M. anchored at Bay-de-Verds.

Monday, 21st October.—At 5, A. M., weighed anchor; wind veering to the North-West; ship making good way under steam and canvass. At Cape Bonavista at noon; at Cape Freels at 5, P. M.; passed Wadham Light at 9, P. M.

Tuesday, 22nd October.—Fine weather; wind West-North-West. At noon, Grey Islands bore North-West, distance fifteen

miles. At 4, P. M. passed White Islands, distant one mile ; wind increasing. At 6½, P. M. passed East end of Belle Isle ; wind veering to the Westward, with heavy squalls ; ship running twelve knots, under steam and canvas. The night dark and sky overcast. Instead of calling at Battle Harbor, for particulars of losses, &c., I thought it advisable to take advantage of the fair wind, and proceed down the coast.

Wednesday, 23rd October —At 2, A. M. took squall to North-North-East, off Venison Tickle ; steamed on ; passed Seal Islands at 8 A. M., and arrived at Batteau Harbor at noon. In this Harbor were three wrecks, viz :—*Margaret Grant*, *Atlas*, and *Isabella*. Immediately on our arrival, the wrecked people came on board, and those requiring assistance I relieved, by giving them Bread, Flour, Molasses and Tea. Here were about eighty men, women, and children, anxiously waiting for vessels to take them to their homes, and when told that Government sent on the *Panther* for their relief, their gratitude was unbounded. Here I engaged two men to remain on board, for the purpose of laying down an under deck, for the accommodation of passengers.

Thursday, 24th October.—Steamed out of Batteau Harbor at 7, A. M., and reached Indian Tickle at noon ; wind high, and blowing from the Northward, with occasional snow showers. Just before anchoring, saw a vessel running for the Tickle. The ship's boat was immediately put out and started off to intercept the vessel and speak to the Captain. This vessel was the *Kitty Clyde*, from Grady Harbor, bound to St. John's, with three hundred and forty-six men, women and children on board. Captain Rogers informed me that all the wrecked people at Grady and Indian Harbors were provided for, and thought it was not necessary for me to proceed North. I advised him to call at Batteau, and land a hundred, or as many of his passengers as he pleased, and that in a day or two I would be there to take them on board the *Panther*. When I got back to Batteaux on the 26th, I was pleased to find that Capt. Rogers complied with my request, and left there for me about One hundred passengers. When I got back to the *Panther*, Mr. M. H. Warren, J. P. for Labrador, was on board ; from him I learned that Messrs. King & Larmour intended sending the *Three*



*Sisters* to St. John's with wrecked people, which vessel was chartered to proceed to Britain with cargo. I concluded to make all necessary arrangements with the people here during the afternoon, so that they would be ready to come on board without delay on my return, and to start for Grady Harbor shortly after midnight, and get to that place about daylight.

Friday, 25th October.—At 2, A. M., wind North-north-west, steamed out of Indian Tickle, bound for Grady. At 3½, A. M., spoke a brig, supposed to be the *William*, from Indian Harbor, bound home. Asked if the wrecked people at Indian Harbor were all provided for? The answer given was "yes." Arrived at Grady, at 7, A. M. Went on shore, and found that Messrs. King & Larmour's chartered vessel had sailed for St. John's with passengers two days before. From information received at this place, I did not think it necessary to proceed further North. We received on board four wrecked people, and at 10, A. M., left Grady Harbor, and arrived at Indian Tickle at Noon. An hour afterwards the *S. S. Mastiff* arrived from Harbor Grace. Before the ship was anchored at Indian Tickle, boats loaded with passengers, luggage, barrels of herrings, and bundles of fish, were coming from all parts of the harbor. As the afternoon was fine, it was my intention to get all the people on board, and proceed on to Batteaux before night. I therefore informed them that the ship would leave Indian Tickle at 3, P. M., which we accordingly did, and arrived at Batteaux at 5 P. M. At this place, as at Indian Tickle, the passengers were very prompt, and commenced, as soon as the ship was anchored, to put their luggage, &c., on board.

Saturday, 26th October.—Having in all about Five Hundred and Eighty men, women and children, on board, at 10, A. M., we left Batteaux Harbor for home. Arrangements had been made, through Mr. Warren, that if any wrecked people were at Seal Islands when the ship was passing, they were to hoist a flag half-mast high, and come off in boats; the day was calm and fine; as we steamed close by the land, no signal was made; and no people appearing, we proceeded on. At 8½, P. M., passed Belle Isle light, wind increasing. At midnight, blowing furiously from North-north-east, and heavy sea.

Sunday, 27th October.—Gale continues all day—high sea. At midnight, gale and sea moderating.

Monday, 28th October.—At daybreak, off Cape Bonavista. At 9, A. M., at Baccalieu Island—weather very fine, and water smooth. At 3, P. M., arrived at Harbor Grace. Came in to Mr. Donnelly's wharf. Passengers for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and North Shore, landed, and removed their luggage. At 5, P. M., left Harbor Grace for Brigus, and arrived there at 6½, P. M.

Tuesday, 29th October.—Having landed passengers for Brigus and neighbourhood, at 10, A. M., proceeded on to St. John's, and arrived here at 3, P. M.

The following particulars of the late gale I received from an intelligent shipmaster, who lost his vessel at Black Tickle. At 8, P. M., of the 8th October, commenced a gale from the North-north-east. At midnight, it blew a strong gale, snowing all the time. About 4, A. M., of the 9th, gale increasing. At 9, A. M., more moderate. At 10, A. M., a hurricane, the wind having veered to the North-north-west, continuing until 3, P. M., and then commenced to moderate. At 6, P. M., a common gale. It is represented as a Cyclone travelling North and West, the centre of the gale passing over Indian Tickle. The next morning the wind blew a moderate breeze from the South-south-west. The Captain of the Schooner *Alpha*, of Dundee, reports that on the 9th October he was one hundred and fifty miles East of Round Hill Island, and was lying-to in a gale from the South-west.

The following is a list of Vessels lost :—

At Indian Tickle, Brig *Estelle*.

“ “ *Dash*.

“ “ *Terra Nova*.

“ Brig. *Mary Belle*.

“ “ *Charles*.

“ “ *Four Brothers*.

“ “ *Rapid*.

“ “ *Sikh*.

At Indian Tickle,	Schr.	<i>Lovely Mary.</i>
"	"	<i>E. M. Dodd.</i>
"	"	<i>Dove.</i>
"	"	<i>Sea Slipper.</i>
"	"	<i>Mary.</i>
"	"	<i>May Flower.</i>
"	"	Name unknown.
"	"	Name unknown.
At Batteaux Harbor,	Brig	<i>Margaret Grant.</i>
"	"	<i>Atlas.</i>
"	Brig.	<i>Isabella.</i>
At Domino,	Schr.	<i>Euchides.</i>
"	"	<i>Gannet.</i>
At Rover's Island,	Brig.	<i>Roe.</i>
"	"	<i>Elizabeth.</i>
"	Schr.	<i>Native Friend.</i>
"	"	<i>Lovely May.</i>
"	"	<i>Rival.</i>
At Black Island,	Brig.	<i>Brilliant Star.</i>
"	"	<i>Chanticleer.</i>
At Grady Harbor,	"	<i>Tangier.</i>
At Brig Harbor,	Brig	<i>Trinity.</i>
"	Brig.	<i>Ransom.</i>
"	"	<i>Jane.</i>
At Curlieu,	Brig	<i>Antelope.</i>
At Corbett's Harbor,	Brig.	<i>Orion.</i>
At Cape Charles,	Brig	<i>Bride.</i>
At Seal Islands,	Schr.	<i>Harriet.</i>
At Black Tickle,	Schr.	<i>Paulina, of England.</i>
At Bolter's Rock,	"	<i>Arrow</i> "
At Shoal Bay Islands,	"	<i>Desdemona.</i>
At Sandhills,	"	<i>Lovely Lass.</i>
At Ship Harbor,	"	<i>William Henry.</i>
At South East Cove,	Brig.	<i>Wave.</i>
		Total, 42

From fifteen to twenty small vessels were also driven on the rocks, but were afterwards got off and repaired. The destruction of property has been immense. In every Cove and Harbor, from Indian Harbor to Seal Islands, vessels were driven from their moorings and dashed to pieces. Stages, fishing boats, fish, oil and blubber, were swept away by the high tide and sea, which rose from fifteen to twenty feet high ; but the saddest part of this catastrophe is the loss of life—over forty men, women, and children, having perished.

With regard to the Provisions entrusted to my care for the relief of shipwrecked people, I beg to state, that, on application, every case of distress was relieved, and the passengers supplied on the passage home with every necessary, and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. I feel it also my duty to state, that from Captain Bartlett I received every assistance in prosecuting the cruise successfully, and the expeditious manner his ship was taken from place to place, from the time we left this port to our return, is to be highly commended.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. T. KNIGHT.

To the

Hon'ble JOHN BEMISTER,

*Colonial Secretary.*

## No. 20.

**Dr. Statement of Affairs of the General Water Company, for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.**

	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
To Balance due Commercial Bank, as per Statement,— 31st Dec., 1866, £1461 3 3					
“ Balance Interest, 31st Dec., 1866, 347 13 3	1808	16	6	7,235	30
“ Balance due Savings' Bank, (on loan), as per Statement, 31st Dec., 1866 .....	675	0	0	2700	00
“ Cost Lead Pipe, Indian Rubber Hose, Brass Cocks for Fountains, &c. ....	338	17	11	1355	58
“ Fire Brigades .....	316	5	8	1265	14
“ Expended for Wages, Labor, Cartage, &c. ....	337	8	6	1349	70
“ Contingent expenses, including Office and Store Rent, Stationery, &c. ....	118	9	0	473	80
“ Salaries, including Engineer and all Offices .....	416	13	4	1666	67
“ Balance at Debit Government House, for Hose .....	31	9	8	125	93
“ Labor and Cartage Hose, Watering Vessels.....	64	10	0	258	00
“ Cost Breakwater at Windsor Lake	130	0	0	520	00
“ Interest on Capital Stock.....	4575	0	0	18,300	00
“ Balance Interest on Current Account .....	206	3	9	824	75
“ Balance at debit Receiver General, being overdrawn by him on account of Interest on Sewerage Debentures .....	134	11	6	538	30
Amount carried forward ..	£9153	5	10	\$36,613	17

Dr. Statement of Affairs of the General Water

Amount brought forward...£9153 5 10 \$36,613 17

£9153 5 10	\$36,613 17	Amount brought forward...
18,300 00		Balance on Capital Stock...
520 00		Cost Breakwater Windsor Lake
258 00		ing Vessels
64 10		Labor and Cartage Hose, Water-
81 00		Horse, for Hose
418 18 4		all Offices
118 9 0		Salaries, including Engineer and
478 80		City, &c.
118 9 0		Office and Store Rent, Station-
4849 70		Contingent expenses, including
337 8 8		Cartage, &c.
1205 14		Expended for Wages, Labor
318 5 8		Fire Brigades
338 17 11		Ac.
1355 83		Hose, Brass Cocks for Foundation
2700 00		Cost Lead Pipe, Indian Rubber
675 0 0		Dec, 1868
1508 18 3		Balance due Savings Bank, on
7,285 30		31st Dec, 1868
		per Statement
		Merical Bank, as
		To Balance due Com-

Examined,

(Signed),

E. D. SHEA, Financial Secretary.

**Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1867. Cr.**

	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
By received for Water Rates and Assessments for the year ending date .....	3811	13	0	15,246	60
“ Less—Commission, 5 per cent. .... £190 11 9					
“ Depreciation on value American Silver.....	5	18	7		
“ Clerk’s salary, 5 months to 1st June.....	40	0	0	236	10 4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	3575	2	8	14,300	53
“ Received from Receiver General for Duty on Coal and Water Rates on Shipping .....	2504	0	6	10,016	10
“ Balance at Credit Savings’ Bank, (on Loan), 31st Dec., 1867.....	675	0	0	2,700	00
“ Balance at Credit Commercial Bank, 31st Dec., 1867.....	2399	2	8	9596	54
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	£9153	5	10	\$36,613	17

Errors and Omissions excepted,

Saint John’s, 31st December, 1867.

(Signed),

P. M. BARRON,  
Secretary.

## No. 21.

**Detailed Statement of the following Sums charged in the Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the Year 1867.**

1866.	£	s.	d.	
To paid Richard Goff, Hydrant cases.	2	5	0	
" " Wm. Campbell, Pipes.....	17	3	0	
" " K. McLea & Sons, Boat...	2	5	0	
" " J. Gleeson, Shovels, &c.....	5	15	2	
" " Duty, ex <i>George</i> .....	1	18	6	
" " Robt. Mitchell & Co., Brass Cocks for Fountains.....	38	5	0	
" " Job, Brothers & Co., Lead Pipe.....	47	2	4	
" " D. Larkin, Bar Lead.....	20	13	0	
" " Freight Pipes, ex <i>Titania</i> ..	1	8	5	
" " Job, Brothers & Co., Lead Pipe, ex <i>Titania</i> .....	46	4	2	
" " Richard Goff, Fountain cases.	16	12	6	
" " J. Gleeson, Manilla Rope, Shovels, &c.....	10	9	1	
" " Wm. Sparke, London, Hose.	60	9	0	
" " J. Callahan, Fountain cases.	3	0	0	
" " J. & W. Boyd, Plank.....	0	17	1	
" " Wm. McGrath, Ironwork, &c.	30	9	8	
" " Walter Dalton, cutting Pipe Track to Forest Road....	34	1	0	
	£338	17	11	\$1,355 58



**Detailed Statement of the following Sums charged in the Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the Year 1867.---(Continued )**

1866.		£	s.	d.	
To	paid J. Kersey, care Water House.	2	0	0	
"	" Labor, January.....	24	14	9	
"	" do. February.....	21	6	0	
"	" do. March.....	17	6	3	
"	" do. April.....	19	3	6	
"	" do. May.....	19	2	6	
"	" J. Kersey, care Water House.	2	0	0	
"	" Labor, June.....	23	14	6	
"	" do. July.....	20	9	3	
"	" do. August.....	26	3	3	
"	" do. September.....	31	19	0	
"	" do. October.....	26	11	0	
"	" do. November.....	20	10	0	
"	" do. December.....	18	8	6	
"	" Edward Fling, Wages for 12 months.....	64	0	0	
		<u>£337</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>\$1,349 70</u>

**Detailed Statement of the following Sums charged in the Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the Year 1867.---(Continued.)**

1866.		£	s.	d.	
To paid	Estate J. Little, 3 months				
	Rent Office.....	8	13	0	
"	" Proprietor <i>Newfoundlander</i> ,				
	70 quires Blank Receipts..	21	0	0	
"	" W. D. Morison, Candles...	1	5	0	
"	" W. & G. Rendell, 6 months				
	Rent Store.....	15	0	0	
"	" Estate J. Little, 3 months				
	Rent Office.....	8	13	0	
"	" A. Shea, Coal.....	8	9	0	
"	" Estate J. Little, 3 months				
	Rent Office.....	6	17	6	
"	" Telegraph Company, Tele-				
	gram, with reference to sale				
	of Pipes.....	1	8	2	
"	" R. J. Pinsent, Law Expen-				
	ses.....	3	12	8	
"	" W. & G. Rendell, 6 months				
	Rent Store.....	15	0	0	
"	" Estate J. Little, 3 months				
	Rent Office.....	6	17	6	
"	" P. Hagerty, Office Stools..	0	10	0	
"	" L. O'Brien & Co., Block				
	Tin, &c.....	6	15	0	
"	" W. Grieve & Co., Oil.....	1	0	0	
"	" W. & G. Rendell, Shovels.	0	16	0	
"	" J. C. Withers, Advertising.	0	18	10	
"	" A. Shea, Coals.....	7	8	0	
"	" T. McConnan, Stationery...	4	5	4	
		£118	9	0	\$473 80

**Detailed Statement of the following Sums charged in the Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the Year 1867.---(Continued.)**

1866.	£	s.	d.
To paid Engineer, 3 months Salary.	50	0	0
“ “ do. 3 do. do.	50	0	0
“ “ President, 6 months Salary.	25	0	0
“ “ Two Directors, 6 months Salary.....	25	0	0
“ “ Engineer, 3 months Salary.	50	0	0
“ “ Secretary, 3 months Salary.	25	0	0
“ “ Engineer, 3 months Salary.	50	0	0
“ “ Secretary, 3 months Salary.	25	0	0
“ “ do. 1 do. do. to 1st June.....	8	6	8
“ “ President, 6 months Salary.	25	0	0
“ “ Two Directors, 6 months Salary.....	25	0	0
“ “ T. W. Pinsent, 7 months Salary, at £100 per Annum.....	58	6	8
	<u>£416</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>
			<u>\$1,666 67</u>

It has been found necessary to order some more materials, so as to have a sufficient stock on hand for proximate requirements, and to meet contingencies.

I have the honor to be,

Yours obedient servant,

T. HARRISON RIDLEY,

President.

To the Honble John S. ...

Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.,

Saint John's

**Detailed Statement of the several Sums charged in the Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the Year 1867.---(Continued.)**

1866.	£	s.	d.	
To paid Cartage Hose, Watering Vessels, January.....	6	1	6	
“ “ Cartage Hose, Watering Vessels, February.....	6	3	0	
“ “ Cartage Hose, Watering Vessels, March.....	4	6	0	
“ “ Cartage Hose, Watering Vessels, April.....	6	2	0	
“ “ Cartage Hose, Watering Vessels, May.....	6	17	6	
“ “ Edward Fling, Cartage Hose, 7 months, as per Contract.	35	0	0	
	<u>£64</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	\$258 00

P. M. BARRON,  
*Secretary.*

## No. 22.

**Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company,  
with Treasurer's Account.**

HARBOR GRACE,  
July 16th, 1867. }

The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company, beg leave to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government, a Statement of their Affairs for the past year.

The cost of new Hose, new Fire Bell and Belfry, Iron Pipes, and various indispensable materials the past year, together with the necessary working expenses of the Company, Interest, Salaries, &c., absorbed not only the whole of the balance in the Treasurer's hands, at the commencement of the fiscal year just ended, but actually placed them considerably in his debt at one period.

They have much pleasure in stating, that the Works of the Company are in full and efficient operation, giving general satisfaction ; and also, that they now have a balance of £90 18s. 7d. in the hands of the Treasurer, after the payment of Interest for the half-year ending 30th of June.

It has been found necessary to order some more Materials, so as to have a sufficient stock on hand for proximate requirements, and to meet contingencies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. HARRISON RIDLEY,

*President.*

To the

Hon'ble JOHN BEMISTER,

*Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.,*

Saint John's.

**Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account**

	£	s.	d.
1866.			
July 3.—To Balance due from last Account.....	429	15	6
Dec. 31.—“ Amount of Assessment for past six months, collected to date .....	419	4	6
“ “ — “ Ditto for work performed and sundry materials sold, from 3rd July last,	17	11	10
1867.			
June 30.—“ Amount of Assessment collected from 1st January to date .....	448	12	5
“ “ — “ Amount received for work performed and sundry materials sold from 1st January to date .....	53	4	1
<b>Amount carried forward.....</b>			
	<b>£1368</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>

They have much pleasure in stating, that the Works of the Company are in full and efficient operation, giving general satisfaction; and also, that they now have a balance of £30 18s. 7d. in the hands of the Treasurer, after the payment of interest for the half-year ending 30th of June.

It has been found necessary to order some more Materials, so as to have a sufficient stock on hand for proximate requirements, and to meet contingencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

T. HARRISON RIDLEY, President.

To the Honble John Bannerman

## with Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1866.	£	d.	s.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.—By sundry sums paid Labor..	2	6	6			
“ paid John Strathie.....	2	10	11			
“ paid cost and expenses of Bell.....	30	2	10			
“ paid Duties on ditto.....	3	2	7			
“ paid Freight Iron Pipes from St. John's, ex <i>Ger- trude</i> .....	5	0	0			
“ paid Labor landing ditto..	0	10	0			
“ paid Duties on the above.	13	18	5			
“ paid Labor excavating for Belfrey.....	4	5	4			
“ paid for sundries for ditto.	41	1	8			
“ paid Carpenters' work at ditto.....	31	5	0			
“ paid Strathie, Smith's bill.	7	0	6			
“ paid Freight sundries from St. John's, ex <i>Stella</i> ...	1	12	6			
“ paid Duties on the above.	6	6	7			
“ paid John Richards, Rent account John Lynch....	3	0	0			
“ paid Labor at Embank- ment.....	6	10	0			
“ paid making Fountain cases.....	1	7	6			
				160	0	4
“ Invoice Iron Pipes, &c., from Greenock, ex <i>Ger- trude</i> .....	130	12	0			
“ Exchange on ditto, at 22 per cent.....	28	14	8			
“ Freight of the above.....	13	12	7			
“ Invoice Iron Pipes, &c., ex <i>Stella</i> .....	39	8	5	212	7	8
Amount carried forward ..				372	8	0

**Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account**

3728	8	4	Amount carried forward.....	£1368	8	4
212	7	8	ex Stella.....			
			Invoice from Pipes, &c.			
			from Greenock, ex Greenock.....			
			Freight of the above.....			
			per cent.....			
			Exchange on ditto, at 22.....			
			Trade.....			
			paid making Fountain			
			ment.....			
			paid Labor at Bank-			
			account John Lynch.....			
			paid John Richards, Rent			
			paid Duties on the above.....			
			St. John's, ex Stella.....			
			paid Freight sundries from			
			paid Straithie, Smith's bill.....			
			ditto.....			
			paid Carpenters' work at			
			paid for sundries for ditto.....			
			Boiler.....			
			paid Labor excavating for			
			paid Duties on the above.....			
			paid Labor landing ditto.....			
			from St. John's, ex Greenock.....			
			paid Freight Iron Pipes			
			paid Duties on ditto.....			
			paid cost and expenses of			
			paid John Richards.....			
			Amount brought forward.....			



**with Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.**

1866.	£	d.	s.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward . . . . .	372	8	0			
Dec. 31.—By Exchange, at 21 per cent.	8	5	7	8	5	7
“ paid amount Invoice, New Hose, from New York, Duties, &c . . . . .	157	0	0			
“ paid James Hippisley, for 1 case . . . . .	0	5	0			
“ paid Wm. Oke, for work.	1	10	6			
“ paid Wm. French, account Pipe Track . . . . .	2	18	2			
“ paid G. Mackinson, for carting . . . . .	3	10	11			
“ paid for Labor at Pipe Track . . . . .	33	8	6	41	13	1
“ paid John Lynch for six months' services . . . . .				40	0	0
“ paid C. Watts, Secretary, for six months' services . . . . .				50	0	0
“ paid Telegram in September, respecting Pipes . . . . .				0	1	9
“ 2 lbs. Candles, 2s. ; 1 Tub Coal, 2s. 6d . . . . .				0	4	6
“ C. Watts, Secretary, allowed . . . . .				10	0	0
“ John Lynch, allowed . . . . .				11	18	11
				691	11	10
“ paid sundries for Interest.				227	10	0
1867.						
Jan. 3.—By paid Account Volunteer Fire Company . . . . .	2	0	5	2	0	5
Amount carried forward . . . . .	921	2	3			

**Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account**

4	8	4	Amount brought forward.....	£1368	8	4
0	8	373	Amount brought forward.....			
7	5	8	By Exchange, at 21 per cent.			
0	0	157	paid amount Invoice, New Hose, from New York, Duties, &c.....			
		0	paid James Hipsley, for case.....	0	5	0
		8	paid Wm. Oke, for work.	1	10	8
		2	paid W. M. French, account Pipe Track.....	2	18	2
		11	paid G. Mackinson, for owing.....	2	10	11
		8	paid for Labor at Pipe Track.....	8	8	8
1	18	14	paid John Lynch for six months' services.....			
0	0	40	paid C. Watts, Secretary, for six months' services.....			
0	0	50	paid Telegram in Septem- ber, respecting Pipes.....			
3	1	0	2 lbs. Candles, 2s; 1 Tub Coal, 2s. 4d.....			
6	4	0	C. Watts, Secretary, al- lowed.....			
0	0	10	John Lynch, allowed.....			
11	18	11				
0	11	10	paid sundries for Interest.			
0	10	0				
2	0	2	By paid Account Volunteer Fire Company.....	2	0	2
3	8	159	Amount carried forward.....	£1368	8	4

## with Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1867.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward.....	921	2	3			
Jan. 3.—By paid for repairing and cleaning Fire Engine ..	0	10	0			
5.— “ paid Wm. Squarey, Print- ing .....	1	15	0			
“ paid D. Green, for Coal..	0	2	9			
Feb. 9.— “ paid Mark Alcock, for Land for Pipe Track. ....	2	10	0			
Mar. 9.— “ paid J. C. Withers, Print- ing Notice .....	0	8	4			
“ paid Jillard Brothers, for Red Lead and Hinges...	0	4	0			
April 26— “ paid John Angel, for Iron Castings.....	2	18	9			
May 1.— “ paid John Richards, Rent account, J. Lynch.....	3	0	0			
“ paid Premium of Insurance on Engine House.....	1	6	3			
June 20.— “ paid Punton & Munn, for sundries.....	4	2	0			
“ paid T. Godden, for Coal Tar—had last year....	0	10	0			
29.— “ paid for Labor, at sundry times.....	10	3	3			
“ Leather, for washers, in January.....	0	2	0			
“ 80 lbs Lead.....	0	16	8			
“ Labor and Cartage of Iron Pipes, &c., ex Gertrude, by W. H. Mare, at St. John's, last year.....	0	8	6			
				28	17	6
30.— “ John Lynch, for 6 months' services.....				50	0	0
Amount carried forward.....	999	19	9			

**Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account**

		Amount brought forward.....	£1368 8 4
		/	
			<u>£1368 8 4</u>
June 30.—		To Balance due, brought down....	£318 8 7
			<u>£318 7 8</u>
		To Balance due to next Account..	<u>£90 18 7</u>
		Total amount of Assessment collected for the year.....	£867 16 11
		Total amount Collected for work performed and materials sold.....	£70 15 11
		Total.....	<u>£938 12 10</u>

We have examined the Books, Entries, and Vouchers of the Water Company, and find them to be correct, and the above is a correct Statement of their Affairs.

GEORGE BROWN,  
NATHANIEL DAVIS, } *Auditors.*

**with Harbor Grace Water Company.**

**Cr.**

1867.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward . . .	999	19	9
June 30.—By C. Watts, for 6 months' services.....	50	0	0
	<u>1049</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>
“ Balance.....	318	8	7
	<u>1368</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
June 30.—By sundries for Interest.....	£227	10	0
“ Balance.....	90	18	7
	<u>£318</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

**E. & O. E.,**

*Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, June 30th, 1867.*

**CLAUDIUS WATTS,**  
*Secretary.*

The Balance from last year: £3,808 04  
 Added this year: £80,603 58  
 -----  
 £84,411 62

## No. 23.

**Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for Year ending 31st December, 1867.**

	\$	cts.
Amount of Deposits on 1st January .....	634,528	45
“ “ 31st December .....	631,414	67
Decrease .....	3113	78
<hr/>		
Amount Withdrawn during the year .....	99,012	79
“ Deposited “ “ .....	95,899	01
<hr/>		
The Amount received for Interest on Investments, &c., &c. ....	30,256	92

Which was thus closed :—

Interest added to Depositors' Accounts .....	\$18,441.76
Disbursements .....	2,339.92
Harbor Grace ditto .....	202.85
Loss by value of Coins .....	3.75
Carried to Reserve Account....	3,808.64
Paid Receiver General for use of Colony .....	5,460.00
	<hr/>
	30,256 92

## RESERVE ACCOUNT.

The Balance from last year .....	\$5,794 94
Added this year .....	3,808 64
	<hr/>
	\$9,603 58

	\$	cts.
The Assets are :—		
Colonial Debentures, including Premiums paid on same .....	462,475	34
Cash .....	38,281	99
Water Company Stock .....	65,000	00
Loans and Discounts .....	12,134	97
Mortgages .....	60,447	03
Gower Street Property .....	1,233	74
Lazy Bank ditto .....	1,445	18
	<u>641,018</u>	<u>25</u>

CONTRA.

The Deposits .....	\$631,414	67
“ Reserve Account .....	9,603	58
	<u>\$641,018</u>	<u>25</u>

The Deposits are thus classified :—

603	Accounts under .....	\$200.00
430	“ from .....	200 to 500.00
220	“ “ .....	500 to 1000.00
90	“ “ .....	1000 to 2000.00
40	“ “ .....	2000 to 3000.00
3	“ “ .....	3000 to 4000.00
4	“ “ .....	4000 to 5000.00
1	“ Supreme Court .....	8100.00
1	“ Harbor Grace Branch .....	32,402.00

1392 Accounts.

	\$	cts.
The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shews 126 Depositors of.....	32,456	93
Of which amount this sum has been transmitted to St. John's, and is at the credit of the Branch...	\$32,402.30	
Balance in hands of Joseph Peters, Esq., Cashier, Harbor Grace...	54.63	
	<u>32,456</u>	<u>93</u>

Respectfully submitted,

**EDWARD MORRIS,**  
*Cashier, Newfoundland Savings' Bank.*

Certified by—

**NICHOLAS STABB,**  
**A. SHEA,**  
**F. B. T. CARTER.**



## No. 24.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank  
of Newfoundland, for the Year ending 31st May,  
1867.**

<i>Dr.</i>	LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock, paid up.....		£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation.....		93,458	0	0
Due by the Bank, including amount on Interest payable in Jan. and July only, on receiving 15 days' notice.....		180,810	19	5
Dividend at 8 per cent.....	£4000			
One-half of which was paid 30th Nov., 1866, 2000		2,000	0	0
Bonus, No. 11, 4 per cent.....		2,000	0	0
Reserve Fund.....		18,000	0	0
Profit and Loss, undivided profit.....		2,200	0	0
		£348,468	19	5

<i>Cr.</i>	ASSETS.			
Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in the Vault of the Bank.....		£37,079	0	1
Notes of other Banks.....		3,138	0	0
Balances due by Agents, and Funds immediately available.....		71,131	17	9
Bills Discounted, Loans, &c.....		227,530	3	11
Leasehold, Water Street.....		5,589	17	8
Bank Premises, Iron Safes, and Office Furni- ture, cost.....	£8,000	4,000	0	0
		£348,468	19	5

Average Amount of Notes in circulation, and Specie on hand, for the Year ending 31st May, 1867.

1866.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June.....	£35,139	£93,349
July.....	31,954	84,441
August.....	33,732	82,400
September.....	40,670	82,513
October.....	39,668	86,678
November.....	38,466	112,716
December.....	39,118	106,643
1867.		
January.....	41,012	98,863
February.....	41,764	89,386
March.....	40,611	86,214
April.....	34,946	89,173
May.....	36,658	94,820

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

(Signed,)

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,  
ROBERT GRIEVE,  
A. W. HARVEY,  
ROBERT THORBURN,  
ROBERT ALEXANDER.

St. JOHN's, }  
to wit. }

JOHN W. SMITH, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statemen is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed),

JOHN W. SMITH,  
Manage

Sworn to before me the 8th }  
day of June, 1867. }

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

Average amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, in each month of the Year ending June 30th, 1867.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
July	37,514	40,310	January	42,199	20,495
August	38,381	35,228	February	39,679	20,156
September	39,654	25,882	March	27,555	23,218
October	43,788	22,956	April	32,279	28,660
November	52,261	20,080	May	40,813	25,475
December	46,981	19,394	June	38,776	24,151
Average for the Year.		41,237	Average for the Year.		25,595

## No. 25.

Dr.

## The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for paid up Capital.....	£50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in Circulation.....	35,231	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£85,231	10	0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposits, Receipts, &c., &c.....	64,517	11	7
“ Unclaimed Dividends.....	244	10	0
“ Dividend at 6 per cent.....	£3000	0	0
Of which one-half was paid			
December 31st, 1866.....	1500	0	0
	<hr/>		
“ Reserve Fund.....	5,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss acct. to meet Outstanding Liabilities, &c., &c., &c.....	2,008	14	3
	<hr/>		
	£158,502	5	10
	<hr/>		

*Average amount of Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, in each Month of the Year ending June 30th, 1867.*

MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.	MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1866.	£	£	1867.	£	£
July .....	37,814	40,310	January ...	42,199	20,495
August....	38,381	35,228	February ..	39,670	20,156
September..	39,654	25,882	March.....	37,555	23,318
October...	43,788	23,956	April.....	38,879	28,660
November...	52,261	20,080	May .....	40,813	25,472
December..	46,931	19,394	June.....	36,775	24,151
			Average for the Year..	41,227	25,592

St. John's }  
to wit. }

**Newfoundland, 30th June, 1867.**

**Cr.**

By Specie in the Vaults, in Gold and Silver Coins.....	£23,631	2	7
“ Notes of other Banks, &c.....	297	17	11
	<hr/>		
	£23,929	0	6
“ Bills of Exchange on hand.... £1100	0	0	
“ Premium at 20 per cent..... 220	0	0	
	<hr/>		
“ Local Bills Discounted, amounts due from other Banks, &c., &c.....	113,088	5	5
“ Debenture Bonds and Water Stock.....	16,864	19	11
“ Bank Premises and Fixtures.....	3,300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£158,502	5	10
	<hr/> <hr/>		

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of said Bank.

**S. RENDELL,  
F. J. WYATT,  
J. GOODFELLOW.**

The completion of these requirements was effected in the month of October, involving three months' labour, and an expenditure, of a special character, amounting to £283 10s. 5d.

The revenue accruing to the Dock Company since the last Annual Meeting—arising from the Dockage of 76 Vessels, is £1,120 17s. 8d., and according to the General Account now submitted, there is a balance against the Company of £408 4s. 7d., and to meet the special necessary expenditure related to, the

St. JOHN's, }  
to wit. }

ROBERT BROWN, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,  
Manager.

Sworn before me this 12th day }  
of July, A. D., 1867. }

M. W. WALBANK,  
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the books of said Bank.

S. RENDALL,  
F. J. WYATT,  
J. GOODFELLOW.

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**No. 26.****Report and General Account of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for 1867.**

The Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, on the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, and for the year 1867, submit the following Report:—

At the last Annual Meeting it was stated that a new Boiler had been ordered for the use of the Dock, and that new Valves for the Pumps, and considerable repairs to all the Sections, would be necessary at an early period.

These essential repairs having been specially considered at a subsequent General Meeting called together in March last, by requisition from a majority of the Shareholders, it was then ordered that such repairs should be proceeded with as early as possible, after the Spring work was over.

Accordingly, in July last, one of the Sections was disconnected, and each one in turn was stripped, caulked, and thoroughly repaired, while the new Boiler, with the Engine, was newly set, and all the gearing of the various Pumps were put in the best possible working order.

The completion of these requirements was not effected until the month of October, involving three months' loss of time, and an expenditure, of a special character, amounting to £983 19s. 5d.

The revenue accruing to the Dock Company since the last Annual Meeting, arising from the Dockage of 76 Vessels, is £1,120 17s. 8d., and according to the General Account now submitted, there is a balance against the Company of £468 4s. 7d.; and to meet the special necessary expenditure referred to, the

Directors, in October last, obtained, at the usual rate of interest, from the Commercial Bank, the sum of Five hundred pounds, which amount the Directors expect, at the close of the year 1868, to be able to pay off, or at least the greater portion of it, by means of the ordinary accumulating earnings of the Dock.

Since the completion of the repairs, the lifting powers of the Dock have been much improved thereby; and the Directors are of opinion that no further repairs of an expensive character will be needed for several years.

Respectfully submitted,

**S. RENDELL,**  
*President.*

These essential repairs having been specially considered at a subsequent General Meeting called together in March last, by requisition from a majority of the Shareholders, it was then ordered that such repairs should be proceeded with as early as possible, after the Spring work was over.

Accordingly, in July last, one of the Sections was disconnected, and each one in turn was stripped, caulked, and thoroughly repaired, while the new Boiler, with the Engine, was newly set, and all the gearing of the various Pumps were put in the best possible working order.

The completion of these requirements was not effected until the month of October, involving three months' loss of time, and an expenditure, of a special character, amounting to £383 19s. 5d.

The revenue accruing to the Dock Company since the last Annual Meeting, arising from the Dockage of 76 Vessels, is £1,120 17s. 8d., and according to the General Account now submitted, there is a balance against the Company of £468 4s. 7d.; and to meet the special necessary expenditure referred to, the



**Dr. The St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company,  
(General Account,) in Acct. with the Chairman.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1866.						
Nov. 1.—To subscribed Stock .....	5500	0	0			
Dec. 31.—“ paid Dividend as declared at last Annual Meeting .....	275	0	0			
“ paid C. F. Bennett & Co., Foundry account .....	93	0	0			
“ 100 Sticks Firewood .....	0	10	6			
“ paid advertising meeting in <i>Chronicle</i> .....	0	5	0			
“ “ advertising meeting in <i>Gazette</i> .....	0	8	4			
“ “ “ charges in <i>Public Ledger</i> .....	3	10	0			
“ advertising meeting in <i>Times</i> .....	0	5	0			
“ 7 lbs. Red Lead .....	0	2	0			
“ 18½ lbs. Sheet Iron .....	0	7	9			
“ 4 lbs Nails .....	0	1	6			
“ 4 Gallons Pale Seal Oil .....	1	2	0			
“ paid McBride & Co, for 33 feet Hardwood Plank .....	0	5	6			
“ paid James Kearney 27 lbs Tallow .....	1	1	4			
“ paid J. & W. Boyd acct. to date, (Dec. 31st.) .....	5	0	9			
“ paid James Seaton 100 Blank Slips .....	0	10	0			
“ paid Chas Ellis, 3 months wages to 31st Dec. ....	50	0	0			
“ Ditto account .....	1	14	2			
“ paid 4 men 3 mos.' wages to 31st Dec. ....	51	5	0			
“ paid labor .....	5	6	3			
Carried forward .....	5989	15	1			

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**Dr. The St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company,**


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1867.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				5989	15	1
Jan. 1.—To paid Fire Insurance on Pre- mises.....	1	16	0			
Dec. 31.—To 1 Sealing Boat and Oars.....	2	0	0			
“ paid James Seaton 200 blank Account Slips....	0	10	0			
“ paid Chas. Ellis' account	12	5	5			
“ paid Farrell for 20 lbs. Tallow.....	0	14	2			
“ paid 5440 Sticks Fire- wood .. .. . 46 16 3						
“ paid $\frac{1}{4}$ Ton Coal 0 7 0						
	47	3	3			
“ 8 Gallons Pale Seal Oil..... 2 1 0						
“ 1 Gallon Kero- sene Oil..... 0 3 3						
“ 1 Gallon Cod Oil..... 0 3 6						
	2	7	9			
“ paid Shipwrights $18\frac{1}{4}$ days labor.....	5	15	3			
“ 25 Galls. Olive Oil..... 11 5 0						
“ 1 Iron bound Cask..... 0 5 0						
	11	10	0	84	1	10
“ paid Crickard.....	48	13	6			
“ “ Goff.....	54	12	0			
“ “ Pearce.....	14	6	6			
“ “ Roberts.....	27	11	9			
“ “ Harvey.....	22	12	6			
“ “ Kennedy.....	18	6	2			
“ “ Reed.....	36	17	6			
Carried forward.....	224	19	11	6073	16	11

**in Account with the Chairman. Cr.**

	£	s.	d.
1667.			
By subscribed Stock .....	5500	0	0
“ Balance in hand at last Annual Meeting .....	322	2	5
“ Dockage of Vessels, &c., to 31st Dec., 1867 .....	1250	15	8
“ Balance to 1868 .....	468	4	7

ing Bills, &c. ....  
 Account for repairing for  
 Commercial Bank for ..

1867 £ 5 0  
 1868 £ 8 8

1868 £ 7 4

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec 31st, 1867.

S. RENDELL

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
 January 28th, 1868,

S. Rendell, of St. John's, President of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. RENDELL,

President.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of January, 1868.

Carried forward ..... £7541 2 8

**Dr. The St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company,**

1867.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....	224	19	11	6073	16	11
Dec. 31.—	To paid Chas. Ellis, 12 mos. salary.....	200	0	0			
	“ Miscellaneous expenditure .....	35	6	5			
	“ Office Rent and collecting Bills, &c. ....	25	0	0			
	“ Account for repairing for .....	483	19	5			
	“ Commercial Bank for ...	500	0	0			
					1467	5	9
					7541	2	8

1868.		£	s.	d.
January 1.—	To Balance brought down.....	£468	4	7

**in Account with the Chairman.**

**Cr.**

Brought forward . . . . . £7541 2 8

£7541 2 8

Errors Excepted,

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 31st, 1867.

S. RENDELL.

St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }  
January 28th, 1868. }

S. RENDELL, of St. John's, President of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. RENDELL,  
*President.*

Sworn to before me this 28th }  
day of January, 1868. }

THOS. BENNETT, J. P.

Account with the Chairman, &c. &c.

No. 27.

**Dr. Vail's Joint Stock Company,**

To Capital Stock paid up.....	£30,000	0	0
" Amount due on Bills payable.....	345	11	4
" Amount due Sundries on Current Account...	363	9	7
" Reserved Fund.....	2,000	0	0
" Dividend .....	1,500	0	0
" Profit and Loss for Balance.....	805	15	1
	<u>£35,014</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

Errors Excepted,

St. John's Newfoundland, Dec. 31st, 1867.

S. RENDALL.

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
January 28th, 1868.

S. Rendall, of St. John's, President of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, makes Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. RENDALL.

President.

Sworn to before me this 28th  
day of January, 1868.

THOS. BENNETT, A. P.

**June 30th, 1867.**

**Cr.**

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils.....	£11,690	0	0
“ Stock on hand per Inventory.....	10,930	10	0
“ Cash on hand and in Bank.....	354	19	1
“ Amounts due on Bills receivable.....	10,618	2	7
“ Amount due by Sundries on Current Account.....	1,421	4	4
	<u>£35,014</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Vail's Joint Stock Company, as made up from the Books of the said Company, to 30th June, 1867.

(Signed),

JOHN BOWRING,  
ROBERT THORBURN, } *Directors.*  
EDWIN DUDER.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Manager of Vail's Joint Stock Company, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed),

WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Sworn before me at St. John's,  
this 13th day of January,  
A. D., 1868.

(Signed),

H. T. WOOD,

*Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.*

No. 28.

**Dr. Her Majesty's Government in Account with  
purchase of Sheep for**

1867.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
May 3.—	To Henry Longworth, Prince Edward's Island, cost of 11 Ewes, 5 Rams.....	40	0	0			
	" Sheep House and Proven-der .....	2	18	6			
	" Freight to St. Johns, £4, Commission £2 2s. 1d.	6	2	1			
	" Care of Sheep, and Cart- age .....	6	5	6			
					55	6	1
		Ewes.		Rams.			
Nov. 30.—	" J. & W. Pitts, 34 12.	47	17	0			
	" Thos. Power, 0 1.	1	0	0			
	" Samuel Knight, 0 2.	1	0	0			
	" John Brien, 0 1.	1	17	6			
	" Thos. Summers, 0 2.	3	4	6			
	" Wm. Cooke, 8 6.	23	7	6			
	" Henry Duder, 2 5.	12	5	0			
	" John Cowan, 0 5.	11	0	0			
	" John Eales, 4 0.	6	5	0			
	" J. J. Rogerson, 10 0.	17	10	0			
	" John Casey, 1 1.	3	15	0			
	" Alexander Smith, 2 1.	3	15	0			
	" Peter Neville, 0 4.	4	0	0			
	" Michael Connors, 9 0.	15	15	0			
	" Thos. Brien, 1 0.	1	15	0			
	" John Brien, Jr., 1 0.	0	13	0			
	" Rev. Mr. Peach, 0 1.	1	10	0			
	" T. R. Bennett, 0 1.	1	10	0			
	" F. McDougall, 16 0.	16	15	0			
	" T. R. Smith, 12 0.	13	10	0			
					188	4	6
Carried forward .....					243	10	7



**the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, for Cr.  
distribution in the Colony.**

		£	s.	d.		
1867.						
By	Cash from the Receiver General.....	350	0	0		
"	Cash from the Receiver General.....	71	5	0		
"	Sales of Sheep.....	4	0	0		
"	Sales of refuse board.....	1	16	0		
1868.						
March 25.—	Balance due Agricultural Society.....	1	18	9		
					<b>428</b>	<b>19 9</b>

3	11	8				
0	9	1				
11	9	5				
6	17	2				
0	0	20				
33	7	6				
428	19	9				

Carried forward ..... £428 19 9

**Dr. Her Majesty's Government in Account with purchase of Sheep for**

1867.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....				243	10	7
Nov. 30.—	To Hy. Longworth, 44 Ewes, 16 Rams .....	126	0	0			
	“ Sheep House and Proven- der.....	8	18	2			
	“ Freight to St John's....	12	0	0			
	“ Paid man in charge of Sheep on board .....	1	0	0			
	“ Insurance on Shipment..	4	3	6			
					152	1	8
	“ Thomas McConnan, Sta- tionery and Pamphlets on Sheep for distribu- tion.....	3	11	1			
	“ J. T. Neville, and J. & W. Pitts, 8 bls. Turnips for Sheep.....	1	9	0			
	“ Paid for Hay and Oats for Sheep.....	5	9	11			
	“ Cartage at sundry times, and Freight to Brigus.	2	17	6			
	“ Commission to Secretary for purchasing and dis- tributing Sheep.....	20	0	0			
					33	7	6
					428	19	9
	Carried forward.....						

**the Newfoundland Agricultural Society for distribution in the Colony.**

**Cr.**

Brought forward..... £428 19 9

Distribution of sheep by the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, on Account of H. M. Government.

1	1	Levi Frost	1867
1	1	R. J. Pincus	May 16
0	1	William Marshal	20
0	1	J. Knight	25
0	1	William Holden	June 8
0	1	Ditto	
1	1	John Vetch	
1	1	Joseph Manuel	
0	1	Harbor Main	
0	1	Ditto	
0	1	Matthew Bolton	
0	1	Ditto	
0	1	Rev. K. Ryan	
0	1	William Meekler	
1	0	William Cummings	Aug. 27
1	1	Thos. Bradley	
1	1	John Day	Sept. 5
1	1	Ditto	6
0	1	Thomas Keeche	
1	3	A. Penny King	13
1	1	Ben. Toppo	17
1	1	David Benson	
1	1	Ditto	
1	1	Matthias Martin	
1	1	Robert Bart	18
1	1	Ditto	
1	1	Magrave Town	
1	0		
1	1		
1	1		
1	1		
0	1		
0	1		
Carried forward.....			<u>£428 19 9</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland, 15th March, 1868.

**JOSEPH CROWDY,**  
*Treasurer.*

**W. F. RENNIE,**  
*Secretary.*

## No. 29.

**Distribution of Sheep by the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, on Account of H. M. Government.**

			Ewes	Rams
1867.				
May 16.	—Levi Frost.....		1	1
	R. J. Pinsent.... for Brigus....		1	1
20.	—William Marshal..	Burin .....	1	0
29.	—J. Kough.....	Belle Isle .....	1	0
June 6.	—William Holden..	Harbor Main .....	1	0
	John Vetch.....	Ditto .....	1	0
	Josiah Manuel...	Burnt Island .....	1	1
	— Fury.....	Harbor Main .....	1	0
	Matthew Dalton..	Ditto .....	1	0
	Rev. Kyran Walsh.	Ditto .....	1	0
	William Mockler..	Bay Bulls .....	1	0
Aug. 27.	—William Cummins.	Canvass Town.....	0	1
	Thos. Bradley....	Burin .....	1	1
Sept. 5.	—John Day.....	Fogo .....	1	1
6.	—William Abbott..	Ditto .....	1	1
	Thomas Keeche..	Burin .....	1	0
13.	—J. Penny King...	Trinity Bay .....	3	1
17.	—Ben. Toque .....	Fogo .....	1	1
	David Benson....	Trinity Bay.....	1	1
	Matthias Martin..	Ditto .....	1	0
18.	—Robert Pike.....	Burin .....	1	1
	Rev. Mr. Kinsella.	Ditto .....	1	1
	Robert Burt.....	Musgrave Town .....	1	1
19.	—Wm. Rielley....	Placentia.....	0	1
20.	—Henry Simms....	Fogo .....	1	1
	Miles F. Burke...	Joe Bat's Arm .....	1	1
	James Leahy....	Belle Isle .....	1	0
	John Connors... ..	Ditto .....	1	0
Carried forward.....			28	16

**Distribution of Sheep, (Continued).**

		Ewes	Rams
1867.			
	Brought forward.....	28	16
Sept.	20.—Thomas Power... Belle Isle.....	0	1
	24.—Robert Butt..... Bay de Verds.....	1	0
	25.—Maurice Walsh... Ditto.....	1	0
	Elijah Coish..... Ditto.....	1	0
Oct.	3.—Philip Perry..... Fogo.....	1	1
	9.—Samuel Murley... Burin.....	1	1
	Charles Coady... Ditto.....	1	1
	10.—John Parsons... Flat Rock.....	0	1
	Job Hunt..... Bonavista Bay.....	0	1
	12.—James Howlett.. Petty Harbor.....	1	1
	J. R. Parsons... Burin.....	1	1
	15.—J. Gillespie... Twillingate.....	1	1
	Joseph Hudson... Bay de Verds.....	2	1
	17.—Wm. Stairs... Musgrave Town...	1	0
	Robert Reader... Ditto.....	1	0
	Rev. J. Ryan... for St. Mary's.....	3	0
	19.—Michael Lonergan. Ditto.....	0	1
	Joseph Gulliford.. Hant's Harbor.....	1	0
	Charles Reed... Trinity Bay.....	1	0
	Wm. Reed... Ditto.....	1	0
	James Gulliford.. Ditto.....	1	0
	Alexander Pelley. Ditto.....	1	0
	Edward Whelan... Ditto.....	1	0
	Septimus Brown... Ditto.....	1	1
	22.—R. J. Pinsent... for Brigus.....	1	1
	J. H. Warren... for Bonavista Bay.....	4	0
	Thomas Oldford.. Ditto.....	0	1
	James Oldford... Musgrave Town...	1	0
	E. Blandford... Fogo.....	1	1
	J. H. Warren... for Bonavista Bay.....	0	1
	25.—James Reeves... St. Lawrence.....	1	1
	28.—John Curtis... Trepassey.....	1	1
	29.—James Jure... Fogo.....	1	1
Carried forward.....		61	35

**Distribution of Sheep, (Continued.)**

			Ewes	Rams
1867.				
		Brought forward.....	61	35
Oct.	30.	—John Jeanes..... Catalina .....	1	0
		Japhet Lansbury.. Bonavista Bay .....	1	0
		Edward Green... Ditto .....	1	0
		George Winser... Ditto .....	1	0
	31.	—George Fleet.... Trinity Bay .....	1	0
Nov.	7.	—Richard Hodder.. Burin .....	1	1
	8.	—George Crane.... Old Perlican .....	1	0
		John Lewis..... Lower Island Cove ..	2	1
		Daniel Bishop.... Burin .....	1	0
		Richard Pelley... Trinity Bay .....	1	0
	9.	—Martin Adey.... Hant's Harbor.....	1	0
		James Lodge.... Catalina .....	1	0
		Wm. Norman.... Ditto .....	1	1
		Mark Osmand.... Twillingate .....	1	0
	16.	—John Oakley .... for Bonavista Bay .....	3	2
	20.	—Wm. March .....	1	0
		John Cronney .... Bay de Verds .....	1	0
		John Halfyard... Ditto .....	1	0
		Henry Halfyard.. Ditto .....	1	0
		Thomas Penny... Fogo .....	1	0
Dec.	3.	—John Hudson.... Pouch Cove .....	1	1
	5.	—John Williams.... Bay Bulls .....	1	1
		William Hudson.. Bay de Verds .....	1	0
	9.	—Albert Bradshaw.. Placentia .....	1	1
		George Rex .....	0	1
		Samuel Morris .. Ditto .....	0	1
		Abel Hiscock.... Ditto .....	1	0
		George Best .... Carbonear .....	1	0
		John Griffin .... Ditto .....	1	0
		William Giles.... Ditto .....	1	0
		John Wilcox .... for Brigus .....	4	2
		James Tucker, (next page), Broad Cove..	0	0
		John Tapp..... Ditto .....	1	0
..... Carried forward.....			97	47

**Distribution of Sheep, (Continued.)**

		Ewes	Rams
1867.			
	Brought forward.....	97	47
Dec. 9.	—James Pelley.... Carbonear .....	1	0
	John Mackay.... Ditto .....	1	0
10.	—Archibald Butt.. Bay-de-Verds.....	1	0
	Widow Butt..... Ditto .....	1	0
11.	—Thomas Carew... Ferryland .....	1	1
16.	—Peter Winser.... Aquaforte .....	2	1
17.	—Mrs. G. Simms... Trepassey .....	1	0
	Thomas Evans... Fortune Bay .....	1	0
	J. Green..... Ditto .....	1	0
	John Ronkey.... Ditto .....	0	1
19.	—Michael Carew... Witless Bay.....	1	1
20.	—Robert Reader ... Topsail .....	1	0
	George Smith.... Ditto .....	1	0
	James King..... Broad Cove.....	1	0
	Mrs. Murphy.... Flat Rock .....	1	0
21.	—Israel McNiel, for } Carbonear .....	0	1
	James Pelley.. }		
24.	—Henry Moore ... for Harbor Grace.....	6	4
	Nicholas Metcalf. Chamberlaine .....	1	0
	George Allen .... Topsail Road .....	1	0
	Thomas Turner... Ditto .....	1	0
	Abraham Snow... Ditto .....	1	0
	John Parmeter... Chamberlaine .....	1	0
	J. Swansbury.... Topsail .....	1	0
	A. Churchill..... Ditto .....	1	0
	John Heater..... Trinity Bay .....	1	0
Jany. 6.	—Philip Frander... English Harbor ....	1	0
	John Green, Sr... Ditto .....	1	0
	Alfred A. Hay.... Fortune Bay .....	1	0
	John Ott..... English Harbor ....	0	1
13.	—Patk. McAvoy... St. Jaques .....	0	1
14.	—Henry Tucker... Broad Cove .....	1	0
16.	—Ben. Squires.... Ditto .....	1	0
Carried forward.....		131	58

**Distribution of Sheep, (Continued.)**

		Ewes	Rams
1867.			
	.. Brought forward .....	131	58
Jany. 17.	—David Hickey... Outer Cove.....	1	0
	H. Tucker, Sr.... Broad Cove.....	1	0
Feb. 18.	—Joseph Shea..... Pouch Cove .....	1	0
	20.—Wm. Fry..... Portugal Cove .....	1	0
	Samuel Fry ..... Ditto .....	1	0
	Richard Grace... Pouch Cove .....	1	0
	John Shea..... Ditto .....	1	0
	22.—James Cantwell.. Torbay .....	1	0
	26.—Patrick Doyle... Ditto .....	2	0
March 1.	—John Butler..... Pouch Cove .....	1	0
	Jas. Fitzpatrick.. Torbay .....	1	0
	Patrick Dunphy... Ditto .....	1	0
	Patrick Molloy... Ditto .....	1	0
	J. Parsons, Sr.... Flat Rock .....	1	0
	James Tucker... Broad Cove .....	1	0
	Rev. Mr. Peach.. for Carbonear .....	0	1
	Matthew Dalton.. Exploits .....	1	0
	T. R. Bennett... for Fortune Bay .....	0	1
	Robert Lawler... Trinity .....	1	0
	George Cole..... Ditto .....	1	0
	5.—Matthew Ryan... Torbay .....	1	0
	Accidentally destroyed on the voyage.....	4	0
	Sold as useless for breeding purposes .....	0	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		155	63
<b>Total Ewes and Rams.....</b>		<b>218</b>	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward.....		131	58



**RECAPITULATION.**

	Ewes	Rams	Total
Conception Bay, (including Topsail and Bay-de-Verds). .. .. .	42	13	55
St. Mary's and Placentia .. .. .	7	5	12
Ferryland and Bay Bulls.. .. .	6	4	10
Fortune Bay.. .. .	5	4	9
Trinity Bay.. .. .	27	5	32
Bonavista Bay.. .. .	15	7	22
Burin.. .. .	11	8	19
Twillingate and Fogo.. .. .	12	10	22
St. John's District, (including Belle Isle)... .. .	26	4	30
Accidentally destroyed .. .. .	4	0	4
Sold as useless for breeding purposes .. .. .	0	3	3
	<u>155</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>218</u>

*St. John's, Newfoundland, 16th March, 1868.*

**W. F. RENNIE,**

*Secretary, Newfoundland Agricultural Society.*

RECAPITULATION.

Items	1868	1869	Total
Conception Bay, (including Topsail and Bay- de-Verde)	42	13	55
St. Mary's and Placentia	7	5	12
Fortyland and Bay Bulls	0	4	10
Fortune Bay	5	4	9
Trinity Bay	27	5	32
Bonaville Bay	15	7	22
Bain	11	8	19
Twillingate and Fogo	12	10	22
St. John's District, (including Belle Isle)	20	4	24
Accidentally destroyed	4	0	4
Sold as useless for breeding purposes	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>218</b>

St. John's Newfoundland, 15th March, 1868.

W. F. RENNIE,

Secretary, Newfoundland Agricultural Society.

## No. 30.

**REPORT upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for the Year 1867, by A. Murray, Esq., of the Canadian Geological Survey.**

To His Excellency **ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,**  
Governor, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;

On my return from England last August, you were pleased to suggest that I should employ the remainder of the season in extending the Geological investigations previously made in 1865, of the region in the immediate neighbourhood of the Union Mine, Tilt Cove, in order to develop the general stratigraphical character of that part, and to ascertain as far as possible the run of the formations with which the mineral is associated. In accordance with this suggestion, after a few days' detention at St. John's, in making preparations, I proceeded to Tilt Cove by the Steamer *Diamond*, (by which vessel the Government were pleased to order me a passage), and immediately commenced operations by making a minute examination and survey of the Union Mine and the lands adjacent to it.

In carrying on those duties, I was very materially aided through the kindness of Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Smith McKay, the proprietors of the Union Mine, who not only permitted me to inspect the whole of the works with the utmost minuteness, but rendered me every assistance in procuring such labour as was from time to time required, and most particularly by permitting Mr. Thomas Long, the manager of Mr. C. F. Bennett's mill business, to act as my assistant while surveying the immediate neighbourhood of the Mine; and I beg to be permitted thus publicly to acknowledge my obligations to those

gentlemen for their attention and liberality. I also beg to call attention to the very creditable manner in which Mr. Long has executed the drafting of the maps I now submit for the inspection of your Excellency and Council, taken from the Surveys made by myself in the field.

In consequence of the great amount of work that had been accomplished at the Union Mine, both underground and on the surface, since my last visit to that location, I found it necessary to make a complete revision of my former survey; and the plan which I have now the honor to submit, will be found in consequence to be considerably modified upon the one of 1865, and a few minor inaccuracies corrected. The present plan is laid down upon the same scale as that of 1865—namely, four chains to one inch; and is constructed to embrace the surface area lying between Beaver Cove Pond and Beaver Cove on the East, and a sheet of water called Castle Rock Pond on the West; while latitudinally it lies between a range of hills that run on the north side of all those ponds and the sea. In linear measurement the distance is about 164 chains longitudinally, and the average breadth, without including the northern highlands or any part of the sea margin, may be taken at about 48 chains, giving an area of a little over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  square mile; running on the general course of the mineral bearing portion of the formation.

The large map is drawn on a scale of four inches to one mile, extending along the coast line from La Scie round Cape St. John to Nipper's Harbor. The coast is taken from the published charts of that part, enlarged to suit the scale; the plans included therein are the result of my season's survey. The latter includes a suite of small lakes lying rudely parallel to the coast; the survey of which with the surrounding country was connected by triangulation and careful measurement from Beaver Cove Pond to the Western extreme of Red Cliff Ponds, immediately in the rear of Snook's Arm; giving a linear distance of about seven miles, with an average breadth from the sea of about two miles, and including an area of nearly fourteen square miles. Upon the same plan will be found a description of the rocks crossed on the path between Shoe Cove and La Scie, with some detail of the Geological features

observed in the vicinity of the latter place, while such facts as it was possible to ascertain upon the coast are represented as far as Nippers's Harbor, where my examination terminated.

#### UNION MINE—TILT COVE.

As this mine may be taken as an example of what the mineral products of the Island may prove to be at other parts, as also being an illustration of the success that frequently attends a combination of bold enterprise, great perseverance, and judicious management, a good deal of time and study was bestowed upon the location, in order to arrive at as perfect a knowledge as possible, of the mode in which the metalliferous ores occur, and the sequence and character of the rocks with which they are associated. This could only be accomplished by carefully surveying and planning the place in all its parts ; and I trust that the plan which accompanies this report will, with the following description, be found sufficiently explicit and intelligible, to convey to those interested in mining adventure, an adequate acquaintance with the nature of the mineral ground, and help as a guide to future explorers.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER OF THE LOCATION.\*

Tilt Cove, which is the Harbour of the Union Mine, is situated on the North side of the great Bay of Notre Dame, about seven miles from Cape St. John. As a natural Harbour, it is contracted, being only about eight chains wide, and scarcely double that measurement in length, from the South East outer point to the head. It is moreover exposed to Southerly winds, but the holding ground is good, and every precaution has been taken by the enterprising Proprietors of the mine, to compensate for the deficiencies of nature, by an ample supply of mooring chains, bolts driven into the rocks on either side, and buoys, together with the erection of an admirable jetty and wharf, which in great measure, when completed, will act the part of a breakwater, to ensure the safety and security of vessels visiting the place ; and it is worthy of remark, that up to the present time, notwithstanding that the appliances

\* N. B.—All the bearings herein given are taken from the true meridian.

have not as yet been by any means perfected, not a single accident has occurred to any of the vessels that have discharged and taken in cargo, although some have left the port at the most stormy season of the year, and as late as towards the close of December. Immediately in rear of the Cove lies a sheet of fresh water called Winser Lake, at an elevation of 8.5 feet over high water sea level, and connected with the latter by a small stream, a little over two chains in length. The extreme length of the lake from end to end is about thirty-six chains, and its breadth, at the widest part, about sixteen chains. The lower extreme of the lake is narrow and very shallow, contracting to a width of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains at two projecting points, where a bridge has been constructed. The upper part expands immediately above the bridge into a rudely oval shaped basin, measuring about twenty-eight chains in length, with an average breadth of about fifteen chains, giving a surface area of about four hundred and twenty square chains. The greater part of the upper basin is tolerably deep, ranging from three to eight fathoms. The bearing of the valley of the lake, and Tilt Cove, which is a continuation of it, is N.  $42^{\circ}$  W.—S.  $42^{\circ}$  E. This valley is surrounded on all sides by a set of lofty hills, which at Tilt Cove, and the lower part of the lake, rise in nearly vertical precipices directly from the water's edge to the height (at one of the most elevated parts,) of four hundred and ninety-six feet, while the upper basin, where the hills recede a little, assuming the form of an amphitheatre, and are slightly depressed on either side of the lake, gives a narrow margin of flat land offering facilities for the erection of dwellings, and a limited extent of garden cultivation. At the distance of about fourteen chains to the Westward of Winser Lake, there is another sheet of water called Castle Rock Pond, occupying an elevated trough among the hills, the surface level of which is two hundred and fifty-seven feet above the level of the sea. The length of this pond from East to West is about nineteen chains, its greatest breadth, which is at the lower end, is twelve, and its average breadth about eight chains,—the computed area being about one hundred and fifty-two square chains. Its waters are discharged into Winser Lake through a gorge in the hills from its South East angle, falling into the latter in the Bay, about the centre part of the upper basin on the Western side. The depth of this pond was not ascertained, but it appears to be

considerable, and its supply will doubtless be found of great importance to the mine, when machinery comes to be introduced for the purpose of pumping, crushing, &c., &c. If necessary, a further supply of water might be added to Castle Rock Pond, by turning the course of a brook which falls from another small lake, which appears to lie at a higher level, and which now discharges its waters at the North West angle of Winser Lake. On the Eastern side of Winser Lake the principal tributary proceeds from the drainage of a marsh which extends along the depression on that side, to the ridge which divides the waters of Winser Lake from those of Beaver Cove Pond. From the Eastern side of Winser Lake, a path leads along the depression a little Eastward of North East, about seventy chains in a straight line to Beaver Cove Pond, crossing the water shed at about half a mile, passing on the South side of a small round pond, with an area of from thirteen to fourteen square chains, some eight chains further on, the water from which flows into Beaver Cove Pond. In shape, Beaver Cove Pond rudely resembles the capital letter B, the straight side facing the South West. In length the lake is thirty-four chains from North West to South East, while across, at right angles to that bearing, it measures about twenty-two chains into each of the Bays, and a little less than twelve chains to the long projecting point near the centre part on the North East side. The area is about six hundred and eighty square chains. Beaver Cove Pond lies at an elevation of two hundred and sixty-eight feet over H. W. M., discharging its waters at the extreme Southern angle, which fall in a succession of cascades and rapids, in a distance of about eleven chains, into the sea at Beaver Cove. The principal tributary of Beaver Cove Pond falls from a set of small ponds, and turns among the mountains to the Northward, into the North Bay at its head.

The character of all this part of the country is mountainous, broken, rugged, and precipitous, affording much and varied picturesque scenery, as may be somewhat understood by reference to a well executed set of photographic views of the location, taken by Mr. Dicks, of St. John's. The hills are in great part either quite bare or covered only by a small stunted growth of evergreens and bushes; and with the exception of a narrow fringe of flat land

which surrounds the upper basin of Winser Lake, and a few isolated spots here and there at other parts, there can scarcely be said to be any land fit for cultivation, and it is too precipitous generally for pasturage for any domestic animals but goats. Notwithstanding this generally mountainous character, the highest summits reach to no great altitude in this part of the peninsula. The highest point measured on this location only attains an altitude of 516 feet, that being the summit of the hill directly in rear of the mine, which the Proprietors were pleased to distinguish as Murray's Hill or Look-out,—it being one of the principal points selected, from its conspicuous position, for the triangulation of the surrounding region. The cliffs which rise in vertical or overhanging precipices on the north-east side of the lake reach at one part, as already stated, to 496 feet. The crag called Castle Rock, which is the highest part of the depression between Winser Lake and Castle Rock Pond, is only 300 feet, while the small pond on the height of land on the path to Beaver Cove is 420 feet ; and the highest summits around probably do not much exceed in any case 600 or 650 feet.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE MINE.

It would be difficult to imagine a place to be more conveniently situated in all respects for the commencement of mining operations than this at Tilt Cove. The lofty vertical cliffs which rise on either side give unmistakeable evidence of the presence of mineral wherever it exists, which, were the ground of a more rounded or gentle character, would necessarily be more or less concealed, and possibly might only be discovered by some accidental cutting, or by a system of costeening along the surface. All the work done hitherto, moreover, with the exception of two or three parts of small extent, which were sunk as a trial of the constancy of the ore, has been carried on in drifts at a higher elevation than Winser Lake, thereby avoiding all necessity for pumping engines, or danger from inundation ; while the position of the place, by its proximity to the sea, for embarking the ore, is in the highest degree advantageous. The mineralised appearance of the cliffs, especially on either side of the lower end of Winser Lake basin, first attracted the attention of Mr. Smith McKay, in 1857, who was then engaged in exploring the coast : but it was not until the latter part



of 1864 that any active operations were commenced to develop the mine. Since that time, up to the end of September last, about 6,500 tons of copper ore have been extracted, giving an average yield of about 12 per cent. of the metal. The excavations made to produce this ore have hitherto been confined altogether to the south-west side of Winsor Lake, entering the cliffs near the point where the lake contracts at the lower end of the basin; but as the indications in the high cliffs on the north-east side are precisely similar to those opposite, there is every reason to infer that the conditions generally are alike, and a large supply of ore may reasonably be expected. The rock with which the ore is immediately associated appears to be a chloritic slate, very ferruginous, with seams of serpentine, and having huge intercalated masses of a hard compact greenish grey crystalline rock, which is slightly calcareous, and weathers on the surface of a pale yellowish colour, and which is distinguished on the plan as calcareous diorite. The general width of this ore-bearing part, where the mine is opened, is rather over four chains, or 264 feet; and it is under-laid on the south-east by a bed about six or seven feet thick, of a soft steatitic character, greenish or dark grey on fracture, and occasionally streaked with red, weathering on the exposed surface of a bright brown, which colour descends into the stone from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch. This bed contains masses of serpentine and soap-stone, magnetic iron being disseminated through it in grains and crystals. In front and overlying the mineralised bands is a mass of hard grey dolomite, containing epidote in strings and patches, and usually more or less characterised by the presence of bitter spar in minute crystals. This rock is succeeded on the north-west by the great body of serpentine of the Castle Rock depression.

The mine is opened upon a set of levels driven into the cliff where the mineralised rock exposes itself, generally following the course of the bedding. Of these levels there are four—the adit, the upper, Murray's, and the adit winze. The adit level is driven at an elevation of 21.5 feet, the upper level at 65.5 feet, and Murray's level at about 135 feet above the level of the sea; and there is also a small opening where a trial was made at 190 feet over H. W. M. A winze has also been sunk 42 feet from the adit level, from which a level has been driven a short distance at 36 feet, or 14.5 feet below H. W. M.

The following tabular account of the excavations made was kindly furnished by Mr. John Moyle, the captain of the mine, with the permission of the proprietors.

	Drivage.	Winzes sunk.	Stopes.	Crosscut.	Total.	Remarks.
	fath.	fath.	fath.	fath.	fath.	
Upper Level .....	50	13½	280	30	373½	
Do. on No. 2 Lode .....	24	..	12	..	36	
Do. on No. 3 Lode .....	25	7	71	5	108	
Adit Level.....	62	13	180	24	279	
Adit Winze Level .....	26	..	27	..	53	
Bluff Crosscut.....	..	..	..	12	12	
Bluff Shaft .....	..	14	..	..	14	
Pond Shaft .....	..	5½	..	..	5½	
Trial Drift .....	5	..	..	..	5	
Murray's Level .....	..	..	..	..		} Just opened, no particulars
					886	cubic fathoms

From this total of 886 fathoms of excavation, 6,500 tons of ore, yielding about 12 per cent. of copper, have been extracted, giving an average of about 7½ tons to the cubic fathom. The ore, although running generally subordinate to the stratification, does not appear to extend for any great distance in regular and continuous sheets, but rather to occur in bunches of greater and smaller dimensions, or to permeate the softer and more slaty rocks in greater or less degree. The ore-bearing parts have been found usually to come abruptly against a wall of hard diorite on one side or the other; and the latter in some instances penetrates the former in the form of what the miners term "horses." The strata are all much corrugated, and many small dislocations were observed; and there seems to be evidence to show that the masses of ore are greatest towards the axis of the corrugations, while strings and leads often run in the course of the small faults or cracks. After

driving on the upper level for about 200 feet, more or less, upon ore, in a nearly due-south course, the ground was found to become barren, which it continued to be through between 70 and 80 feet more in the same course, and in consequence the work in that direction was abandoned. A cross course was then driven from the part where the ore disappeared, nearly due-west, which, after passing through barren ground for about 86 feet, came upon a band of solid yellow copper ore, which proved to be four feet thick. This four-foot band was styled lode No. 2. Driving across this four-foot band, and on in the same direction, a mass of rock or "horse" was passed through some ten feet thick, beyond which an enormous bunch of yellow copper was struck, measuring in the direction of the drift about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and 36 feet at a higher level. This bunch is distinguished as lode No. 3. The great bunch of No. 3 lode seems to rest upon a hard compact dolomite or diorite, in nearly a horizontal attitude; but in the northern drivage, the course of which is nearly true north, it dips at an angle of from  $45^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$  about north-north-east. These dips however are probably the effect of an overturn, as it is nearly exactly contrary to the general inclination of the bedding. It is not improbable that this great mass occupies the same plane in the stratification as the ore which shows itself on the surface in front of the houses within a little distance of the lake shore, and in the pond shaft. (See plan.) No. 2 lode has been followed from the part where it was first intersected in a course very little removed from true south, in a very straight line, for 76 feet, carrying ore all the way, the drivage being bounded on the west side by a vertical wall of hard rock. At the end of that distance a small displacement is met with, (termed a "Fluccan Head" by the miners) which, for a thickness of about 6 feet, is filled with a soft unctuous clay. Beyond the Fluccan Head the course continues on rich ore as previously, having the same wall on the western side, for 54 feet; and it then takes a turn S.  $23^{\circ}$  E., still carrying ore, and with the wall rock on the west side for 23 feet more, coming at the end of that distance abruptly against a vein of white quartz, probably produced by another displacement. Murray's level is driven into the side of the hill at about 80 feet to the westward of the course of the southern, (or, as it is called at the place, "the southwestern") drivage; first taking a course in a similar southerly

direction for 25 feet, from which point two further drivages have been made ;—one S. 7° W., 25 feet, and the other S. 67° E., also about 25 feet. Ore was met with to considerable extent in all these drivages, and the latter one was strongly marked by the presence of green carbonate of copper ; but the shattered condition of the rocks, and the presence of quartz veins, appear, at this place, as in the southern drift on No. 2 lode, to indicate a dislocation. What the value of this fault may be is still very uncertain. While on the spot, suspecting the possibility of an occurrence of the kind, I endeavoured to trace the steatitic band at the base of the mineral-bearing rocks, and did so without difficulty as far as the lower trial drift, which is situated in the forks of two small rills falling from the mountain, (see plan), a distance from the outcrop on the lake shore, in a straight line of from eight to nine chains ; but beyond this the ground was hidden under a mass of fallen debris and thick impenetrable bushes ; and, in consequence, I suggested that the surface should be “*costeened*” at right angles to the general run of the bedding, in order to prove whether the strata were continuous or broken. The result, if the operation was put in effect, has not been communicated ; but there is certainly some reason to suspect that the dislocation here may prove to be of considerable importance, as it may be found, on further investigation, that the strata exposed at the extreme lower end of the lake on the western side is a repetition of that where the mine is opened ; in which case there would be a down-throw to the S. W. of several hundred feet. Although this circumstance has not yet been proved to be a fact, there are several cogent reasons to assume the possibility of such an occurrence, particularly as a band of steatitic character, associated with dolomite, was observed on the western side of the tongue of land at the lower end of Winsor Lake and traced up the side of the hill west from it, which is succeeded by ferruginous strata of very similar character to that in which the ore has been found to be deposited. It was further remarked that while calc spar and bitter spar were generally diffused in small veins or patches through the ore-bearing part of the deposit north of the Fluccan Head, quartz was nearly or altogether absent ; whereas, on the south side of that disturbance small quartz veins become apparent both below and on the surface, which also is the case where the fault may be supposed to run out at the foot of the lake. The course of this

dislocation, should these suggestions be borne out, would be very little removed from due east and west, and would run in the direction of Castle-Rock Pond. The adit and the adit winze levels are excavated roughly parallel with and almost directly underneath the course of the upper level, north of the position of the latter, where the ground became barren; both well charged with ore, and passing through numerous rich bunches of yellow copper. The winzes, also connecting the three levels, are sunk on ore, some of which is rich yellow sulphuret all the way. This connected mass has been termed lode No. 1. Galleries have been driven westward also from the adit level, and ore met with; but whether the latter is connected with either No. 1 or No. 2 lode does not yet appear; but it seems evident that the bunches of lode No. 1 occupy an inferior plane of the stratification to those of lode No. 2.

The exposed surfaces of the ore-bearing parts of the formation are characterised by the presence of a great abundance of iron pyrites or mundic, the decomposition of which has, in a great measure, given origin to the ferruginous appearance they invariably exhibit; but besides the sulphuret, there is also a vast amount of magnetic iron ore, disseminated not only in small specks and crystals, but in huge masses, which in some instances may prove of economic importance. One of these masses occurs in the mine bluff immediately in rear of the position of the levels where the copper was extracted; and another, which is described as a bed or band some three or four feet thick, interstratified with the serpentine, has been uncovered, as I am informed, since I left the place, near the north-east angle of Winsor Lake. The same ore was observed at the south-east angle of Castle Rock Pond; and on the north shore of that pond the local attraction of the magnet was found, when making the survey, to be so powerful at some parts as to occasion the divergence from the true meridian, to vary from  $4^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$  in the space of about six paces. Jaspery iron ore was observed to run up the face of the cliff towards the powder magazine, on the west side of the cove; and specular iron occurs on the east side among the high cliffs. Blende, or the sulphuret of zinc, also, is frequently met with, associated with the copper ore.

Among other material which may prove of economic importance upon this location is the serpentine, which, when properly selected,

will doubtless be found to produce a very beautiful marble. A section of this rock, apparently of a very handsome quality, is partially exhibited in the little stream which falls into Winser Lake near its north-eastern angle, and likewise on the cutting on the road leading to the grave-yard. There appears, also, to be a large amount of a steatitic mineral associated with the more shaley parts of the serpentine in the depressions on either side of Winser Lake ; and at one part, where a drain has been dug on the east side, a layer of this description is exposed, which appears to be of a quality fit for use, as a tailor's crayon. It is usually of a reddish hue, probably being stained by iron, but it gives a clear white mark upon dark-coloured cloth, which is easily erased. Asbestos was frequently observed among the serpentines, in veins varying in thickness from  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch to upwards of an inch.

Following the serpentine, from Winser Lake in the direction of Beaver Cove Pond, the depression between the more elevated hills was found to contract towards the water-shed, and at the small pond on the eastern side of it, the cliffs rise pretty precipitously nearly from its margin ; those on the west side consisting of the harder serpentine rocks, while those on the east are diorite. On the western side of the same pond there is an exposure of ferruginous and chloritic slate, which probably represents the mineralised part of the formation ; but neither this nor the overlying serpentine could be traced to the northward towards Beaver Cove Pond, that part being occupied by a mass of diorite. On ascending the valley of the brook which falls into the north-western bay of that pond, however, the serpentine was again met with in considerable volume, forming cliffs of 50 or 60 feet in height, where it showed a dip of N.  $12^{\circ}$  W.,  $<45^{\circ}$ . There would thus appear to be a considerable dislocation affecting the run of the strata here, the upthrow on the north-east side of the fault being probably not less than 1000 feet. This fault seems to correspond with a dislocation previously observed at the cavern on the east side of Tilt Cove, and at the outer point called the "Scrape," or the eastern head of Wild Bight, where a large vein of white quartz marks its position, in which case its run would be about N.  $20^{\circ}$  E., S.  $20^{\circ}$  W.

The depression on the western or north-western side of Winser Lake runs on the serpentines to Castle Rock Pond, where they are

displayed on the eastern and northern shores. The bluff on the southern shore at the outlet is a hard compact dolomite, with grains and masses of magnetic iron; and the bluff next west from it is ferruginous and chloritic slate, thickly charged with minute crystals of magnetic iron and with decomposing iron pyrites, resembling the ore-bearing part of the formation.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN CASTLE ROCK POND AND SNOOK'S ARM POND.

The depression between the hills, observed at Winser Lake, continues to the Westward of Castle Rock Pond; and a path leads along it in a course a little to the south of west, with a distance of between 30 and 40 chains to Long Pond. The shape of this pond is very irregular, its general bearing stretching nearly due west for upwards of a mile and a half, but expanding into deep bays which fall back on both the north and south sides; the peninsulas of which, one from the eastern and the other from the western ends, nearly meet towards the centre, dividing it nearly into two parts, (see plan). For the convenience of description, the whole sheet may therefore be divided into four arms—viz, the Eastern, the Western, the Northern, and the Southern arms. The eastern arm measures in length about 34 chains, with an average width of about 12 chains, giving an area of surface of about 408 square chains; the western arm is about 76 chains long, average width 11 chains, surface about 836 square chains; the southern arm, which includes the smaller bays on that side, and the expansion just above the outlet, contains an area of about 348 square chains; and the northern arm, which is entered by a channel bearing up north-easterly for 24 chains, with a breadth of 8 chains, terminating in an oval-shaped basin, measuring 40 chains from west to east, with an average breadth of about 16 chains, gives an area of nearly 832 square chains. The total area thus computed would be 2424 square chains, or rather more than one-third of a square mile. A small pond, having an area of about 136 square chains, which is divided from the eastern end of the northern basin by a rocky ridge of only three chains in width, discharges its waters from its south-eastern angle, which fall in a succession of

diminutive tarns, connected by a small rapid brook, into the extreme head of the eastern arm. A rocky ridge, about fourteen chains wide, divides the western arm from another lake which was not surveyed, but was estimated to contain a surface area of about 1560 square chains, the waters from which are discharged into the western end of the northern arm. A small pond called Beaver House Pond, with an area of about 168 square chains, also discharges its waters through a brook, only two chains long, into the southern arm on the east side. The height of the surface of Long Pond was calculated by aneroid to be 268 feet above the level of the sea, and its waters flow from the south extreme of the southern arm, by Fannon's brook, into Wild Bight, at its head, in a distance of little over a half a mile in a straight line.

Two lines, one being drawn nearly due west from the western end of Long Pond for about a mile and a half, and the other due north from the head of Snook's Arm, about one mile and fifty chains, will intersect at the eastern extreme of another important sheet of water called Red Cliff Pond. Between the latter and the large pond north of the western arm of Long Pond, there is said to be water communication, broken only by an interval on the dividing ridge of about half a mile; but as this part was not surveyed, no particulars can be given with certainty. These sheets of water, trending as they do in a general direction and at a tolerably uniform level, are important, inasmuch as to a certain extent they seem to indicate the run of the rocks throughout the region, besides affording facilities for exploring and examining parts which otherwise might be inaccessible. From the eastern extreme the main body of Red-Cliff Pond bears downwards towards the outlet S.  $68^{\circ}$  W. one mile and thirty-two chains, with an average breadth of twenty-three chains, while a deep round bay falls back to the southward from the eastern end, measuring roughly about forty by thirty chains. The total area of the lake would thus be about 2,576 square chains, the height over sea level being 285 feet, by aneroid. The outlet leaves the lake at its extreme western end, turning in a south-easterly direction, at nearly a right angle with the lay of the lake, and at the end of about fifteen chains falls into another sheet of water called Snook's Arm Pond. The bearing from the inlet at the head, to the lower end



of Snook's Arm Pond, is S. 40° E., distance fifty-seven chains, (that bearing being along the main body of the lake), the eastern shore of which is gently curved, forming small bays and coves, while the western side is deeply indented by three bays, divided by long projecting promontories and small rocky islands. The surface area of this pond is about 1,426 square chains, and its height above the sea, by aneroid, 276 feet. The outlet leaves the lake at its extreme south-east angle, and flowing southerly with great velocity in a succession of cascades and rapids, with one wide open pool of still water about midway, for about fifty-three chains, when it falls into the sea at the north-western angle of Snook's Arm.

The region surrounding these lakes is everywhere very rugged and broken; the hills rising sharply and precipitously over the ponds, tarns and marshes, which everywhere occupy the low grounds. The hills, which rarely attain an altitude of over 600 feet, are generally more or less clothed with a scanty vegetation of dwarfish timber and berry bushes. On the south side of the western arm of Long Pond, a remarkable hill rises abruptly from the water's edge, to the height of 179 feet over the Lake level, or 447 feet above the level of the sea, which from its shape was called the "Sugar Loaf," and which proved from its conspicuous position to be a valuable feature for the continuance of the triangulation of the country. Another important auxiliary to the triangulation was found in the bare and rocky summits of the Red-Cliff Hills, which rise over the northern shores of the pond of the same name to the height of 318 feet, or 603 feet over H. W. M. This range of hills lies immediately on the south side of the water-shed, dividing the waters which flow to the north into the sea, east of White Bay, from those which fall into Notre-Dame Bay to the south; the country to the north, consisting, as far as the eye could reach from the highest elevation, of a series of rocky ridges, barrens, and extensive marshes and tarns; patches of stunted woods occupying the slopes and some of the lower depressions.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROCKS.

Although at all times a very difficult matter to identify the precise equivalent of geological formations in regions remotely apart

from each other, and most especially when the strata are altogether unmarked by the presence of organic remains, as is the case throughout the country under description, there nevertheless seems to be no reason in the mean time to doubt, that for the greater part at least, the rocks on the south side of this peninsula are of the age of the Quebec group;—and further, that the mineralogical and metaliferous character of a large portion of the strata seems to indicate the horizon of the Lauzon division of that group.\*

The following diagram will in some degree represent a section drawn across the measures, generally at nearly right angles to the run of the stratification from Tilt Cove, in a course N. 34° W., passing nearly over the mine, and on the south-west side of Winsor Lake, in a distance of 100¼ chains.

(See Diagram.)

ASCENDING ORDER.

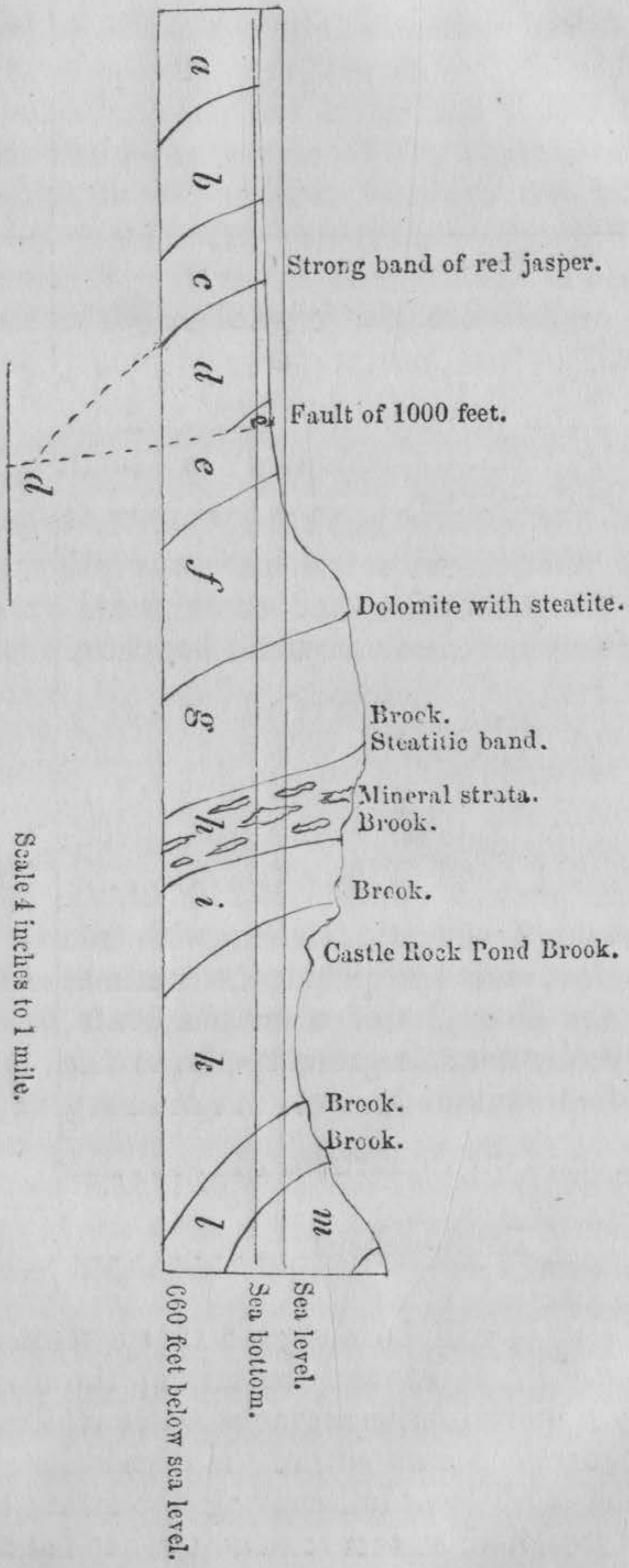
	Measurement on Section.	Thickness of Strata.
a. Corrugated slates, with bands of red jasper	466 †	620 †
b. Corrugated slates, with bands of red jasper, variegated . . . . .	594	920
c. Corrugated slates, with a strong band of red jasper at the top . . . . .	396	
d. Diorites, with dark green slates, both weathering a rusty brown, cut obliquely by numerous small white quartz veins, which		
Carried forward . . . . .	1456	1514

\*See Appendix to my Report 1864–1865.

No. of Strata	on Section	Measurement on Section.	Thickness of Strata.
4104	4011	1456	1514
Brought forward . . . . .			
incline about north, and intersected by parallel joints, underlying westerly . . . . .		565	495
e.	Black calcareous slate, with thin veins of calc spar, frequently stained with green carbonate of copper . . . . .	400	600
f.	Dark green slates and quartzite, with much jasper, both red and brown, and narrow bands of jaspery iron ore. At the top a band of dolomite which contains strings and patches of serpentine, small veins of calc spar, some small quartz veins and specks of copper, whethers rusty brown.	900	800
N.B.—The band at the top of <i>f</i> may possibly be identical with the band at the base of <i>h</i> , in which case <i>g</i> is repeated.			
g.	Dolomite, for the most part in very hard strong beds, of from one to two feet thick, of a greenish grey colour, weathering whitish, interstratified with magnesian and green chloritic slates, mineralised cliffs very ferruginous . . . . .	690	670
h.	Green chloritic slates, with large lenticular masses of calcareous diorite, with serpentine, great masses of yellow sulphuret of copper and magnetic iron. Blende also is frequently disseminated. At the base is a band, of about six or seven feet thick,		
Carried forward . . . . .		4011	4105

	Measurement on Section.	Thickness of Strata.
Brought forward .....	4011	4105
of a magnesian rock, which in parts has the character of soapstone, and contains magnetic iron disseminated in small specks and crystals .....	350	350
<i>i.</i> Dolomite, spotted with transparent white crystals of bitter spar, and contains epidote largely in seams and small bunches.	350	350
<i>k.</i> Serpentine, a large portion of which is very soft and shaly, contains asbestos in thin seams. Magnetic iron disseminated in crystals, and appears in one part to contain a strong band of the same .....	1065	1020
<i>l.</i> Cream-coloured steatitic slates, with red jaspers in bands and pebbles, sometimes giving the character of a conglomerate, and shows numerous green specks of the oxide of chromium .....	315	335
<i>m.</i> Greenish slate with quartzite .....	525	615
Total—about .....	6616	6775

In this section it will be observed that a steatitic band is represented to come in, as at the summit of the division *f*, which is succeeded by mineralised ferruginous slates in division *g*; and that a similar sequence occurs within the division *h*; but whether this is the effect of a dislocation, causing the strata to be repeated, or that they are two distinct sets of bedding, has not been satisfactorily proved. Should there be a repetition the thickness of strata would be considerably smaller.





The Serpentine of division *k* of the section have already been shown to run in the depression on either side of Winser Lake, and to occupy the ground between the latter and Castle Rock Pond. From Castle Rock Pond the course of the same strata continues westerly, still keeping in a depression between the hill ranges on either side, and bearing for the peninsula of Long Pond, which separates the eastern from the northern arms. The same strata are further exposed on the small islands of the western arm, on the peninsula between it and the southern arm, and on both sides of the long inlet at the head of the same arm, when they run into the country westerly, following the course of a small brook. Continuing a westerly run these rocks are again recognized at the north-eastern extreme of Red Cliff Pond, whence they strike along the main body of the lake, the lower members of the division skirting the southern shore, to the outlet into Snook's Arm Pond, where they are abruptly cut off by a fault, apparently throwing the measures down on the south-west side. The rock on the west side of the fault is a diorite, curiously arranged in a set of parallel ridges, running nearly at right angles to the strike of the serpentines, with a sharp escarpment facing easterly and inclining westerly at an angle of from  $25^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ}$ . This diorite is intersected by numerous veins of quartz, which usually contain chlorite. The largest vein seen was about three feet thick. Epidote also is distributed through the diorite. Overlying the Serpentine of division *k*, a cream-coloured slate, somewhat unctuous to the touch, containing red jasper in irregular bands and in rounded pebbles, together with bright green spots and patches, supposed to be an oxide of chromium, occurs, running on the north side of it with great regularity from Red Cliff Pond to Beaver Cove Pond; while at or near the base of the same division (*k*) there usually appeared to be more or less of a thickness of very ferruginous slate, containing iron pyrites in large quantities and magnetic iron, with irregular intercalations of dolomite, which were supposed to represent the mineral bearing part of the deposit (the equivalent of *i* or *h*). At and around the base of the Sugar Loaf hill, on Long Pond, these ferruginous rocks are displayed to considerable extent, holding yellow copper, iron pyrites, and magnetic iron, and they are underlaid by a narrow band of dolomite, which is sometimes of a breccious character containing angular and irregular masses of chert.

At some parts the same band becomes of a bright red colour, but always weathers of a rusty brown; the weathered discolouration, sinking into the rock at some parts to the depth of a quarter of an inch or more. On the south side of the main body of Red Cliff Pond, likewise, similar mineral characteristics obtain, the rocks all highly impregnated with the ores of iron, and with indications of the presence of copper and a dark brown mineral, probably chromic iron.

It may be observed by what has been said, that although the rocks are in many parts affected by violent disturbances, and are everywhere more or less corrugated, contorted and dislocated, they still maintain a moderately straight course, within the limits of the survey, and that the tendency is to run in nearly a parallel line to the coast. This fact seems still further to be borne out by the exposures in the cliffs of the coast itself, where the strike of the rocks is nearly or quite coincident with the general trend of the coast line, as is well exemplified by a great band of interstratified red jasper, which can be traced from the point called "the Scrape," on the western side of Tilt Cove, along the shore of Wild Bight, striking into the country near the head of that bight, crossing Fannon's brook, about half way between the outlet of Long Pond and the sea, and finally reappearing on the eastern side of Snook's Arm towards the head. On the north-eastern side of Snook's Arm Pond, at a projecting point, the rock is purplish and green talcoid slate, dividing into very thin laminæ on the plane of the bedding, with thin calcareous seams running in the cracks, the bedding striking N. 55° E.—S. 55° W., in a nearly vertical attitude, or dipping at a very high angle to the northward, and intersected by a set of parallel joints running exactly at right angles to the strike underlying westerly at from 35° to 40°. In the Bay, north of this point, the rock is of a pale greenish grey colour on fracture, very hard and compact, weathering black or dark green, showing a breccious or nodular structure on the polished surface, and intersected by thin irregular seams and patches of red jasper. In the Bay to the south of the Slate point, there are alternations of hard, greenish slates and quartzites,—the latter in beds from one to two feet thick, intersected by small quartz veins, and containing epidote. These rocks may be presumed to be the representatives or equiva-



lents of the divisions *f* and *g* of the section. The fault which was observed to cut off the serpentine at the lower end of Red Cliff Pond, appears to run through Snook's Arm Pond, in a course about S. 40° E., passing a little west from the slate point, and bearing for the head of Snook's Arm, bringing the strata down on the west side apparently from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, and repeating the slates of the point and the overlying strata on the shores of the Bay at the southern end of the Lake.

The strong band of red jasper at the summit of division *c* of the Section, has been shown to run out on the northern side of Snook's Arm towards the head. It is there succeeded to the eastward by a set of variegated green, red, and blackish slates, which in a vertical attitude, or nearly so, strike into the land obliquely, pointing towards the head of Wild Bight. The thickness of this mass of strata was not ascertained, but a portion of the summit is represented in the Section by divisions *a*, *b*, *c*.

Following the coast to the westward, the variegated slates were observed to run out at several places between Snook's Arm and Bett's Cove, dipping in various directions, and sometimes much contorted. On the eastern side of the Bay, next west from Snook's Arm, (which is known locally as Wild Bight, being the second of the same name on this coast,) the dip is north-easterly; but on the west side it is a little west of north, which circumstance leads to the inference that the bight or bay rests on the axis of an anticlinal, while the tongue of land between the Bight and Snook's Arm is the seat of a trough or synclinal. In like manner, these rocks probably make several smaller undulations in their western course, and bending round finally with a sharp sweep on the eastern side of Bett's Cove, run into the sea, and are no more exposed eastward of Nipper's Harbor. In Chance Cove, which is immediately to the west of Bett's Cove, a mass of serpentine comes out upon the coast, showing a dip to the north; and farther west, on the western side of the Lowland's Brook, a similar mass was observed striking into the country in a vertical attitude directly north. Further west still, serpentine rocks were found to exist at the entrance to Burton's Pond, and to run along the south-eastern side of that pond, where they appear to be interstratified with quartzite,

diorite, and nacreous slate with steatitic bands. Near each of the places specified, where the serpentine occurs, indications of the presence of copper present themselves on the cliffs, which are frequently, and to a great extent, stained by green carbonate; and at the entrance of Burton's Pond there is a considerable display of copper pyrites and sulphuret of iron, upon which an opening has recently been made, and some good specimens of copper ore extracted. At this place the ore is evidently running in a dislocation, the direction of which, however, seems to be nearly or quite parallel to the strike of the stratification,—namely, N. 30° E., and it underlies to the westward at an angle of about 70°. The lode at the entrance of the excavation is from seven to ten feet wide, and consists of a soft, blackish, shaly and unctuous slate, or “killas,” having strings of calc spar and some white quartz distributed through it irregularly, with the sulphurets of copper and iron. A wall of a hard, fine-grained rock of a dark greyish colour on fracture, but weathering a rusty brown, supports the lode on the east side, which, jutting out into the cove and forming a small reef, displays yellow copper ore on its upper surface to the water's edge. On the west side of the lode the rock is of a dark green colour, very hard and compact, and slightly calcareous, with thin irregular seams of serpentine.

Westward from Burton's Cove and Pond, the rocks of the coast are much disturbed by intrusions of syenite, one part of which, at the entrance of Nipper's Harbor on the west side, and immediately north of that part called “the Cove,” has a width of from seven to ten chains, the dyke bearing a general course about S. 50° W. The continuation of this intrusive mass is seen also on the eastern side of Nipper's Harbor, with a width of from three to four chains, cutting through the strata in a course about N. 38° E. The prevailing colour of the intrusive masses is red, and they weather very red, making a conspicuous contrast with the dark-coloured rocks on either side. The constituents of the rock are chiefly red feldspar and quartz, the former preponderating, the latter in small translucent grains, with a small proportion of a greenish mineral, probably hornblende. On the north side of the syenite at Nipper's Harbor the rock is a dark-grey quartzite in heavy beds, interstratified with silicious slates of the same colour, with epidote generally

disseminated, all weathering in shades of brown, drab, or black. These rocks, the stratification of which is very distinct at some parts, appear to butt against the syenite at nearly right angles, presenting a westerly dip at a high angle. The rock of the southern point of Nipper's Harbor, as exhibited on the south side of the cove, is a soft greenish slate with calcareous veins, which probably may belong to the serpentine division of the group.

At the head of Nipper's Harbor, by the entrance into the Salt-water Pond, the rock is of slaty structure, of greenish or greyish colour on fracture, weathering a dark rusty brown, very fine grained and silicious. The low cliffs on each side of the entrance to Salt-water Pond are considerably stained by green carbonate of copper; and yellow copper and iron pyrites are pretty thickly disseminated in the rock.

The main mass of intrusive syenite already mentioned can be traced in its easterly course from Nipper's Harbour, running a little to the northward of Pitman's Bight, on to the north-western side of Burton's Pond, with tributary dykes of similar character, but of more moderate width, radiating from it on the south side towards the sea, cutting through the stratified deposits, sometimes at right angles and more frequently obliquely to the strike. Bearing generally in a north-easterly direction, the intrusive syenite appears to make towards the Red-Cliff hills, on the northern side of the Red-Cliff pond. The Red-Cliff hills are of a pale pinkish feldspathic rock, showing no evidence of stratification, and are separated from the slates, which occupy the ground between them and the lake, by a great vein of white quartz, sometimes six or seven feet thick, from which many others reticulate; and they are bounded on the north side by a set of schists, mostly of a yellowish or drab colour, which extend through the country across the watershed. Still further on to the north-eastward, on the path leading from Shoe Cove to La Scie, about half way between the two places, pale red feldspar rock comes up in dome-shaped masses, protruding through dark blue clay slates, over a breadth of about half a mile, which, running on north easterly, would probably terminate somewhere near the Middle Bill of Cape St. John.

Of the country to the eastward of Beaver Cove Pond, little can

as yet be said, as hitherto the exploration of that part has been limited to an excursion across the peninsula from Shoe Cove to La Scie. From the brook at the head of Shoe Cove the path leading to La Scie follows a general course about N. N. W., and the distance in a straight line is a little over three miles to the head of La Scie Harbor. The portage crosses over an elevated broken country, the maximum height of which was found by aneroid to be about 500 feet above the sea, and the average probably about 400 feet, the hills partially clad with the usual evergreen trees, and the lower parts and hollows interspersed with numerous ponds and marshes. Between the high land and the head of La Scie Harbor there is a considerable area or flat land, extending in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, at the foot of the hill ranges, which is chiefly marsh, but with spots of considerable size of good soil, quite capable of being cultivated to advantage and producing spontaneously in many places an abundance of excellent grass.

The rocks exhibited in the coast cliffs to the north-eastward of Beaver Cove are probably lower in stratigraphical position than the lowest of the Section (a) (b) (c); but they are all so much disturbed, and the difficulty of approach to them is so great, that it was found to be impossible to effect more than a casual examination as passing along in a boat. A large amount of the strata appeared to consist of quartzite or diorite, probably both, and small bands of red jasper are numerous. At Capelin Cove, which is about half-way to the brook at Shoe Cove, a narrow valley cuts into the country from the sea shore, bearing about north-west, where there was supposed to be a fault running in the same direction. On the north side of this valley some parts of the rock are of a pale reddish colour, assuming a syenitic aspect, and this is confusedly mixed up with slates and hard beds, supposed to be quartzite; but it would require much further investigation to determine what the value of the fault may be, or to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the stratigraphical detail; nevertheless, there is reason to assume the probability of there being an upthrow of considerable extent on the north-east side, shifting the upper rocks of the section to the northward, which, otherwise, might have been expected to make their appearance somewhere not very far

from Capelin Cove. At the mouth of the brook in Shoe Cove the rock is a green chloritic slate, with some soft shaly strata, which is overlaid on the shores of the pond just above the outlet, by strong bands of diorite cut up by numerous veins of white quartz of various thicknesses, the largest observed being about three feet across. The general dip of these rocks is northerly. Rising the hill, about half a mile north from the sea coast, a set of pale grey, slightly calcareous and finely micaceous slates were crossed, dipping northerly about  $45^{\circ}$  towards the hill; and these are succeeded by some soft shaly strata, amongst which some masses of serpentine were observed with cream or drab coloured slates, holding green specks and patches of chrome, and occasionally a few red jaspers. These were overlaid by dark bluish clay slates, which cap the ridge at the highest elevation. This accumulation of strata from the sea to the top of the hill was assumed to be equivalent to the upper part of the Section above the base of *f*.

Northward, from the crest of the hill range, the country is more or less occupied over a breadth of about half a mile by syenitic rock, apparently cutting through clay slate, as already stated; but beyond that distance slates of a dark blue colour was the only quality of rock observed till within about a quarter of a mile of La Scie, where the rock surrounding the harbor was found to be gneiss. The colour of this gneiss is for the greater part red or pink, the chief constituent mineral being red or pink feldspar, but there are also portions of a grey colour on fracture which weather brown or blackish. Neither mica nor horn-blende is largely disseminated in this rock, and when either or both are present they seem to be arranged in thin parallel seams, corresponding with the layers of different colour and quality.

Resting apparently unconformably to this gneiss, a little to the eastward of La Scie harbor, a great mass of stratified quartzite,\* mostly pure white, with occasional bands of a pinkish colour, and alternating layers in smaller proportion of dark coloured or blackish

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\* From information received on a former occasion this quartzite was supposed to be white crystalline limestone, but the place was not visited personally until the present season.

chert, is brought in, in the form of a narrow elongated trough, the axis of which lies as nearly as possible due east and west, in a distance a little over a mile, and with a breadth varying from a few chains to upwards of a quarter of a mile; the rocks on the north and on the south sides dipping generally at a moderately high angle towards the centre. At the eastern extremity of this trough a small rapid brook cuts a deep and narrow gorge through the quartzite, and displays blackish or dark grey slate on its bed and banks, while another isolated mass, corresponding with the rock of the trough, comes in, forming the nearest high land, in a sort of round patch to the eastward.

What the age of either this gneiss or the overlying quartzite may be, it is impossible in the mean time to state with any degree of certainty, and much more investigation will be required to elucidate the subject. It is obvious, however, that the mineral character of the rocks on the north side of the peninsula, so far as at present known, differs materially from those on the south side; and it has been shown that there is evidence of a great intrusion running nearly parallel with the south coast line between Nipper's Harbor and Cape St. John; but whether this intrusion has been the means of bringing up lower strata on the north side, or whether the strata on that side is contemporaneous or higher in the geological section, in a metamorphosed condition, than that on the south, there is as yet no data on which to found an opinion.

From the above statements it will be perceived that the mineral bearing portion of the formation in which the Union Mine is situated, runs in a general direction nearly parallel with the south coast, but coming out upon it near Nipper's Harbor; and that the presence of metallic ores are more or less indicated at many parts in nearly the same relative position to the serpentines as they are at Tilt Cove. As, therefore, your Excellency was pleased to express a desire that I should suggest a plan upon which the grants of mineral lands should be distributed, I beg leave to propose the following, as what I conceive to be the most equitable, and which your Excellency will find illustrated upon the large map for approval or modification.

Taking Beaver Cove Head, on the east side of Beaver Cove, as a starting point, the bearing along the coast from there to the Nipper's Islands off Nipper's Harbor, is S.  $60^{\circ}$  W. from the true meridian. Taking this line as a base, a line may be drawn astronomically N.  $30^{\circ}$  W., (or at right angles to the base), for four miles or more, as occasion requires ; and the whole area blocked off into squares of one statute mile each. The coast frontage may then be registered as concessions or ranges, numbering 1, 2, 3, &c., while the intersected country will be divided into lots numbering 1, 2, 3, &c., inland. A license of search upon this plan ought to be confined to one mile of frontage, and three or more miles inland, as the case may be, and the square mile selected for grant, finally, should be one of the blocks on the same concession. In cases where broken frontage occurs, special allowance might be made in the grant for deficiency of superficial area, but the license should apply to the concession indicated only, nevertheless. A right of way to the nearest harbor should be reserved to every lot, and the lines of road determined according to the physical character of the country. Where natural facilities for travel offer by lakes or ponds, the right of navigation in such waters should apply to all locations connected with a common harbor. To provide against probable inaccuracies in the surveys (either of the coast or inland) the headlands, or other prominent or well-marked natural features, as near as possible to the ports where the lot-lines strike the coast on the plan, should be specified as the actual terminal boundary of such and such a lot and concession, from whence the divisional lines are to be drawn, and the country blocked off in areas of a square mile, *more or less* each, and all surveys must be made astronomically, as in many cases through the mineral country the local attraction is so great that the magnet is perfectly useless, and can only lead to error.

In laying off mineral lands in other parts of the Province, it seems to me to be advisable that a similar system should be adopted to that proposed for the peninsula of Cape St. John, modifying the bearing of the lines of survey to accord, as fairly as possible, with the strike of the mineral-bearing strata, or the run of mineral veins or lodes ; as by such means an ample area for any mineral adventure will fall to each grant without risk of undue monopoly falling to the lot of any party in particular.

In conclusion, I have to inform your Excellency, that I already possess some data upon which to found further geological information relating to parts of the islands visited in previous years; but as there are many points which require much more extended investigation, before the structure of the country can be sufficiently understood, I have considered it prudent to reserve entering into minute details for the present, in the hope of, within the ensuing season, being enabled to gather much more knowledge of the subject, and afterwards having all my facts, together with my collection of specimens, referred to Sir William Logan, under whose supervision they will be satisfactorily examined.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ALEX. MURRAY.

His Excellency

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,

Governor of Newfoundland,

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

St. John's.



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**No. 31.****Letter from Alexander Murray, Esq., to W. C. Sargeant, Esq., Crown Agent for the Colonies, on the Mineral Resources of Newfoundland.**

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**SIR,—**

A copy of a correspondence between His Excellency A. Musgrave, Esq., Governor of Newfoundland, and the Crown Agent for the Colonies, in London, has been placed in my hands, relating to the mineral resources of that colony, it being the purpose of the authorities to bring certain portions of country where minerals are supposed to exist to public sale.

As I have been engaged for the last three years in making a geological survey of Newfoundland, and have during that time explored a considerable part of the island, the local government have been pleased to direct me to express my views on this matter, so far as my present information will permit, in answer to certain queries made in a letter to His Excellency the Governor, from Mr. W. C. Sargeant, Crown Agent for the Colonies, dated the 30th March, 1867.

It may be well to premise these remarks by stating that in a wild and unknown country there are many and serious difficulties to contend against while working out the structure and distribution of the geological formations, and ascertaining their several characteristics, mineral and fossil; and that while pursuing these duties it would be utterly impracticable for the geologist to devote such time, labour, and expense upon any one particular spot or even locality as would be required for the developement of ores or minerals with a view to practical mining, yet in carrying out such an investigation there is no doubt a great amount of information may be acquired in a great degree important to mining adventure.

It is greatly to be regretted by all who have the interests of the Province at heart, that grossly exaggerated statements, referring

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to the mineral wealth of Newfoundland, have at various times been circulated in a manner which has tended to retard rather than advance the object desired, propounding assertions too palpably improbable to admit of any consideration on the part of experienced persons. Nevertheless, there can be doubt that the mineral indications in many instances are highly encouraging, and may ultimately prove of great importance to the colony.

The mineral productions which have been discovered at various times on different parts of the Island are the ores of silver, copper, lead, iron, and manganese, with black and variegated marbles, large masses of gypsum in the lower carboniferous formation, plumbago and petroleum. Peat and shell marl abound at many parts on the surface.

A large tract of country is spread over by rocks of carboniferous age, but it is still doubtful whether they contain seams of coal sufficiently thick to be of commercial value. There are but three places, that I am aware of, where mining has been seriously attempted, viz., the "Terra Nova" mine, in Little Bay or Bay Vert; the "Union" mine at Tilt Cove, in Notre Dame Bay; and the "La Manche" mine at the head of Placentia Bay.\* Copper ore in association with iron pyrites is produced at the two former of these locations, galena or sulphuret of lead from the latter, and as the work done at these places may to a certain extent afford an index to future similar operations, I shall endeavour to give my views respecting the geological horizon to which they belong, and the mode of their occurrence.

The accompanying map will show to a limited extent the distribution of that part of the lower Silurian system in which the Terra Nova and Union mines are situated; and the plan of the former, surveyed by myself, will illustrate the actual condition of the place up to the commencement of the present year; while, in order to make the matter of distribution as intelligible as possible, the following tabular arrangement of the formation is quoted from an Appendix to my Report for the year 1864-65, by Sir W. E. Logan:—

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\* Small openings have been made at a great number of places where metalliferous indications presented themselves, but the work done at those parts has been too limited to be properly designated as mining.

English Synonyms.	Complete Series.	Western Basin.	Eastern Basin.	Newfoundland.
Caradoc.....	{ 12. Hudson river..... 11. Utica..... 10. Trenton group...}	Hudson river... Utica..... Trenton group...	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
Caradoc (?).....	9. Chazy.....	Chazy.....	.....	.....
Llandeilo.....	{ 8. Sillery { 7. Lauzon { 6. Lévis { 5. Upper calciferous.	} Quebec } group. }	Sillery.....	Sillery.....
			Lauzon.....	Lauzon.....
			Lévis.....	Lévis.....
			Upper calciferous.	Upper calciferous.
Tumadoc.....	{ 4. Lower calciferous 3. Upper Potsdam..}	Lower calciferous. Upper Potsdam..	..... .....	Lower calciferous. Upper Potsdam.
	{ 2. Lower Potsdam.. 1. St. John group..}	Lower Potsdam(?) St. John group..	..... .....	Lower Potsdam. St. John group.

Sir W. E. Logan remarks, in the same appendix, with regard to a portion of this formation :—“ The Quebec group, 6, 7, and 8, is divided into three parts, named from localities where they are largely displayed. The first, or Lévis division, embraces the limestones and black slates of Point Lévis, Orleans Island, and Phillipsburgh, with their numerous fauna of trilobites and graptolites, for the most part identical with those of the Skiddaw slates. The second, or Lauzon division, was at first united with the preceding, but has been separated from it on account of its great mineralogical importance and distinctness, it being the metalliferous zone of the lower Silurian in North America. Magnesian rocks, including dolomites, magnesites, serpentines, diorites, chloritic and steatitic beds, with micaceous and gneissic strata, characterise the Lauzon division, which is moreover rich in copper ores, chiefly as interstratified cupriferous slates, and is accompanied by silver, gold, nichel, and chromium ores ; the only fossils certainly recognised in it are an *Obolella* and two species of *Lingula* at its summit.”

It will be seen by reference to the table that the Quebec group is fully developed in Newfoundland, and there is no doubt it is characterised in many respects by similar qualities to those displayed in the same formation in Canada. It is in the Lauzon division of this group (No. 7 of the table), that the ores of copper have been hitherto chiefly observed, and it is in the same part of the formation that the two openings before referred to are situated. Dr. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey of Canada, in a pamphlet published in the *American Journal of Science*, in May, 1861, expresses his views regarding the economic importance of the Quebec group in the following words :—“ This Quebec group is of considerable economic interest, inasmuch as it is the great metalliferous formation of North America. To it belongs the gold which is found along the Appalachian chain from Canada to Georgia, together with lead, zinc, copper, silver, cobalt, nickel, chrome, and titanium. I have long since called attention to the constant association of the latter metals, particularly chrome and nickel, with the ophiolites and other magnesian rocks of this series, while they are wanting in similar rocks of Laurentian age. The immense deposits of copper ore in East Tennessee, and the similar

ores in Lower Canada, both of which are in beds subordinate to the stratification, belong to this group. The lead, copper, zinc, cobalt, and nichel of Missouri, and the copper of Lake Superior, also occur in rocks of the same age, which appears to be pre-eminently the metaliferous period."

A perusal of the survey of the Union mine will explain the conditions under which the ore occurs, and the relation the cupriferous strata bear to the serpentines; while the plan of the works and the accompanying section will show the actual progress made nearly up to the present time. Operations were first commenced at this place in 1865, during which year about 500 tons of ore were extracted, varying in quality from 7 to 23 per cent. of copper. In 1866 about 2,500 tons of ore were brought to the surface, which was divided and classed according to quality, as No. 1 and No. 2 ores. An analysis by Bath, of Swansea, of some good average specimens of this ore, is said to have yielded from  $17\frac{5}{8}$  to  $21\frac{1}{4}$  of copper. About 120 men of all classes have been recently employed at these works.

An extract from a narrative of my own proceedings during the year 1865, addressed to His Excellency Governor Musgrave, expresses my views as to the probable mode in which these ores will be found to occur in this formation generally, and at this place in particular:—"While in the neighbourhood of Tilt Cove I took the opportunity of crossing over the peninsula from Shoe Cove to La Scie, in order to get a stratigraphical section of it as well as my time would permit. Without entering into particulars as to the lithological character or stratigraphical arrangement, I may broadly state that the ore deposits of Tilt Cove occur under conditions strikingly similar to those known in Eastern Canada, and to characterise rocks of contemporaneous origin. By reference to the plan, it may be observed that the metallic material is arranged in isolated, irregularly-shaped masses, through a set of strata conforming with beds above and below, of a calcareo-magnesian quality, and that these beds are succeeded on the north by a great body of serpentine. As, from all I have hitherto seen, and from all the information I have been able to gather, the copper will in this country most frequently be found to occur in a similar manner,

that is to say, in beds, rather than in regular veins or lodes, I think it right to call particular attention to the facts of this case, and to express a strong opinion, for the benefit of adventurers or explorers, that the immediate neighbourhood of the serpentine rocks, wherever they may be found to exist, will be the most probable position for their labors to be crowned with success. These serpentines, besides being associated with many valuable metallic substances, frequently afford a beautiful variety of marble, which in many cases might of itself prove of considerable importance, added to which may be enumerated the frequent occurrence of other reverberatory minerals, such as soapstone, potstone, asbestos, and talc. Chromic iron is frequently associated with the serpentine, and may probably be discovered in some parts in workable quantity."

The experiment of the Union Mine has, so far as it has yet gone, proved eminently successful, and as the indications on the east side of Winsor pond exactly correspond with those on the west side, where the work is proceeding, it is but reasonable to infer that a vast amount of ore may be extracted from the same deposits beneath the pond, and further on in the strike on either side.

At the Terra Nova location the experiment of mining has not hitherto proved remunerative, but its position in relation to the serpentine may be regarded as favourable and worthy of more extended trial. The metalliferous stratum upon which the principal shaft has been sunk, and upon which the drifts are driven, appears chiefly to consist of an enormous mass of iron pyrites, with an occasional admixture of yellow sulphuret of copper. Native copper has been observed occasionally in small quantities among the serpentine. Reference to the plan will show that the mining done up to the end of last year is confined to a small space, and that the ground is by no means thoroughly proved, although a very large amount of labour and expense has been bestowed upon the surface.

From what has been stated above, therefore, it will be evident that the distribution of the serpentine is a matter of high impor-

tance to those interested in the discovery of metalliferous ores, and, as the formation of which it forms a part is largely developed in various parts of the Island, there is good reason to anticipate that Newfoundland will become, in course of time, a great field for mining industry. The serpentine is largely developed on the north side of Hare Bay, and between that bay and Pistolet Bay; it occurs also in great extent on the west side of the Island, at York Harbour in the Bay of Islands, and from the southern arm of that bay to Bonne Bay.

From the evidence procured from Topsail Head, in Conception Bay, there appears to be a great series of strata of more ancient date than the lowest Silurian and newer than the Laurentian, consisting of slates, with interstratified bands of quartzite, diorite, and jaspery beds, the latter often of a red colour, with a mass of red or grey altered sandstone and conglomerate at the summit. These rocks are intersected by numerous veins, most frequently of quartz, but in many cases of calc spar, or a mixture of the two, which occasionally contain the ores of lead, sometimes associated with silver and copper. The rocks of the La Manche locality will probably prove to belong to this series, but the formation has as yet only partially been followed out. As regards the mine, circumstances at the time of my visit to the latter place unfortunately prevented me from making a thorough examination of the ground, and such information as I was able to obtain is given in a preliminary report of mine, addressed to His Excellency on the 1st March last:—

“The La Manche mine is situated near the north-eastern extremity of Placentia Bay, between Little Southern Harbour and Little Bay. The vein that is worked for lead varies in width from three to six feet, and is chiefly of calc spar, much of which is tinged of a pale pinkish amethystine colour. Sulphate of barytes, quartz, and fluor spar, are more or less distributed through the vein, the walls of which are frequently lined with beautiful crystals of amethystine quartz, and occasionally with blue or green malachite.

“The ore is distributed irregularly through the whole thickness

of the vein, sometimes in pockets or lining drusy cavities or cracks, called vughs by the miners; but there appears to be also a pretty regular and continuous string of ore near the middle of the lode, of from one to four inches in thickness, from which the prill ore, as it is termed, is chiefly derived. The run of the vein is about north  $63^{\circ}$  east (true bearing) from the water's edge, and its altitude vertical, maintaining that course and altitude with great regularity, and being traceable on the surface for a considerable distance. The lode cuts a set of green, very hard and brittle, compact cherty or jaspery slates, which cleave exactly with the bedding, and for the most part weather an opaque white, which discolouration extends into the stone for an inch or more. The dip on the south-eastern side of the lode is about north  $27^{\circ}$ , west  $25^{\circ}$ ; that on the north side points in the same direction, but with an increased rate of inclination. From the position of the vein to the entrance of Little Southern Harbor, the measures gradually accumulate upon this dip, but as there are several dislocations observed in the cliff, it is probable the same stratum may be repeated. A considerable amount of red strata are visible in the cliffs, of a hard jaspery character, alternating with a rock of a dark bottle-green colour, having the aspect of diorite, but, being incapable of landing to examine that part of the coast, I am unable to state the mineral characters with certainty."

Indications of lead ore are of frequent occurrence at many parts where rocks supposed to be of the same horizon display themselves, as in the cliffs of Topsail Head, at Cape Chapeau Rouge, at Lawn, where some beautiful samples of silver ore were likewise discovered, and in the harbor of St. John's itself, facts tending to induce the belief that mineral treasures may reasonably be expected, in course of time, to be brought to light. Veins containing lead, however, are apparently not confined to any particular formation; the presence of that metal has been observed as low as the Laurentian, and as high as the coal measures; but whether the veins holding the ore are of one or different ages, has not been ascertained. One vein, which appears to be more recent than the lower carboniferous, and is mentioned in the narrative of my expedition in 1865, appears to be worthy of trial. The following is quoted



from the narrative alluded to:—"It has been already stated that sandstones of the coal formation come against a limestone of lower Silurian age, at a point between Romain's Brook and the Isthmus of Port-a-Port, in the Bay of St. George. This limestone strikes along the shore, in the direction of Cape St. George, and may probably reach that point, although, being unable to follow the coast, I cannot state that it does so with certainty. Inside the Bay of Port-a-Port, beds of calciferous limestone run along the shore, dipping at a moderate angle to the north, but at the head of the coves or indentations of the coast, these rocks are brought abruptly against another set of calcareous strata by a fault, the fossils of which are of the lower carboniferous age. Running in the line of dislocation, which at one part bears north  $65^{\circ}$  east, south  $65^{\circ}$  west, but which has generally, perhaps, a more nearly east and west course, galena, or the sulphuret of lead, reticulates in strings associated with large rhomboidal crystals of calc spar. The fault shows itself at intervals with its associated minerals, at the heads of several of the deeper coves at this part of the coast, and, as I was informed by a very intelligent resident, is again to be recognised to the westward, at a place called Piccadilly. The condition in which this galena occurs, is such as to warrant diligent investigation and trial on the part of mineral explorers, as there is great probability that in some parts of its course this lode may be found to produce a remunerative supply of ore."

Respecting the presence of the precious metals in the island, little is at present known. Some beautiful small specimens of a pure sulph-arseniuret of silver, usually called ruby silver, yielding, on analysis, 65.28 per cent. of the metal, and encrusted with chloride of silver, known as horn silver, were discovered some years ago, at a place called Lawn, on the south shore, not far from Cape Chapeau Rouge; and small specs of gold have been exhibited, which were said to have been derived from a vein of quartz, near Ming's Bight, on the north-east side of the island. During the past season, several samples of quartz veins were procured by myself, where no probability of the precious metals was suspected, and some were forwarded to Montreal for analysis, the result of which is given below, with each locality.

**SUPPOSED LAURENTIAN.**

Quartz, with iron pyrites visible, from } Silver, 0.0205 per cent.
Deer Lake, Humber River..... } Gold, none.
Quartz veins on the island, Dear Lake, } Silver, 0.0060 “
ditto ..... } Gold, none.
Quartz veins from the south shore of } Silver, 0.02633 “
Deer Lake..... } Gold, none.

**LOWER SILURIAN.**

Quartz and calc spar veins from Brake's } Silver, 0.01033 “
Landing, at the entrance to the } Gold, minute traces.
Humber River..... }
Quartz veins from Meadow Point, } Silver, 0.00666 “
Humber Arm, Bay of Islands..... } Gold, traces.
Quartz veins from calcareous slate, from } Silver, 0.00833 “
Cooke's Cove, Humber Arm, Bay of } Gold, traces.
Islands..... }

(Signed,)

**E. J. BLACKWELL,**

For G. P. GIRDWOOD, Assist.-Chemist, Montreal.

It will be seen that the presence of silver is indicated, to a small extent, in all these samples, while a trace of gold is detectable in each of the veins cutting lower Silurian strata; none whatever in those intersecting the Laurentian.

Gypsum is largely developed on the western side of the Island, among the lower members of the carboniferous system; there is a vast exposure of that mineral on the coast between Codroy Island and the Codroy River, where it might be quarried to any extent, while there is a moderately good harbour for small vessels in Codroy Island. The same mineral occurs at various parts of the coast in St. George's Bay, on both the north and south sides, but those

parts are usually rather unfavourable for vessels lying safely at anchor, although frequent opportunities may be had during the summer months for taking in cargo. At Romain's Brook, on the north side of the bay, there is a large exposure of gypsum, much of which is very pure white, and will probably be found to be well adapted for stucco purposes.

Besides the metallic ores and the more valuable substances, the Island abounds in material of great economic importance. Marbles of almost every shade of colour have been produced from various parts of the coast, on both the eastern and western shores. Roofing slates of excellent quality are already known and partially worked in Trinity Bay. Plumbago occurs in the Bay of Despair. Indications of petroleum have been observed at a few localities, while building stone, whetstones, grindstones, and limestone are in ample profusion.

Notwithstanding the usually very forbidding aspect of the coast, there is clearly a large proportion of the country perfectly capable of being reclaimed, and converted into fairly productive grazing or arable land. The most favoured tracts that have yet come under my own observation are in the coal measure districts, where the surface is often flat or gently undulating over great areas. In my report of last year, 1866-67, I have shown, by a rough calculation, that there are probably about 726 square miles, or 446,080 square acres, more or less available for settlement on the carboniferous country of the western part of the Island alone, which embraces the following districts:—

	Sq. miles.	Sq. acres.
Codroy Valley.....	75	= 48,000
St George's Bay.....	222	= 142,080
Humber River.....	429	= 256,000
Total.....	<u>726</u>	<u>= 446,080</u>

These valleys are for the most part well wooded, producing, in many instances, large pines, juniper, or tamarack (the latter a species of larch), fine yellow birch, and other valuable timber. In

the valley of the Humber this is specially the case, where a large area of country appears to be provided with all the necessary materials for ship-building in a remarkable degree.

With the exception of two inconsiderable rapids, there is no obstruction to the navigation of the river by large boats for 32 miles up its course, where timber of the various species is amply abundant (particularly at Deer Lake, and between it and the Grand Pond Forks), which might be procured without difficulty. Above the forks of the Grand Pond branch, the streams in each instance become very rapid, but canoes have frequently navigated them both up and down. A comparatively easy route may be travelled across the Island by following the southern stream to the Grand Pond, and thence to its main sources, while a "portage" of a few miles from Birchy Pond (one of the head lakes of the Grand Pond branch of the Humber) will reach the waters of the Indian Brook, which flows into the sea at Hall's Bay, on the eastern side of the Island, and is only interrupted in its course by one small fall, about three miles above the outlet. The northern branch of the river is also accessible for canoes, and at one part, where its upward course bends round to the westward, the distance to be travelled to the head of White Bay is within ten miles.

The construction of a few main lines of road, for which (with the exception of about three miles at the mouth of the Humber) the whole of the Humber region offers considerable facilities, together with the natural means of communication by water, might be made to open up a thriving settlement through the very heart of the Island.

With regard to water-power as a means for working machinery, the physical character of the country is such that it can be obtained at nearly every part in unlimited abundance. Ponds and lakes are dotted over the surface of the country to such an extent that it may be doubtful whether the superficial area covered by water is not equal to that of the land, and many of them, being at a great elevation, give rise to innumerable mountain torrents, which give their tribute to the main stream in the valleys at short intervals between each other.

The climate of Newfoundland is not by any means so severe as is generally supposed. The range of the thermometer is very much less than it is in any part of the Canadas, the heat in summer seldom exceeding from 70° to 75° Fahr., while the cold in winter is seldom very much below zero. The fogs, generally supposed by those unacquainted with the country to envelope the whole island almost eternally, have but a limited existence in the interior, and are not by any means prevalent on the northern or western shores, although they certainly prevail on the southern shores generally, and at Placentia and Trinity Bays particularly.

Provisions have hitherto been chiefly supplied from Halifax or Prince Edward's Island, but, should mining and agricultural pursuits combined be once fairly established, I see no reason to doubt the capability of the island to raise all the necessaries of life for its inhabitants.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. MURRAY,

W. C. SARGEAUNT, Esq.,

Crown Agent for the Colonies,

Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London.

The following extract, from a letter written by Mr. Murray, on the 10th September last, and dated Union Mine, Tilt Cove, Newfoundland, gives more recent information:—

“The prospects of the mine are of the most highly encouraging nature, and as it may be of importance that the truth should be known in England, I should like my opinion of the matter published in the *Journal*, as a rider to my letter to Mr. Sargeaunt.

The production of Copper ore from the commencement of the present year has been as follows:—

“The amount of ore accumulated during the winter of 1866–7, and shipped for Swansea, up to the 1st August, 1867...	2,200 tons.
“The amount of ore on the floor ready for shipment.....	880 “
“Ore ready in the mine.....	500 “
	3,580 tons.

And if the necessary shipping is supplied, the total amount of ore exported for the season will not be less than 4,000 tons. In working out this, the masses of ore have in no one case been exhausted, but simply driven through and the material extracted from the drifts; the experiment of proving the ground being carried on all the time, and constantly exhibiting new and most important masses; and I have no hesitation in stating, from my own personal observation of all the circumstances, that the ore now in sight is sufficient in itself to keep up a supply, at least equal to that of the present season, for several years to come.

“I consider that the facts, which are indubitable, of the success of this mine ought to be of such interest to capitalists as to induce many to venture on similar experiments in different parts of this island, where the geological conditions are similar or identical; but I would recommend at the same time that great care should be taken to be assured of the said geological conditions, as many metalliferous indications occur at parts where, so far as I can judge, they are of little importance, although ignorant and interested parties abound who will unhesitatingly give most exaggerated statements without the slightest foundation in fact.”

## No. 32.

**Despatch from Secretary of State transmitting Reports of H. M. Consuls upon the Fisheries of Norway and Iceland.**

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 7.

DOWNING STREET,  
8th June, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your Despatch, No. 148, of the 29th of April, I have the honor to transmit to you 12 copies of the Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls on the Fisheries of Norway and Iceland.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

## No. 33.

**Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State in reply to an Address of the House of Assembly, and transmitting Copies of Printed Reports upon the Irish Fisheries, and Fisheries of United Kingdom.**

*Newfoundland.*  
No. 9.

DOWNING STREET,  
1st July, 1867. }

SIR,

In answer to your Despatch, No. 153, of the 28th of May, enclosing an Address of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, requesting to be supplied with certain Fishery Reports and other Parliamentary Papers of a like nature, I have the honor to inform you that the Anglo-French Committee appointed for considering questions respecting the Fisheries of France and the United Kingdom have made no report which has been printed.

I am, however, able to supply you with the accompanying copies of the Reports on the Irish Fisheries and the Fisheries of the United Kingdom, which were presented to Parliament in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Copies of the Report of Mr. Consul Crowe on the Fisheries of Norway and Iceland were forwarded to you in my Despatch, No. 7, of the 8th inst.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor MUSGRAVE,  
&c., &c., &c.



# INDEX TO JOURNAL.

	PAGE
Address—	
Draft of, in reply to Governor's opening Speech, presented and read a first time	13
Ditto ordered to be printed	14

## INDEX

Ditto committed	16, 16, 17
Ditto reported with an	17
Ditto read third time and passed	18
Presented to the Governor	22
TO THE	
To the Secretary of State for Colonies, on subject of British rights on the so-called French Shore, read a first time	36
Ditto ditto read a second time	45

## JOURNAL AND APPENDIX.

Ditto ditto committed and reported with amendments	46
Ditto ditto read third time and passed, ordered to be presented to the Governor for transmission	48
<b>AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—</b>	
Account of, against the Government for purchase of Sheep, laid on table	48
Distribution of Sheep, by ditto ditto	48
<b>AMENDMENTS—</b>	
On draft of Address to the Governor, in reply to His Excellency's opening Speech	17
On Bill Incorporating Marine Insurance Company	43
On Licenses Bill	52
On Trade and Commerce Bill	60

No. 83.

Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State in reply to an Address of the House of Assembly, and transmitting Copies of Printed Reports upon the Fisheries, and Fisheries of United Kingdom.

Newfoundland.  
No. 9.

Despatch  
1st July 1867

SIR,

INDEX

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I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDLER

Governor Musgrave,  
&c., &c., &c.

## INDEX TO JOURNAL.

	PAGE
<b>ADDRESSES—</b>	
Draft of, in reply to Governor's opening Speech, presented and read a first time .. .. .	13
Ditto ordered to be printed .. .. .	14
Ditto read a second time .. .. .	14
Ditto committed .. .. .	15, 16, 17
Ditto reported with amendments .. .. .	17
Ditto read third time and passed .. .. .	18
Presented to the Governor .. .. .	22
To the Secretary of State for Colonies, on subject of British rights on the so-called French Shore, read a first time and ordered to be printed .. .. .	38
Ditto ditto read a second time .. .. .	45
Ditto ditto committed and reported with amendments .. .. .	46
Ditto ditto read third time and passed, ordered to be presented to the Governor for transmission .. .. .	48
<b>AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—</b>	
Account of, against the Government for purchase of Sheep, laid on table .. .. .	48
Distribution of Sheep, by ditto ditto .. .. .	48
<b>AMENDMENTS—</b>	
On draft of Address to the Governor, in reply to His Excellency's opening Speech .. .. .	17
On Bill Incorporating Marine Insurance Company .. .. .	42
On Licenses Bill .. .. .	52
On Trade and Commerce Bill .. .. .	60

		PAGE
<b>B.</b>		
<b>BILLS—</b>		
For granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Island, —brought up from Assembly, and read a first time.		31
Read second time, committed, and reported .. —		32
Read third time and passed .. .. .		33
To incorporate Union Marine Insurance Company, brought up, and read first time .. .. .		37
Read second time .. .. .		38
Committed .. .. .		39
Reported with Amendments .. .. .		42
Read third time and passed .. .. .		46
To amend and consolidate Laws for the granting of Li- censes for selling Spirits, &c., brought up and read a first time .. .. .		49
Read second time .. .. .		50
Committed, and reported with Amendments .. .. .		52
Read third time and passed .. .. .		53
To amend the Law of Partnership, brought up and read a first time .. .. .		54
Read second time .. .. .		56
Committed .. .. .		58
Reported, read third time, and passed .. .. .		59
To amend the Laws affecting Trade and Commerce, brought up and read a first time .. .. .		54
Read a second time .. .. .		56
Committed, reported with Amendment, read third time and passed .. .. .		60
For Amendment of Criminal Law, brought up and read a first time .. .. .		56
Read second time, committed, reported, read a third time and passed .. .. .		60

PAGE	<b>B.</b>	PAGE
		BILLS,—(Continued.)
	For granting a Supply to defray expenses of the Civil Government, brought up .. .. .	58
	Read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time, and passed .. .. .	62
	For granting a Sum of Money for constructing Roads, Bridges, &c., brought up .. .. .	58
	Read a first and second time, committed and reported .. .. .	64
	Read third time and passed .. .. .	65
	For the propagation of Oysters in this Colony, brought up .. .. .	58
	Read a first time .. .. .	62
	Read second time, committed, reported, read a third and passed .. .. .	64
	To amend and consolidate Laws relating to Nuisances, &c., brought up .. .. .	58
	Read first and second time, committed, and reported .. .. .	66
	Read third time and passed .. .. .	67
	To authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt,—brought up .. .. .	59
	Read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time, and passed .. .. .	61
	To amend Customs Laws Consolidation Act,—brought up .. .. .	59
	Read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time and passed .. .. .	61
	To amend General Water Company Acts,—brought up .. .. .	59
	Read first time .. .. .	64
	To continue Act for reduction of Pauperism,—brought up .. .. .	59
	Read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time, and passed .. .. .	65

	PAGE
<b>B.</b>	
<b>BILLS,—(Continued.)</b>	
To abolish the Office of Chief Clerk Southern Circuit Court,—brought up . . . . .	65
Read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time and passed . . . . .	67
To Indemnify the Governor for Monies for the Public Service advanced by him from the Treasury,—brought up, read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time and passed . . . . .	69
To further amend the Jury Acts,—brought up . . . . .	71
Read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time, and passed . . . . .	72
To provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature,—brought up, read a first and second time, committed, reported, read a third time, and passed . . . . .	74
To make provision for Skating and Curling Rinks in this Town,—brought up, read first and second time, committed, reported, read third time, and passed . . . . .	74
<b>C.</b>	
<b>COMMITTEES, SELECT—</b>	
To draft Address in Reply to Governor's Speech . . . . .	12
On Printing and Contingencies, notice of motion for . . . . .	14
Ditto ditto appointed . . . . .	15
Report . . . . .	67
<b>OF PRIVILEGE,</b>	
On Report of Select Committee upon Contingent Expenses . . . . .	67
Commercial Bank—Statement of Affairs of, laid on table . . . . .	27
Committee of the Whole on Resolutions respecting British and French rights on French Shore . . . . .	36

## C.

PAGE

Committee on Resolutions sent up Assembly, for concurrence, on subject of projected Railway across the Island .. .. .	72
Contingencies of Council, Report on .. .. .	67

## D.

## DOCUMENTS—

Laid on Table .. .. .	25, 26, 27, 35, 39, 48, 50, 63
-----------------------	--------------------------------

## DESPATCHES—

From Secretary of State, specially confirming Marine Courts Act .. .. .	26
Ditto ditto, sanctioning certain Acts of Legislature .. .. .	26
Ditto ditto, transmitting Copies of Reports on Fisheries of United Kingdom .. .. .	26
Ditto ditto, respecting Surplus Tolls of Cape Race Light House .. .. .	26
Ditto ditto, with Reports on Fisheries of Norway and Iceland .. .. .	26
Ditto ditto, disallowing differential duty on Foreign fish .. .. .	26
Ditto ditto, on future mode of confirming Local Acts .. .. .	26
Ditto ditto, relative to Distressed British subjects belonging to Colonies .. .. .	39

## DRY DOCK COMPANY—

Report of, laid on table .. .. .	27
----------------------------------	----

## F.

FISHERY REPORTS—(Laid on Table)— Of General Superintendent, for 1867 .. .. .	26
---	----

<b>F.</b>		PAGE
<b>FISHERY REPORTS,—(Laid on Table.)—(Continued.)</b>		
On Protection of Fisheries at Cape John .. .. .		26
Ditto ditto at Belle Isle .. .. .		26
Of Captain Heysham, H. M. S. <i>Fawn</i> , of visits to West-ward and Labrador .. .. .		26
Of Fisheries of the United Kingdom .. .. .		26
Ditto ditto of Norway and Iceland .. .. .		26
<b>FRENCH SHORE—</b>		
Address of Council to Secretary of State for Colonies respecting British rights on, adopted .. .. .		46
<b>G.</b>		
<b>GOVERNOR—</b>		
Arrives at Council Chamber .. .. .		7
Speech of, on opening the Legislative Council .. .. .		8
Address presented to, in answer to Speech .. .. .		22
Reply of, to Address .. .. .		23
Message from, with Reports on Manufactures, Commerce, &c. .. .. .		24
Ditto with copy of Despatch from Secretary of State on subject of Quarantine in Spanish Ports .. .. .		25
Ditto with copies of Correspondence with Secretary of State on subject of the Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax .. .. .		25
Assents to Revenue Bill .. .. .		34
Arrives at Council Chamber .. .. .		76
Gives his Assent to sundry Bills passed during the Session .. .. .		76
Speech of, on proroguing the Legislature .. .. .		78
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—</b>		
Report of Mr. Murray upon, for 1867, laid on table .. .. .		25
With Letter on Mineral Resources of Newfoundland .. .. .		25



PAGE	I.	PAGE
<b>I.</b>		
INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—		
Report of, laid on table . . . . .		35
<b>L.</b>		
LEAVE OF ABSENCE—		
Granted to Hon. Mr. White . . . . .		27
Letter from Colonial Secretary announcing the Governor's intention to give his Assent to Revenue Bill..		33
Ditto from Colonial Secretary, conveying notification of the Governor's intention to prorogue the General Assembly . . . . .		71
<b>M.</b>		
MESSAGES—		
From Governor, with Report on Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of various countries . . . . .		24
Ditto, with Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State enclosing communication made to Spanish Government on subject of Quarantine . . . . .		25
Ditto, with Copies of Correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of provision for the Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax . . . . .		25
From House of Assembly, stating that they had passed the Council's Amendments on the Marine Insurance Bill, with an Amendment . . . . .		49
From Assembly, acquainting the Council that they had passed the Amendments made by them on the License Bill . . . . .		58
From Assembly, agreeing to Council's Amendments on Trade and Commerce Bill . . . . .		66
From Assembly, requesting to be furnished with Council's Contingent Expenses . . . . .		66

	PAGE
<b>M.</b>	
<b>MESSAGES.—(Continued.)</b>	
From House of Assembly, with Resolutions, for concurrence, relative to a projected Railway across the Island .. .. .	71
<b>MAIL SERVICE, NEWFOUNDLAND,—</b>	
Letter respecting, from Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., laid on table .. .. .	26
<b>N.</b>	
<b>NOTICES OF MOTION—</b>	
For appointment of Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies .. .. .	14
To move the House into Committee of the Whole on Resolutions relating to the respective rights of British and French subjects on the French Shore ..	28
For suspension of 35th Rule of House in reference to Revenue Bill .. .. .	31
For adoption of an Address to the Secretary of State on the subject of the rights of the people of this Colony on the French Shore .. .. .	37
For suspension of 35th Rule in reference to said Address	38
For information as to progress made by Commissioners for Consolidating the Laws of the Colony ..	45
For information from the Agricultural Society as to the number, &c., of Sheep distributed by them ..	51
To ask for information respecting General Water Company's Account, and for details of several items charged therein, &c. .. .. .	55
For detailed statement of names of Rate-payers under Water Company's Acts .. .. .	57

**P.**

PAGE		PAGE
	<b>PROCLAMATIONS—</b>	
	Further proroguing the Legislature	3, 4
	Summoning Legislature to meet for the despatch of business	5
	<b>PETITIONS,—(laid on Table)</b>	
	From Richard O'Neal, for appointment as Assistant Doorkeeper	12
17	“ Joseph Morrissey, on same subject	13
27	“ Thomas Walsh, do. do.	13
	“ Catherine Ronayne	13
	“ Patrick Harding	13
	“ John Clarke	30
76	“ George Rendell and others, Agents, in this Colony, of British Insurance Offices	70

**PRINTING AND CONTINGENCIES—**

	Notice of motion for Select Committee, on	14
	<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—</b>	
	Report of, for 1867, laid on table	27
	Prorogation of the Legislature to 2nd July, 1868	79

**Q.**

**QUORUM—**

	House adjourned for want of	22
--	-----------------------------	----

**R.**

**REPORTS—**

	Of proceedings of H. M. S. <i>Gannet</i> on the Labrador Coast	25
	Of Judge Pinsent, Labrador Court	26

**R.**

PAGE	PAGE
<b>REPORTS.—Continued.)</b>	
Of Mr. Knight, of voyage to Labrador of steamer <i>Panther</i> .. .. .	27
Of Select Committee upon Contingent Expenses of the Council .. .. .	67
<b>RESOLUTIONS—</b>	
Brought up for concurrence, from Assembly, relating to a projected Railway across the Island .. .. .	71
Committed and adopted .. .. .	72
Expressive of the horror of the Council at the foul assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, of Canada, and conveying their sympathy with his widow and family on their loss,—brought in and passed .. .. .	76
<b>S.</b>	
Speech of Governor on Opening the Session .. .. .	8
<b>SCHOOL REPORTS—</b>	
On Inspection of Protestant Schools, laid on table .. .. .	26
On ditto Catholic ditto ditto .. .. .	26
<b>SAVINGS' BANK—</b>	
Report of Cashier for 1867, laid on table .. .. .	27
<b>SUSPENSION OF 35TH RULE—</b>	
With reference to Revenue Bill .. .. .	32
With reference to Address to Secretary of State on subject of British rights on French Shore .. .. .	38
With reference to all Bills during remainder of the Session .. .. .	57

**U.**

**UNION BANK—**

PAGE

Statement of Affairs of, laid on table .. 26

**V.**

**VAIL'S JOINT STOCK COMPANY—**

Statement of Affairs of, laid on table .. 27

**W.**

**WATER COMPANY—**

(General) Statement of Affairs of, laid on table .. 50

Detailed Statement of Expenditure of, laid on table .. 63

Harbor Grace, Report of, laid on table .. 27

3.—Copy of Circular from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, modifying form of communication to Local Legislatures, except in special cases. 10

4.—Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Order in Council specially confirming the jurisdiction of the Court of Registry in this Colony. 12

5.—Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding the Report of H. M. B. Grant, on Labrador Coast. 13

6.—Despatch from Secretary of State relative to certain Acts passed during last Session of the Legislature. 17

7.—Ditto ditto relative to Distressed British Subjects belonging to Her Majesty's Colonies. 19

8.—Message from the Governor, transmitting Copies of Correspondence with the Secretary of State on subject of Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax. 20

	<b>U.</b>	
PAGE		UNION BANK—
26		Statement of Affairs of, laid on table
		<b>V.</b>
		Of Select Committee upon
		Council
		VAIL'S JOINT STOCK COMPANY—
27		Statement of Affairs of, laid on table
		<b>W.</b>
		WATER COMPANY—
50		(General) Statement of Affairs of, laid on table
63		Detailed Statement of Expenditure of, laid on table
27		Harbor Grace, Report of, laid on table
		Speech of Governor on Opening the Session
		SCHOOL REPORT—
		On Inspection of Protestant Schools, laid on table
		On ditto Catholic ditto
		<b>SAVINGS BANK—</b>
		Report of Cashier for 1867, laid on table
		<b>SURRENDER OF 35th REGT—</b>
		With reference to Revenue Bill
		With reference to Address to Secretary of State on sub- ject of British rights on French Shore
		With reference to all Bills during remainder of the Session

PAGE

DOCUMENTS—(Continued.)

**DOCUMENTS IN APPENDIX.**

PAGE

No. 1.—Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, (with Enclosure from Board of Trade), relative to Differential Duty on Foreign Fish imposed by Local Revenue Act..... 3

“ 2.—Despatch from Secretary of State (with Enclosure) in Reply to an Address of the House of Assembly respecting Appropriation of Surplus from the Tolls levied for the Cape Race Light House..... 6

“ 3.—Copy of Circular from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, modifying form of confirming Acts of Local Legislature, except in special cases..... 10

“ 4.—Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Order in Council specially confirming “ Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony ” Act.... 12

“ 5.—Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding Copy of Proceedings of H. M. S. *Gannet*, on Labrador Coast..... 13

“ 6.—Despatch from Secretary of State relative to certain Acts passed during last Session of the Legislature..... 17

“ 7.—Ditto ditto relative to Distressed British Subjects belonging to Her Majesty's Colonies..... 19

“ 8.—Message from the Governor, transmitting Copies of Correspondence with the Secretary of State on subject of Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax..... 20

DOCUMENTS —(Continued.)

No. 9.—Letter from Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Agents of the British Colonial Steamship Company, (Limited).....	33
“ 10.—Message from the Governor, transmitting Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting Quarantine in Spanish Ports.....	35
“ 11.—Report of Robert J. Pinsent, Esq., Judge of the Court of Labrador.....	39
“ 12.—Report of the Postmaster General, for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.....	49
“ 13.—Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's, for 1867.....	53
“ 14.—Report of Commander Heysham, R. N., on visits to the Westward.....	55
“ 15.—Continuation of Report of Commander Heysham, R. N., of Fisheries on North Coast of Labrador.	62
“ 16.—Copy of Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador, and in the Straits of Belle Isle, during the Summer of 1867	72
“ 17.—Report on the Fishery Protection at Cape St. John, during the Summer of 1867.....	77
“ 18.—Report on Fisheries at Island of Belle Isle, 1867..	84
“ 19.—Report of M. T. Knight, on the Labrador Hurricane, 1867.....	87
“ 20.—Statement of Affairs of the General Water Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1867.....	93
“ 21.—Detailed Statement of the following Sums charged in the Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the year 1867.....	96
“ 22.—Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company, with Treasurer's Account.....	101



	PAGE
DOCUMENTS.—(Continued.)	
No. 23.—Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for year ending 31st Dec., 1867 . . .	110
“ 24.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1867.....	113
“ 25.—Statement of Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, 30th June, 1867 .....	116
“ 26.—Report and General Account of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for 1867.....	119
“ 27.—Statement of Affairs of Vail's Joint Stock Company, June 30th, 1867.....	126
“ 28.—Her Majesty's Government in Account with the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, for purchase of Sheep for distribution in the Colony.....	128
“ 29.—Distribution of Sheep by the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, on Account of H. M. Government.	132
“ 30.—Report upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for the year 1867, by A. Murray, Esq., of the Canadian Geological Survey.....	139
“ 31.—Letter from Alex. Murray, Esq., to W. C. Sargeant, Esq., Crown Agent for the Colonies, on the Mineral Resources of Newfoundland.....	167
“ 32.—Despatch from Secretary of State transmitting Reports of H. M. Consuls upon the Fisheries of Norway and Iceland.....	181
“ 33.—Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State in reply to an Address from the House of Assembly, and transmitting Copies of Printed Reports upon the Irish Fisheries, and Fisheries of United Kingdom	182