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 Fourth Session of the Ninth General Assembly

1869.

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 Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PROROGUED until THURSDAY the SECOND day of JULY instant: and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next: I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly, until WEDNESDAY the NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, as aforesaid: of which all persons concerned 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 First day of July, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and in the Thirty-second Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Proclamation.

L. O'BRIEN,
Administrator.
[L. S.]

By His Honor LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *Esquire, Administrator of the Government in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PROROGUED until WEDNESDAY the NINTH day of SEPTEMBER instant ; and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER next ensuing : I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until WEDNESDAY the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER next as aforesaid : of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Honor's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Proclamation.

L. O'BRIEN,
Administrator.
[L. S]

By His Honor LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *Esquire, Administrator of the Government in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PROROGUED until WEDNESDAY the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER instant : and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JANUARY next ensuing : I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said Assembly until THURSDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH 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 Island, this Third day of November, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and in the Thirty-second Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fourth Session of the Ninth General Assembly.

THURSDAY, 28th January, 1869.

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

At One of the Clock the House met. Council meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*. Members present.
" Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
SHEA,
WINTER.

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 Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

Assembly summoned to attend

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 having come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's Speech.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly ;

For the fifth time in my administration of the Government, I have the pleasure of meeting you to resume our Legislative duties ; and I am happy to remember that nothing during this period has interrupted the harmony of our intercourse.

The past year has not been marked by any special occurrence. A beneficent Providence has protected us from epidemic disease, nor have we had occasion to lament disaster such as that of the devastating gale on the coast of Labrador in 1867. But beyond exemption from misfortune, our gratitude is due for the good average result of the chief occupation of the people in the Cod Fishery both at Labrador and on the coast of Newfoundland. We have been favoured in the abundant yield of the potato crop, which is so important to the mass of our population, with less of blight than has been known for many previous years ; and the price of provisions, which was unusually high in the early months of last year, has greatly declined, to the advantage of our community, who must import the chief necessaries of life. All these circumstances have produced a consequent improved condition for those who have practised industry and frugality. The depression of Trade, and the comparative failure of the Crops and Fisheries for several past years, had

Governor's Speech, (continued.)

notwithstanding all the guards at the command of the Government, caused large and increasing expenditure in sustaining the able-bodied poor, thereby adding an annual accumulation to the Public Debt, for which no adequate return could be exacted.

The impossibility, year by year, of providing, from our source of revenue, for the augmented drafts, was becoming more manifestly plain. They must necessarily lead to increase of taxation to sustain the credit of the Colony, and bear very heavily on the truly industrious and frugal. There was left no alternative to the Government but to issue a notification that reliance must not in future be placed in obtaining support from the Government. By the advice of my Council I published a Proclamation, on the 9th June, that relief would thereafter be confined to the sick and infirm, and to destitude Widows and Orphans; so that others who had been in the habit of trusting to the Government for support, might in time provide themselves with subsistence during the next winter. Timely warning was thus given with due publicity. Many have profited by it and made provision for their necessities, and all might more or less have done so. It has been providential that the resources at the command of the industrious operative, during the past favourable season, have enabled and justified the Executive in abiding by the Proclamation; and the provision for employment which in many cases resulted from the determination of the Government, will doubtless be productive of vast benefit to all interested, and all are interested, in the suppression of the gigantic evils which, in the words of the Proclamation; are shewn to have been produced by a periodical and gratuitous distribution of food, in the destruction of every feeling of self-reliance and of all motive for industrious effort.

Many have been added to the numbers of those availing themselves of the Act which was continued during the last Session, for the reduction of pauperism by promoting the cultivation of the soil, but yet fewer than might have so aided their other means of livelihood.

Governor's Speech, (continued.)

The additional means of subsistence thus afforded by land obtainable free of charge by those who are willing to labor, in every district of the Colony, of which the occupation is facilitated by the bounty offered and ready to be paid by the Government on the cultivation of the soil, whilst affording present compensation would surely be most conducive to permanent independence.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly;

The usual annual Estimates and Accounts shall be laid before you without delay. The collections under the Revenue Act of 1868 have not been equal to the estimated amount, though larger than those afforded by that of 1867. I rely upon your making due provision for the public service.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly;

During a recent visit to England I had opportunity for personal communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State upon the question connected with the 'French Shore,' to which your Memorials of last Session referred. You will be glad to be assured that the subject is receiving the careful attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that His Grace the Secretary of State had adopted measures to resume negotiations with the French Government for the purpose of arriving at such an amicable understanding as would give effect to the views embodied in the Report of the Joint Committee of your Honorable Houses, made during the Session of 1867, and adopted by you. I trust that it will not be long before these negotiations are completed in an arrangement which will be advantageous to both parties; and while ensuring the due observance of Fishery Rights under treaties, will remove all obstacles to the application of capital to mining

Governor's Speech, (continued.)

enterprise in any places upon the coast where it may promise to be remunerative. In anticipation of the formal agreement which has been proposed to the French Government, I have been acquainted by His Grace the late Secretary of State, that he approves of the policy indicated in Lord Carnarvon's Despatch of the 7th December, 1866, that no action should be taken which can in any way be construed into an interference with the French in the exercise of their Fishery Rights, and is of opinion that this policy should be adhered to: but it appears to His Grace that the restriction placed has perhaps been construed more widely than is necessary. I am informed that His Grace sees no reason why grants should not be sanctioned in the interior of the Island, although near the coast included in the French limits, provided that no right is granted which will enable buildings to be erected upon the Strand, or which could cause the French to apprehend any interruption to the full enjoyment by them of any of the privileges belonging to their Fishery Rights.

There is an increasing number of applications for Mining Licenses of search as well as for Timber Cutting many of which I shall now consider myself authorized to entertain; and any works which may consequently be put into operation must necessarily involve the investment of capital and employment of labor. With reference to this subject I suggest to you that it will be expedient to make some new Statutory provisions in respect of Licenses or Grants for Timber Cutting, with regard to which the existing Law is insufficient.

In accordance with the provisions made during the last Session for the conveyance of the Mails between St. John's and Halifax, I have entered into a Contract with the Liverpool, New York. and Philadelphia Steam Ship Company for this service, for the period of three years from the 15th of July last, at the rate of £9000 per annum, of which one half will be defrayed by the Imperial Government. The arrangement has received the approval of Her Majesty's Government. The per-

Governor's Speech. (continued.)

formance of the service up to this time has been found generally satisfactory, and the vessels employed unexceptionable for the purpose. I shall cause copies of the Agreement with Messrs. Inman and Company to be laid before you.

The great question of the expediency of Union with the Dominion of Canada still remains for your judgment. Your decision upon the principle involved, and consideration of the terms under which such an arrangement will be desirable, can scarcely be longer deferred with advantage to the community with whose interests we are charged. I believe that public opinion has reached a stage which is ripe for dealing with this subject in a spirit of calm and deliberate investigation. Whatever may be the diversity of views entertained and promulgated by different parties, it cannot be disputed that the issue of this controversy must be one of signal importance to the future destinies of this community. I do not underrate the magnitude of the interests involved. But I have never concealed from you that my dispassionate consideration of the proposal induces me strongly to believe that those interests will be promoted by Union with the progressive communities which now form the Dominion. I have no reason to doubt what I have stated to you on former occasions, that the Government of Canada is disposed to meet, in a spirit of liberality, any suggestions which may emanate from you. The essence of any agreement, which should be mutually advantageous, must be its equity ; and our own self-respect will prevent any demands being made by us which would place us in the position of an artificially protected dependency, when desiring to form an integral part of a trans-atlantic portion of the British Empire daily increasing in wealth and importance. I recommend anew the whole subject to your careful thought, in confidence that it will receive your attention. The renewal of the Treaty of Reciprocal Trade with the United States is a matter sure to obtain the best efforts of the Government of the Dominion for its set-

tlement on satisfactory terms at no distant date; but it is useless to disregard the fact that the present financial position of the Colony precludes any hope of our being able to avail ourselves of any such arrangement unless as forming part of the Dominion; and this circumstance alone shows the weighty character of the question you are called upon to decide. We cannot remain aloof from the Union without being compelled to impose much higher taxation upon the laboring classes, for some years to come, than any likely to be raised by the Parliament of the Dominion. Before any final arrangement can be completed, opportunity will be afforded for its acceptance and ratification by the Constituencies. But it rests with you, if you agree that Union is desirable, to devise the best means of arriving at satisfactory terms with the Government of the Dominion. When these are concerted, the Imperial Act provides the mode of admission to the Dominion by order of Her Majesty in Council, upon such terms as shall be expressed in addresses from the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of this Colony, and shall be approved by Her Majesty.

Governor's Speech, (continued.)

I will not detain you longer from the discharge of your duties. Conscious of their high importance, I pray that the Almighty Ruler of events may guide you in your deliberations.

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

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

Assembly withdraws.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter,—

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency in reply thereto, and

Select Committee to draft Address of Thanks appointed.

Committee.

Ordered—That Honorables Messrs. Winter, Clift, Morris, Tessier, and Shea, be a Committee for that purpose.

Petition of M. Fleming praying for appointment as Door-keeper.

The Hon. the President laid on the Table a Petition from Michael Fleming, praying to be appointed Door Keeper of the Council for the present Session, and on the question having been put, it was resolved that such appointment was inexpedient.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 1st February, 1869.

ouse meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

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

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Minutes read.

The minutes of Thursday last were read.

Chairman of Select Committee presents draft of Address of Thanks.

Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Winter, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an 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. Ordered to be printed.

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. Notice for a Select Committee on Contingencies, &c.

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

TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*, Members present.

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

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

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

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

Contingency Committee appointed.

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

Committee.

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

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1869.

House Meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

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

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

Minutes read.

The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Committee on address.

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

Hon. Mr. White in the chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow. Chairman reports.

Ordered,—That the Report be received. Report received.

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

THURSDAY, 4th February, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
" Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
WINTER,
SHEA. Members present.

The minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

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

Hon. Mr. White in the chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address with some amendments. Address reported with amendments.

Report received

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

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

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 5th February, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

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

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

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Address read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, 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.

To be presented by Deputation of the Whole House.

Ordered, that the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of the Whole House, and

Ordered, that the Honorable the President do ascer-

tain, from His Excellency, at what time he will be pleased to receive the same.

The Address is as follows :— Address.

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 experience, with Your Excellency, a reciprocal pleasure from the recollection that the harmony of our relations has continued uninterrupted from the commencement of our intercourse.

We are thankful that during the past year we have been mercifully exempted from any visitation of epidemic disease. We have also to acknowledge than an average degree of success has attended the prosecution of our fisheries, and that the potato crop has been comparatively healthful and abundant in most parts of the Island.

Sensible of the impossibility of providing, year by year, from the Public Revenue, for the support of the able-bodied Poor, we concur in the course adopted by the Government in its Proclamation of June last, giving timely warning that reliance must no longer be placed on this means of assistance.

We are glad to learn from your Excellency that an increased number of applicants have availed themselves of the encouragement offered by the Legislature for the cultivation of the soil; and trust that this stimulus will continue to induce still more extended efforts on the

Address, (continued.) part of those most interested to secure for themselves positions of permanent independence.

It is gratifying to receive the assurance, confirmed by Your Excellency's late visit to England, that the question connected with the rights of the Colony on the French Shore is receiving the careful attention of Her Majesty's Government. We trust, with Your Excellency, that it may not be long before negotiations are completed advantageous to both parties, and all obstacles removed to the application of capital to mining enterprise in that locality.

It is further satisfactory to know that Your Excellency now considers yourself authorized to entertain applications for Mining licenses of search, as well as licenses for Timber cutting; and any measure introduced to supply the insufficiency of the existing law on this subject shall receive our best consideration.

We shall be glad to receive a copy of the Postal contract entered into with Messrs. Inman & Co., and we concur with Your Excellency that its performance up to this time has been generally satisfactory.

With regard to the question of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, we entirely agree in Your Excellency's estimate of the magnitude of the proposed change, and we feel that the consideration of the terms on which such an arrangement would be desirable can scarcely be longer deferred with advantage to the community. We beg to assure Your Excellency that when this important subject is brought before us it shall be met in a spirit of calm and earnest investigation; and we trust that a conclusion may be arrived at which shall be acceptable to the country.

Legislative Council,
5th February, 1869.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

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

TUESDAY, 9th February, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*, Members present.

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

The Minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

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

FRIDAY, 12th February, 1869.

There was Present,—

Houorable Mr. STABB.

At 4½ of the o'clock the House adjourned for want of a quorum until Tuesday next at 4 o'clock, P. M. House meets and adjourns for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY, 16th February, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

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

Minutes read. The minutes of Tuesday and Friday last were read.

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

THURSDAY, 18th February, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

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

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Minutes read. The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

The Hon. the President informed the House, that he had received from the Speaker of the Senate of the

Dominion of Canada, the following Letter and Resolutions :—

Letter and Resolution from Senate of Dominion of Canada.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1868.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th April last, and at the same time to transmit to you the Resolutions adopted by he Senate of Canada in answer to the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH COUCHON,
Speaker.

The Hon. the Speaker
of the Legislative Council,
Newfoundland.

THE SENATE OF CANADA,
Tuesday, 12th May, 1868.

Resolved,—That Mr. Speaker do acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the President of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, conveying a copy of the Resolution of that body, passed on the intelligence reaching them of the assassination of the late Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, expressing their horror and indignation at that foul deed, and their professed sympathy with his bereaved widow and family in the loss which they and the Dominion of Canada have sustained, and that Mr. Speaker do assure the Legislative Council of Newfoundland that the Senate of Canada has received most gratefully this expression of sympathy with the Dominion in the loss it has suffered of one of its most gifted and patriotic Statesmen.

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 19th February, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

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

Minutes read.

The minutes of Thursday last were read.

House proceeds to Government House with Address.

At Quarter to Twelve o'clock the House proceeded to the Government House with the Address.

House returns.

At 12 o'clock, noon, 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 thereto in the following words:

Reply.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council:

I thank you for your Address. I am gratified at receiving the expression of your concurrence in the course which the Government has regarded it as a duty to adopt, respecting the suspension of Poor Relief to any except destitute Widows and Orphans and the sick and infirm. However harsh the proceeding may appear to be in the first instance, I am sure that its wisdom will eventually be amply vindicated.

Of your solicitous concern for the public interests I am well convinced; and I am confident that your most thoughtful consideration will be bestowed on the important questions which will engage your attention during the present session.

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 23rd February, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the adoption of a Resolution expressive of the regret of the Council, at the loss, by the hand of Death, of the late Hon. James Cormack, and of condolence with the family of the deceased Gentleman upon that event. Notice of motion.

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

FRIDAY, February, 26th, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

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

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

Minutes read.

The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Resolutions on the death of Hon. Mr. Cormack, proposed and adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved,—That the Legislative Council record its deep regret at the loss, by Death, of the Hon. James Cormack, whose decease has deprived the Council of an excellent Member, and the community of a worthy Citizen.

Resolved,—That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Family of the Deceased Gentleman, in token of the sympathy of the Council with them upon their bereavement.

(Signed,)
LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
26th February, 1869.

Hon. Mr. Winter moved that the Hon. Mr. White have leave to absent himself from this House, on private business, during the remainder of the Session.

Leave of absence for Hon. E. White asked, and

Leave granted accordingly.

Granted.

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

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 2nd March, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 5th March, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

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

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

Minutes read. The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

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

MONDAY, 8th March, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

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

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

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message and Resolutions.

Message from Assembly with Resolutions on subject of Union of this Colony with Canada.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Resolutions, on the subject of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, to which they request the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
March 8th, 1869.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Ordered, that this House do go into Committee of the Whole on the said Resolutions sent up, on Wednesday next.

Resolutions ordered to be committed.

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

Documents laid upon table.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year 1868.

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, to 31st May, 1868.

General Statement of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, for 1868.

Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools, for the year 1868.

Report of Protestant Schools, for the year 1868.

Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esq., Judge of the Court of Labrador, to His Excellency the Governor, and Letters, with Enclosures from Captain Parish, on the subject of impending destitution between Blanc Sablon and Red Bay.

Documents laid on table, (continued.)

Report of Alexander Murray, Esquire, Geological Surveyor, during the past Summer. 31st January, 1869.

General Abstract of Affairs of the Union Marine Insurance Company, to 31st December, 1868.

Vail's Joint Stock Company Statement of Account, to the 30th June, 1868.

Copy of Report of Post Master General, for the year ending 30th Dec., 1868.

Copy of Mr. Inman's Contract for conveying the Mails between this Port and Halifax.

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company, to July 1868.

Report of Captain Parish, on the first cruise of Her M. S. *Sphinx*, between the 5th June and 22nd August 1868.

Notice of Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Winter gave notice that he will, in Committee of the Whole on the Resolutions sent up on the subject of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, move the following Resolutions, as additions to and in modification of the 63rd clause of the Quebec Resolutions of 1864, and the 102d, 103d, and 104th of the Imperial Act of 1867, as follows :—

"*Resolved*,—That the whole of the 63rd clause of the Quebec Resolutions, after the word "Newfoundland," in the first line, be struck out; and that the following additions to and modifications thereof,as follows, be adopted in lieu thereof: "63rd. Newfoundland not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces, shall annually be paid, by half-yearly payments, in advance, from and out of the Consolidated Revenue fund of Canada, the interest, at the rate of Five per cent., on the difference between the actual amount of the debts of Newfoundland and the average amount of indebtedness, per head, of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the

time when Newfoundland joins the Dominion of Canada.

"*Resolved*,—That in addition to and in modification of the 102d.,103d and 104th clauses of the Imperial Act, the annual interest on the amount stipulated in the foregoing Resolutions shall be charged on and borne, (and shall form a part of) the second charge in the Consolidated Revenue fund of Canada—and that the 111th and 116th clauses be added to or modified for that end."

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

WEDNESDAY, 10th March, 1869

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS, STABB, KENT, TESSIER, CLIFT, WINTER, SHEA. Members present.

Hon. Morris, Senior Member present, took the chair.

The minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

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

THURSDAY, 11th March, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA.

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

Minutes read. The minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Resolutions on subject of Union of this Colony with Canada, Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon'ble. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Resolutions sent up on the subject of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada.

Committed. Hon. Mr. Kent in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported. The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

FRIDAY, 12th March, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The minutes of Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Resolutions sent up on the subject of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada. Union Resolutions committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered, that the Report be received.

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

MONDAY, March 15th, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present. The Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Hon. Morris, Senior Member present, took the chair.

Minutes read. The minutes of Friday last were read.

Committee on Union Resolutions. Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon'ble. Mr. Stabb, the House again went into Committee on the further consideration of the Resolutions sent up on the subject of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Further progress reported. The Chairman reported that the Committee had made further progress in the Resolutions to them referred, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

TUESDAY, 16th March, 1869

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT : Members present.

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA.

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

The minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Resolutions sent up from the Assembly on the subject of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada. House in Committee on Union Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had concurred in and adopted the said resolutions, without amendment. Chairman reports.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

The said Resolutions were then passed. Resolutions passed without amendment,

And the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, signed the same.

Ordered, that the said Resolutions be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment. And ordered to be sent to Assembly with Message.

The Resolutions are as follows :—

PREAMBLE.

Resolutions.

Whereas by the Imperial Act 30th and 31st Victoria, Chapter 3, entitled "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and for purposes connected therewith, provision is made for the admission of this Colony into the Union : it is therefore

1.—*Resolved*,—That it is expedient that this Colony should enter into the said Union as part of the Dominion of Canada, if an arrangement can be effected therefor, on fair and equitable terms.

It is the opinion of this Committee that in accordance with the general provisions of the Quebec Resolutions of 1864, and the said Act, as well as in addition to the same and in modification thereof, the terms hereinafter specified would, as regards this Colony, form a just basis for arrangement.

EXPENSES PAID BY CANADA.

2.—The charges of the several Officers, Departments, and Services enumerated in Schedule A shall be annually defrayed by the Government of the Dominion, together with the just claims of this Colony for other charges and concessions of like character with those borne or made by the Dominion with reference to the other Provinces.

PUBLIC DEBT.

3.—The Public Debt and Liabilities of this Colony shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and shall be chargeable as those of the other Provinces of the Dominion.

SUBSIDIES.

4.—There shall be annually allowed by the said Government, to the Government of this Colony, or the support of Local Institutions,—

1.—The sum of Eighty Cents per head on the present population, and to increase with the population, up to the number provided for the Provinces of

Resolutions. (continued.)

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 2. The interest of five per cent. on the difference between the actual amount of the Debt of this Colony at the time of the Union and the average amount of indebtedness, per head, of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. 3. The annual subsidy to which this Colony would be entitled by 118th Section of the said Act; and, 4th, the sum of $175,000, in consideration of the transfer to the General Government of the ungranted and unoccupied Lands, Mines and Minerals, of this Colony.

RESERVED RIGHTS, &c.

5.—The transfer mentioned in the foregoing Resolution is subject to the proviso that there be reserved to the Colony the right of opening, constructing, and controlling Roads and Bridges through any of the said Lands; and the privilege, heretofore exercised by the people, of cutting wood on ungranted Lands; and subject further to the reservations and provisoes contained in the seventh and eighth Sections of the Local Act 7th Victoria, Chapter 1.

6.—The preferable claims of Fishermen and Current Suppliers, by the present Insolvency Law of this Colony, shall be maintained, unless hereafter altered by Local enactment.

EXEMPTION FROM EXPORT TAX.

7.—No tax shall be imposed on the Exports of this Colony unless a similar tax be levied on all the staple products of the other Provinces of the Dominion.

LOCAL DEFENCE.

8.—From the condition of the people scattered along the coast, and their avocations in the Fisheries requiring their absence from home during a great part of the year, it is the opinion of this Committee that a Militia Service would be unsuited to their circumstances; but it is believed that an efficient Naval Reserve Force

Resolutions (Continued.)

may be established on a satisfactory basis, and an increase in numbers and greater efficiency given to the present Volunteer organization. In the isolated and undefended position of this Island, the maintenance of a Garrison force in St. John's, as at present, is indispensable.

FISHERIES.

9.—As the Dominion Government has, by the said Act, control over sea-coast and inland Fisheries, and as the present staple industry of this Colony is its Fisheries, and their encouragement would be mutually advantageous ; and as certain branches thereof, particularly the Herring and Salmon Fisheries, require encouragement and improvement to increase their industrial aud commercial value, their prosecution should be stimulated *by special subsidy from the General Government.* In any Customs Act of the Dominion. Importers of Dried Fish shall be subject to the Provisions contained in the third Section of the Act of this Colony, 31st Victoria, Cap. 1.

WATER COMPANIES' STOCK.

10.—As the right of the Colony to impose a tax on Coal, as at present, for the purposes of the General Water Company, will cease after the Union of this Colony with Canada, the Dominion Government shall relieve the Company of its liability for the payment of the interest on the Stock of the said Company to the exteut of $200,000.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

11.—There shall be provided by the General Government an efficient Mail Steam Service between the United Kingdom, this Colony and Canada, a line of Steam Boats for cargo and passengers between Montreal and St. John's during the season of navigation ; the obligations of the Colony in respect of the present Mail Service with Halifax shall be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion, and Winter Steam Com-

Resolutions. (continued.)

munication with Halifax shall be always maintained. There shall be an efficient Coastal Steam Service, including the Labrador, in connection with the Post Office, maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

12.—That no final arrangement shall be made for the admission of this Colony into the Union until an appeal be made to the People at the next General Election.

That these Resolutions be sent to the Legislative Council for their occurrence.

[Passed the House of Assembly 5th March, 1869.]

W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

[Passed the Legislative Council 16th March, 1869.]

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member present, presiding.

SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A.

CHARGES TO BE BORNE BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Governor and Secretary.....	$10,524	
Keeper of Lodge.....	277	
Fuel and Light, Government House.....	924	$11,725
Customs' Department.....		36,127.69
Surveyor-General and Staff..		3,064.15
Three Judges Supreme Court.....		9,923.08
Circuit of Judges.....		3,400
Labrador Judge and Bailiff.....		1,130
Judges of District Courts		
Carried forward.....		$65,359.92

	Brought forward.....	$65,359.92
Schedule A.	Postal Department (net amount).....	8,645
	Interest on Debt.....	56,578
	Coastal Steam Service.....	25,662
	Protection of Fisheries.....	2,600
	Volunteer Force.....	1,200
	Halifax Mail Service.....	21,600
	Geological Survey.....	2,500
	Light-Houses.....	22,000
		$206,154.92

ASSETS APPLICABLE TO PURPOSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Interest on $25 per head for 130,000 inhabitants, $3,000,250 at 5 per cent 162,500 Less interest on Public Debt 56,578—	105,922
80 cents per head on 130,000, subject to Census.....	104,000
Grant for surrender of Crown Lands..	175,000
Grant for additional subsidy, subject to arrangement.....	24,000
	$408,922

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

Friday, 19th March, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

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

TUESDAY, 23rd March. 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The Minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Documents laid on the Table.

The Hon Mr. Stabb, by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table of the House the following documents :

Report of Mr. Albert Stirling, enforcing provisions of Herring Fishery protection Act, upon the S. W. Coast.

Statement of affairs of General Water Company for the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Report of Telegraph Company, 1st July 1867.

Report of Telegraph Company, 1868.

Game Laws Bill, brought up and read a first time.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, entitled "an Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws," which on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and in the mean time printed.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday the 31st day of March instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 31st March, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

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

The minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved,—That out of respect to the memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, and as a mark of sympathy with our brother members of the Roman Catholic Faith, this House do adjourn until Friday next, and that the Council do attend the funeral of the much lamented and esteemed Prelate. Resolution of adjournment, as a mark of respect to memory of late Right Rev. Dr. Mullock.

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

FRIDAY, April 2nd, 1869.

The House met pursuant adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER. Members present.

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

The minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the Bill sent up entitled, "an Act to amend and Consolidate the Game Laws," was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow. Game Laws Bill read a second time.

Notice of motion for Statement of Rate payers, &c., under Water Company Acts.

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 1867 and 1868, 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.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 5th April, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members Present.

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA.

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

Minutes read.

The minutes of Friday last were read.

Game Laws Bill committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "an Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws."

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments. Game Bill reported with amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

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

TUESDAY, April 6th, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter.

Ordered,—That the order of the day, for the third reading of the Bill sent up, entitled "an Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws," be discharged, and Order for 3rd reading of Game Laws Bill discharged, and Bill re-committed.

that the said Bill be re-Committed, whereupon the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed,

Bill reported with further amendments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some further amendments.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

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

Census Bill brought up.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "an Act to provide for the taking the Census in this present year," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and

Ordered, to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members Present.

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

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

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "an Act to Provide for the taking the Census in this present year," was read a second time, and Census Bill read second time.

Ordered, to be committed to-morrow.

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

THURSDAY, 8th April 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER. Members present.

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

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

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

Report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the District of St. John's, for the year 1868.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act, passed in the Thirty-first Revenue Continuation Act brought up and read a first time.

year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, 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.

Game Laws Bill read third time and passed, with amendments.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the Bill sent up entitled, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws," was 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 have passed the same with some amendments, and requesting concurrence thereto.

Amendments.

The amendments are as follows:

2nd section.—On the first line, after the word "sell," erase the word "or," and after the word "barter," insert "or gives away;" and in the word "Ptarmagin," after the letter "m," strike out the letter "a" and insert the letter "i" and after the letter "g," strike out the letter "i," and insert "a" in place thereof. On the third line, erase "twenty-fifth day of January," and insert "the fourteenth day of February." On the fourth line erase "twenty-fifth day of August," and insert "first day of September."

3rd section —On the first line, between the word "sell" and the word "barter," erase the word "or," and after the word "barter," on the second line, insert the words "or give away." On the third line, erase the words "hare or rabbit," and insert in place thereof, "wild rabbit or hare." On the fourth line, after the word "the," erase "twentieth of August," and insert "first day of September."

Amendments to Game Bill (Continued.)

4th section.—On the second line strike out the words "for the purpose of food, or sale as meat," and insert in place thereof, "except for use or sale as food."

5th section—On the third line, after the word "act," insert the word "all."

6th section.—On the second line, after the word "game," insert the words "deer excepted."

7th section.—On the first line, after the word "the," insert the word "future."

8th section.—On the second line, after the words "fire-arms," insert "for the purpose of killing game;" and on the third line, erase the word "four," and insert the word "ten," in place thereof.

10th section—On the first line, after the word "officer," erase the word "may," and insert the word "shall," in place thereof. On the second line, after the word "coming" insert the words "or going." And after the word "he," on the third line, erase the word "shall," and insert the word "may." And on the fourth line, after the word "search," erase the word "for," and insert the word "if," in lieu thereof. And in the fifth line, after the word "officer," erase the word "may" and insert the word "shall." On the sixth line, after the words "Peace Officer," erase the word "shall," and insert "may," in place thereof. And on the ninth line, erase the word "to," after the word "conveyance," and insert "shall" in place thereof.

11th section.—On the first line, after the word "Peace," erase the word "may," and insert the word "shall," in place thereof. On the fourth line, after the word "Act," erase the word "may," and insert the word "shall" in place thereof. On the sixth line, after the word "therein," erase the word "to," and insert the words, "such Constable or Peace Officer

shall." And on the same line, after the words "same and," erase the word "to," and insert "shall," in place thereof.

16th section.—On the first line, after the word "for," insert "and shall be the duty of;" and after the word "Constable," insert the words "or Peace Officer."

Census Bill Committed;

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 Provide for the taking the Census this present year."

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

and reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered, that the report be received, and

Ordered, that the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Notice of bringing in Bill.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill to regulate the Fisheries of Inland Lakes and Rivers.

House adjourns

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

FRIDAY, 9th April, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER.

Members present.

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

The minutes of Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the taking the Census this present year," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, signed the same. Census Bill read third time and passed.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "an Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, 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, and Revenue continuation Act read 2nd time.

Ordered, to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, a Bill to regulate the Fisheries of Inland Lakes and Rivers, was received and read a first time, and Inland Fishery Bill received and read a first time.

Bill to be printed.

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

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, April 12th, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

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

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

Minutes read.

The minutes of Friday last were read.

Revenue Bill Committed.

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 continue and amend an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.'"

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed,

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported without amendment.

Ordered, that the report be received, and

Ordered, that the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Winter, the Bill entitled "an Act to regulate the Fisheries of Inland Lakes and Rivers within this Colony," was read a second time, and Inland Fisheries Bill read a second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

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TUESDAY, 13th April 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Despatch from Secretary of State read and laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, read and laid on the Table of the House the following Copy of Despatch :

(COPY.)

Newfoundland,
No. 4.

DOWNING STREET,
12th March, 1869.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 19th February, enclosing copies of the Speech with which you opened the Session of the General Assembly of Newfoundland, together with Copies of the Addresses which you received from the Council and Assembly.

Her Majesty's Government view with much satisfaction the prospect of an Union between Newfoundland and Canada, which is referred to in these Addresses, and they trust that the proposed reference of this measure to the Constituencies of the Colony may lead to its early accomplishment, on terms alike advantageous to the Colony and the Dominion.

I am sure you will embrace every favourable opportunity of contributing to the success of the measure, and will keep me informed of its progress.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "an Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, 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 third time and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, signed the same. Revenue continuation Bill read a third time and passed.

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. Winter, the House went into Committee on the Bill to Regulate the Fisheries of Inland Lakes and Rivers in this Colony. Inland Fisheries Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and asked leave to sit again. Progress reported.

Ordered that the report be received.

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

THURSDAY 15th April, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

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

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

Minutes read. The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Inland Fisheries Bill committed; Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the Bill to regulate the Fisheries of Inland Lakes, and Rivers in this Colony.

Hon Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

and reported with amendments. The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

Ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

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

FRIDAY, 16th April, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

Hon'bles Messrs MORRIS, Members present.
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT.

At half-past 4 o'clock, the House adjourned for want of a quorum, until Monday next at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns

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MONDAY, 19th April, 1869.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The minutes of Thursday and Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the Bill to regulate the Fish-

Inland Fisheries Bill read 3rd time and passed, and

eries of Inland Lakes and Rivers in this Colony, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent to Assembly for concurrence.

Ordered, that the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly, with message that this House had passed the same, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Supply Bill brought up and read a first time

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 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-nine, and for 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.

Notice of motion for suspension of 35th rule.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House for the remainder of the present session.

House adjourns

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

TUESDAY, 20th April, 1899.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

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

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

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table of the House the following document. Document laid on table.

Return of amounts due by persons liable to the General Water Company, for Water and Sewerage, 31st December, 1868.

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 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-nine, and for other purposes," was read a second time. Supply Bill read 2nd time.

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

Ordered, that the 35th Rule of this House be suspended for the remainder of the Session. 35th Rule ordered to be suspended.

Whereupon the House went into Committee on the before mentioned Bill presently. Supply Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Supply Bill reported.

The Chairman Reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Read third time, and passed.

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.

Consolidation of Public Debt Bill, brought up.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the Consolidation of a part of the Public Debt of this Colony."

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following message:

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Message from Assembly for Council's contingencies.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their Contingencies this present Session.

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th April, 1869.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message and "Reasons:"

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they cannot agree to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Game Laws," for the annexed reasons.

Message from Assembly, with reasons for their not agreeing to certain amendments to Game Bill.

W. V. WHITEWAY,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
19th April, 1869.

"The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the House, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Game Laws," to most parts of which they have assented.

The House of Assembly, however, cannot assent to the amendments in 2nd section, altering the date from 25th January to 14th February, and from 25th August to 1st of September.

The dates in the original Bill sent up to the Council were introduced after much consideration and deliberation, and such close time is most practicable, and best calculated to carry out the objects of this measure, in the protection of Partridges.

The House of Assembly cannot assent to the amendments in the third section for the same reasons, and also because many of the Game mentioned in this section leave the Colony by 1st of September,

The amendments in the 8th section are dissented from, because the original section is best calculated to

carry out the object of this measure; and the amendments will only raise embarrassing questions in the trials of offenders, and defeat the objects of the Bill.

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
19th April, 1869.

Consolidation of Public Debt Bill read a first and second time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "an Act to authorise 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.

Committed.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

Read a third time and passed

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Message from Assembly respecting amendments on Game Laws Bill.

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

Committed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the message and reasons sent up from the Assembly on the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "an Act to amend and consolidate the Game Laws."

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed,

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had considered the message and reasons sent up, to them referred, and

Chairman reports a Resolution.

Resolved,—That the Council do not insist on their amendments of altering the date in the second section of the said Bill, from the 25th January to the 14th February, but they adhere to their amendment altering the date from 25th August to 1st of September, as regards the killing Ptarmigan, Grouse or Partridges, because the Council believe that at an earlier period such Birds are not fit for use. The experience of past years proves this.

The Council do not adhere to their amendments made in the 3rd and 8th Sections of the said Bill, as dissented from by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

Report received

Ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Assembly, embodying the said Resolutions.

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

House adjourns

WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

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

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

Minutes read.

The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Indemnity Bill brought up,

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, 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,

and read a first and 2nd time.

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

Pilots' Bill brought up and read a first time

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Pilots and Pilotage," which,

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

Ordered, to be read a second time to-morrow.

Indemnity Bill committed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, 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."

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. Report received

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

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 for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, within this Colony," which, Road Bill brought up.

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

The House went into Committee on the same presently. Committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman Reported the Bill without amendment. Reported.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

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

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, 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 to morrow, Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. House adjourns

THURSDAY 22nd April, 1869.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

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

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

Minutes read. The minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Select Committee on Contingencies report. Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Select Committee to enquire into the Contingent expenses of the House for the present Session, presented a report of the same, which was received and read, and

House in Committee of Privilege on same. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb the House went into Committee of Privilege on the same presently.

Hon Mr. Morris in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

House resumes. The House resumed.

Deputation from House of Assembly bring up A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence the following Bills, entitled, respectively:

Incorporated Banks Bill, and "An Act to make certain provisions in respect to Chartered or Incorporated Banks," and

District Court Bill. "An Act to establish a District Court in the Central District, and for other purposes."

The Deputation having retired,

Committee on Privilege resumes, The Chairman of the Committee resumed the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Select Committee to them referred, without amendment.

Ordered, that the report be received. Report of Committee received,

The said Report was then adopted and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, senior member present, signed the same. and passed.

Ordered, that the said Report be sent to the House of Assembly, with message that the House had passed the same, and requesting concurrence thereto. Ordered to be sent to Assembly.

The Report is as follows:— Report,

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 Forty Dollars and Thirty-two Cents, and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amounting to Ninety Dollars and Twenty-six 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, Two hundred and forty dollars.

Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, for his services, One thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and forty cents.

Usher of the Black Rod, for his services, Five hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-three cents.

Reporter, for his services, the present Session, Five hundred dollars.

Report on Contingencies.

Doorkeeper, for his services the present Session, Two hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents.

Assistant Doorkeeper, for his services the present Session, One hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-five cents.

Fireman, for his services the present Session, Fifty-six dollars.

Proprietor of the *Times*, publishing Debates, the present Session, One hundred and sixty dollars.

Proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, copying Debates, the present Session, One hundred dollars.

Proprietor of the *Courier*, copying Debates, the present Session, One hundred dollars.

John W. McCoubrey, printing Bills and Miscellaneous papers, the present Session, Four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council, to defray the Contingent Expenses, the present Session, Three hundred and forty dollars and thirty-two cents.

The Usher of the Black Rod, to defray the Contingent Expenses, the present Session, Ninety dollars and twenty-six cents.

To Members of the Legislative Council, for their services during the present Session, at One hundred and twenty dollars each, less for non-attendance Seventy-two dollars, One thousand and eight dollars.

Estimate for Printing and Binding Journals, Five hundred dollars.

(Signed,)

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member Presiding.

Passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
22nd day of April, 1869.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Pilots and Pilotage," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Pilotage Act read a second time and committed;

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported;

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.

Read third time and passed.

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 establish a District Court in the Central District, and for other purposes," was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

District Court Bill read first and second time, and committed;

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported;

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.

Read third time and passed.

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. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "an Act to make certain provisions in respect to Chartered or Incorporated Banks," was read

Incorporated Banks Bill read first and second time.

Bank Bill committed.

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.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

Read third time and passed.

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.

Message from Assembly assenting to Council's amendments on the Game Laws Bill

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the amendments as assented to be amended by the Legislative Council, upon the Bill sent up to amend and consolidate the Game Laws.

April 23rd, 1869.

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

Communication from Colonial Secretary of the Governor's intention to close the Session tomorrow.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, in the Chair, informed this House that the following communication had been received by him from the Colonial Secretary :

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor will close the present Session of the

Legislature to-morrow, Friday, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and

Remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN BEMISTER,

Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the President
of the Council.

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

Message from Assembly that that House had passed Inland Fisheries Bill, with amendments.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the Bill sent down by the Legislative Council, entitled "an Act to regulate the Fisheries of Inland Lakes and Rivers in this Colony," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
22nd April, 1869.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee presently upon the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the above mentioned Bill.

Assembly's amendments on said Bill committed,

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had concurred in and agreed to the said amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon said Bill.

and Reported,

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

Ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House had agreed to the same without amendment.

Bill respecting proceedings before Justices, brought up, read a first and second time,

Committed

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act respecting proceedings before Justi ces of the Peace," 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. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

and reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

Ordered, that the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

House adjourns

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1869.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

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

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

Members present.

Minutes read.

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 respecting proceedings before Justices of the Peace," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Proceedings before Justices Bill read third time and passed

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 a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "an Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Water Company Acts amendment Bill brought up; read first and second time; Committed;

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Reported;

Ordered, that the Report be received.

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

Read third time and passed.

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 a Bill, for concurrence, 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.

Contingencies Bill brought up, read first and second time;

Committed.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Contingencies Bill reported ;

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered, that the report be received.

Read third time and passed.

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.

His Excellency arrives at the Council Chamber.

At Four 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 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 give his assent to the following Bills :—

Bills assented to.

An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled " An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

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 establish a District Court in the Central District, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws.

An Act to Regulate the Fisheries of Inland Lakes and Rivers, in this Colony.

An Act to provide for the taking the Census in this present year. Bills assented to (Continued.)

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts relating to Pilots and Pilotage.

An Act for the Amendment of the General Water Company Acts.

An Act to make certain provisions in respect to Chartered or Incorporated Banks.

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-nine, 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 Governor's Speech.

SPEECH:

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

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable the House of Assembly;*

"I am glad now to be able to release you from further attendance, and to convey to you my acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the session now brought to a close.

"The present General Assembly has so nearly reached the period assigned by Law for the duration of Local

Governor's Speech, Continued.

Parliaments, that new elections must in due course take place before the Legislative bodies again assemble for another Session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my deep sense of the energy and public spirit which, during the four years of your Legislative existence, you have displayed in the discharge of important functions, and my acknowledgement of the many good measures which you have submitted for my acceptance, which I cannot doubt will be conducive to the encouragement of industry, the diminution of the public burdens, and the general progress and welfare of the community.

"Especially I desire to record my appreciation of the firmness and cordiality with which your Honorable Houses, without distinction of parties, have supported my Government in the measures which it has deemed an imperative duty to take for the suppression of the manifold evils and abuses which have grown out of the pernicious system of relief to the able-bodied poor. Notwithstanding the fears which were expressed that the Government would be unable to adhere to the policy which was proclaimed, you will be glad to learn that there has not been occasion to depart from it in the slightest degree. The issue of relief to the able-bodied has been altogether stopped throughout the winter, without the occurrence of any of the lamentable consequences which some were disposed to apprehend. When it became known that the Government were seriously determined upon the course of which notice had been given, private charity became organised and operative, while indiscriminate waste was made to cease. And as the season fast approaches when the honest and industrious find no difficulty in obtaining employment, we may trust that a lesson has now been inculcated of great value, and a principle successfully established from which no administration in future will be tempted to depart.

Governor's Speech, continued.

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

"I thank you for the provision which you have made for the Revenue and the Supplies which you have granted for the public service. In the remission of the additional 20 per cent. on the Tariff Duties which you were compelled to impose last year, the community will now enjoy the first good result flowing from the policy of the government to which I have first referred; while the several districts will derive further immediate advantage in the expenditure for its legitimate purpose of the large grants you have been enabled to make for Roads; the funds for which have hitherto been absorbed in most of the districts by Pauper relief.

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

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

"I have received with satisfaction the Address of your Honourable Houses, with the Resolutions which you have adopted on the subject of Union with the Dominion of Canada; and in accordance with your request I shall send a Delegation to Ottawa for the purpose of discussing with the Government of the Dominion the arrangements which you have stated to be in your estimation equitable. If that Delegation can arrive at a satisfactory agreement with the Canadian Authorities, I share in the hope, which has been already expressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in a Despatch communicated to you, "that the proposed reference of this measure to the constituencies of the Colony may lead to its early accomplishment on terms alike advantageous to the Colony and to the Dominion." The Electors in some few months will be called upon to choose their Representatives; and I fervently trust that wisdom may attend their proceedings, and guide

them towards the attainment of the object of the Queen's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people."

House prorogued.

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 the 1st day of July next, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Report of Captain Parish, on the 1st Cruize of H. M. S. "Sphinx," between the 5th June and 22nd August, 1868.

(Copy.)

H. M. S. *Sphinx*,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
24th August, 1868.

—SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Newfoundland Government, a detailed account of the Cruize of H. M. Ship *Sphinx*, under my command, employed on this Station for the Protection of the Fisheries, between the 5th of June and 22nd August, inclusive.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN PARISH,
Captain.

His Excellency,
Governor Musgrave,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAST.

The early part of the Fishing Season promised better than previous years, but great distress is anticipated at many of the Ports, owing to the failure of the small crops and the loss of nearly all their cattle. I may mention particularly those places between Trepassey and Lamaline.

From Lamaline Westward the inhabitants were better off, and along the French Coast I heard of little or no distress.

French Shore.

The English Colonists on the so-called French Coast, are increasing so rapidly that it becomes more and more imperative on the Government to endeavour to make (by Joint Commission or otherwise) such modifications and alterations in the existing Treaties between the two nations which will give these Colonists a legal right to the land, which they have in many instances occupied for upwards of 60 years, and hold possession of mere by sufferance, in fact only squatters, liable to be turned off should their buildings and stages be considered to interfere in any way with the French Fishing—not that the Colonists complain of the French interference in a general way. In fact they seem grateful to the French for many little acts of kindness—more particularly their attention to the sick, who they have sometimes taken on board their ships for Medical treatment for ten days,—but it is in the power of individuals to make themselves obnoxious. There are and have been instances where a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance, not to say positive loss, have occurred.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages they labour under, the state of ignorance that nine-tenths are brought up in (not being able to read or write), the entire absence of anything like Civil Law or Police, I think it reflects great credit on the mixed population, that no ill feeling exists among them, and few complaints have been brought before my notice.

While on the subject of the French Coast Fisheries, I would submit the following questions for elucidation, which are frequently put to the Senior Naval Officer on these shores, who, not being able

to give any satisfactory answer to these apparently just claims for consideration, places him in a very anomalous position.

What is fish? The common acceptation of the word *fish*, in Newfoundland parlance, meaning Cod.

What Fishing is admissable?

To what extent of Beach are the French entitled to?

Can they fish for Salmon in the mouths of Rivers?

Is it legal to catch Herring for exportation, or for bait only?

LABRADOR COAST.

The fishing on this Coast has for several years been falling off, and so far as the present season (August 14th) is concerned, I regret to report it has been almost a failure.

No reason is given for this gradual decrease of the fish on this Coast by those most likely, from their long residence, to be able to form an opinion on the subject. This year it is said to be from the ice, which is still about the Northern part of the Coast.

A new Bank has also been fished of late years, which, being in the course of the fish Northward up the Gulf, may possibly have tended to stop the fish coming up.

The state of misery and poverty which the Colonists (many of whom were at one time in flourishing circumstances) are now reduced to, is something inconceivably bad. Relief was given last year by the Quebec Mission, Clergy and others; but this year not only are the Clergy about to leave the place, but the Merchants have given notice that their stores will be closed. and those who require winter stock must lay it in beforehand. This is simply a matter of impossibility—the fish caught this year having been in most cases barely sufficient to keep the people in daily food. Many of the resident fishermen have neither fishing gear nor boats fit to use; and even if the fish were now to strike in they could not possibly lay in their winter supply without increasing their debt to the Supply Merchants, on whom they are entirely dependent for all their supplies, and who positively refuse any more credit.

Want of cultivation adds greatly to the distress of the people (in very few cases have I seen it even attempted). There are some instances in which it has succeeded very well, in sheltered positions, among the most industrious. Also on this coast the fishermen have lost the sale of bait to the French, as the Merchants, finding it a lucrative business, have established Agencies at the principal supply ports.

The Seal Fishing was once a profitable business; it has now almost failed; very few comparatively have been caught this year. This, coupled with the failure of the fishing, and extortionate prices charged for all provisions and stores, and the small allowance made them by the Supply Merchants for their fish, have all tended to bring these people to the abject state of poverty they are now in.

The generality of the population, though hard working, handy people, are as improvident as that class of men (fishermen) proverbially are.

Among the Officers of the Ship a small fund has been raised and distributed for the immediate wants of several families who were in a state of destitution; but this is mere momentary relief for a very few of the worst cases. I have represented to the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments that it is absolutely necessary supplies should be sent to keep the Colonists from starvation during the Winter. "There is no alternative but to remove them from the coast."

The absence of the French Fishermen (trespassers) on this part of the coast may be well accounted for by the great scarcity of fish, with the exception of *three* French vessels, two ordered off by Mr. March, Commissioner of Fisheries, previous to my arrival, and one by Mr. Von Donop, the Officer in charge of the pinnace of this Ship on detached service. I have heard of no others on the coast.

French boats come across the Gulf from Savage Cove for bait, to a Jersey Agent residing at L'anse-a-Loup, named Le Fevre, who employs Frenchmen, said to be hired by himself, to work his boats, and I believe finds it a lucrative business.

The fishermen complain of this wholesale supply of Bait to the French, which they say is taken in such large quantities that the French are enabled to bait the ground on the opposite Coast, and thereby checking the fish coming over on the English Fishing Ground.

ST. PIERRE, 24th May and 21st June.

I visited the Island of St. Pierre on the 24th May and 21st June. On my first visit I found only two vessels in the harbor; some three hundred had sailed for the Banks since the 25th April, taking on an average two hundred and twenty barrels (each) of Herring for bait.

My second visit, the harbor was crowded with square-rigged vessels and small boats. As many as one hundred and eighty of the former were at anchor, and a hundred had sailed ten days ago, taking four hundred hogsheads of caplin bait (each vessel), and in a few days the harbor will be deserted again, as the vessels are rapidly completing their supply of bait from the English boats.

A good catch of fish would be about 600 quintals. The catch this year has only averaged two hundred and fifty quintals each, which will hardly cover their expenses.

BAIT.

It has been estimated that the supply of Bait this year has yielded to our fishermen,

For Herring, 27 to £28,000 Stg.
For Caplin, 16 to 18,000 "
together amounting to about £45 000 Sterling.

BOUNTY.

The Bounty system has been too often reported upon, for me (on so short a visit) to make any mention of it, beyond the fact that the French fishermen are enabled to undersell ours.

The town has a disordered appearance, which may be accounted for by the late fire. The damage done was estimated at 3,000,000 francs. The Government voted 200,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

The Island is barren and sterile, and no where is there any cultivation.

The estimated number of French employed this year on the Fisheries is 12,000 men.

Trepassey.

At this place the fishing boats (about 30 in No.) have already averaged 13 to 14 qtls. each, which promises a better season when contrasted with the previous year, as up to this date they had not started, owing to the lateness of the season. Recent reports affirm (18th June) that fish is plentiful.

Supplies.

The fishermen on this part of the coast get their supplies from St. John's, which they have no difficulty in obtaining at this place, having always paid for them in the fall of the season.

Population.

The population, about seven hundred, are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one family. They appear industrious ; buildings substantial, and of a comfortable appearance ; land cultivated a little.

There were no complaints, nor did I hear of any distress.

St. Mary's, (11th June.)

Found seventy fishing vessels at anchor ; six only belonged to the place, the others to adjacent parts of the coast, They reported prospects of a favourable season, which have since been confirmed. Many of these vessels had already taken to the ports they belonged, 30 to 40 qtls. The first fish caught have been small, which the fishermen say is a good sign, Supplies are difficult to obtain, and salt is exceedingly scarce, which compels the fishermen to sell their fish green at a great loss.

Population.

The population, about 2000, are all Roman Catholics, and although poorly and roughly clad, are a fine set of men.

I visited the Magistrate and Priest, from whom I had a melan-

choly account of the destitution of the place, and unless there is an unusually large catch of fish, they anticipate but gloomy prospects during the ensuing winter.

The fishermen are so poor that in some instances they have started to fish with only a few gallons of oatmeal and some water. The people, from want, have eaten all their seed potatoes, consequently are unable to cultivate their small gardens.

PLACENTIA.

Belonging to this place are some schooners of from 20 to 70 tons; 10 small boats of 2 tons, and 30 other small boats employed between this and Cape St. Mary's.

A small business is done in carrying Bait to St. Pierre, which at the early part of the season (the caplin having come in unusually early) fetched as much as 25 francs a hogshead on first arrival.

Population.—

The population. about 600, all Roman Catholics, are very poor, and their houses dilapidated.

Distress, &c.—

The distress would have been considerable last year had it not been for the wreck of a vessel laden with grain and corn. The people employed clearing her were allowed to keep half of what they saved.

The land is a little cultivated, but the people are in the same state as at St. Mary's, having eaten their seed potatoes.

There is a Convent here, and four Sisters of Charity, who attend a great deal to the poor and sick; also instruct the children—(doing a considerable deal of good.)

The place a few years ago was thriving and well to do; several resident Merchants, a large population and numerous fishing boats; but now only two trading people, which can scarcely be termed Merchants.

BURIN (14th JUNE.)

There are 120 schooners, of 15 tons, and 120 punts, employed fishing between Cat Island and Port de Braux.

The fishing has hardly commenced. and the caplin are only now

in small quantities, The fishermen seem to think their prospects but gloomy. More recent reports have been very favourable.

Population—

The population is 1,500 (the District 4,500) There are three places of Worship,—Protestant, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic—Also, two Schools, which are partially supported by the Government.

Distress—

There has been the most abject distress throughout the District during the winter ; no less than three hundred and forty-one families were kept from starvation by the Government relief ; and some few private contributions.

Some fishermen who had come from other places got frozen in, and had literally nothing to eat except the Government supplies.

Complaints—

I had a request from the Magistrates here to assist in arresting some men who had broken into a store and stolen some flour ; but as the Magistrate had not issued any Summons, nor taken any steps in the matter, and as I did not apprehend that these men intended to evade the law, I declined taking any steps in the matter.

I am unable to state whether it was from actual want that caused this outbreak ; but it happened just after the stoppage of the Government relief.

This is the first complaint that has been made.

ST. LAWRENCE, (16th JUNE)

There are 8 large boats, of about 18 tons, and a hundred small ones, employed fishing, but have had only a small catch up to the present.

Population—

The population, 700, with the exception of 150, are Roman Catholics. Nearly all are miserably off and poorly clad ; they are obliged to sell their fish green, to supply their immediate wants ; and having no salt to cure them, dispose of them at 4s. per quintal, which is a considerable loss.

Complaints—

There was a Complaint made against a Mr. Reeves and Fitzpatrick, resident fishermen, for hauling Caplin in Seine nets, on Blue Beach and Caplin Cove, (these places being within the limits laid down by Act of Parliament,) and selling it to the French.

Both these people being away, I was unable to act in the matter. I made enquiries after them at Lamalin, where they were supposed to have gone, but could find no trace of them, consequently the case fell to the ground.

LAMALINE, 17th June

Thirty-five large schooners, from 20 to 30 tons, chiefly employed carrying Caplin to St. Pierre, and trading ; The Caplin business is what they chiefly depend upon, together with the Herring which are caught earlier in the season in large quantities and sent to St. Pierre (between the 15th April and 15th May,)

There are about 150 small boats, partly manned by the crews of the schooners. When the bait business is over, employed cod-fishing, which promises well.

Population.—

Population about 800, two-thirds of whom are Protestants ; their buildings have an appearance of comfort, people contented and but little distress—which is to be accounted for by the sale of Herring and Caplin Bait to the French, which is a much more lucrative business than Cod-fishing.

HARBOR BRITON, (26th JUNE.)

Thirty small fishing boats, half of which are employed in the fall and winter fishery carried on between 30th September and 1st March. Average catch has been from 15 to 20 quintals. During the summer all the boats are employed. Fishing has been pretty fair.

The fish are generally cured, but sometimes sold green to the Jersey house, or Messrs. Newman and Hunts, and exported to Europe, Brazils, and West Indies.

The place is more fertile and cultivated than those as yet visited ; the people comfortable and contented, and no distress.

JERSEY HARBOR (26th JUNE,)

Has ten small boats employed Cod-fishing off the heads, in 80 to 180 fathoms of water, all the year round.

There is a large establishment carrying on a collecting business, employing six small schooners, also two barques loading with fish for exportation to Spain and Portugal.

BAY OF DESPAIR, CONNE RIVER (26th JUNE)

Anchored off an Indian settlement, numbering about fifty, who earn their livelihood by cutting wood, making hoops and staves, and hunting.

The Skins are bought by an Englishman, and sent to St. Pierre in Schooners trading there.

Salmon.—

There is a Salmon fishing station owned by Messrs. Newman and Hunt, of Harbor Briton. Last year they caught 50 barrels. As much as 70 have been caught.

SHIP COVE.

This place is opposite Conne River. There is a settlement of four families, numbering about thirty, who rear cattle, cultivate the land, and hunt a little during the winter.

PASS ISLAND.

A small fishing settlement, with a few schooners and 40 small boats, employed fishing round about the head-lands, and a few miles from the Shore.

BONNE BAY, IN HERMITAGE BAY,

Has about 30 families, carrying on cod fishing all the year round, also salmon in small quantities, and sold to traders.

PUSH THROUGH AND GREAT JERSEY.

About 30 families. Fishing carried on as at Bonne Bay.

HERMITAGE COVE (28 JUNE.)

Thirty small punts employed fishing all the year round. This year the ice prevented the Winter fishing, but the Fall catch has

averaged fifteen quintals, and the Spring catch 30 quintals. The fish are cured and sold to traders for export to Foreign markets.

The Salmon fishery has been very profitable. Last year the average was 30 barrels, and in one instance as much as 70 were caught and sold to Nova Scotian traders at 50s per barrel.

LITTLE RIVER (29th JUNE.)

The place appears clean and orderly; no distress or complaints; only nine families and eight small boats. Their catch of fish has been fair, averaging 20 quintals, which are cured and sold to collecting schooners.

People live in huts, and appear healthy. No complaints or distress.

Employments during the winter are shooting, building and repairing boats.

BURGEO (29th JUNE.)

Two schooners and seventy punts. Codfishing has not been satisfactory, averaging 20 quintals, which are cured and sold to Renouf, Clement and Co. who have a large establishment of about 30 people employed. They also have collecting schooners round the coast.

Salmon.—

Salmon fishing has been very profitable this year; as much as 50 barrels per boat have been caught,(and are generally sold to the above establishment,) which they pot in small tins. Also, lobsters in large quantities.

The business of potting salmon and lobsters, which gives employment to tinmen, carpenters, wood cutters, and many others, ought to be a valuable addition to what is earned in the ordinary method of drying and pickling fish.

Population.—

The population, including Upper and Lower Burgeo, is 900. Their houses are well built and clean.

There had been considerable distress during the winter, and for the first time Government relief was asked for.

I heard of no complaints.

GREAT HARBOR, LA POILE BAY (1st JULY)

This place had formerly one of the best and largest fishing establishments on the coast, but it is now closed. The wharves, dwelling houses, stores, Church and Parsonage, are apparently in good repair, but all deserted.

LITTLE HARBOR, LA POILE (1st JULY.)

A comparatively new establishment has been started here by the Agent of the one at Great Harbor.

Twelve small boats employed in the Cod and Salmon fishery; the former has been inferior, the latter very good.

Population.—

The population, about 150, are all belonging to the Church of England. There has been no distress or complaints. The place appears clean and orderly.

Employment during the winter is cutting wood, building and repairing boats, hunting, shooting, and a little cod-fishing.

PORT-AUX-BASQUE.

Ten or twelve men Salmon fishing, and 100 punts Codfishing; —the former this year has been very good, the latter not so.

Population.—

Population, 400, are Church of England and Wesleyans. There is a Church and resident Clergyman,—also a School.

The appearance of the town is not prepossessing, There has been but little distress,—no complaints, and people contented.

ST. GEORGE'S, 5th JULY.

Several schooners employed in carrying herring, &c., to Halifax—also, a number of small boats employed in the local fishing.

The Cod Fishing has been indifferent, Herring fair, and Salmon good.

The Winter employments are making barrels for packing herring, building and repairing boats.

Population—

The Population about 170, are chiefly Church of England. Considering the peculiar circumstances under which they are placed, no Officers of the Peace, or any pretence of the administration of Justice for crimes committed; on the whole they behave very well.

Complaints—

I had a complaint made by Mr. Le Grandais against three men for breaking into his store and stealing a quantity of goods, —also, against a Mrs. Ryan for concealing the stolen property.

I remained longer than I otherwise should have done, to settle these matters.

Issued Summonses for these people,—three of whom appeared; Frank Marsh, William Madore, and Mrs. Ryan. The other, Victor Marsh, was not found.

Mrs. Ryan found guilty, fined, and to pay the full value of all the goods.

Frank Marsh, guilty; accepted bail of £20 for his appearance (at St. John's Sessions.)

William Madore, acquitted; not sufficient evidence.

From representations made to me by three credible witnesses, that a repetition may reasonably be apprehended, I deemed it expedient to swear in Special Constables to protect the community from further disturbances.

This I have reported to Governor Musgrave.

Sent an Officer to visit the River at the head of the Bay, having reason to suspect that unwarrantable practices were carried on to catch Salmon. Found the nets across the River, which he removed, and warned the owner that he was liable to lose his nets, if, after having been warned, he again placed them across the river.

The river was again visited, and the nets were then properly placed.

HUMBER RIVER, 9th JULY.

There are 8 schooners and about 200 small boats employed, principally in the herring fishery, which has been good and promises well. Also, Cod and a little Salmon fishing. Many boats from neighboring places fish the mouth of the River.

The Exports from this place last year were—

Herrings, 50.000 barrels, sold from $2 to $2½ per barrel ;

Cod, 2,000 quintals, at $3½ ;

Salmon, 150 barrels, at $16.

This was not altogether caught by the resident fishermen, but some by others who came here to fish.

Population—

The Population is about 600, half of whom are Church of England. Their houses are well built; people well off and contented. No complaints.

BONNE BAY, 12th JULY.

Has 15 small boats and two schooners. The latter at present on the Labrador coast fishing.

Herring fishing has been good,—Cod fair. The herring caught in the winter under the ice sell at 10s. The Spring fishing at 15s. per barrel.

Population—

Population, 200, belong to the Church of England; the houses are neat and clean, people contented. No complaints.

Winter employments are profitable ; they make barrels for salting herring,—also build and repair boats.

LABRADOR, LITTLE NALASHQUAN (14th JULY.)

There are fourteen small boats and four Schooners—Fish, Cod and Herring ; sometimes a little sealing.

The fishing for the past few years has been very bad, but now promises better, though next to nothing done in Seal fishing.

Last year 13,000 quintals of cod were exported and sold at 25s. per quintal; but now the market is very low,—only 10s.

The population, 200, are all French Canadians, Roman Catholics. The houses are well built and clean; people contented, and no complaints.

A few years ago numbers of American schooners came here; as many as 90 have been here at one time, but now none are seen.

NATASHQUAN RIVER.

Only one man at the Hudson's Bay Company's station. Another man, who rents the river for Salmon fishing, has a schooner waiting to be loaded; has caught 150 barrels of Salmon already this year.

KAQASHQA (16th JULY.)

Two Schooners and 10 small boats, averaged 60 quintals. This year promises better.

Population—

The Population, about 50, are French Canadians; they came here some ten years since from Magdalen Islands, leaving on account of heavy taxation.

Heard of no distress or complaints. In the autumn, when the Cod-fishing is over, trading schooners from Quebec, Halifax, and St. John's, call in and buy up the fish (giving mostly supplies in return.)

HAWKE HARBOR, NEWFOUNDLAND, (17th JULY, 1868).

One old man and his son here, employed Salmon fishing. Average catch about 10 barrels,—sold to trading Schooners belonging to Halifax.

KEPPLE ISLAND.

There was a French bark here with a crew of 45 men and five boats. Their catch this year has been very indifferent,—only 1400 quintals—nearly all of which has been caught by bultow.

The room the French leave in charge of a man, called Eastman,

during the Winter,—It is large and clean, and a great deal of system shown in all connected with it.

ST. JOHN'S ISLAND, (19th JULY.)

Forty small boats employed cod-fishing, which had been indifferent. The season was late, owing to the ice.

Population.—

Population is about 150 French, and 50 English. The appearance of the place clean, and no complaints.

The English people send their fish to Halifax,—the French to Foreign Markets.

NEW FEROLLE, (20th JULY, 1868.)

One hundred and twenty boats, which are manned by the crews of the French vessels when they arrive, and 10 small boats belonging to the English.

Population.—

Population, about 60, English. No distress or complaints. The place has a poor appearance.

The fishing at the first part of the season was very good,—latterly has been indifferent.

French bring their supplies with them,—the English obtain their's from traders, by barter.

CURRANT ISLAND, (21st JULY.)

Two families here, and two small boats employed Cod and Seal Fishing. Cod fishing has been an improvement upon last year. No Sealing done.

BLACK-DUCK COVE, (21st JULY)

There are two families,—in all 15 people; and two boats employed, principally cod fishing, which has been indifferent this year.

ST. BARBES, (22nd JULY)

An establishment here, belonging to Mr. Pitts of Halifax, now closed,—no fish.

There were several French Schooners at anchor here, who report the fishing season very bad.

ANCHOR POINT (22nd JULY,)

A family of Genge, who have lived here a number of years, carry on Cod and Salmon fishing,—the latter has been tolerably fair this year.

ST. MARGARETS BAY (23rd JULY.)

Only one Frenchman here Seal fishing,—has caught 40 this season.

CASTOR RIVER (23rd JULY.)

Communicated with Jesse Humber,—found that he had not been interfered with this year, and has had a very good catch of Salmon.

BONNE ESPERANCE, LABRADOR, (25th JULY)

In the Bay there are fifty families living on the Cod and Seal fishing.

There was great distress at this place last year, and had it not been for the Clergyman of the place. who went security and got 50 barrels of flour, many must have starved.

This year promises worse ;—Cod and Seal fishery having failed, they cannot get supplies.

There is a Mission-house and School. The people go up the Esquimaux River

Mr. Dodge has 50 men and fifteen small boats employed about the coast fishing.

FORTEAU BAY.

There are four establishments here ;—Mr. Ellis, Le Boutillier & Co. De Quetteville & Co, and Mr. Davis.—They all report the fishing season bad. Le Boutillier & Co. have closed their establishment. Mr. Davis caught 240 Seals, which he considers very good ; but some years ago would have been considered bad.

The resident families, numbering 50, are miserably poor.

There are 28 small boats.

The greater part of the people who fish here are those who come from St. John's, hired by the Agents of the establishments for the season only,—returning in the fall of the year.

OLD FORT ISLAND.

About 40 people, and seven small boats.

All bnt two families are in a state of destitution.

The fishing has been very bad, and should the fish now come in they would not be able to catch enough to keep them through the winter.

FIVE LEAGUE AND MIDDLE BAYS, (28th JULY.)

There are four families, one living at Middle Bay. Cod and Herring fished last year was very indifferent, This year failed altogether. Seal Fishing has also been bad; only 20 caught.

One man has a Salmon net, has caught two barrels this season.

Two French schooners have reported no fish, ordered off the coast.

BELLE HONOUR, (28th JULY.)

Only one family (Buckle) has two small boats and a schooner of 25 tons, which he built himself. He was once in good circumstances, but now poor.

His family are educated, has a good house and garden, and every thing clean.

Some boats from Lanse-a-Loup, had a good catch of fish with bultow.

LEDGES ISLAND (30th JULY.)

One family (7 in all), father dead, supported by son; has one boat fishing, Season bad, very poorly off.

BRADORE BAY, (28th JULY.)

Two families (6 in one and 8 in the other) have only one boat, which is "badly found," and people miserably poor. Houses have the appearance of being well built, but now dilapidated.

Have caught 60 seals this year, which is considered bad. In former years used to catch as many as 2000.

LANSE A DEAN, (28th JULY.)

Two families here (19 in all) have two small boats.

Codfishing has been bad, and should the Herring season be equally so, it will add greatly to their present state of poverty.

This year they have caught 56 seals.

Wood Island.

Two fishing establishments; one, Le-Boutillier and Bros. have 33 boats, employ 66 men, fishing by the hundredths, and 54 Shore-men ; the other, De Quetteville, employing 18 boats and 60 men, who mostly belong to St. John's and the Madaline Islands.

Their establishments are clean and tidy, every thing in good order.

There are no resident fishermen ; only seven people are left behind to look after them during the winter.

Fishing has been very bad this year.

They export the fish in their own ships to Foreign Markets.

Gulch Cove, (31st July.)

The establishment here, of Le-Fevre and Co, has 11 boats and 45 men employed fishing, and two brigs, in which the fish are exported in the Autumn to Foreign Markets.

Last year they exported 1200 quintals, this year only 340, which is very bad.

There are two resident families and two single men ; they were badly off last winter, and will be worse this.

Blanc Sablon, (31st July, 1868.)

De Quetteville Bros. have an establishment here employing 55 boats and 190 men, in fishing, principally belonging to St. John's and the Madaline Islands.

Mr. Lewis has also an establishment on the west side of the Bay, employing 16 boats and 60 men.

De Quetteville's establishment last year exported 6000 quintals, this year they have only 400.

There are 9 resident fishing families, some of whom suffered much last year from poverty.

Appearance of the place and people is tidy and orderly.

LANSE-A-COTARD (1st AUGUST.)

One family here (12 children) has caught 20 quintals ; is in better circumstances than the generality. Yesterday off St. Clair point he caught 8 quintals.

ST. CLAIR BAY, (1st AUGUST.)

Three resident families and 8 small boats. Codfishing has been bad. Have caught 135 seals and 10 barrels of salmon this year.

Have sometimes employment during the winter in the Blanc Sablon establishments.

SEAL ISLAND NEWFOUNDLAND, (3rd August.

There are five families (25 in all), and four small boats employed fishing, which has been fair, averaging 30 quintals.

FRENCH ISLAND HARBOUR, 4th August.

About 49 people here and 8 boats. The fishing has been fair catch averaging 40 to 50 quintals.

One man has caught 50 seals this year.

Several French vessels were at anchor, their crews out fishing with the bultow ; they are supplied with bait from Lance-a-Loup.

NAMELESS COVE. (4th August.)

There are 15 families, in all about 100 people, and 15 small boats which are well built and well found. Average catch this year 30 quintals.

SAVAGE BAY, 5th August.

Two resident families [16 in all], and 2 boats, have caught thirty quintals each this year.

Several French at anchor, 2 brigs and 3 schooners ; their crews away in boats fishing with bultow, 6 men in each boat, having 2000 fathoms of bultow line.

SHOAL COVE, 5th August

One family (8 in all), and one boat, has caught 55 quintals.

Has resided here 20 years, and built a good house, also wharves and storehouses. He has also small gardens.

Speaks well of the French. As many as a hundred here at one time, and never interfered with him.

EDDY'S COVE (5th August.)

One family (13 in all). 2 boats, has caught 56 quintals, also 6 barrels of Salmon.

Place clean, and has good gardens. 13 head of cattle kept here; very good butter made, and family very industrious, consequently well off.

French seldom or never visit him.

SANDY BAY (5th August.)

Two families with 3 small boats; they fish and obtain their supplies together.

Have caught 150 quintals of fish and 50 seals between them this year.

Their Houses and boats good, and have small gardens attached.

There are three establishments here, employing in all 90 people; also five resident families and six boats. The fishing has been very bad.

The Houses dilapidated, and the people miserably poor.

Herring fishing commences here in August, ends in October.

Very little sealing done.

There is an Agent here employing French men as his servants, hauling bait for sale to the French.

DIABLE BAY (12th August.)

Population 31, and 8 small boats.

The fishing has been very bad, the people very poor.

GREAT MODEST ISLAND, [11th August.]

Population 110, and 15 small boats.

The fishing has been very bad, not averaging 6 quintals per man. The people nearly starved last winter; no prospects of improvement this. The last few days the fish, though small, have been more plentiful.

Some complain of the sale of the bait to the Frenchmen.

BLACK BAY [11th August.]

There are 5 families and 5 small boats.

Their principal livelihood is hauling bait and selling it to the French.

The people comparatively are much better off.

A school at this place, kept by Mr. O'Dell, has 30 pupils in the Winter and 12 in the Summer.

EAST OR LITTLE MODEST [12th August.]

There are 5 small boats and 33 people.

The fishing has almost failed. The people suffered considerably last year, and every prospect of being worse off this.

The houses appear in good order, and fine stages.

Some complain of the supply of bait to the French.

CARROL'S COVE (12th August.)

The population twenty, are, with the exception of one family, almost starving.

The fishing has been very bad, and only 100 seals caught.

CAPSTAN ISLAND (12th August.)

Six families and nine small boats.

The fishing has been so bad, and the people so poor, that unless they have some assistance they will starve during the winter.

RED BAY.

The population is about 100, and have twenty small boats.

The fishing has been very bad, and ice holding so long prevented many seals being caught.

Captain Penny has two brigs and three schooners employed fishing on different parts of the coast.

One Brig this year caught nearly 6000 seals.

This is one of the few places where salmon is smoked.

CROC, (25th August.)

Has 27 people and 4 boats, besides this there are 100 French fishermen here in the summer.

Cod fishing has been very bad, seal fishing good. Four families have caught 300 between them.

Salmon fishing has done fairly.

ST. JULIENS, (17th August.)

There are 29 people and 4 boats; fishing has been tolerably fair; have caught 250 to 300 seals, and sold to traders.

People appear poor, and their houses dilapidated.

French have a large establishment, and 5 ships about 200 to 300 men; 2 ships hire the others along the coast.

GRAND CROIX, (17 August.)

The population 25, and 2 small boats, and one schooner away on the Labrador coast fishing with 9 men in her.

Fishing has been bad; caught 300 seals this year. The two boats have caught 20 quintals of cod and 20 quintals of salmon.

ROUGE BAY, (20th August.)

The population 120, there are two schooners and 30 small boats. The Cod fishing has been indifferent, the salmon good.

The people comparatively well off.

CATALINA, (22nd August)

The population 1000, and 70 small fishing boats.

There are 55 schooners, from 30 to 40 tons, belonging to St. John's and Harbour Grace, manned by Catalina men, fishing between Cape Harrison and Square Island. They report the season good. The people are well off here, and appear industrious.

Abstract of Account of the Fisheries between

Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Name of Place.	Population.	General appearance of Place.
June 5	June 11	Trepassy.....	700	Neat and well built; in the immediate vicinity cultivated.
11	12	St. Mary's	2000	Clean; not much cultivated.
12	14	Placentia.....	600	Buildings though good are falling into a state of dilapidation.
14	16	Burin	2000	Clean; Houses in good order.
16	17	Great St. Lawrence	100	Buildings in good order.
17	22	Lamaline.....	800	Clean and in good order.
22	25	St. Pierre		
25	26	Harbor Briton....	330	Good order and clean, little cultivated.
25	26	Jersey Harbor....	150	Clean.
26	27	Despair Bay, Conne River ...	140	Indians. untidy, wigwams dirty.
27	29	Hermitage Cove ..	100	Good order.
29	29	Little River.....	53	Only huts.
29	30	Burgeo	700	Houses well built,—country barren.
30	July 1	Great Harbor, La Poile	16	Houses well built, good repair, but deserted
30	1	Little Harbor, La Poile	150	Clean and in good order.
July 1	1	Port aux-Basque..	400	People clean, place dilapidated.
5	8	St. George's.....	1700	Clean and in good repair; people in fair circumstances.

the 5th June and 22nd August.

No. of Boats.		Catch of fish to date.	General Remarks.
Large.	Small.		
.....	30	Fair	Season promises well.
6	30	Fair	Season promises well.
10	10	Indiff.	
120	120	Indiff.	People poorly clad.
8	100	Indiff.	People poor.
35	150	Fair	Bultow not used.
.....	30	Indiff.	
.....	10	Indiff.	
.....	30	Indiff.	"Galtois."—visited this place.
.....	8	Good.	People poorly clad;—season promises well.
3	70	Indiff.	Salmon and Lobsters potted in tins here.
.....	2	Indiff.	Has one of the largest establishments on the coast, but deserted.
15	12	Indiff.	Salmon has been very good.
.....	100	Indiff.	Sydney, C. B., to Coal, arrived 2d., left 4th July.
.....	300	Bad.	Herring fair, Salmon good, a few Schooners carrying Herring to Halifax.

Abstract of Account of the Fisheries between

Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure	Name of Place.	Population.	General appearance of Place.
July 8	July 12	Humber River....	600	Houses well built ; people well to do.
12	13	Bonne Bay	150	Houses well built.
14	16	Natasquan,Labrad'r	200	Clean and tidy.
16	16	Kagashka.....	60	Clean and tidy.
17	19	Hawkes Bay, Nfld	....	A French room on Keppel's Island employs 45 men.
19	20	St. John's Island..	200	Clean.
20	20	New Ferolle	50	Poor.
20	20	Currant Island....	12	Clean and comfortable ; have small gardens, grow cabbage and potatoes.
20	20	Black Duck Cove..	2fam	
21	23	St. Barbes.....	....	Halifax Establishment closed.
22	22	Anchor Point.....	40	Tolerably clean.
23	24	St. Margaret's....	1	Lives in a Hut.
23	24	Castor River	1fam	(Jesse Humber.)
24	25	Bonne Esperance..	30	Tolerably clean.
25	25	Forteau Bay	50	Good Establishments, houses poor.
25	2	Old Fort Island ..	40	Very poor.
25	28	Salmon Bay.....	90	Poor.
28	28	Five League and Middle Bay....	23	Poor.
23	28	Belles A'Mour....	1fam	(6) Has a garden and clean.
28	28	Ledge's Island....	7	Clean.
28	28	Bradore Bay.....	14	Houses well built but dilapidated.

the 5th June and 22nd August.—Continued.

No. of Boats.		Catch of fish to date.	General Remarks.
Large.	Small.		
8 Schrs.	160	Good.	Herring fished all the year round.
2	15	Indiff.	Herring good.
4	14	Indiff.	
2	10	Good	
.....	.....	Indiff.	
.....	30	Indiff.	
.....	10	Fair	
.....	2	Indiff.	
.....	2	Indiff.	
.....	.....	.....	Few French Schooners at anchor, report fishing bad.
.....	10	Fair.	Salmon good.
.....	1	.....	Has caught 43 seals.
.....	1	.....	Has had a good catch of Salmon this year.
.....	7	Bad.	People miserably poor.
.....	28	Bad,	People miserably poor. (Fox Cove 1 family very badly off.)
.....	7	Bad.	Last few days better signs of fish.
.....	12	Indiff.	Very badly off, and all in debt.
.....	4	Bad.	People poor.
1	2	Bad.	Was once well to do, now in debt.
.....	1	Bad.	
.....	1	Bad.	Only one boat between two families.

Abstract of Account of the Fisheries between

Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Name of Place.	Population.	General appearance of Place.
July	July			
28	30	L'anse a Dean....	19	Clean, and people appear well off.
31	31	Wood Island	7 in Winter) 125 in Summer)	Clean and in good order. Clean; people very poor.
31	31	Gulch Cove.....	2 fam.	Clean; people very poor.
30	30	Blanc Sablon	46	Orderly and tidy.
Aug.	Aug.			
1	1	L'Anse a Cotard..	1 fam.	Has 12 children.
1	2	St. Clair Bay	18	Poor.
3	3	Seal Island, Nfld..	25	Poor.
3	3	French Island Hr.	49	Clean.
4	4	Nameless Cove....	100	Poor.
5	5	Savage Bay.....	16	Poor.
5	5	Shoal Cove....	8	Well built; good house.
5	5	Green Island Bay.	7 1 fam	Poor, some small gardens.
5	5	Eddy's Cove	13	Orderly; has good gardens and 15 head cattle.
5	5	Sandy Bay.....	19	Good, with small gardens attached.
10	12	L'Anse-a-Loup ...	33	Except Storehouses, miserably poor.
11	11	Diable Bay.....	31	Poor.
11	11	Gt. Modeste Isl'd.	110	Poor.

the 5th June and 22nd August.—Continued)

No. of Boats.		Catch of fish to date.	General Remarks.
Large.	Small.		
.....	2	Bad.	Caught 56 Seals this year.
.....	.....	Bad.	Few Seals caught, through the ice not breaking up soon enough.
.....	2	Bad.	Branch establishment here of Le Fevre.
.....	13	Bad	People poor.
.....	1	Fair	Did fairly last year, had 50 qtls., and 108 seals.
.....	8	Bad.	Has caught 10½ barrels of Salmon and 35 seals.
.....	4	Fair.	
.....	8	Fair.	One man has caught 50 seals this year.
.....	15	Fair	
.....	2	Fair.	2 Brigs and 3 Schrs. laying in the Bay (French) fishing with Bultows, 6 men in each boat, and 2000 fathoms of line.
.....	1	Fair.	Numbers of French boats anchor in this Cove.
.....	1	Bad.	
.....	2	Good.	Has caught 6 barrels of Salmon. French seldom visit there.
.....	3	Good.	Has caught 50 seals.
.....	8	Bad.	French Agent for bait(a Jerseyman) employs Frenchmen.
.....	8	Bad.	People poorly off.
.....	15	Bad.	Last few days the fish have been more plentiful.

Abstract of Account of the Fisheries between

Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Name of Place.	Population.	General appearance of Place.
Aug. 11	Aug. 11	Black Bay	40	Good houses.
11	11	Black River	....	Mr. Elworthy has a small hut.
12	12	E. or Little Modeste	33	Good houses and small gardens.
12	13	Carrol's Cove	20	Poor, some few gardens.
13	14	Capstan Island ...	36	Poor.
14	14	Red Bay.....	100	Poor.
15	20	Croc	27	Poor, some gardens.
17	17	St. Julien's.....	29	Poor.
17	17	Grand Croix.....	25	Comfortable.
20	20	Rouge Bay	120	Ditto
22	22	Catalina	1000	Ditto

the 5th June and 22nd August.---(Continued.)

No. of Boats.		Population.	General Remarks.
Large.	Small.		
.....	5	Bad.	3 French Luggers laying in Bay waiting for bait.
.....	.....	.....	Used for Salmon fishing,—has caught 42 barrels.
.....	5	Bad.	No seals caught, ice held too long.
.....	4	Bad.	With the exception of one family all badly off, 1 man has caught 50 seals.
.....	9	Bad.	Are almost destitute.
.....	20	Bad.	One man caught 60 seals ; ice held too long.
.....	4	Bad.	4 families have caught 300 seals.
.....	4	Fair	1 family very poor.
1	2	Bad.	Caught 30 seals this year.
.....	30	Bad.	Comparatively well off.
.....	70	Indiff.	People well off.

No. 2.

Second Fishery Cruize of H. M. S. "Sphinx" Captain Parish, (Labrador, 8th October, 1868.)

COPY,

H. M. Ship "*Sphinx*,"
St. John's, 8th October, 1868.

SIR,

I beg to enclose the result of the second Fishery Cruize of Her Majesty's Ship under my command, for your information.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN PARISH,
Captain,
And Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

The Administrator
of Government,
St. John's.

Fishery Report, (NO. 2) from 10th September to 4th October, 1868.

At Croc I communicated with the French Naval Officer relative to a report that the "French fishing captains" intended preventing our fishermen on this coast hauling herring.

Had this threat been carried out, it would most certainly have brought about some serious disturbances, as our fishermen residing on that coast were determined to resist, by force, an act which they considered illegal, more so as they had not been interfered with in this matter up to the present.

Had this been mentioned to our fishermen, by any French Naval authority, they would have shewn no resistance ; but they did not consider that "the fishing captains" had any right to change what might be considered (from long habit and custom law).

Coupled with this question was the complaint, on the part of some of the French fishermen, of some people using Cod Seines, which they did not approve of.

Capitaine Mer informed me that he thought that it was probable they would haul Herring next year for exportation, owing to the almost entire failure of the Cod-fishery.

Should they decide upon doing this it will oblige their vessels to be kept much later on the coast, therefore I do not think myself the experiment will be tried by many—some few may do so.

After my interview with Captain Mer, I was agreeably surprised, on my second visit to our fishermen on the French Shore, to find that the French had not interfered with them, and no disturbances had taken place. In fact, previous to my arrival most of the French vessels had left the coast for Port-aux-Choix, to prepare for their homeward voyage.

I considered it necessary to explain to our fishermen that they must not interfere with the French fishery, and that if they committed illegal acts on the French Shore they were liable to heavy penalties, snch as forfeiture of nets, &c.

As for their hauling herring, as the law now stood, either for exportation or for any other purpose, they had a perfect right to do so.

I do not anticipate any disturbances will arise on this head ; in fact, as a general rule, our fishermen are on the best terms with the French Fishermen, and only one or two instances of the Fishing Captains making themselves exceedingly obnoxious.

Between Blanc Sablon and Red Bay, I regret having only to confirm my former report as to the state of destitution of many of the resident Colonists ; so serious was this, that I considered, from the position in which I was placed, as senior Naval Officer on the Fisheries, to hold myself personally responsible to Captain Perry, at Red Bay, for the supply of 28 barrels of Flour, for the relief of some of the worst cases which came under my immediate notice. This I have reported in detail to His Excellency the Governor, in a separate letter.

The number of destitute families has been reduced, some having left the coast for Canada, and others having been relieved since the herring struck in, of which they got a share.

Herring struck in along the Northern shore of Newfoundland and Labrador earlier this year than usual, and in some parts in great quantities, particularly on the Labrador coast to the Northward of Red Bay. At Temple Bay. in Chateau Harbour, the herring were particularly plentiful ; one Mr. Joyce had already taken 1400 barrels, and as many more were barred in.

The barring of herring is almost generally the practice, and all those people who have no nets participate and profit by it.

The facilities afforded by nature for the curing and drying of fish at Port Charlotte, and its neighbourhood, make it a rendezvous for numbers of the vessels coming from the Northward with their cargoes. Some few try to bar herring, but it is strongly objected to, mostly by men from Carbonear, who are determined to put a stop to it. In fact, this place seems the focus for serious quarrels and disturbances amongst the fishermen, so much so that I considered it necessary to visit this port a second time, when I found it quiet, all the vessels having left.

Reports from Davis' Inlet and about Cape Harrison, are favourable, all the vessels from the Northern part of Labrador had a tolerably fair catch of cod.

Abstract of Places visited by Ship and Communicated with.

Date.	By Ship.	Communicated with.	Remarks.
10th Sept.	La Conche		
10th to 11th "	Croc Harbor	St. Juliens, Grand Croix	Communicated with the French Senior Naval Officer. Herring had struck in, in small quantities.
11th to 13th "	Chateau Bay	Temple Bay, Henly Har., Battle Har., Sizes Harbor, Charles Hr., Petty Har., Spear's Hr.	Herring had struck in early of a large size and tolerably plentiful.
13th to 16th "	Deer Harbor	.....	Has a good anchorage.
2nd to 4th Oct. 16 to 19 Sep.		Deep Water Creek. Fox Harbor, Lewis Inlet	People have done tolerably well this year.
2d. to 4th Oct. 19 to 21 Sept.	Fort Charlotte.	Seal Bight, Murray's Har., Little Harbor, Sophia Harbor, Micklenberg Harbor, Mosquito Cove	This place and its neighbourhood is a rendezvous for vessels coming from the North to cure and dry their fish, and is the focus of serious quarrels and disturbances.

Abstract of Places visited by Ship and Communicated with.---Continued.

Date.	By Ship.	Communicated with.	Remarks.
30th Sept. to 21st Oct.	Red Bay	Carrol's Cove.	Herring had struck in, but in small quantities.
21st to 22nd Sept. 28th to 30th	L'anse a Loup.	Mistaken Cove, Seal Island, Flower Cove, Anchor Point, Nameless Cove	A little improvement since the Herring struck in, but they were not plentiful.
23rd Sep.	St. Barbes.	Eddy's Cove.	
30th "	Black Bay.	Pinware, East or Little St. Modeste, West or Great Modeste.	Cod fishing had improved during the past fortnight; herring were very plentiful.
23rd to 28th Sept.	Forteau Bay.	Fox Cove, Blanc Sablon, St. Clair Bay, L'anse Amour.	Herring had struck in, in small quantities. The poor people had not improved since my former visit.

LA CONCHE.

Called here at the request of the Attorney General to make enquiries relative to a complaint brought by John Bromley against John Hunt, for shooting at him. The latter admitted firing the gun, but denied that it was at Bromley, with any intent to do him injury, but to frighten him; which I found on investigation to be true. I however bound Hunt over in two securities, of £10 each, to keep the peace for 12 months.

CROC HARBOR, ST. JULIANS, GRAND CROIX, 11th Sept. 1868.

Communicated with French senior naval officer, and proceeded the following morning for Chateau.

The herring had struck in here, but in small quantities.

CHATEAU, TEMPLE BAY, 14th Sept, 1868.

The cod fishing has been bad. Herring came in on the 8th, and very plentiful; one man had 1400 barrels, and as many more in his seine.

Barring herring is the practice, all participating and profiting by the same.

The people emigrate from this place in winter, to the Bay of Islands, for the Herring Fishery.

HENLEY HARBOR, 12th Sept, 1868.

The resident population is 11 families; in the summer there ar about 22.

Cod Fishing has been indifferent. Herring came in, and was very plentiful on the 8th. They are usually caught by barring.

Four schooners belonging here have returned from the Northward with their cargoes, and report having done well with their cod fishing.

BATTLE HARBOR, 13th Sept, 1868.

Resident population about 300. Have 150 boats, and in Summer there are nearly 2000 people, who come here in schooners for cod and herring fishing. The latter struck in on the 8th, and in large quantities. Barring there, as at other places, is the practice.

The *Wolf* (Steamer,) was here loading with herring, and expected to sail towards the end of the month.

The herring this year have been of a large description, and there has been a fair catch here and in the vicinity.

There is a resident Clergyman, (Church of England). School in progress.

Many families leave here in the autumn. Some go to places near Quirpon, to seal; others to the Bay of Islands; many others would willingly leave, had they an opportunity.

The people are fully aware of the difficulties they labour under in obtaining provisions at a fair price, by the Newfoundland duty imposed upon Canadian Traders necessitating an additional price upon their goods.

Sizes Harbor.

There are two families here very badly off, through the failure of the cod fishery, and having no seines cannot haul herring, and are entirely dependent for employment on the schooners which come here.

This is a great resort of vessels of a small description, in the autumn, to make their fish.

There are 3 families here badly off, as at Sizes Harbour.

Charles Harbor. Spear Harbor, Petty Harbor.

These are places for schooners coming from the Northward with cod-fish to cure, during which time they cure herring.
The few residents are badly off.

Lewis Inlet

Is a place made use of in the winter by many families residing in Sizes, Fox Cove, and Battle Harbor, and about that neighbourhood, on account of being so sheltered, and near a district where they cut wood.

Deer Harbor.

This is a very good anchorage, and central position to send boats away to visit the neighbouring places.

Not inhabited, nor is it a rendezvous for fishing vessels.

Fox Harbor.

There are 5 families, in all about 20 people.

Report cod-fishing fair and salmon good.

Herring struck in on the 3rd and are very plentiful. They do not bar them here.

Last year 138 dozen of trout were caught through the ice, some upwards of 2 lbs.

Deep Water Creek.

There are three families here, in all 15. They have done tolerably well this season.

Red Bay and Carroll's Cove.

No improvement in the Cod fishing; Herring had struck in, but not very plentiful.

Black Bay, Pinware, East or Little Modeste, West or Great Modeste.

The-Cod fishing has been a little better for the last fortnight.

Herring struck in about the 4th, but were not very plentiful.

People here are very badly off.

Lance a Loup.

There were two families here very badly off, and had not improved since the herring struck in, having no seines.

There was a small Schooner here loading herring for exportation.

Port Charlotte and Mecklenberg.

These Harbors, through the facilities afforded by nature for drying fish on the numerous Islands, have become a regular rendezvous for vessels from the Northward, whose crews, while the codfish are being dried and cured, are employed hauling herring. On my first arrival there were abont 50 schooners at anchor about these harbors. There has been a good haul of herring.

SEAL BIGHT, (16th Sept. 1868)

There are five families here, two of whom are resident. Some boats from this place have been fishing North, and report having done well. Average catch from 100 to 130 quintals, Those fishing about the neigbour hood, from 30 to 40 quintals.

Salmon fishing has been good. Herring came in on the 14th August, tolerably plentiful. They bar them here.

MURRAY'S HARBOR.

There are two resident families. In the summer there are some 200 people, besides those in Nova Scotian and Canadian schooners, who come here to cure their fish which they have caught to the Northward. Also, to carry on herring fishing.

People from Fox Harbour come here to catch Seal, and have done well.

Herring has been plentiful, and barring them has been tried by one or two parties, but strongly objected to by most, who are determined to put a stop to it. This has caused serious quarrels and disturbances amongst the fishermen, principally men from the neighbourhood of Catalina and Carbonear.

One man, (Rouse,) complained of having been maltreated. His case I transferred to Judge Pinsent.

MOSQUITO COVE.

There are no rooms at this place. Six schooners drying fish and hauling herring.

ST. BARBES, MISTAKEN COVE, SEAL ISLAND, FLOWERS COVE, ANCHOR POINT, NAMELESS COVE, EDDY'S COVE.

The people at these places have been in the habit of using cod seines, against the interest of the French. I acquainted them that such practice was illegal (as the law now exists), and that they were liable to forfeit their seines, &c,.

Many of the French fishing Captains do not object to their using cod seines ; but there are a few who try and exact as much as possible.

FORTEAU BAY, FOX COVE, BLANC SABLON, ST. CLAIR BAY, L'ANSE AMOUR.

At this and the neighbouring places the herring struck in about the 9th, but not at all plentiful, and small.

The people have not benefitted by the herring, and are consequently as badly off as I anticipated on my first visit.

NO. 3.

Swearing in Special Constables at St. George's.

(COPY.)

H. M. Ship "*Sphinx*,"
St. George's Bay, July 1868.

SIR,

On my visiting St. George's Harbor a complaint was made to me by Mr. Legrandais (a resident claiming to be a British subject) that two Brothers. Franks, and one Madore, had committed felony, by breaking into his store.

I summoned these men to appear before me. One of the brothers, Victor Franks, did not appear; the other I accepted bail of £20 for his appearance at the Sessions, St. John's. Madore's case was not proved; "want of evidence,"

Another case, for having stolen property in her possession, was proved against Mrs. Ryan, whom I fined, she having returned the property.

There being no Civil Law, Magistrate, Police, or even Constable, and it having been stated to me by two credible witnesses that other depredations were apprehended, I therefore considered

it necessary, under those circumstances, to swear in, as special Constables, viz :

Samuel Mc Kay, Charles Meservey, Benjamin Meservey, William Shaw, John Casber, Constant Garnier, Donald Mc Isaac, Philip Picroway,	Householders.

Which I hope will be the means of preventing further disturbances.

I have &c.
(Signed)

JOHN PARISH,
Captain,
And Senior Officer,

His Excellency
Governor MUSGRAVE,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

No. 4.

Letter and Enclosures from Captain Parish, H. M. S. "Sphinx," relative to impending destitution between Blanc Sablon and Red Bay.

H. M. Sphinx, St. John's,

(Copy.)

Sir,

It is my painful duty to Report to your Excellency the most abject state of poverty and distress which the Colonists are reduced to, between Blanc Sablon and Red Bay. Whole families are dragging on an existence, from day to day, upon the chance of what fish they catch ; and owing to the season being so unusually bad, it is scarcely enough to keep them alive. The state of misery and poverty to which these people are reduced is deplorable beyond description, and if relief is not sent before the season is too far advanced, few will exist through the next winter. Either supplies of provisions must be sent, or the people must be removed. I enclose copies of three letters, received from those living on the Coast and able to form opinion, detailing the state of destitution.

I have &c.

(Signed)

JOHN PARISH,
Captain,
And Senior Officer on Coast of Newfoundland.

His Excellency
Governor Musgrave,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

SALMON BAY, Labrador, 24th July, 1868.

CAPTAIN PARISH,
H. M. S. Sphinx.

MY DEAR SIR,

I avail myself of your kind permission, given in the short interview which I had the honor to have with you on board the *Sphinx* this morning, to represent the exceedingly destitute condition of the inhabitants of this Bay and its immediate vicinity.

The poor fisheries of the few last years have reduced the people here to their last extremity, and with very few exceptions they have not at this moment food, or wherewith to procure it, for a single week, although it is now in the midst of what is their harvest season, and the only time in the year in which they can make any provision for the long and dreary winter which is before them. The present season is proving fully as disastrous as those immediately preceding, and the average amount realised by the inhabitants of the Bay will not exceed one pound currency per man up to this time, with a very discouraging prospect for the remainder of the season; so that it is certain that they must be relieved by either being provided with food for the coming winter or taken off the coast, or they must *all*, or nearly all, *die of starvation.* And it seems that the relief must come from the Government, for owing to the unprofitable and disastrous business which the Merchants and Traders have of late been doing, they have stopped sending supplies, and nothing like an adequate amount of provisions can now be procured on the coast. But for the assistance of the Missionaries of the Canada Society during the past winter, it is well known to all here that many families would have perished of starvation. The Mission has exhausted and exceeded its means, and will be unable to do as much as they have done, while the people have never before been any thing so nearly destitute of food and clothing as they now are.

By an estimate carefully made for this immediate vicinity, the smallest quantity of food necessary to be given them will be two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, or its equivalent; and if they don't get it, or some other mode of relief is not adopted it is fearful to contemplate the misery which must ensue

I have prosecuted the fisheries on the coast for the past four years; am acquainted with the people and their wants, and assure you that I have not overstated the matter in any particular. I have taken the liberty to address you upon this subject, hoping that while you are here you will ascertain the truth of my statement; and believing that if you do so, your well known kindness of heart will lead you to lend the powerful influence of your position and character to promise some relief,

What is proper to be done you will know better than I do, and I forbear to make any suggestions. I can only hope that, in the name of humanity, you may be able to induce the Government to prevent in some way a calamity which now seems so imminent.

With great respect, &c.

(Signed),

JOHN W. DODGE.

MISSION HOUSE, Caribou Island,
Salmon Bay, Coast of Labrador,
July 27th, 1868,

CAPTAIN PARISH,
H. M. S. "Sphinx,"

DEAR SIR,—

I avail myself of your presence in our vicinity, and of the interest you have manifested in the condition of this people, to make known to you their extreme want, owing to the repeated and continued failure of their chief means of support—the cod-fishing; beseeching you to investigate the matter to prove the truth of my statements, and to use the influence of your position and character to procure from our Government immediate relief. In this Bay and its immediate vicinity, from Old Fort Island to "Belle Amour," the people, except a few fishing for Salmon, and

those well fitted with seines, &c. for cod-fishing, have not enough at the present time for a week's support, while many others are living on the daily bounty of the Mission, with no better prospect before them.

This state of things, in the middle of what should be their harvest season, which closes early in September, presents a dreary prospect indeed for the long winter, shut away by snow and ice from all the world beside. During the last two years the condition of the people has been very sad and distressing ; Government was appealed to for relief,—and sent about *one quarter* of the amount required. Great suffering and actual starvation was only prevented by the surplus stores of the Mission and the benevolence of the Missionaries, and a few of the people better off. These means can no longer be depended upon,—they are exhausted,—indeed they have been far exceeded. The winter responsibilities have so distressed the Mission, that unless Government comes to our relief they can only be met with the utmost difficulty. Early in September the fishing season will close, and all opportunities for obtaining supplies from the Merchants and trading schooners will cease. The Merchants have this year given no credit, and will have no supplies on the coast,. But few trading vessels are here this season, and having no competition they easily obtain at their prices the little the people have to sell, and give in return their own goods at most exorbitant rates. The people are wholly unprotected, miserably poor, naked and hungry. Judging from the present, when the season closes, even though the fishing from this date should yield abundantly, they will not have sufficient for *two months'* supplies. What will they do through the long winter till the vessels come again in June? What will they do with no means of purchase and no credit ? How shall they fit for the summer ? How be able to hire or buy boats, nets, &c ? The problem seems to them a difficult one to solve. Many of them are desirous of leaving the coast at once, but have not the means to do so. Others, loth to leave their old homes, beg to be assisted through the winter, and allowed to try the fishing once more. From the statements I have given, I trust you will see the pressing need of immediate relief, either by Government taking the people from the coast, or by sending them *supplies sufficient for the winter*. I feel sure that were these statements to be given

to Government, reference would be made to appeals in former years when, without relief, starvation seemed inevitable. I therefore beg leave to repeat what I have already said, that the means which then *alone* prevented it, are *exhausted.* I know well their condition, and I feel sure that I do not say too much when I say that without help, this winter, the people must die ; therefore I do most earnestly beseech you to use your influence with our Government in behalf of this suffering people.

Having been four years on this coast, as Missionary Teacher under the auspices of the Canada Missionary Society, and having daily intercourse with the people, I can be in no danger of making mistakes in attempting to reveal their condition.

The Rev. Mr. Butler, who has been four years on the Mission, is now in Canada, and will represent in person the wants of the people, and I feel sure would be very grateful to you for the valuable assistance you have it in your power to render him.

From a careful estimate I feel sure that *not less* than *two hundred barrels of flour*, with *fifty barrels of peas* or beans, would meet the want of the families (over 30) living between Old Fort Island and "Belle Amour," should these all remain on the coast. This should be consigned to the Rev. J. R. Butler and W. H. Whitelay, Salmon Bay.

Hoping that the Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Who ever careth for the least of His creatures, will bless and prosper your efforts for the relief of this suffering people.

I am, &c.

(Signed.)

MARGARET MACFARLANE.

FORTEAU BAY, LABRADOR,
10th August, 1868.

CAPTAIN PARISH,
H. M. S. "Sphinx."

Having understood that a representation has been made to you by various responsible parties resident on this portion of the coast of Labrador, relative to the destitution now prevalent among the greater number of its inhabitants, owing to the failure of the fisheries during the present and past seasons, and having also been permitted to peruse some of these statements made in your presence on the subject, I would take this opportunity, the last previous to your departure from Forteau, of assuring you of their correctness.

I have lately, in the course of duty visited, the coast from Salmon Bay to Red Bay inclusive, and after having seen the condition of the resident population, destitute as many are, even at the present moment, both of food and clothing, do not hesitate in affirming that unless assisted by their respective Governments many will not be able to exist during the coming winter.

I am not, nor have I ever been, an advocate for this so called Poor relief, having, during a long residence in Newfoundland, experienced the ill effects arising therefrom ; but there are certain circumstances which in this case make it imperatively necessary.

The chief of those is, that by reason of the short fisheries of this and former years, the Mercantile houses decline issuing winter supplies as heretofore, and further intend taking all provisions of whatever kind, now in their possession, off the coast. Thus effectually cutting off the only chance of assistance left to this starving people, a great dependence in former years.

I would then respectfully ask what are these people to do during the nine months of winter?

They have no food, nor have they any means of moving elsewhere ; our only hope then is, in the timely assistance which may

be rendered by the respective Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, which I feel certain will be gladly given, when your humane and generous appeal has been given, and fully considered.

I need scarcely add that I shall be ready to render every needful assistance, in the furtherance of this object, to the Officers of the Government under which I have the honor of residing.

Trusting that I have not trespassed at too great a length on your valuable time, and sincerely thanking you for this opportunity thus afforded me of addressing you on behalf of a destitute population,

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

R. S. DOBIE,
District Church of England Clergyman.

No. 5.

Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries, Summer of 1868.

SAINT JOHN'S,
31st October, 1868.

SIR,—

I beg 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 *Emma* had been delayed, I lost no time in getting her underway, and sailed on the 7th July.

July 13th.—Off Cape John. The Officer in charge was at his post, and several French Batteaux were in the vicinity.

14th.—At Croque, where I found a French Ship of War, the *Pomone*, anchored,—Captain Mer sent me his card, and afterwards visited the *Emma*, and laughed heartily at her warlike appearance,—the *two brass guns* having attracted his attention. He appeared to be a very fine man,—and, I believe, well qualified for his position.

15th.—Left Croque and cruised down the French Shore. Inquired about the Fishery, and learned that there was a great falling off. The French Commissioner seemed desirous that the French and our fishermen should be on friendly terms.

16th.—Called at Belle Isle. Officer and crew on duty, and several Newfoundland crafts at Black Joke Cove.

While crossing the Straits a gale came on with such violence that the *Emma's* foremast was sprung, and we had to run for Battle Harbour to repair damages.

19th.—Sailed again, and after calling at several harbors arrived at Forteau on the

25th.—Here I met with the Rev. Mr. Dobie, who gave me a few details of the preceding gloomy winter, and the distress which had prevailed on the French Shore. He had just returned from the latter place, and gave me to understand that the French

Captains inquired particularly if I was on the coast. To use his own words, (and they can be relied on, as he is an experienced person)—"Was there no protection, the French would take the Labrador Coast by storm."

27th.—Anchored at Blanc Sablon, and received information from DeQuetteville's Agent that two French schooners were off the Isle-au-Bois. He advised me to seize their fishing flats, and thus prevent further encroachments.

I had my Instructions to direct me in such a case, and consequently did not carry out his proposition, but ordered them to make sail immediately,—not however before I had taken down their names, which were:

Prompte. Bechit, Master, of St. Pierre,
Economie, Jule Becket, Master, of St. Pierre.

They seemed very careless about leaving, and would rather have remained, but seeing I was watching their movements, they gradually got underway and moved off.

29th.—The time had now arrived for the French to commence the purchase of bait supplied them by English residents, for use in stopping and catching fish, which would otherwise find its way down the Straits within reach of our fishermen. Often have I watched their batteaux going and coming, and thought of the many hundreds of our people who were depending entirely on the summer's voyage to maintain them during the long winter; and as the loaded boats passed by I frequently burned with indignation against those who, professedly British subjects, were pursuing a traffic which is calculated to produce the most serious results; but finding it very lucrative, they do not regard consequences.

Every Summer I have been solicited to put a stop to this ruinous work, but could not comply with the request.

This subject demands serious attention, and I hope ere long a remedy will be found. If not, our fishermen will be compelled to act in their own behalf, and thus, probably, unpleasant differences will arise between the two Governments.

A number of poor families have lately migrated thence to the

Bay of Islands, where they can live comfortably by the herring fishery.

While on this coast I was informed that nine hundred logs of timber were brought down the River Humber during the past winter,—one of which, when sawn, made two thousand feet of board.

Herrings are said to be very plentiful in the Bay of Islands during the fall and winter months, from the depth of sixty fathoms to the mouth of the River Humber. Vessels from America and the Provinces are there constantly with produce to exchange for fish; and so the residents are supplied with every thing requisite, and live comfortably and happily.

It seems as if this locality is adapted to meet the necessities of those who have starvation staring them in the face, and for whose support the Revenue is taxed. There they may go and be spared the painful privations they are enduring at the present time, and which is, to human appearance, their only prospect.

August 1st.—H. M. S. *Sphinx* crossed the Straits. As she passed Blanc Sablon, Mr. Le Selleur (De Quetteville's Agent) hoisted an ensign half-mast, and fired guns to attract the Captain's attention; but as a Cutter, with eleven men, had been left behind to touch at the different harbors, and as it was getting late, she steamed on to Forteau.

On enquiry I discovered that a number of our St. John's fishermen had been engaged by Messrs. De Quetteville Brothers to fish at Blanc Sablon.

At first they conducted themselves very well; but when they saw there was no likelihood of a paying voyage, they became quite indifferent and refused to work. Little did some of them care about their employers' interests, after they and their families had been supplied for the Summer. It resulted in their being sent home in the Schooner *Typhus*, belonging to the establishment, and the Agent has done with St. John's men.

5th.—Off Belle Isle; landed and visited the Light-House,—from the tower of which a fine prospect may be commanded of the whole Straits of Belle Isle; and it is interesting to see so many

different crafts passing, from the Steamer and full rigged Ship to the little Fishing Smack.

It often happens that dense fogs envelope the Island, and this accounts for the shipwrecks which occur there. Strange to say, that a current of wind frequently rushes down the Straits by this Island, while a few miles North or South it is perfectly calm.

Having learned from the Officer that the French had not attempted to encroach, I took my departure and called at several harbors, arriving at Forteau on the

10*th.*—There was one general complaint about the French taking so much bait, and being Commissioner, the people expected I would interfere in their behalf.

I had a great deal of difficulty in making them understand that I could not prevent it, the evil being with those who pursue a traffic so inimical to the interests of British subjects.

Some of the Supplying Merchants in the Straits lost considerably this year,—one house sinking five thousand pounds. Two establishments were closed at Forteau ; and the Minister who resides there feared that he would have to bring his family to St. John's, as a famine seemed to be inevitable, unless the herring fishery would prove good.

25*th.*—Called at Battle Harbor and proceeded thence to Grady for Mails, in accordance with my Instructions. On arrival, discovered the Steam Tug *Diamond*, which had been delayed for coal.

Most parties put their letters, &c. on board the Steamer, believing she would be the first to arrive.

A few entrusted me with their's, knowing I would not be far behind. They were quite right in their suppositions.

September 4th.—At Cape Charles preparations were being made for the herring fishery. The S. S. *Wolf*, belonging to Messrs. W. Grieve & Co, was lying at anchor waiting for cargo.

5th.—Quitted Cape Charles, and being favoured with propitious winds and weather, arrived at St. John's on the

7th.—The anchor was let fall about 5 a. m.

REMARKS.

From eight years' experience on the coast, I am convinced that the Herring Fishery cannot be profitably carried unless the system of Barring is adopted ; and I would respectfully suggest that the Act prohibiting the same be repealed. I may be wrong ; but it is my opinion, that this fish leaves its haunt during the summer months, and finding its way down the Straits, strikes the Labrador coast in schools, and is off again for other parts,—such as the Bay of Islands, where it remains for the winter.

I endeavoured to influence several families to remove there, but some of them seemed blind to their own interests.

Complaints were made by some respecting the use of Bultows, Cod Nets and Cod Seines. It is difficult to know how to Legislate upon the mode of prosecuting the fisheries, there being so many different opinions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

STEPHEN MARCH.

To Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

Report on Protection of Fishery at Cape John, 1868.

June 5th.—Arrived at Cape John; landed in Brinie's Cove. To our surprise found the house, that was built last Spring, burnt down. Forced to send men to the head of the Bay to get lumber to erect a shelter for the Summer.

8th.—Crew came back to Brinie's Cove with lumber, and commenced building house.

9th—Crew employed on shore.

10th.—Crew house building.

11th.—2 hands rowed to cape, saw no boats at cape.

12th.—No boats at cape, men employed on shore.

13th.—No Frenchmen to be seen.

14th—Finished house. No Frenchmen at the cape.

15th.—Crew employed on shore.

16th.—No Frenchmen at the cape. Crew caught 20 fish with jigger.

17th.—Saw no Frenchmen, got some fish with jigger.

18th.—2 French ships arrived at Lascie. Fish scarce.

19th.—2 more ships arrived at Lascie. Strong wind E. N. E At 3 P. M. 3 Seine boats came to the south bill of cape.

20th.—At 3 A. M. wind East, went to the cape; 4 seines in cape cove. Saw some caplin, fish scarce.

21st.—At daylight rowed to the limit; found 8 seines at the south bill. Hauled about 15 quintals for boat.

22nd.—Wind S. W. At day light went to limit. Frenchmen very busy rowing about the ground. Hauled to day 25 quintals for each seine. At dark rowed to Brinie's Cove.

23rd.—Wind from the westward, blowing strong. Frenchmen close to limit all day, took about 200 quintals for the day.

24th.—Wind South, blowing hard. Frenchmen at Middle Bill all day.

25th.—Wind moderate, South west, great many small craft going North. Frenchmen took from the cape to day 20,000 fish.

26th.—At 3 A. M. rowed to cape. Frenchmen rather inclined to pass the bounds. Remained at Mother Burk all day. Frenchmen doing well; took about 50 quintals for each seine. At dark went to Brinie's Cove.

27th —At day light rowed to the limit. Frenchmen hard to work; done well to day; Brinie's Cove crew caught 10 quintals; Frenchmen about 40 quintals for each seine. At dark Guard Boat went to Mother Burk Cove for the night. Frenchmen very anxious for fish.

28th.—At day light Frenchmen uncovered and commenced rowing round. Wind from the North. Fish rather scarce to day; about 10 to 15 quintals for seine.

29th.—At 3 A. M. Frenchmen began to row about ground. Took from the cape 20 to 30 quintals for seine; Brinie's crew 3 quintals a man. Frenchmen sticking close to the bounds.

30th.—At daylight rowed to the limit. 8 Seines and 15 Batteaux at the South Bill took from the Cape to day 30 to 40 quintals for seine. At dark rowed home.

July 1st.—At daylight Guard Boat anchored at the limit. French commenced rowing about the ground. Took to day from South Bill 15 to 20 quintals for seine. At dark rowed to Brinie's Cove.

2nd.—At 3 A. M. anchored at the limit. 3 Seines at the boundary done very little for the day.

3rd.—Wind S. W. Sea very smooth; fish scarce. Most of the boats North of the cape.

4th—At 3 A. M. rowed to limit; spoke to Frenchmen; very anxious to know if there was plenty of fish in Bay. Notre Dame took 10,000 fish from South Bill; hook and line doing very little.

5th.—Wind from the South, fine weather. Most of the boats North of the cape all day; 2 Seines at the bounda y took 20 quintals for each seine.

6th.—At daylight went to cape. No boats at the cape until 10 A. M. 5 Seines came from North West point; took to day from limit 10 or 15 quintals for boat.

7th.—Fine weather, fish very scarce, caplin in abundance. At 2 P. M. English Man of War came from the North and steered for Tilt cove.

8th.—At daylight French boat left the South Bill and went to Middle Bill. Fish scarce at the cape ; Shoe-cove men doing very well with the nets in Mansfield Bite.

9th.—At daylight rowed to the limit ; only 3 seines at the cape, done but little all day.

10th—Fine weather ; fish scarce ; French all North of the cape.

11th.—Saw but 4 boats all day. Frenchmen working westward.

12th.—Only 3 Seines and 7 Batteaux at South Bill for the day; caught about 1 quintal per man with hook ; seines, 10 or 15 quintals per seine.

13th —Weather very fine ; very little fish on the cape ground. Frenchmen North of the cape.

14th.—At daylight Guard Boat anchored at limit. 4 Seines at South Bill. Fish very scarce for the seine.

15th,—At 3 A, M. anchored at limit. French boats North of the cape. At noon, Commodore March passed the cape, going Northward

16.—Frenchmen North of the cape, doing very little.

17th,—Saw but 5 Batteaux all day. Fish scarce at the cape.

18th —No boats at the cape. Some fish for the Cod-net in Mansfield Bite.

19th.—Saw only 6 French boats all day. Took from limit 10 or 15 quintals for boat.

20th,—Wind S. E. 7 Seines at South Bill took 15 to 20 quintals for each seine.

21st,—6 Seines at the South Bill all day. Fish very scarce. Frenchmen very anxious about the voyage, enquiring about the fish in Bay Notre Dame. Took to day only 10 to 12 quintals for boat.

22nd.—At 3 A. M. rowed to the cape. Frenchmen uncovered, and commenced rowing round ; saw no fish. At 6 A. M. went North of Middle Bill.

23rd.—Frenchmen fishing West of the cape,

24th.—Saw only 7 Batteaux for the day. Fish scarce at the cape ; some quantity taken in Mansfield Bite with Cod-net,

25th.—But 2 Seines seen all day ; very little fish.

26th,—Most of the French boats North of the cape ; Shoe Cove men doing well with Cod-net in Mansfield Bite.

27th,—16 Batteaux at limit all day. No seine ; fish scarce with hook and line.

28th.—Strong wind S. E. No boats at the cape.

29th.—Wind S. W. fine ; 3 Seines at the South Bill took 3000 fish.

30th.—At daylight rowed to limit. Frenchmen left the Cape and went North. Fish scarce.

31st.—No Frenchmen at the South part of Cape for the day.

August 1st.—No Frenchmen at the limit for the day.

2nd.—Saw but one Seine all day and 9 Batteaux ; took very little fish from cape. Cod-nets doing well at Shoe Cove.

3rd.—At daylight Guard Boat rowed to cape. Several boats fishing with hook and line at South Bill ; seines North of the cape.

4th.—At 3 A. M. rowed to limit ; Frenchmen all to the westward of the Cape. Caplin getting scarce in Mansfield Bite

5th.—Saw only 9 boats all day. Hauled no fish at the Cape ; took some with hook and line.

6th.—At 3 A. M. went to cape ; spoke Frenchmen ; said caplin scarce at Lascie ; no fish.

7th.—Strong wind from N. E. Frenchmen came in Brinie's Cove for shelter. At 4 P. M, left again for the Cape ; said there was no fish for the seine.

8th.—Saw only 4 Batteaux all day at the limit; took 2 or 3 quintals for boat.

9th.—At 10 A. M. spoke Batteaux-man; said some of the seines were gone to Lascie.

10th.—No seine at the Cape. Several Batteaux fishing with hook and line,

11th.—Several Batteaux at the limit. At South Bill, no seine. Told us the seine landed; no more trouble for Guard Boat; took very little fish from the Cape for the seine this Summer.

12th.—At 3 A. M. rowed to Cape; 18 Batteaux at South Bill and 11 at Middle Bill Point; caught about 1 quintal per man, according to French account.

13th.—Fine weather; fish scarce for hook and line.

14th.—Wind N. W. blowing strong. 8 Batteaux went off to Gull Island. No fish at the Cape for the day.

15th.—Saw several boats going to Gull Island and Horse Islands.

16th—Rowed to limit. Guard Boat remained all day. Only 7 Batteaux at South Bill; took about 1 quintal a boat. Spoke one man, told us their voyage was much short of last summer. Suppose no bread for "Pickaninny." At dark went to Brinie's Cove.

17th.—Guard Boat remained at limit all day with several Batteaux. Fish scarce.

18th.—No Frenchmen at the limit, all North of the Middle Bill.

19th.—Guard Boat at limit all day; saw several boats at North Bill of Cape; fish scarce in Mansfield Bite.

20th. At daylight rowed to Cape. No Frenchmen South of Middle Bill,

21st.—6 Batteaux came to limit and remained for the day, got about 100 fish for boat.

22nd.—Boats scarce at the Cape. No bait; got some herrings in Mansfield Bite. Fish not plenty.

23rd.—Wind South, blowing hard. We saw no Frenchmen all day.

24th.—Frenchmen North of the Cape. Fish scarce.

25th.—Some Batteaux at South Bill ; took no fish, complaining of no bait.

26th—Spoke Frenchmen about Gull Island ; said there was some fish there, but they had not sufficient bait. Said there was fish at Horse Island also.

27th.—Fine weather ; no boats at the Cape for want of bait.

28th.—Saw no Frenchmen all day. Some quantity of fish caught by Shoe Cove men that had bait.

29th.—Several boats at the Cape ; bait scarce.

30th.—12 Batteaux at Middle Bill point.

31st.—Several boats at the Cape. Fish scarce.

September 1st.—Rowed to limit ; Frenchmen at North Bill.

2nd.—No Frenchmen at the limit for the day.

3rd.—No Frenchmen South of Middle Bill. Herring scarce.

4th.—No French at the Cape. Great many craft going South from Labrador.

5th.—8 or 10 Batteaux at the South Bill doing very little.

6th.—Saw no French Boat for the day.

7th.—From this date until the last of the month very little fish was caught by the French ; all gone on the 26th. Guard Boat and crew left Mansfield Bite on the 2nd of October.

Their several catches at Lascie as follows :

Captain Palaca, 1200 quintals.
" Monyac 1500 "
" Gailie. 1000 "
" Guera, 1000 "

Average crew, 55 men. Catch about 21 quintals.
Average at Shoe Cove 35 quintals.
In the head of the Bay 25 "
Men with nets from 30 to 40 "

(Signed,) HENRY KNIGHT.

NO. 7.

Report on Fisheries at Belle Isle, 1868.

June 24.—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 residents on this part of the Newfoundland coast ; and on enquiry I 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 had fine cattle. If thousands of our starving people were to settle on this shore, they would be able to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

July 7.—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 numbers passing by, one would almost be disposed to think that there was no other fishing station in the Island.

16.—Had a visit from the Commissioner. Received information about the fishery in the straits, and found it was indifferent. Small crafts 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.

30.—The Commissioner called again, and remained two days and nights, cruising round the Island.

31.—A French batteau 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 5.—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 the captain and crew for saving the vessel under the circumstances.

10.—Vessels from Newfoundland passing North for green and dry fish, and an equal number homeward bound with their catch.

20.—Some of the boats began to leave the Island before the stormy weather set in; all had fair catches, and intend trying at Henley to make up a good voyage.

31.—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 about the 1st, and by the 10th 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. 8.

Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esq. Judge of the Court of Labrador to His Excellency the Governor, December 31st, 1868.

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

SAINT JOHN'S,
31st December, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to your Excellency my proceedings and observations during my Circuit at Labrador the past Summer.

I sailed from St. John's on the 2nd June, in the Schooner *Vivid*, a vessel employed by the Government as a Revenue Cruiser and Circuit Ship on the coast of Labrador. Mr. Knight, the Collector of Customs, and Mr. Canning, Sub-Collector, being on board,—the former having the general direction of the destination of the Vessel.

After harboring several times on our way, owing to contrary winds and obstruction from ice, we arrived at Labrador on the 20th June; from which period until the 2nd October we were continually cruising on the coast, from Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belle Isle to Indian Harbor and Rigoulette, in Hamilton Inlet.

We anchored in thirty-four different harbors;—in some of them two or three times, and called off and communicated with other places. On the 5th of October we returned to St. John's.

I may very justly say that our little schooner, of forty-five tons, under the direction of the Collector, was most actively employed throughout the voyage, and did her work as well as possible for a craft of her size and build; but I do not consider that she is large enough, or swift enough, for the service. A Cruiser for the purpose ought to have sufficient room for the proper and convenient accommodation of the Government Officials on board, and for the storage of articles of merchandize taken in payment of Customs.

duties; as also for the confinement of prisoners, should that prove necessary. And she should be a fast sailer, so as to be able to chase and overtake any ordinary vessel.

On our arrival at Labrador we learned that in some localities the residents had been much straitened for provisions during the past winter, but that no loss of life had actually resulted therefrom. The wild rabbits of the country, as an article of food, had been of essential service to th poor inhabitants generally; and in some instances aid had been afforded by persons having provisions, to those who were in great want. I was informed that in several places on this coast, the hungry people had, during the winter, taken salted herrings from the premises of persons who were then in Newfoundland; but I had no legal complaint made to me by the owners of the herrings, who I have reason to know did not, under the circumstances of the case, wish to prosecute the needy offenders.

The legal cases brought before me during the Circuit, were;

3 of Debt,
1 respecting Nets,
1 of Bastardy,
1 of Malicious injury,
5 of Assault,
2 of Larceny.

Application of a wife for a separate maintenance.

A case of investigation into the death of two Esquimaux Indians, about which there were suspicious reports.

There were also two cases of assault, arising from disputes in the taking of herrings, which were originally brought before Capt. Parish of H. M Ship *Sphinx*, in which I subsequently sat with him.

I consider the general conduct of the people at Labrador creditable to them; although I must take exception to the behaviour of some of them, during the herring fishery of last season, in the locality extending from Sizes Harbor to St. Francis Bight, where, in the short and exciting period when the herrings struck in, there was much violent interference with the Seines employed in that

fishery, and taking away by force the herrings hauled. In most of these cases the herrings were barred, which is illegal; but of course that does not justify people in violently taking them out of the Seines of those who had hauled and barred them. I am of opinion that the presence of a ship-of-war in that locality during the period of the herring fishery would be the best and most effectual means of preventing in future such turbulent and unlawful conduct.

I heard no complaints of similar conduct on any other part of the coast, where the people appear to manage their herring fishery business in an amicable manner, and with advantage to all concerned.

There were a good many Nova Scotian and Canadian vessels at Labrador during last season, most of which were employed in the herring fishery, and a few engaged in trading Only five or six United States vessels were seen by us on the coast. The Americans appear to have discontinued the fishery, which they formerly carried on there to a considerable extent.

The produce of the cod-fishery last season at Labrador, is, I estimate, about one fifth less than it was the previous year.

The cod-seines did on the whole well, but the hook-and-line catch was decidedly bad. I am forcibly impressed with the conviction that to carry on the cod-fishery at Labrador, with success, it is necessary to have the seine, so as to be able to haul fish when they will not take bait from the hook. I am quite convinced that if the use of the Cod-Seine were prohibited it would ruin the fishery at Labrador.

The herring fishery this season has been comparatively short. I suppose one third less than that of last year. The herrings struck in favorably about the middle of September. but remained only a few days for hauling purposes, after which they appeared partially and in small quantities.

The Salmon fishery on the coast of Labrador, was this summer more successful than it has been for some years before; but this branch of the Fisheries is of limited extent and importance, as compared with those of the cod and herring.

Generally all the fisheries at Labrador were late this season, owing it is supposed to the large quantity of ice which continued on the coast, especially to the Northward, much beyond the usual period.

In the Straits of Belle Isle, from Red Bay upwards, the cod-fishery was especially unsuccessful, amounting to almost a total failure ; and the herring fishery was considerably short of an average catch.

These causes have necessarily produced much want among the poorest class of the residents of that district. In some cases the condition of certain families was so destitute, with reference to the coming winter, that Capt. Parish, of H. M. Ship *Sphinx*, and myself, while together at Red Bay, considered it to be our duty to make some provision for their sustentation. Accordingly he, knowing from personal observation the exact circumstances of the people residing above Red Bay and within the territory of the Government of Newfoundland, made arrangements for the very destitute there ; and I did the same for a few families in a similar condition in Red Bay. He also communicated with the Government of Canada on the destitute state of many of the inhabitants of the Straits, living within the Canadian territory, with whose condition he was minutely acquainted, having personally visited them during his cruises last summer and fall.

It is to be remembered that in this desolate region there are no means of obtaining a supply of provisions during the long winter from stores or traders ; and, consequently, that it was requisite to give the needful assistance before we left the coast.

SCHOOLS.

There were this year five at Labrador, viz :—

Place.	Teacher.	When in operation.	Number of Scholars.	Salary.
				£ cy.
At Pinware.....	Mrs. O'Dell	Summer & Winter	14 last summer 30 last winter.	9
At Cape Charles	Miss Young.....	Summer only.....	18 last sum'r.	6
At Battle Harbor	Rev. W. E. Wilson	Do.	20 do.	6
At Venison Tickle	Mrs. Pike.....	Do.	13 do.	6
At Red Bay.....	Mr. Bailey	next Winter	20 expected.	6
			Currency	£ 33

I paid the above mentioned salaries from the money placed by the Government in my hands for that purpose ; and I supplied the Schools with Books.

These Schools are quite of an elementary character and irregular operation. It does not appear to me practicable to establish a permanent system of general School Education, owing to the migratory habits of the people.

I distributed Books among the resident inhabitants of the coast, throughout the whole district visited by me. They were gladly and thankfully received, and will, I am sure, be very useful in promoting education in a domestic way among the people.

I also dispensed the Medicines placed in my charge by the Government ;—they were much valued generally, and in several cases urgently required.

The health of the people at Labrador is usually good, but of course infectious diseases sometimes appear, and accidents occur. I was informed that during last winter Scarlet Fever prevailed to

some extent in Hamilton Inlet, and caused the death of several persons. There is no Doctor resident at Labrador.

I beg to state that some of the Gentlemen who are in the Commission of the Peace for Labrador, have retired from the country ; and I would respectfully suggest that their places should be filled up by the appointment of other suitable persons.

I would also remark that Mr. Goodridge, the gentleman who was licensed as a Layman to celebrate Marriages at Labrador, has gone away ; so that there is no person, residing in the locality where he lived, now legally authorized to perform that ceremony. This is a want that I think should be supplied by the appointment of one or two fit persons resident on that part of the coast. I refer to the district comprising Sandwich Bay, Hamilton Inlet, and from thence Northward, where there is no resident Clergyman, and where the inhabitants are seldom, if ever, visited by one ;—consequently, the resident people are obliged to substitute the services of a Layman, who, without being duly licensed, cannot legalize the marriage. I was applied to on this subject by persons interested in it as permanent inhabitants, and requested to bring the matter under the consideration of the Government.

I regret that I cannot report more favorably of the fisheries at Labrador during the past season. The cod appear in a great degree to have abandoned the Southern part of the coast, where formerly they were so abundant, and to have gone Northward, whither our fishermen now have to follow them, in vessels of all sizes, from thirty tons and upwards.

The hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, in this arduous pursuit, are manifold ; and it would be gratifying indeed to see their exertions crowned with more commensurate success and prosperity.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT.

Judge of the Court of Labrador.

NO. 9.

Letter from Judge Pinsent, enclosing Reports from Public Schools at Labrador, 12th October, 1868.

SAINT JOHN'S,
October 12th, 1868.

(COPY)

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to enclose to you, for the information of the Government, the reports of the Public Schools at Labrador.

I distributed the money placed in my hands by the Government for the payment of the Masters and Mistresses of the Schools, as follows:—

To Mrs. O'Dell of Pinware, for Summer and Winter School	£9	0	0
To Miss Young of Cape Charles, for Summer School	6	0	0
To Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Battle Harbor, for Summer School	6	0	0
To Mrs. Pike, of Venison Tickle, for Summer School	6	0	0
To Mr. Bailey, of Red Bay, for School next Winter	6	0	0
Total Currency	£33	0	0

You will observe that there is no report from the Red Bay School; it is to be kept next winter. I have paid the salary in advance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBT. JOHN PINSENT,
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

To Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

PINWARE, LABRADOR.

SCHOOL OPENED AUGUST 26TH, 1867.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Name of Pupils.	Age.	Read-ing.	Writing	Cyphe-ring.	Daily At-tendance.
1 Lucy O'Dell	16	"	"	"	
2 Catherine "	12	"	"	"	
3 William "	9	"	"	"	
4 Richard "	9	"	"	"	
5 Thomas "	8	"	"		
6 Henry "	8	"			
7 Edward "	8	"			
8 Hugh "	6				
9 Anna Maria "	6	"			
10 Mary Agnes "	7	"			
11 Alice McDonald.....	12	"	"		
12 Richard Beales	14	"	"	"	
13 Anne "	13	"	"		
14 Hugh "	10	"			
15 Joseph "	8				
16 William Threshey.....	16	"	"	"	
17 John "	10	"	"	"	
18 Edward "	8	"			
19 Grace "	12	"			
20 Lucy "	6				
21 James Marshall.....	16	"	"		
22 John McDonald	18	"	"	"	
23 Michael "	20				
24 Selena Demeresque.....	16	"			
25 Charlette Pike	17				

10 of the above attended Summer and Winter
11 " " in winter only.
4 " " in Summer only.

25

PROTESTANTS.

Names of Pupils.	Age.	Read-ing.	Writi'g	Cyphe-ring.	Daily at-tendance.
1 William Snow.....	16	"	"	"	These nine attend constantly in winter but do not attend in summer.
2 Allen Lilly	11	"	"	"	
3 Elizabeth "	9	"			
4 Henry "	7				
5 Samuel "	10	"	"	"	
6 Laura "	8	"			
7 Annie "	7				
8 Mary Pike	7				
9 Jane Snow	12	"			

I have received nothing as payment from the Scholars.

MRS. C. O'DELL.

Pinware, (Pied Noir)
Sept. 29th, 1868.

CAPE CHARLES,
August 19th, 1868.

To Judge PINSENT.

SIR,—

In answer to your letter dated August 8th, and asking me to furnish you with the particulars of my School, I enclose the following—

There are eighteen children that attend School this Summer,—fourteen boys and four girls, whose names are as follows ;—

Mary Ann Pye,
George "
Ephraim "
John "
Albert "
Susannah "
Maria Ann "
Henry "
Jessie "
Robert Bellows,
William "
George Young,
Tharrotte "
John Charles "
Willis Pye,
Silas Soper,
Wesley "
John Thomas Pye.

All of which belong to the Church of England except the two whose names are Soper, who belong to the Wesleyan Methodists. And about children paying School fees, very few pay at all. It was required for each to pay 2s. 6d. when the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson resided on this coast ; and although all did not then pay, less have paid since the required sum. Last year I received 7s. 6d. only from the children, and the year before 10s. I am not aware what I will receive this year, as the time for paying has not yet arrived. School will be kept this season as long as it always is, till I return home, which generally is about the 2nd of October.

I also inform you that I received a parcel of books from Battle Harbor which was badly wanted, as it is the first I have had since the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson left the coast. I thank you for what you kindly said you would leave to Mr. Bendle for me.

I am, &c.,

(Signed.) CATHERINE YOUNG

Statement of the Battle Harbor School.

DAY SCHOOL.

	Protestants.	Romanists.
Boys.....	William Merchant,	
	Thomas Merchant,	
	George Hedderson,	Richard Shean.
	John Rumbold,	
	Nathaniel Badcock,	
	John Butt,	
	George Butt,	
	W. E. Smith,	
	James Smith,	
	Isaac Smith,	
Girls.....	Rachel Merchant,	
	Louisa Merchant,	
	Louisa Barfoot,	
	Mary Ann Barfoot,	
	Selena Roa,	
	Jane Barnes,	
	Naomi Shave,	
	Mary Shave,	
	Olivia Smith.	

There is also, a Sunday School; the number on the Books is about 30—all Protestants.

The pupils of the Battle Harbor School make no remuneration whatever for their instruction.

The above list is the *Summer* list. In winter many boys who are employed in fishing season attend the School.

There is also, during the winter, a Night School for adults.

(Signed,) W. E. WILSON.

S. P. G. Missionary, Battle Harbor, Labrador.

September 22, 1868.

Report of the School at Venison Tickle, Labrador.

WEEK DAY SCHOOL, 1868.

Names of Scholars.	Denomination.	Fees expected to be paid by them.
1 William Burn	Protestant.....	2s. 6d.
2 Henry "	"	2s. 6d.
3 John "	"	2s. 6d.
4 William Smith.....	"	2s. 6d.
5 Samuel "	"	2s. 6d.
6 Thomas "	"	2s. 6d.
7 William Thomas.....	"	2s. 6d.
8 William Stevenson.....	"	2s. 6d.
9 James "	"	
10 Dorcas "	"	2s. 6d.
11 Catherine "	"	2s. 6d.
12 Elizabeth Connors.....	Roman Catholic....	2s. 6d.
13 Margaret "	"	2s. 6d.

NOTE.—All the above, and some others, attend the *Sunday School.*

VENISON TICKLE, LABRADOR,
September 12th, 1868.

(Signed,)

JANE PIKE,
School Mistress.

No. 10.

Copy of Report of Postmaster-General for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
St. John's, February 5th, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor in Council, this my ninth annual Report of the transactions of the Post Office Department for the year ended 31st December 1868; with accompanying Statements numbered from 1 to 10, as follows:—

No. 1—Statement of Account Current.

2— " of Inland Postage collected.

3— " of British Packet Postage ditto.

4— " of gross Revenue collected at the several Post-Offices during the year ended 31st Dec., 1868.

5—Postage Stamp account.

6—Statement of Money Orders issued and paid during the year ended 31st Dec., 1868.

7—Statement of Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom and the Provinces during the year ended 31st Dec., 1868.

8—Abstract of Money Order transactions for the year ended 31st Dec., 1868.

9—Statement of Salaries paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks, &c. &c. during the year ended 31st Dec., 1868.

10—Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others for Mail Transportation during the year ended 31st Dec., 1868.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The estimated number of Letters passed through the Post-Office for the year was 150,000, and the number of Newspapers for the same period 300,000.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Sent to Postmasters in Newfoundland	343
Sent to other countries	387
Received from other countries	387
Sent to Postmasters in Newfoundland	425
	1542

DEAD LETTERS,

Received from Local Postmasters	1068
" the United Kingdom	162
" British Provinces and United States	338
Total	1568

RETURNED DEAD LETTERS.

To writers in Newfoundland	866
To England	319
To the Provinces and United States	311
Destroyed for want of address	72
	1568

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

This important Branch of the Post-Office Department is progressing rapidly, as may be seen from the comparative statement.

ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID.

Years.	No.	Amount.
1867	1133	23,389.61
1868	1284	28,477.47
Increase in 1868	151	$5087. 86

And it must be most satisfactory to the Executive, as well as to myself, to have to record the fact that not one single case of fraud,

or loss in any way, has occurred since its introduction; which I have much satisfaction in stating is owing to the efficient manner in which this branch is conducted by the Superintendent, Mr. Healey.

The increasing correspondence and intercourse growing up between this country and the United States, render it of the first importance to introduce the interchange of Money Orders between the two countries; thereby facilitating the safe transmission of small sums of money, payable by order on the Post-Office, as well as affording that security which cannot otherwise be had by the ordinary means. With the permission of the Executive, I will bring the subject before the Postmaster-General at Washington, who will I am confident, give it his best consideration.

NORTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

The first Northern Mail was despatched on 24th December. I have learned with much satisfaction that this important line has been so far progressed to Gander Bay as to afford an uninterrupted transmission of the Mails to that point, from whence they are conveyed to Fogo and Twillingate; and it is only necessary now to enable the population of the mines at Tilt Cove to participate in the advantages of Postal communication, to extend that line to the head of Hall's Bay, touching the head of Exploits.

Any person glancing over the map of Newfoundland, and bearing in mind a line drawn from Come-by-Chance (at the head of Placentia Bay) through Random Sound, head of Clode's Sound, Bloody Bay, Freshwater, and Gander Bay, will perceive, from its proximity to the Bays in which large and populous settlements are located, that this route will become, at no very distant day, a very important one, and from which you will see subsidiary lines branching off from it, connecting all the settlements adjacent, and thereby establishing an intercourse between the several settlements, morally and socially, from which they are now debarred. I could say a good deal more on the importance of this line, but I might be considered chimerical, by referring to the Railway from George's Bay to St. John's, (which I state is not an impossibility) and if it should be accomplished,—in the nature of things, I have no hesitation in affirming that this Northern Mail line would be the second in importance in the country.

The Contract with the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steam Ship Company has been in operation for the last six months, and has given general satisfaction ; and at the same time it affords me very great pleasure to tender to the energetic Agent of the Company, Frederick J. Wyatt, Esq., M. H. A., my best thanks for the kind and courteous manner he has always communicated to this Department information with reference to the Mail Service.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.

The Governor of Newfoundland and William Inman, Esq., Contract for Mail Service between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made the 2nd day of October 1868, between Anthony Musgrave, Esquire, Her Majesty's Governor of Newfoundland for the time being, of the first part; William Inman, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Shipowner (which William Inman and his executors or administrators are hereinafter described as the Contractors), of the second part ; and Thomas Langton Birley, of Carr Hill, Kirkham, in the County of Lancaster, Esquire, and Charles Inman, of Liverpool, aforesaid, Esquire, of the third part ; Witness that the said William Inman, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby covenant with the Governor of New-

foundland, his executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, Her Majesty's Governor of Newfoundland, for the time being, in manner following, that is to say :—

1.—The Contractors will faithfully convey or cause to be conveyed by a good and sufficient steam vessel or steam vessels, of not less than 350 tons builders' measurement, provided with a screw propeller, and with engines of not less than 80 horse power, all Her Majesty's mails, (which designation shall, for the purposes of this Contract, be considered as including all bags, boxes, or packets of letters, newspapers, books, or printed papers, and all other articles transmissible by post, without regard either to the place to which they may be addressed or to that in which they may have originated,) also all empty bags, empty boxes, and other stores and articles used or to be used in carrying on the Post Office service, which shall be sent by or to or from the Post Office, which the Governor of Newfoundland or any of his officers or agents shall require to be conveyed, during the continuance of this Contract, between the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, once each way in every four weeks during the months of January, February, and March, and once each way every two weeks during the remaining nine months in each year, making in all twenty-three round voyages in each year ; but otherwise upon such days and at such hours as the Governor of Newfoundland shall in writing appoint (provided that such days and hours shall be so appointed as will conveniently admit of the whole service, both ways, being performed by one vessel), and shall and will at their own costs and charges duly receive and safely deliver such Her Majesty's mails at Halifax and St. John's respectively.

2.—The Contractors will, on the 15th day of July, 1868, provide, at the port of Liverpool, a good and sufficient steam vessel, in all respects ready for sea, for conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from Liverpool to St. John's, and such vessel shall, immediately after Her Majesty's Mails are put on board, proceed without loss of time direct to St. John's, and will, after the arrival of the said vessel at St. John's, on such days and hours as aforesaid, during the continuance of this Contract, provide, at the said ports of St. John's and Halifax alternately, a good and sufficient steam vessel in every respect ready for sea, for the conveyance of the said Mails

between the last mentioned ports ; and such vessel shall, immediately after Her Majesty's Mails are put on board, proceed without loss of time from such one of the said ports as shall for the time being be the port of departure to the other of the said ports ; and every such voyage shall be completed within the period of 72 hours ; and upon the arrival of such vessel at St. John's aforesaid, it shall remain there for a space of not less than 72 hours before sailing again.

3.—The vessel or vessels to be used under this Contract, between the 15th day of January and the 15th day of April in every year, shall be substantially built of wood only. or shall be built of the like materials as the materials employed in building vessels belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, being suitable for winter service.

4.—Whenever the port of St. John's shall be found to be inaccessible on account of ice, Her Majesty's Mails shall be landed or embarked (as the case may be) at such port on the South West Coast of Newfoundland as shall be the nearest port to the said port of St. John's which shall be accessible, and shall be conveyed between such port and the said port of St. John's, by land, by and at the expense of the Contractors.

5.—If the Contractors fail to provide an efficient vessel at Halifax or St. John's aforesaid, ready to put to sea at the times so to be fixed as aforesaid, under this Contract, then, and so often as the same shall happen, the Contractors shall forfeit and pay unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of £500 ; and the Contractors shall also, in like manner, forfeit and pay the further sum of £100 for every day after the first day during which they shall fail to provide such vessel in manner aforesaid ; but so, nevertheless, that the aggregate amount of such penalties in respect of any one voyage shall not exceed the amount of such part of the subsidy as shall be the proportionate part applicable to such voyage.

6.—If the duration of any voyage made in pursuance of this Agreement shall exceed the time hereinbefore provided in that behalf by a period equal to or exceeding twelve hours, then and so often as the same shall happen, the Contractors shall forfeit and pay in like manner a further and additional sum of £30 for each complete period of twelve hours by which such voyage shall ex-

ceed the time so provided, but so that the aggregate amount of such last-mentioned additional penalties, in respect of any one voyage, shall not exceed the amount of such part of the subsidy as shall be the proportionate part applicable to such voyage.

7.—The payment by the Contractors of any sums of money by way of penalties, shall not in any manner prejudice the right of the Governor of Newfoundland to treat the failure, if any, on the part of the Contractors to provide a proper vessel at the appointed time or to perform any voyage at or within the times hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, as a breach of this Agreement.

8.—The vessel or vessels to be employed under this Agreement shall always have comfortable accommodation for passengers, and be furnished with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, lamps, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps and other proper means for extinguishing fire, lightning-conductors, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, and whatsoever else may be requisite for equipping the said vessel or vessels, and rendering it or them constantly efficient for the service hereby agreed to be performed; and also manned and provided with competent officers with appropriate certificates granted pursuant to the Act or Acts of Parliament in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates of officers in the Merchant service and with a sufficient number of efficient engineers, and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men; and the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being shall have authority and liberty, whenever he may deem it requisite, to cause a survey to be made by any competent person or persons of any of the said vessels, and the hulls, machinery, and equipments thereof, upon giving notice, in writing, to the commander for the time being of the vessel about to be examined, of such intention, so as to be satisfied that such vessel is in all respects capable and fitted for the service to be performed under this Contract.

9.—The Governor of Newfoundland shall, subject to the provisions contained in Clause 1 of this Agreement, have power from time to time to alter the days and hours of departure from each port so to be appointed by him as aforesaid, upon giving three months' written notice to the Contractors; and shall also have

power, by a written order delivered to the Master or Commander of any vessel employed by the Contractors under this Contract, to delay the departure of such vessel from either port for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

10.—A separate and secure place, of sufficient size, protected from leakage, and under lock and key, shall be provided in such steam vessel or vessels for the deposit and safe custody of Her Majesty's Mails, and the place so provided shall be subject to the approval of the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being or of such person as he shall appoint to inspect and approve the same; and the masters or commanders of such vessel or vessels, shall take due care of, and the Contractors shall be responsible for the receipt and delivery of the said Mails, and each of such masters or commanders shall make the usual declaration or declarations required, or which may hereafter be required by the Governor of Newfoundland in such and similar cases, and furnish such journal returns and information to, and perform such services as the Governor of Newfoundland or his agents may require; and every such master, or commander, or officer duly authorized by him, having the charge of mails, shall immediately, on the arrival at Halifax or St. John's of such vessel or vessels respectively, deliver all mails into the hands of the Postmaster or such other person, at such places respectively, as the Governor of Newfoundland shall appoint to receive them.

11.—In the event of any steam vessel being lost or destroyed by fire, tempest, or any other casualty, or requiring repair during the continuance of this Contract, the Contractors shall provide without any unnecessary delay and within such reasonable time as may be required by the Governor of Newfoundland, another good and sufficient steam vessel, and shall convey Her Majesty's Mails, in the meantime, in a good and sufficient sailing vessel or vessels to be provided by them, to be approved of by the Governor of Newfoundland; but such sailing vessel or vessels shall not be bound to complete the said voyage in a more limited period than the usual and average period which sailing vessels occupy in making similar voyages at the season of the year at which the said voyages respectively shall take place.

12.—The Coutractors and all commanding and other officers of

the vessel or vessels which may be employed in the performance of this Contract, and all agents, seamen and servants of the Contractors shall at all times during the continuance of this Contract punctually attend to the orders and directions of the Governor of Newfoundland, as to the mode, time and place of embarking Mails.

13.—The Contractors shall not receive, or take or permit, or suffer to be received or taken on board such vessel or vessels, any letters for conveyance other than such as shall be contained in Her Majesty's Mails, save and except such letters as are not by law required to pass through the Post-office, nor any Mails for conveyance on behalf of any Colony or foreign Country, without the consent of the Governor of Newfoundland ; and the whole postage of every Mail shall under all circumstances be at his disposal, and in case of any such default respectively, the Contractors shall be liable to be proceeded against for a breach of this Agreement.

14.—The Contractors shall not convey in the vessel or vessels employed under this Agreement any Nitro-glycerine or any other article which shall have been legally declared specially dangerous.

15.—If on the determination of this Agreement any vessel or vessels shall have started, or shall start, or ought to have started with the Mails, in conformity with this Agreement, such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed. and the Mails be delivered and received during the same, as if this Agreement had remained in force with regard to any such vessel or vessels and services, and with respect to such vessel or vessels and services, as last aforesaid, this Agreement shall be considered as having terminated when such vessel or vessels shall have reached the port or place of destination.

16.—The Governor of Newfoundland is hereby authorised to delegate any of his powers under this Agreement to such persons as he may deem fit to exercise them.

17.—The Contractors, when so required, shall be bound to convey from any one port of departure or call to any other such port any number of Government Passengers not exceeding two of the first class with their wives children and servants, two of the second class with their wives and children, and eight of the third class ; such passengers with their families to be treated in no res-

pect, whether as regards food, cabin or other accommodation or aught else in a way inferior to that of ordinary passengers of the same class or that required by the Regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service. The messing of the first and second class Government Passengers to include each day an imperial pint of good sound bottled or draught ale or beer, and that of the first class, in addition, an imperial pint of good foreign wine either port or white. The several classes of Passengers to mess in separate places. Medical attendance, medicine, and medical comforts, to be provided, as also mess utensils and fittings, cooking utensils, articles for table use, and mess places, fuel, lights, requisite articles of bedding, and all other necessaries. Third class Passengers to have hammocks or bunks (subject to the approval of such persons as the Governor of Newfoundland may appoint to approve the same) placed between decks.

18.—The passage money for Government passengers or their families to be the same as that charged by the Contractors for ordinary passengers of a similar kind, and to include all the requisites specified in the 17th Clause of this Agreement, and the freight of baggage according to Government scale, as shown in the Regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service. Whenever any alterations of rates for ordinary passengers shall be made, the Contractors shall immediately apprise the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of such alterations.

19.—Returns of the embarkation and disembarkation of all Government passengers shall be furnished by the Contractors to the Director of Transport Services, immediately after each departure and arrival of the said vessel or vessels.

20.—The Contractors shall apply for the payment for the passage money of Government Passengers by invoices according to a form to be obtained from the office of the Director of Transport Services for Newfoundland; and such payments shall be made upon the production to the said Director of the orders for the passages, together with a Certificate under the hand of the Commanding Officer of the said vessel specifying the number of the third-class passengers (men, women, and children) conveyed, with the ages and sexes of the latter, and stating the periods during which these have been regularly supplied while on board with provi-

sions ; and also a Certificate under the hand of each first and second-class passenger of his or her having been landed at the place of destination, and of having been properly accommodated and messed during the voyage, and specifying the dates from and to which they were so messed, computed from the first to the last dinner meal ; save that the Contractors shall not forfeit the passage money of any such passenger who shall improperly or unreasonably refuse to give such certificate.

21.—The passage money for the wives and families of Commissioned and Civil Officers when not ordered to be conveyed at the public expense, shall be paid to the Contractors by the officers themselves, and in such case the accommodation to be furnished to them shall not be regulated by the provisions of this Contract.

22.—In all cases where an officer in the Civil, Naval, or Military service of Her Majesty who may not be entitled to a passage at the public expense, shall require a passage on board any of the vessels employed in the performance of this Contract, the Contractors shall be bound, when they have room, to provide such passage for such officers in preference to ordinary passengers, and to charge no higher rate for such passage than chargeable for ordinary passengers ; provided that the Contractors shall not be bound, for the purposes aforesaid, to commit any breach of contract entered into with ordinary passengers before such officers shall have engaged their passage ; and the accommodation to be furnished to such officers shall not otherwise than as aforesaid be regulated by the provisions of this Contract.

23.—The Contractors shall receive on board each of the vessels employed in the performance of this Contract, and shall convey, on behalf of the Admiralty, any small packages which may be ordered for conveyance ; and also (on receiving from the Governor of Newfoundland, or his officers or agents, or from the British naval officer in command of the station, two days' previous notice,) shall receive on board any naval or other stores not exceeding five tons weight at any one time in any one vessel, and shall convey and deliver such small packages and stores at the lowest rate of freight charged by the Contractors for private goods ; immediate notice being given to the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of any alteration in such rate of freight,

and the Contractors shall in all cases be responsible for the custody and safe and speedy delivery of the packages and stores.

24.—Except where otherwise specified, none of the duties hereinbefore provided to be performed by the Contractors, shall give them any claim to remuneration beyond the general subsidy.

25.—All and every the sum of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the Contractors unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, whether any damage has or has not been sustained by reason of the breach for which the penalty may be levied, and the amount may be deducted by the Governor of Newfoundland out of any moneys payable, or which may thereafter become payable to the Contractors, or, at his discretion, the payment thereof may be enforced with full costs of suit.

26.—This Agreement shall commence as from the 15th day of July, 1868, and shall continue in force until the expiration of a written notice of not less than twelve calendar months, given at any time on or after the 1st day of July, 1870, and by either the Governor of Newfoundland or the Contractors.

27.—And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the Contractors of all the services hereby contracted to be by them performed, the Governor of Newfoundland doth hereby covenant that there shall be paid to the Contractors, so long as they perform the whole of the said services in the manner and with such vessel or vessels as herein respectively provided, at the rate of the sum of £9000 per annum, payable quarterly at the office of the Receiver General at St. John's aforesaid, on the 1st days of January, March, July, and October, in every year; the first of such payments to be made on the 1st day of October, 1868.

28.—All Notices or directions which the Governor of Newfoundland, his officers, agents, or others, are hereby authorised to give to the Contractors, their officers, servants, or agents, other than any notice of termination of this Contract, may, at the option of the Postmaster General, his officers, agents, or others, either be delivered to the Master of the said vessel or vessels respectively, or any other officer or agent of the Contractors in the charge or

management of any vessel employed in the performance of this Agreement, or left for the Contractors at their office or last known office in Liverpool; and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on the Contractors: Provided always that any notice of termination of this Contract shall be served on the Contractors, their officers, servants, or agents, at their office or last known office in Liverpool.

29.—The Contractors shall not assign, underlet or otherwise part with or dispose of this Agreement or any part thereof without the consent of the Governor of Newfoundland, in writing for that purpose.

30.—In case of the breach of the 29th clause of this Contract, or in case of a great or habitual breach of the Contract of any other kind, the Governor of Newfoundland shall have power, and that without previous notice, to terminate the Contract; and the Contractors shall not be entitled to any compensation, by reason of such breach or any prior breach of this Agreement, nor shall such termination of the Contract interfere with the completion of any voyage which may have been commenced at the time of such determination.

31.—If at any time during the continuance of this Agreement, or after the determination thereof, any dispute shall arise between the parties hereto, or their executors, administrators, or successors respectively, concerning any breach or alleged breach by or on the part of the Contractors, of this Agreement, or the sufficiency of any such breach, to justify the Governor of Newfoundland in putting an end to the same, or concerning any of the covenants, matters, or things herein contained, or in anywise relating thereto, and notwithstanding the power herein contained to determine this Agreement, and any execution or attempted execution of such power, such dispute shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be chosen from time to time by the Governor of Newfoundland, and the other by the Contractors; and if such arbitrators should at any time or times not agree in the matter or question referred to them, then such question in difference shall be referred by them to an umpire, to be chosen by such arbitrators before they proceed with the reference to them, and the joint and concurrent award of the said arbitrators, or the separate award of the said umpire when

the said arbitrators cannot agree, shall be binding and conclusive upon both parties. And this Agreement may be made a rule of Court by either of the said parties hereto.

32.—And lastly, for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, conditions, provisoes, clauses, articles and agreements, hereinbefore contained, which, on the part and behalf of the Contractors, are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept, the said William Inman, Thomas Langton Birley, and Charles Inman, do hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, and each of them doth hereby bind himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the sum of £3000 of lawful money of the United Kingdom, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, her heirs, and successors, by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, hereby agreed upon between the Governor of Newfoundland and the said William Inman, Thomas Langton Birley, and Charles Inman, in case of the failure, on the part of the Contractors, in the due execution of this Agreement or any part thereof. In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed, and delivered by the said William Inman, Thomas Langton Birley, and Charles Inman, in presence of J. E. GRAY HILL, SOLICITOR, 10, *Water Street, Liverpool.*	WILLIAM INMAN, (L. S.) T. LANGTON BIRLEY, (LS) CHARLES INMAN, (L. S.)

No. 12.

Report upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for the Year 1868. By A. Murray, Esq., of the Canadian Geological Survey.

To His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

I beg to submit for your consideration the following condensed report of the progress made on the Geological investigation of this Island during the past year, and hope that the same will meet with your Excellency's approval, and that the prosecution of such researches may prove eventually to be conducive to the material prosperity of Newfoundland.

My labors, during the past year, have been exclusively confined to the regions surrounding Conception, St. Mary's and Placentia Bays, the object being to ascertain with some degree of certainty the peculiarities of geological structure throughout these parts, which have hitherto, as I have remarked in previous reports, been very imperfectly understood ; and I beg once more to reiterate, that it can only be by a thorough knowledge of the geographical distribution of the geological formations, and the production of reliable maps and sections, that the mineral importance of the country can be satisfactorily exhibited before the world at large, or in any degree properly appreciated.

Since my return to St. John's, I have been daily busily engaged in the construction of maps of the above named bays, in connection with certain surveys of my own ; which operation has been much facilitated through the kindness of Capt. Kerr, R. N., of the Admiralty Coast Survey, who permitted me to take tracings from his original manuscripts. The maps referred to are all laid down to a scale of one inch to one statute mile, corresponding with others previously submitted ; my desire being finally, when the country is more perfectly explored and examined, to produce one general map, on a scale of one fourth the size, for the use of the

Government; while any smaller scale may be adopted at a future time for publication or circulation.

A large collection of fossils and minerals has been made, which, for the want of a more convenient place, is now deposited at my own premises. These must necessarily be submitted to Palœontological and chemical examination, previous to entering into particulars respecting them, and I am in hope that such assistance may be obtained early in the ensuing spring through Sir W. E. Logan.

While examining the coast of Placentia Bay, I considered it my duty to make a partial survey of the La Manche mining location; a plan of which, with as much detail as I was able to collect, is now in process of construction on a large scale, and which I hope to have the honor to submit when completed. A collection of some beautiful and interesting minerals was also made from the same location.

From the heights over the LaManche mine, a system of triangles on the most prominent points and conspicuous mountains was commenced, which was finally extended far into the interior; which proved of great service, in fixing the position of my observations when back from the coast, checking the same by taking frequent observations of the sun and stars to determine the latitude.

I was indebted to Mr. John English, of Branch, in St. Mary's Bay, for a very useful general sketch of the topography of the peninsula between St. Mary's and Placentia Bays, which I have since introduced on my own map and made to fit the scale.

OF THE SEQUENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORMATION.

Although much of the country is still insufficiently explored, and many of the minuter details but imperfectly followed out, the evidences, collected during the season, seem nevertheless clearly to indicate the greater and more important features of structure presented over the peninsula of Avalon; and to show, that throughout that region, and probably for a great distance westward from it on the mainland, there are no rocks of more recent date than the lowest members of the Silurian system distributed over the surface.

A great intermediate formation is interposed between the Laurentian gneiss (the lowest of all recognized sedimentary deposits), and the Lower Silurian strata, which spreads over by far the greater proportion of the peninsula, and for a long distance beyond; the gneiss of the Laurentian series coming to the surface on the axis of anticlininal folds or brought up by great faults, and in the case now to be considered is flanked or at times surrounded by rocks of a totally different lithological character, which, from many of its characteristics, I have long considered would prove to be the equivalents of the Huronian system of Canada. The region in question in particular, and probably the whole island in general, seems to be ranged in an alternation of great anticlinal and synclinal lines, independent of innumerable minor folds, which preserve throughout a remarkable degree of parallelism pointing generally about N. N. E. and S. S. W. from the true meridian, corresponding with the strongly marked indentations of the coast, as well as the topographical features of the interior. One such great anticlinal form occurs within the region examined this year, with a corresponding synclinal; the axis of the former was found to be more or less overlaid unconformably by rocks containing fossils of Lower Silurian age, none of which were of less remote antiquity than such as are attributed to the horizon of the Upper Potsdam group.

The axis of this anticlinal runs in a moderately straight line from Cape Pine on the south coast, to Conception Bay, the Laurentian gneiss forming a nucleus to that part of the peninsula, and coming up from below the intermediate series, occupies more or less of the surface from the vicinity of the Renews Butterpots to the shores of Conception Bay between Holyrood and Manuel's Brook. The newer or great intermediate series, which flanks this Laurentian nucleus, was found on the peninsulas of St. John's and Ferryland to show a general dip to the eastward, although making many minor undulations; while on the peninsula between Conception and Trinity Bays the inclination is reversed, being nearly uniformly westerly, making many repetitions of the same strata, however, as on the opposite side of the fold. Corresponding with this great anticlinal, the measures of the intermediate rocks, as seen at parts of the eastern coast of Placentia Bay appear, by the generally eastern dip which they present, to indicate

the axis of a synclinal trough to run from Trinity Bay in the direction of St. Mary's Bay. In Placentia Bay, gneiss is once more brought to the surface apparently by a great dislocation, where it forms a high and rugged range of hills and mountains from the Ragged and Merasheen Islands to Clode Sound in Bonavista Bay, and occupies a breadth of country between Black River and Piper's Hole of upwards of seven miles. This range of Hills is flanked to the westward by rocks of the intermediate series, the general attitude of which, becoming nearly horizontal or gently undulating on their course westerly, spreads over a vast area of country, exhibiting in that direction, as viewed from the higher elevations, a great plain as far as the eye can reach. broken only by one or two lofty isolated peaks (called Tolts), which rise abruptly for a height of two thousand feet or more over the general level.

Rocks of Lower Silurian age were found reposing on the upturned or corrugated edges of the older systems, usually in depressions on the axis of an undulation, frequently in a perfectly horizontal attitude, and, with but few exceptions, rarely showing a dip from the horizon of more than 10° or 12°. These are arranged in the form of elongated narrow troughs, extending lengthways in the same direction as the axes on which they rest.

The region examined would thus appear to be exclusively composed of the three lowest members of the Palœozoic series ; the newest of which is distinctly unconformable with the other two, and contains organic forms recognised as belonging to the lowest parts of the Great Silurian system.

The order of superposition would thus be in the ascending order :—

1.—Laurentian series.

2.—Intermediate ditto—Huronian or Cambrian.

3.—Lower Silurian ditto—Potsdam Upper and Lower.

N. B.—In describing the character and distribution of these formations I shall for the present confine myself as much as possible to generalities, reserving the more minute particulars until the col-

lection of fossils and minerals has been properly examined, when I shall be prepared to report more fully with confidence.

1.—LAURENTIAN SYSTEM.

This system is extensively displayed in Newfoundland, and has materially contributed to produce the remarkable geographical and topographical features which the Island presents.

Coming to the surface in a succession of parallel anticlinals, all trending about N. N. E. and S. S. W., at intervals more or less widely apart, gneissic rocks form the principal ranges of hills and mountains from one side of the Island to the other (which, it is supposed, will all or chiefly prove to be of Laurentian age when more fully examined). In a report of mine addressed to Sir W. E. Logan, in 1865, a description is given with some detail (see Report for 1864-65) of the distribution and general character of these rocks in the Great Northern Peninsula; and further observation has tended to confirm what from the first was suspected, namely, that the same formation extends in a tolerably straight line from that peninsula to Cape Ray, constituting Long Range Mountains. Subsequent observations, together with information from reliable sources, seems to show that the same or similar gneiss is several times repeated between the western and eastern shores, two of which repetitions came within the region of last summer's exploration, as already stated.

The gneiss of Conception Bay anticlinal was first observed immediately above the bridge over Manuel's Brook on the Bay Road, the valley of which brook nearly marks the eastern boundary of the formation, bearing in a general course a little eastward of south (true). The rock in the bed of the stream is mostly of a pale red or pinkish color, rather fine grained generally, hard and compact in texture, bearing much the aspect of syenite, the layers of stratification very obscure. The hills, however, which rise immediately to the westward of Manuel's Brook display a variety of lithological character, having some heavy masses of a greyish quartzite, with some hard siliceous slate, intermingled and entangled with the gneiss, giving ample evidence of stratification, although much contorted and broken.

From Manuel's Brook, the high land to the westward appears to be all or chiefly of this formation, till within a short distance of

Holyrood at the head of the Bay, and it will probably be found on further examination to extend in a southerly direction, forming a belt of greater or less breadth, through the heart of the St. John's peninsula to the Renews Butterpot, where it would appear to terminate, and which, according to Professor Jukes, is of syenite and porphyry wrapped around by the St. John's slates. (See Jukes's Geology of Newfoundland, page 64.) Great masses of granite or syenite are intruded through these rocks at various parts, one conspicuous instance of which occurs at Indian Brook, a little westward of Kelligrews, near the head of the bay, where a beautiful and endurable quality of building stone can be easily procured. The syenite of both the Holyrood and Renews Butterpots is probably also intrusive.

In Placentia Bay, where the second great exhibition of gneiss occurs, a great intrusion of granite was observed to run through Sound Island on its western side from end to end, in a course about N. N. E. (true), striking the mainland opposite, and thence on to the valley of Black River. From Black River to the westward the coast sections and mountains are of gneiss, showing many intrusions of eruptive rocks, to the extreme head of Piper's Hole; and there is a fine display of the formation in the rapids and falls of the Piper's Hole river for about two miles up its course, at which distance the gneiss was observed to terminate, and is succeeded by slate and quartzite, supposed to be about the base of the succeeding series. The breadth of country occupied by the formation, at this part, would thus be on an average about seven miles, where it forms a range of lofty and precipitous mountains trending in the direction of Clode Sound in Bonavista Bay. In their southern course the same rocks appear to run along the Ragged Islands and the western shores of Merasheen Island, and thence beneath the waters of Placentia Bay.

In mineral or lithological character these rocks do not appear to differ in any great degree from those of the Laurentian series, described in my report of 1864—65 (page 10), as occurring on the Great Northern Peninsula, although peculiarities may be found to exist, when placed in the hands of a chemist or mineralogist, which I have been unable to detect. In the meantime, therefore, I would beg to defer entering into minute mineral description, until an opportunity offers of submitting the specimens col-

lected to chemical analysis. On page 13 of the report already referred to, an account is given of the economic minerals known to exist in rocks of Laurentian age in Canada, and that there these minerals or metallic substances are usually found associated with great masses of crystaline limestone. It is also recorded that, with the exception of some small indications of specular iron and copper pyrites, no metallic ores had been seen in that formation on the northern peninsula. Hitherto the only evidence I have had of the presence of the part of the system to which the crystaline limestones belong, in Newfoundland, has been in the valley of the Codroy river and on the southern side of St. Geerge's Bay; fragments of white crystalline limestone, spotted with graphite, being frequently seen in the former, while at the latter magnetic iron was found associated with labradorite. The remarks applied to the rocks of the northern peninsula, probably apply with equal force to those of Conception and Placentia Bays.

2.—The Intermediate System.

Supposed to be the equivalent of the Cambrian of England, and the Huronian of Canada.

Early in the year 1864, when on a visit to Topsail in Conception Bay, I was immediately struck by the abrupt change of stratigraphical character which presents itself on leaving the cliffs of the main land and approaching the sea margin; and it occurred to me at once that the rocks skirting the shore and forming islands in the Bay were of a different age to those of the mainland, and further that the former rested unconformably on the latter. The rocks of the cliffs and mainland generally were observed to be all more or less altered, and usually greatly tilted, sometimes quite vertically, or contorted in such a manner as to present a variety of dips in different directions; whereas the formation which skirts the shore showed but little disturbance, except where brushed up against the rocks of the cliffs, afterward sloping at a very moderate angle towards the sea. These first impressions have now been fully confirmed by the investigations of last summer, the newer formation having been repeatedly seen in Conception and Placentia Bays reposing on the upturned edges of the intermediate series; and further, the collection of fossils made during the season at various parts, but in particular at Great Bell Isle in Conception

Bay, tends to prove that the more recent of the two sets of rocks lies at the very base of the Lower Silurian system. It thus became obvious, that to whatever group or system already recognised, the older of the two formations might be regarded as equivalent, there was at all events a vast difference in age between them; and I have all along been inclined to suspect that careful investigation would prove the lower slates and sandstones of St. John's to belong to the horizon of the Huronian system in Canada. Lithological resemblance alone may be admitted as of a secondary importance in comparing rocks situated geographically very remotely from each other; but no one could fail to observe that such resemblances *did* exist, in some parts of the formation, in a very high degree, and that many of the mineral and stratigraphical peculiarities which apply to the Huronian rocks of Canada will likewise apply to those of the peninsula of Avalon. Recently, however, a great step in advance has been made, by the discovery of organic remains within these older rocks, which, until last summer, were supposed to be barren of such contents. The Rev. Mr. Harvey of this place had the good fortune to find the first well defined specimen of these organic forms; and they, with others subsequently obtained, will doubtless be of inestimable service in finally settling the question of horizon. I have long had some obscure forms in my possession, collected in the neighbourhood of St. John's, which were suspected to be organisms of a low type, but which I could not venture to pronounce to be such without palœontological reference. Since Mr. Harvey's discovery I have obtained many more, all apparently of the same low order of existence: some of them so much resembling forms described by Sir Roderick Murchison, Jukes, Salter and others, as peculiarly Cambrian, that there seems but little reason to doubt that the rocks of Avalon are the representatives of that system.

In order to make the relation and succession of the formations intelligible, I have constructed two sections, supposed to intersect the country,—one from St. John's, at the entrance to the Harbor, to the northern side of Great Bell Isle in Conception Bay; the other from the cliffs at Topsail Head, across Bell Isle, and on to the islands of Harbor Grace.

Referring to section I. the order of superposition in the lower formation would appear to be as follows, in the ascending order,

the base being at Portugal Cove in Conception Bay; but as there are many repetitions of the same strata, and a large portion of the country is concealed by superficial deposits of gravel and boulders, the statement here given must be regarded only as an approximation to the reality :—

	THICKNESS, *feet.*
(*a*) Diorites, quartzites and jaspery bands,—some of the latter of a reddish color with hard greenish slates. At Topsail, there is probably some additional lower strata, and there is one very remarkable stratum or vein of vitreous white quartz, which runs parallel with the stratification, and exposes a thickness of from ten to twelve feet, but may be more, the unconformable rocks occupying the margin between it and the shore, ...	1,300
(*b.*) Slate conglomerate and slate without pebbles, the matrix of the conglomerate chiefly of a dark greenish color and trapean aspect, enclosing pebbles of quartz many of which are white and some grey, syenite, red and brown jaspers, slate, and occasionally drab colored or yellowish chert; vertical cleavage sometimes observable, and at times cutting indifferently through both pebbles and matrix, whilst other times the pebbles are loosely embedded and break out whole from a blow of the hammer, ...	1,650
(*c.*) Green, purple, pinkish or red slates in frequent alternations; the texture of these slates is generally extremely fine, and in some cases they approach in hardness to jasper or chert. The fracture is often conchoidal, and the imperfect cleavage parallel with the bedding; but in many instances the rock has a good cleavage, oblique or at right angles to the stratification; and is well adapted for roofing purposes. The exposed surfaces weather for the most part of a yellowish white. The fossil	

forms, supposed to be of the genus *Oldhamia*, were found in these slates towards the top.... 3,300

(*d*) Dark brown or blackish slates of St. John's with ripple mark very distinctly displayed upon some surfaces—and in which some obscure organic remains have been found resembling the fossils found in (*c*) and another supposed to be the shelly casing of some description of "Annelid." The cleavage of this slate is sometimes very regular, oblique or at right angles to the bedding—but in parts it also cleaves parallel with the stratification. Towards the top there are frequent layers of hard, fine grained, greenish sandstone interstratified—not usually over 6 or 7 inches in thickness..... 2,000

SIGNAL-HILL SANDSTONE.

(*e.*) Greenish or gray, fine grained sandstone, very hard, with conchoidal fracture; difficult to work, but used to a large extent as a building stone, in beds varying from one to three feet thick..... 1,300

(*f.*) Dark red sandstone, hard end tough, in strong massive irregular beds, from 2 to 3 feet thick, passing into a fine conglomerate at the top; the whole reticulated with veins of white quartz..... 1,320

(*g.*) Red conglomerate, the pebbles of which are chiefly white quartz, but with occasional pebbles of brown or red jasper, syenite, or gneiss and slate. The pebbles vary in size from a pea to a 6lb cannon ball..... 500

Total..... 11,370 ft.

By far the greater portion of the whole peninsula of Avalon is occupied by the members of this great system. It extends from the shores facing the Atlantic in the districts of St. John's

Ferryland, entirely across the peninsula at its northern extremity, and into the interior further south over a breadth in many places of ten or twelve miles, the general dip being towards the sea. The upper parts, or Signal Hill sandstones of Jukes, (*e. f. g.* of the section) hold the coast for the most part from Torbay to Cape Broyle and Ferryland Head; the strata, between the former and latter of these places, showing a repetition of undulations which were long since described in detail with great accuracy by Professor Jukes (see Jukes's Geology of Newfoundland, page 62). The slate (*c* of section) keeps the coast exclusively to the southward to Cape Race, and round to the westward to Trepassey. At Cape Pine and on the western side of Trepassey harbor, the rocks of the cliffs are of a more massive character, and are probably the equivalents of (*a*) or (*b*) of the section, and at the former place these can be plainly seen, when off the coast, to roll over in an anticlinal form, and the dip on the west side to become south westerly. The axis of this anticlinal would thus run from Cape Pine, in a direction a little east of north into Conception Bay, flanking the Laurentian nucleus of the peninsula on the west side, as it does on the east and south.

In the bed of the brook in the eastern cove of Holyrood, at the head of Conception Bay, the rock is slate with a good deal of quartzite, the latter often of a yellowish color, with surfaces occasionally pitted over by rounded water-worn holes. Westward of the brook, the sharp conical hills of Holyrood appear to be chiefly porphyritic, but in parts showing a stratified structure. When the stratification is visible, the strike appears to be nearly true north and south, and the attitude vertical, intersected also by cleavage or joints nearly or quite at right angles. These rocks were supposed to be the equivalents of (*a*) of the section, but may possibly be somewhat lower. At Holyrood South Gut the rock is chiefly diorite or porphyry, with much epidote and chlorite, and some occasional bands of quartzite, the prevailing colour of the whole reddish or dark brown, which are succeeded to the westward by a mass of slate, seen upon the road for the greater part of the way to Harbor Main. At Holyrood South Gut, where some indications of copper present themselves, an attempt at mining has been going on for some time, but the result hitherto does not ap-

pear to have been successful. Between Salmon Cove and Cat's Cove a mass of syenite presents itself, which was supposed to be intrusive, and the rocks of the peninsulas on either side of Gastries Bay are much altered, mostly assuming the character of porphyry or amygdaloid. At Burke's Point, however, in Collier's Bay, the rock is evidently a conglomerate, being composed of a greenish and reddish crystalline matrix, with rounded pebbles of various colors from one to five inches in diameter inlaid, giving the smooth water-worn surfaces a rude resemblance to mosaic. On fracture the rock breaks indifferently through pebbles and matrix. Approaching towards James's Point the rock passes into an amygdaloid containing numerous small white specks or crystals, supposed to be of feldspar. The cliffs on the western side of Collier's Bay approaching Turk's Gut are also either of amygdaloid or porphyry, the general colour being usually green but spotted with red, or of a greenish grey with spots, patches, or strings of white calc spar, epidote likewise being diffused somewhat largely; but the hills inland, which range towards Brigus, are chiefly of slate with bands of quartzite, which, striking exactly parallel with the indentations of the coast, dip at a very high angle to the N. W. Among the amygdaloids and poryhyries of this part of the coast, there are frequent indications of the presence of copper ore,—usually in the form of a grey sulphuret. Mining has been attempted at Turk's Gut and at Cross Gulch, near English Cove; but both places have long since been abandoned.

The country between Holyrood and Collier's Bay would thus appear to represent the basic rocks of the section, in no case bringing in higher measures than the lower parts of (*c*) but repeating the same strata either by undulation or dislocation several times. Between Bull Cove in Collier's Bay and Brigus Harbor, the lower members of the formation were seen, consisting in great measure of quartzite with slate, in many parts thickly reticulated by white quartz veins, dipping in a north-westerly direction from 65° to 70°; and these are overlaid toward Brigus Harbor by alternations of reddish and green slates showing a corresponding dip. At Brigus the country shows a set of sharp, bold, precipitous, parallel ridges, divided by narrow valleys, running generally about N. 42° E.. S. 42° W., showing escarpments to the S. E.—the rocks dipping N. W. from 45° to 50°. The rock of these ridges is chiefly a greenish

or gray clay slate frequently somewhat silicious, enclosing occasional solid bands of grey quartzite. In certain parts of their run these slates have a regular and perfectly parallel cleavage, striking N. 14° E., S. 14° W., and quite vertical, in which cases they appear to be of a quality well adapted for roofing, or other economic purposes. Following the western shores of Conception Bay, from Brigus to Carbonear, the whole country appears to consist of the middle or upper members of this formation, division (*c*) occupying the greater amount of surface, coming up in a succession of undulations corresponding with the curiously indented features of the coast, but invariably presenting a north-westerly dip, frequently at a high angle. The high land between the North and the South Gut at the head of Bay-de-Grave, was not visited ; but from the massive character of the beds, seen from the road, they were supposed to belong to the upper members of the section, probably (*e* and *f*). The coast to the northward of Carbonear, I as yet have had no opportunity of examining ; but reference to Professor Jukes's Geology will show that the slaty parts of the formation occupy the country in that direction as far as Flamboro' Head and Bay-de-Verde, when they are seen to pass below the sandstones and conglomerates of Signal Hill. This latter feature I observed myself in 1864, and was then inclined to suspect the occurrence of a great anticlinal axis running about the centre of Conception Bay ; and that the Signal Hill rocks outside of Old Perlican were about to make a sharp turn to form a synclinal in Trinity Bay.

On crossing the country from Holyrood to Salmonier, and thence on to St. Mary's Harbor, on the east side of the Bay of that name the rocks were found to resemble those of this formation at one or other of its divisions, the slaty parts of (*c*) being most largely developed south of Salmonier ; but a great tract throughout the region is concealed below marshes, barrens or woods. The same remarks apply equally to the country between Salmonier and Colinet ; but on approaching towards the latter place a change of formation was observed which will be described hereafter as forming a part of the succeeding series.

Crossing over to Placentia Bay, a succession of the lower members of the formation was observed in Great Placentia Harbor. The northern side of the north-east arm of that harbor consists al-

most altogether of porphyry, with epidote largely disseminated, and intersected by cupriferous quartz veins; but at the Seven Islands the rock is a greenish or dark grey slate with bands of green stone or diorite, which show a dip to the south-eastward of about 60°. On the north side of the same arm, towards the head, there is an exposure of hard red slate with some bands of quartzite; while on the south side, and nearly opposite, the rock is a dark green slate, both dipping nearly in the same direction, a little south ward of east, at a pretty high angle. The southern shore of the northeast arm is of diorite with small calcareo-quartzose veins, which occasionally hold galena, together with a brown or yellowish green mineral, supposed to be blende. At the point of the peninsula between the N. E. and S. E. arms, immediately opposite the Town point, the rock is a hard, dark-red slate, interstratified with beds of compact reddish and dark grey quartzite, which is again overlaid by green silicious slate. There are also some alternating bands of red, purple and green beds, upon some surfaces of the latter of which peculiar markings were observed in high relief which possibly may be of organic origin. The dip of these beds is S. 40° E. 30°. Between the point of the peninsula and McDonald, Cove, alternating masses of red quartzite, red and green slates diorites, and some beds of yellowish chert occupy the northern shore of the southeastern arm; and these are succeeded at Dixon's Hill, Verron's Island and McDonald's Cove, by slate conglomerate, the pebbles of which are mostly well rounded, consisting of quartz, chert, a few blood red jaspers, syenite and slate, imbedded in a coarse-grained crystalline matrix. On the western side of Dixon's Hill this conglomerate seems to pass into a porphyry, the change apparently being occasioned by the intrusion of green stone, which may be seen running across the strata in a nearly due north and south course. The same conglomerate shews itself again further west at Cape Verde· These rocks are evidently the representatives of (*a*) and (*b*) of the section. Near the head of the south-east arm at Salmon Island, and at the falls of the stream which empties itself into the arm at its head, red and green slates, with an occasional strong bed of conglomerate, were seen to dip S. 87° E. 23°, which answers as the equivalent of (*c*).

Following the coast of Placentia Bay, south of Great Placentia, by what is termed the Bay-Shore road, the rocks crossed are chiefly

the slates of (*c*) until approaching the Big Barrachoix Brook, where some red and green strata, for the most part of hard compact sandstone with slaty divisions, present themselves in considerable disturbance. These resemble the upper divisions of the formation (*e*) or (*f*). At Ship's Cove a considerable volume of conglomerate, which represents (*g*), comes up associated with red and greenish strong bedded sandstone and some slate. Continuing southward from Ship's Cove, the same or similar rocks are crossed, until getting towards Gooseberry Cove, when there is a change of character, the higher elevations being spread over by a bright red slate, spotted and patched with green, which was at once suspected to rest uncomformably over the upturned and contorted measures previously seen, and to belong to a more recent formation. Between Gooseberry Cove and Distress great confusion is displayed in the cliffs by repeated intrusions of greenstone, which here, in many cases at least, appear to affect both the upper and the lower formations; and it frequently happens that it is extremely difficult to distinguish the one from the other, in consequence of the resemblance of color, which is often red or green in both; but the difference is nevertheless very perceptible on close scrutiny, both in mineral constituents and even in color, as well as in general character and attitude. The color of the upper rocks, whether red or green, is invariably bright, in the red parts almost approaching vermilion, while in the lower formation the red is always dark, at times becoming nearly umber. The lower rocks were observed in all cases to be pitched at a very high angle to the horizon, the prevailing inclination being to the eastward, while the upper formation, except where disturbed by eruptive intrusions, was either in a perfectly horizontal attitude, or only slightly tilted, chiefly pointing to the north-west or west. The strata of the lower formation, moreover, were peculiarly remarked for their *general absence of lime*, whereas the upper formation is nearly all more or less calcareous, especially in the lower members. Mica also, which prevails in many parts of the upper formation, seems to be singularly absent in the lower.

Travelling southwards the conglomerates and sandstones (*g*) were observed to come up in Angle's Brook, the heights on either side being capped by the red slates of the upper formation; but the latter are let down by a fault in Deadmen's Cove, where, on on the south side of the disturbance, a set of red and purplish

slates with yellow calcareous nodules are exhibited, overlaid by a red limestone holding obscure organic remains. This limestone is associated with, and overlaid by, bright red and green shales or slates, which, being supposed to be the equivalents of the variegated slates of Jukes, will be further described hereafter.

After leaving the country around Distress, where the red limestones with their associated bright red shales are spread over a considerably large area, and proceeding towards Branch, in St. Mary's Bay, a succession of barrens and marshes was crossed, where, with but few limited exceptions, no rock whatever was exposed; and the few exposures that do occur were too isolated to warrant any certainty of their age and position. Between two and three miles from Distress, after leaving the red rocks, fragments of a conglomerate were observed occasionally strewed over the surface, which at the time was supposed to resemble the slate conglomerate of Placentia, and the Green Hills of the water-shed were found to be of green stone. After leaving that part and descending towards the valley of the Branch River, no rock was observed *in situ*, till within about two miles of the outlet of the Branch, when the red and green shales re-appeared, and are exhibited in cliffs of moderate height upon the banks of the stream and on the sea shore. These shales or slates contain numerous fossils, chiefly of the genus *Paradoxides*, and appear to me to be without doubt the eqnivalents of the variegated slates of Jukes.

What the age of the central greenstone of this region, or of the conglomerate indistinctly seen on the west side of the water-shed may be, it is in the meantime impossible to say with certainty; possibly a subordinate anticlinal may affect the strata running towards Trinity Bay, and bringing up one or more of the members of the lower formation; or the greenstone may be a great intrusive mass which, stretching from near Cape St. Mary in a moderately straight line for Chapel Arm in Trinity Bay, would form the hills and highest summits of the water-shed, including the Platform Hills, Castle Ridge, and Sawyer's Hills,—together with the hills further north in the same direction.

Being unable, from circumstances over which I had no control, to examine the coast between Great Placentia and the La Manche mining location, I proceeded from the former to the latter place di-

rect, and there recommenced the survey. At La Manche a set of hard green and occasionally reddish jaspery slates, with slate conglomerate beds, present themselves, supposed to be the equivalents of (*b* and *c*) showing a dip to the westward, which are succeeded by a set of hard red or brown altered sandstones at the south eastern part of Little Southern Harbor, probably the representatives of (*e* or *f*); but on the north eastern side of the higher hills over the location, which are of greenstone or porphyry, a set of slates, much shrivelled and corrugated, show a dip about E. by N. at a high angle, and are succeeded on the higher elevations towards Random Cove in Trinity Bay by conglomerates, which so strongly resemble the rocks of (*g*,) that there is little doubt they belong to that horizon. These conglomerates and associated ocks were recognised by Prof. Jukes further north towards the head of Bull Arm, in Trinity Bay, there dipping to the N. W. under variegated slates, being brought into that position by an undulation (see Jukes's Geology, page 90). At Bordeaux Head likewise, some similar strata were seen dipping about S. S. W., indicating the existence of a trough between that point and Little Southern Harbor. Many such flexures occur, in all probability, throughout the whole range over which the formation extends, and it will require very much more close investigation to follow out all these sinuosities with anything like minuteness or accuracy.

The rocks exposed on the western side of the granitic and gneissoid hills on the Piper's Hole River were also believed to be of this formation. They consist of a set of corrugated clay slate at the base, with some quartzite interstratified, succeeded by as altered conglomerate, which seems to pass often into porphyry, and which, from its low inclination, spreads over a very extensive area in the direction of Prince William Lake (of Cormack) or the head waters of Piper's Hole River.

Although lime is rarely found in the beds of this formation, the veins that intersect it are frequently calcareous, and in many parts are more or less charged with galena and other metalliferous substances. Veins of sulphate of barytes are also frequent in some parts of its distribution, and they were observed generally to occur near the contact of the higher formation. Many instances of calcareous veins may be cited as occurring at Placentia Harbor and on the bay shore, south from that place and

between it and Distress; while at LaManche and Bourdeaux Head the veins are for the most part all more or less calcareous. The lode at the La Manche lead mine is chiefly of a pale pinkish calc-spar, often in the form of dogtooth spar, associated with transparent white or amethystine quartz crystals, sulphate of barytes and other minerals; while at Bourdeaux Head the strata are intersected by enormous veins of opaque white calc spar, in coarse rhomboidal crystals. At the latter place a vein from four to nine feet wide of the latter description intersects the point from one shore to the other, bearing in a general course nearly due east and west. Besides the vein just mentioned, there are several others on Bourdeaux Island, and also at Come-by-Chance Head on the opposite shore of the bay, of similar quality, all keeping a general parallel direction to each other.

Numerous dykes of green stone or porphyry also intersect the strata, which at the LaManche mine were observed to be themselves intersected by the lead-bearing vein; and it was remarked that the ore had a tendency partially to cease, or to disappear altogether towards the points of intersection. These dykes are not altogether regular in their course, or always parallel to each other, but the prevailing course is towards north and south. More particulars regarding the La Manche mine will be given under the head of economic materials.

3.—Lower Silurian Rocks.

On Manuel's Brook a very coarse conglomerate may be seen, in strong and moderately regular beds, resting directly upon the syenitic gneiss of the valley above, dipping to the north 15°, and forming a picturesque fall about one hundred and fifty yards below the bridge on the Bay road. Great boulders of the parent rock, many two or three feet in diameter and more or less angular, are embedded in this conglomerate at the immediate junction; but the size diminishes gradually as the strata accumulate, the average size of the largest being rarely greater than a man's head, and mostly rounded. The matrix of this conglomerate is chiefly a coarse sand composed of rounded grains of white quartz and reddish feldspar, cemented together in a greenish paste. Many of the rounded pebbles or smaller boulders embedded are of a semi-translucent bluish quartz, or of jaspery character of a greenish

tinge. About four hundred yards below the bridge the conglomerate is overlaid conformably by a set of dark brown or blackish shales, with a very fine lamination coinciding with the bedding, which, with some hard calcareous beds interstratified, hold the banks of the brook until within a short distance of its exit into the Bay. At Topsail Head a grey compact limestone in strong solid beds from one to two feet thick, showing a vertical thickness of about a hundred feet, together with some shales interstratified, buts up against the vertical strata of the cliffs above, and presents a dip of from 30° to 40° towards the sea shore. The limestone is overlaid by dark brown finely laminated shales which skirt the shores of the Bay in front, and in their northern strike run under the surface of the water, within half a mile of Topsail Head. A fault is perceptible at the contact of the limestone with the older strata, running about N.N.E. and S.S.W., which may account for the non-appearance of the conglomerate of Manuel's Brook at that part, a segment of the outcrop having seemingly been cut off by that dislocation, and being upthrown on the eastern side, has long since been denuded and disappeared.

Following the terminal outcrop round the shores of Conception Bay, shales, corresponding with those seen on Manuel's Brook, are occasionally exhibited on the sides of the road and on the sea coast, always presenting a gentle dip towards the northward. The tract, however, between the sea coast and the hills at this part, being thickly covered by drift material of coarse gravel and sand, and the surface strewn over by gigantic boulders, the stratification is in a great measure concealed. After leaving Topsail, no solid beds of limestone were observed until getting round the extreme head of the bay beyond Holyrood; but the extremities of the peninsulas outside of Harbor Main exhibit some very calcareous strata, dipping at an angle rarely exceeding 10° towards the north or east. Some of the limestone at this part is in beds of less than a foot thick, or of a dark grey color, with obscure organic remains, exactly resembling, except in regard to thickness, the limestone of Topsail; while there are other beds of apparently higher strata, of a red color, much more massive, sometimes upwards of two feet thick. The thin grey limestones are interstratified with some grey or greenish calcareous shales, which, near the junction with the older formation, are in a good deal of confusion, apparently being thus affected by an intrusion of trap. The red lime-

stone alternates with some hard solid beds of reddish calcareous sandstone of fine grain, and bright red shales, at the summit of which are some reddish hard calcareous nodular beds, the nodules being more calcareous than the matrix, and which, assuming a yellowish color, give the exposed surfaces a spotted appearance resembling a conglomerate. The junction of the two formations at this part is rather obscure, but the position is nevertheless pretty well marked by a depression on the land, or small dingle, which runs straight across the point, the altered rocks on the west side rising in abrupt hillocks of corrugated strata, while on the east side the surface is strewn over by large angular blocks of grey limestone. Proceeding northwards, these rocks, which usually present more or less of a bright red appearance, may be seen to occupy the extreme points of Bacon Cove and Collier's Bay, and at Brigus South Head there is a fine exposure, where the unconformable relation of the upper with the lower formation is manifested in the most unmistakeable manner. The upper rocks occupy the coast from Brigus South Head in a southerly direction for a distance of about three quarters of a mile, with a breadth averaging from ten to fifteen chains, inside of which there runs a deep narrow depression, with a small pond and some marshy ground running exactly parallel with the shore. This depression marks the junction, and in it, at several places, the exact contact is visible; and the limestones and red shales may be seen butting against the corrugated edges of the older formation, and dipping in the opposite direction. From this depression an escarpment arises facing nearly due west to the height of about 60 feet, consisting of grey or greenish beds of limestone, with bright red and sometimes greenish slates or shales, which at the outcrop dip due east 63°. But this high rate of inclination decreases towards the sea. These rocks are intersected by a cleavage independent of the bedding, which is particularly displayed in the red slates, running exactly at right angles to the dip and inclining to the north 60°. The greater part of the surface between the terminal escarpment and the sea shore is taken up by the bright red slates, but the cliffs of the coast itself are of alternating beds of green and red strata, in which the former color prevails, with some thick hard arenaceous bands interstratified.

Following the strike of the formation to the northward, the same

rocks were seen to touch upon the extreme outward point of the northern head of Brigus; and it was supposed they might also touch upon the outer points between Bay-de-Grave and Spaniard's Bay; thence running below the waters of Conception Bay, they are no more seen on the mainland.

The evidences above described seem clearly to indicate that a trough of the newer formation rests on the crown of the anticlinal arch of the older series in Conception Bay, the base of the former, at some parts at least, coming in direct contact with gneiss of Laurentian age.

A section of the measures from Topsail Head across Great Bell Isle, in the direction of Harbor Grace Island, would therefore probably be nearly as follows, referring to

SECTION No. 2.

	Feet Thickness.
P. c.—Coarse conglomerate of Manuel's Brook....	50
" Black and brown shales of ditto, with calcareous beds	250
P. l.—Topsail limestone, containing fossils, mostly very obscure—amongst which "*Salterella*," "*Crania Labradorica*," and fragments of a trilobite, have been recognised by Mr. E. Billings—all emphatically pronounced by him to be of Potsdam age.....	100
P. s.—Brown, black, red and green slate or shale with beds of limestone. With the exception of the former quality, these rocks are concealed below the water on the line of section, but the supposed equivalents are exposed on the western side of the bay, and other localities, and are probably the same as the variegated slates of Jukes. The Paradoxides beds at Branch, in St. Mary's Bay, are supposed to be about the horizon of the upper part	858
Carried forward....	1,258

Brought forward.....	1,258
P. k.—Kelly's Island sandstones and shales given below in detail	720
P. x.—Little Bell Isle strata, with beds of sandstone and shale, and some calcareous bands at the base; but strata concealed between that Island and Great Bell Isle for about two miles and a quarter, with a dip supposed to average about 7°	1,426
P. y.—Blackish very micacious shales with beds of micacious, pale and dark grey or brown sandstone, with numerous fossils, among which *Cruziana semiplicata*, and other species, are in great abundance, together with one or more species of *Lingula*, &c. These beds extend from the south shore of Bell Isle at Lance Cove, towards the centre of the Island	396
P. z.—A mass of greyish, granular, white weathering sandstone, forms the upper stratum of Great Bell Isle, crowded with comminuted organic remains, chiefly of a species of *Lingula*.....	80
Total about.....	3,880 ft.

A detailed measured section of Kelly's Island (*P. k.* of section), from south to north, on the eastern end, consists of the following strata;—

ASCENDING ORDER.

	Feet.	*In.*
1.—Clay cliff concealing the strata, probably shales, say	100	"
2.—Black or dark grey shale.....	2	"
Carried forward.....	102	"

	Feet.	In.
Brought forward.....	102	"
3.—Pale greenish, fine grained sandstone, in four strong beds, divided by partings of greenish argillaceous shale.....	25	"
4.—Dark grey or brownish argillaceous shale, with thin beds of grey sandstone from one to six inches thick.....	30	"
5.—Beds of pale greenish grey sandstone from one to two feet thick, divided by dark grey or brownish argillaceous shales	20	"
6,—Similar shale with thin-bedded sandstone....	10	"
7.—Similar beds of sandstone and shale in about equal parts	20	"
8.—Solid beds of greenish grey, fine grained sandstone in layers of from three to ten feet thick divided by very thin partings of dark grey argillaceous shale.....	50	"
9.—Dark grey argillaceous shale with thin beds of grey sandstone	12	"
10.—A bed of greenish grey sandstone.....	1	6
11.—Dark grey or blackish argillaceous shale....		6
12.—A bed of grey sandstone.....	1	6
13.—Black argillaceous shale, enclosing some hard argillo-arenaceous bands, one upwards of a foot thick.....	4	"
14.—A mass of sandstone in irregular layers.....	10	"
15.—Black argillaceous shale.....	10	"
16.—A mass of hard grey sandstone weathering yellowish, with conchoidal fracture, broken up at the out-crop in irregular splintery fragments.....	7	"
17.—Dark grey or brownish argillaceous shale....	1	"
Carried forward.....	304	6

	Feet.	In.
Brought forward.....	304	6
18.—A solid bed of pale green sandstone, containing small scales of silvery mica.....	5	"
19.—Grey argillaceous shales, with thin hard bands of sandstone.....	1	"
20.—An uneven irregular bed of pale green sandstone, with small scales of silvery mica.....	1	"
21.—Black or dark brown shale.....	6	"
22.—Dark grey or brownish shale, with beds of ferruginous brown or dark grey sandstone from one to six inches thick, weathers of a rusty brown color.....	10	"
23.—Blackish shale, enclosing some thin irregular bands of grey sandstone, generally from one to three inches in thickness; but some beds a foot thick at parts irregularly.....	43	"
24.—Thin bedded grey sandstones, slightly calcareous, in beds from half an inch to six inches thick, interstratified with black or bluish argillo-arenaceous shale; small scales of silvery mica abundantly sprinkled on the surface of the sandstones.....	17	"
25.—Greenish grey sandstones, with a large amount of silvery mica in small scales; beds from six inches to one foot thick, divided by blackish argillaceous shale in bands from one to two feet thick.....	9	"
26.—Massive beds of greenish grey sandstone, from two to three feet thick. Upper beds characterized by rudely circular-flattened concretions of same quality as the bed. These beds show a jointed structure, and the joints are frequently lined with calc spar. The rock		
Carried forward.....	396	6

	Feet.	In.
Brought forward.....	396	6
also is slightly calcareous and contains silvery mica.....	33	"
27.—Grey arenaceous and argillaceous shale, with a few hard irregular layers, varying from one to six inches thick.....	12	"
28.—Grey arenaceous shale, with some compact hard blackish beds of very fine grained sandstone, from six to eighteen inches thick.....	49	"
29.—Grey arenaceous shale, with a band at the summit of dark bluish grey sandstone of very fine grain, and with small specks of silvery mica..	17	"
30.—Black or dark grey argillaceous shale; portions very micacious; fine small scales of silvery mica.....	17	"
31.—Dark grey or blackish shale, with a few bluish colored hard close-grained bands, from one to six inches thick, interstratified; with a remarkable bed at the summit from two to three feet thick, which is made up of a set of irregular concretionary masses, usually of a flattened oval shape, which lie rudely parallel to the strata above and below; but are themselves bent and contorted, the interstices between filled up with black shale.....	13	"
[See Colonel NUGENT's Sketch.]		
32.—Black or dark-grey shale.....	1	"
33.—Irregular beds of fine-grained greyish sandstone.....	2	"
34.—Grey shale with thin hard fine-grained silicious beds interstratified from two to six inches thick; strata very ferruginous, and mostly weathering of a rusty brown color.....	58	"
Carried forward.....	598	6

	Feet.	In.
Brought forward.....	598	6
35.—A stout band of grey sandstone	1	"
36.—Dark grey shale with thin hard bands from one to two inches thick	20	"
37.—Grey sandstone	2	"
38.—Alternations of grey argillaceous shale with thin layers of sandstone from half an inch to an inch thick.....	1	8
39.—Grey sandstone.....	2	"
40.—Brown ferruginous shale, with some very thin hard beds interstratified.....	8	"
41.—A strong bed of grey sandstone	1	6
42.—Thin bedded flaggy greyish sandstones, interstratified in about equal amount with grey argillaceous shale	30	"
43.—A strong solid band of grey sandstone	3	"
44.—Alternations of greyish shales and sandstones	20	"
45.—Massive beds of grey sandstone.....	15	"
46.—Ditto, ditto.....	10	"
Total.....	712	8

The strata of *P y* and *P z* from the shore near Lance Cove, Great Bell Isle :—

ASCENDING.	FEET. *Thickness.*
1.—Black or dark brown shales, with thin beds of sandstone from two to six inches thick, of a grey color on fracture, mica being thickly disseminated in both shales and sandstones, and especially at the division of the harder members	20
Carried forward.....	20

Brought forward.....	20
2.—Thin bands of sandstone like the preceding, weathering a rusty brown colour, and divided by layers of black shale	6
3.—A hard strong bed of grey sandstone, with conchoidal fracture, irregularly bedded,—average thickness about.....	4
4.—Alternations of black shale and sandstone towards the top of the vertical cliff.....	60
5.—A heavy mass of strata, mostly sandstone, forms the crest of the cliff	10
6.—Alternations of very micacious grey sandstone and shale, the former mostly thin bedded, varying from one to six or eight inches, with *Cruziana* in great profusion on many surfaces. Nodular concretions holding *Lingulæ* among the shales	100
7.—The strata are a good deal concealed, but beds of sandstone occasionally crop out on the bed and banks of a small brook near the line of section, some of which is of a pale yellowish color, —in some cases nearly a foot thick.....say	196
8.—The upper stratum is also in great part concealed, but large angular-jointed fragments of it are abundant on the surface all along the summit level, which are clearly in place, or only slightly removed. Some of these beds appear to be from one to two feet thick, rather coarsely granular, of a greyish or greenish colour on fracture, and contain crowds of organic remains, chiefly a species of *Lingula*.....say	80
Total.....	476 feet

The uncomformable red rocks come against the porphyry of the cliffs a little south from English Cove, on the west side of Collier's Bay, and keep the coast towards the head of the Bay,

dipping west 23°, which would appear to show here a fold of the newer formation. Its spread over the country inland was not ascertained, as it is in great measure concealed under woods, but it probably forms a small narrow patch or trough between the coast and the high hills to the south-west,—pointing in its longer axis towards the head of St. Mary's Bay.

Passing southwards into St. Mary's Bay, the formation was again recognised on the banks of the Colinet and Rocky Rivers. The latter river pours its waters into a long narrow arm of the sea, over a fine cascade of forty or fifty feet, above which, after passing several smaller falls and rapids, for a short distance up its course the stream becomes smooth and deep, and continues so for many miles, bearing upwards in the direction of Trinity Bay. At the lower fall there is a disturbance observable in the cliffs, and there is difficulty in consequence in determining whether the rocks at that part belong to the upper or the lower series ; but in the salt-water arm below, the resemblances of the beds are so strikingly similar to the Kelly's Island group (*P. k.*), that little or no doubt can be entertained of their identity. At the head of the great fall, just above the bridge, the rock is composed of hard massive beds of a greenish or gray sandstone, some of which are upwards of three feet thick, with divisions of a reddish shale, which dip S. 72° E., 26°. These are overlaid by thin alternations of sandstone and arenaceous shale of not more than an inch in thickness up to the edge of the cascade, which is an enormous bed of sandstone from four to five feet thick. Numerous veins of white quartz run in the strike of these beds, and they are intersected by a vertical cleavage, at right angles to the dip. Ascending the valley of the river, the rock, where exposed, was found usually to be a grey or greenish slate in nearly a horizontal attitude, till about two miles up the course of the river, when a set of beds of grey fine grained sandstones occur about twelve feet thick altogether, which dip about N. 50° W. at a very low angle. Above this sandstone the only rock that was seen from three to four miles further north was some horizontal slate or shale.

In the salt-water arm below the fall, the strata consist of red and green shales, with beds of grey or greenish sandstones, varying in thickness from two inches to a foot, or eighteen inches, and one remarkable bed of black shale, about half way between the falls

and the outer end of the arm, contains a set of concentric concretions of sandstone, of precisely the same description as the bed noticed in the Kelly's Island section. At the outer end of this arm the rock is a red shale with beds of calcareous sandstone. These rocks show a succession of gentle undulations on the banks of the arm, and the red shales outside slope at a low angle to the westward. At the mouth of the Colinet River, which falls into Colinet Bay, about half a mile east from the Rocky River Arm, there are a few exposures on low cliffs, not often exceeding five or six feet high, of greenish shale dipping south 5°.

Following the western coast of St. Mary's Bay, southwards from Colinet, we find, at John's Pond, near the entrance to North Harbor, a set of greenish shales corresponding with those at Colinet, in which some obscure organic forms occur, the shales intersected by small veins of pure white calc spar ; and further south, at Cape Dog, on the east side of the cove of that name, the rock is a soft red and green shale, holdlng *Paradoxides*, and having associated thin bands of a greenish grey or red limestone interstratified. Large angular boulders of red fossiliferous limestone are strewn along the beach also at Cape Dog, derived doubtless from more massive beds of that rock outside in the bay. At this place the shales dip to the S. E. but towards the extreme point of Cape Dog they become much twisted and dislocated by an intrusion of amygdaloidal trap, rendering the normal dip difficult of detection. On the west side of Cape Dog Harbor the rock is a dark blue or blackish shale or slate, with smooth glossy surfaces, which shows a dip to the N. W. ;—but here again there is much disturbance from the intrusion of trap dykes of vesicular character, the vesicles filled with white calc spar ; one of the dykes is cut by a vein of calc spar holding minute specks of copper ore.

The state of the weather whilst I was at Branch prevented the examination being continued aloug the coast between that place and Cape Dog ; but I am inclined to suppose, from such information as I could obtain, that it is chiefly or altogether overlaid by members of the upper formation. The cliffs of the sea-shore at Branch, and on the banks of the river, varying in vertical height from thirty to fifty or sixty feet, are composed of variegated red, green and purple soft slates or shales, which at the top pass nearly altogether into red slates, the general dip of which is N. 75°

W. 7°. These shales are intersected by a cleavage parallel with the strike of the bedding, N. 15° E., S. 15° W., which, cutting the strata obliquely, underlies in the same direction 65°. Another less regular cleavage intersects both the bedding and the oblique cleavage at right angles, dividing the rock into splintery fragments, so remarkably fragile that there is difficulty in procuring a specimen of any required size or shape. These shales are filled with the fossil *Paradoxides Bennetii*; but it is nearly impossible to break out an entire specimen, in consequence of the manner the rock is cut up by the above mentioned cleavages. The fossils are usually more or less distorted, lying irregularly quite parallel with the bedding, and chiefly in the green and purple parts, but sometimes in the red, in which case it was observed that the spot surrounding the fossil had invariably the green tinge. The shales here were observed to be traversed by a set of parallel trap dykes running N. 53° W.,—S. 53° E., one of the largest of which was found to be ten feet wide. Both dykes and strata appear subsequently to have been broken by small faults, rarely exceeding twenty or thirty feet, throwing the whole upwards towards the northeast. The strata are slightly altered at the contact, becoming harder, but very brittle, and often of a brownish color. No solid beds of limestone were seen anywhere near Branch, but large angular blocks are abundantly strewed over the beach, only to be seen at low tides. These consist of a red limestone with fossils, among which the obscure form of a shell resembling a *Lingula* was found at one place near Beckford's Point, on the north side of the roadstead. At Branch Head there is some black shale containing spherical-shaped concretions, sometimes as large as an 18lb. cannon ball, but often of much smaller size. Round the head the red strata again come out in the coves. dykes of green stone forming the principal projections, until getting to the south side of Gull Cove, when strata resembling those of Branch Head are reintroduced, holding similar concretions and nodules, and containing some solid beds of a black color and very fine texture, said to be used as hone-stones.

A small trough of what was supposed to be the Kelly's Island portion of the formation was likewise seen on Holyrood Pond on the east side of St. Mary's Bay. The lower beds consist of green shales with hard green compact sandstone of from one to ten inches thick, dipping S. 70° E. 15°, advancing on which dip to the northward the strata accumulate in alternating beds of shale and

sandstone, some of the latter upwards of three feet in thickness and terminating in a cliff of sandstone in strong layers, divided by red and greenish shale. Beyond this cliff, the measures are turned up in a synclinal form, and dip N. 80° W. 40, the lower strata coming up in succession to the northward, and it seems probable that this dip continues up to or beyond the head of the pond to a spot called the Red Ground, which may be supposed to represent lower measures corresponding with the variegated slates.

Another basin or trough of the lower portions of the upper formation spreads over a considerable area of the peninsula on the eastern shores of Placentia Bay, the connection of which with the older series has already been described. The lowest members observed here were some red and green strata, holding numerous yellow weathering calcareous nodules, with bright red and green slates. These are overlaid by a mass of limestone, in which the red color still prevails, cresting the higher elevations inside the sea cliffs near Distress Cove. The limestone is in very massive beds, sometimes upwards of three feet thick and is in some parts very silicious. Obscure fossils, all fragmentary, abound in these limestones, although it is doubtful if any have been procured sufficiently well defined for identification. The total thickness of the limestone at Distress is probably between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet; it dips down at a gentle angle to the eastward at its outcrop near the sea, but reappears again about two miles inland with an opposite dip, indicating a narrow trough, the interval being filled up by red and green slates. A dyke of greenstone, about three yards wide, was observed to cut through the formation, following the course of the Distress River, the bearing of which is N. 80° W. The overlying red slate or shale is displayed over a much greater extent of country than the limestone, the latter generally being concealed below a great accumulation of broken *debris* of the superior rock, which from its fissile nature is easily broken and distributed. They were seen to cap the higher country north of Distress as far as the valley of Angle's Brook, where the older formation comes through, and again from the north side of Angle's Brook as far as Gooseberry Cove, generally in nearly a horizontal position, or dipping at a very low angle in various directions, but chiefly to the northwest. Near Patrick's Cove on a high elevation the dip is W. N W. 12°. At this part the color of the rock is chiefly a bright red spot-

ted or patched with green, and is of harder quality than usual, splitting into thin and regular slaty slabs of less than an eighth of an inch thick, in the direction of the cleavage, which runs nearly at right angles to the stratification N. 10° E., S. 10° W., underlying westerly 58°.

The formation was again recognised at Come-by-Chance inlet, where it comes against the older series, between one and two miles north of Come-by-Chance Head; but here the immediate junction is intercepted by an intrusion of trap disturbing both formations, and the upper rocks are tilted, all the way up the inlet, at a very high angle, averaging 62°. and pointing more or less to S. E. The lowest beds consist chiefly of grey or greenish impure limestone from four inches to a foot thick, alternating with green shale, very much corrugated towards the outcrop, and intersected by veins of white or pinkish calc spar. In consequence of the frequent interposition of trap at this part, occasioning great confusion, the exact superposition of the strata is very difficult to unravel; but the next beds, apparently ascending, are a set of very red and partially green nodular limestones, in beds from three to six inches thick, the nodules varying from one to six inches in diameter, associated with bright red shales. Following the coast northwards of the nodular limestone, after passing an interval chiefly occupied by eruptive greenstone, with some hard altered sandstone (which may be of the older formation), showing a northerly dip, a cliff of nodular limestode of red and green color is met with dipping S. 50° E. 62°, on the surfaces of which many organic remains are distribnted, usually however very obscure. The latter beds strike along the shore to the northward, out-cropping occasionally on the western bank of the river, striking towards the eastern slopes of Powder-Horn Hill. The variegated rocks of Come-by-Chance inlet are also exposed less perfectly here and there on the east side, with an opposite dip; but at one place, about half a mile above the bar, a cliff of a loose conglomerate protrudes through the otherwise flat left bank, the age of which is very uncertain. The shores of Trinity Bay I was unable to examine; but according to Professor Jukes (see Jukes's Geology, p. 90) the variegated slates may be seen at the head of Bay of Bulls Arm, resting on the Signal-Hill sandstones. Whether the formation extends unbroken across the isthmus, or is interrupted by other rocks, constituting the high dividing ridge

was not ascertained. Another trough of the same formation, in which the variegated slates make a very conspicuous figure. is ably described by Professor Jukes, as extending from Heart's Desire to Tickle Harbor, at the extreme head of Trinity Bay. (See Jukes's Geology, page 73.)

Red and grey limestones with obscure fossils were seen for the last time proceeding westerly on the east side of North Harbor, in a mass about twenty feet thick,underlaid and overlaid by thin greenish bands of impure limestone and green shale dipping N. W., at a high angle. On the west side of the Harbor the rocks are much disturbed. and the cliffs exhibit numerous intrusions and dislocations. The strata west of the western head of North Harbor chiefly consist of pale yellowish steatitic or talcoid slate, in some parts passing into impure serpentine, which on the east side of the exposure were found to dip N. 60° W. 62°. These slates everywhere present a shrivelled or corrugated surface, are soft and greasy to the touch and are generally more or less spangled over by minute green spots of a mineral supposed to be chrome. White quartz veins run in all directions through these slates, but prevail in the direction of the strike of the bedding. In some of these veins some small specks of coppor pyrites were detected. Iron pyrites, mostly in minute cubes, is abundant both in the beds and in the veins. Portions of these slates seem capable of being utilised as hone-stones, and will probably be found a good material for setting the finer sorts of edged tools. Advancing across the measures on Sound Island westerly. the dip continues nearly in the same direction, but the rate somewhat increases, becoming nearly vertical, until finally, at Maggotty Cove, at the north extreme of the island, it butts up against a mass of granite, and is no more seen. It would require much more extensive and careful investigation than my time or means could afford to bestow upon one locality, to work out all the complicated details of stratification at this part with such accuracy as to determine the exact horizon to which the Sound Island slates may be attributed ; yet, taking their position with regard to the limestone as a guide, together with the mineral and logical characters presented, it seems probable that they may prove to be of the age of the Quebec group, in one or other of its subdivisions, and it may be remarked as that a parallel instance of dislocation was described in last year's report upon the Cape St. John peninsula,

where the rocks of that group were found to be cut off by an intrusivemass of syenite, succeeded by gneiss.

The sketch here given of the stratigraphical arrangement was deemed necessary, not only on account of the geological interest involved, but also to illustrate the distribution and position of formations which may be found hereafter to be sources of great mineral importance. The resemblance the formation I have for the present designated the Intermediate System of Avalon, bears generally to the description given of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, is too striking and marked to be overlooked, and the inference is that on further enquiry it will prove to be of the same horizon. So far as I know, as yet, the age of the Nova Scotia gold bearing rocks has never been satisfactorily determined ; although it has, for some time past, been treated of as Lower Silurian. Here, on the other hand, I think I have made it plain, that the Lower Silurian rocks are uncomformably related to the rocks supposed to be the equivalents of those of Nova Scotia ; and should future investigation discover similar relations on that part of the continent, the age of the auriferous rocks will be finally determined. Beds holding *Paradoxides* are known to repose upon an older series, supposed to be Cambrian, near St. John, New Brunswick ; and it seems to me highly probable that the extension of the latter into the neighbouring Provinces will prove to be the great gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia.

I have already in my possession a considerable collection of quartz from veins at different localities, which, as soon as an opportunity offers, I intend placing in the hands of Dr. Sterry Hunt for anaysis ; and being desirous of proving as many samples as possible of such veins, I imagine it would be prudent to extend the collection early in the spring.

ECONOMIC MATERIALS.

Gold.

I have already stated that there is reason to presume that the rocks so largely distributed over the peninsula of Avalon are likely to prove to be the equivalents of the auriferous strata of Nova Scotia, and that in order to prove the presence or other-

wise of the precious metal, I have done my utmost to procure specimens from as many quartz veins as possible, to be submitted to chemical analysis. It frequently occurs that the metal is disseminated through the rock in such exceedingly minute particles as to be quite invisible even with the aid of a powerful lens; and instances have been known of quartz of that description giving a yield of an ounce of gold to a ton of rock. While examining the coast of Conception Bay, a small specimen of quartz, with minute specks of *what appeared* to be gold, was shown me by Mr. Fitzgerald, who was engaged in sinking a shaft in a copper lode near Holyrood, and I was informed by the same person that some quartz from the same locality, which had been sent to New York to be assayed, had been represented to have given a yield equal to nearly two ounces to the ton. These statements must of course be taken guardedly, but are nevertheless worthy of attention, and should act as an incentive to further enquiry.

While discussing the distribution of gold, it ought to be distinctly understood that it does not follow as a matter of course that the metal should only be found in any one particular formation; but that the condition rather than the age of the rocks should be the guide to be followed. These conditions obtain in a high degree both in Nova Scotia and in this Island; here, in the peninsula of Avalon, most especially in the intermediate rocks; while the Lower Silurian strata are comparatively unaltered or undisturbed.

Sir Roderick Murchison says in his last edition of *Siluria* (page 448),—"Let us first reflect upon the general fact that, whilst all the stratified formations are composed either of crystalline or Palæozoic rocks, or secondary or tertiary deposits, gold has never been found in any appreciable quantity in either of the two last mentioned classes of strata, *when they are in their natural state,—i. e.* when they have not been penetrated by igneous rocks, or metamorphosed and impregnated with mineral veins. The vast areas, therefore, which are covered by all such younger unaltered formations are excluded from the general auriferous area; and every one who lives in tracts the subsoil of which consists of such unaltered rocks, may at once be assured that he can never find gold in them.

Now although the lower Silurian portions displayed in this part of Newfoundland are, as already mentioned, comparatively undistur-

bed (for example as in the Bell group of islands), they are displayed at other parts of the province under very different circumstances, and will in all probability be found in some parts of their distribution to be auriferous as well as the inferior formations. Indeed traces of gold have already been found in quartz veins cutting Silurian rocks, as I took care to show in a pamphlet I published in London nearly two years ago, in the *Journal of the Society of Arts.* The curious combination of metalliferous substances in that part of the Lower Silurian system known as the Quebec group, and the mineral condition that that part of the formation usually assumes in this Island seems to indicate the possibility that gold will hereafter be enumerated amongst its metalliferous products. Among my collection of quartz, I have some from veins near the serpentines of the Cape St. John peninsula, which may, when analyzed, throw some light upon the subject. There are numerous strong well defined quartz veins in the immediate neighbourhood of Tilt Cove, already so celebrated for its vast deposits of copper and magnetic iron. A thorough investigation would in all probability be found in some parts to add the presence of the precious metals to the long list of other interesting minerals of the vicinity, known at the present time.

COPPER.

The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the intermediate series. Many small openings have been made at various parts of the formation, from time to time, with the view of mining, where such indications present themselves ; but I am not aware of a single instance where the enterprise has proved remunerative. These experiments, however, have only been conducted on the very smallest scale, and it may be that were a more vigorous and skilful system followed, in some cases the ore might be worked with profit. I have already shewn that the rocks have many of the characteristics of the Huronian system in Canada, in which the well-known Bruce and Wellington mines of Lake Huron are situated, and which, in consequence of the frequency of its cupriferous veins, has been termed the lower copper bearing series of Canada. It seems therefore highly probable that, by judicious selection of localities, and energetic application of skilled labor, copper may be mined in some parts of the region with advantage.

As I have often remarked before, however, I still incline to the belief that the great copper deposits will be chiefly found in rocks of the age of the Quebec group, and especially in close association with the serpentines. It will be gathered from the preceding pages that according to my present views, the formations in the south-east end of the Island, are all lower in geological horizon than the rocks of the Quebec group, unless we except a limited portion in Placentia Bay, of which Sound Island is a part, as of that age ; and I have further shown that the lower or intermediate series being repeated to the westward, and laying on the whole moderately flat, probably extends to a great distance in that direction from Piper's Hole River. These views are in some measure corroborated by the observations made many years ago by the enterprising traveller, W. E. Cormack, who in describing the mineral character of the country, nearly due north from Bay Despair, and near the very centre of the Island, says :—" The mineralogical appearances here were altogether so singular that I resolved to stop a day or two to examine them. All the highest parts of the ridge were formed of this metalline rock, and were extremely sterile. The other rocks were *noble* serpentine, varying in color from black, green to yellow, and from translucent to semi-transparent, in strata, nearly a yard wide, *steatite* or *soapstone*, *verde antique*, *diallege*, and other magnesian rocks. Sterile red earthy patches, entirely destitute of vegetation, were here and there on and adjacent to the ridge, and in these lay heaps of loose fragments of asbestos, rock-wood, rock-cork, rock-leather, rock-horn, and stones light in the hand, resembling burnt clay ; *cum multis aliis,* the whole having the appearance of heaps of rubbish from a pottery, but evidently detached from adjoining strata and veins."

Here then are all the conditions of the Lauzon divisions of the Quebec group, the acknowledged great metalliferous zone of North America, and probably its nearest outcrop going from east to west, or it would hardly have escaped the eye of such a vigilant inquirer as Mr. Cormack. It would be highly desirable that the survey should be extended through this region, by the way of the Bay Despair, thence across the Island to the Bay of Exploits, by which means, in addition to what has already been ascertained, a good general knowledge of the character of the whole Island will be accomplished.

The following are some of the instances of the presence of copper ore in Conception Bay :—At Holyrood South Gut a dislocation or fault runs S. 35° W., N. 35° E., intersecting porphyry and quartzite with much epidote and chlorite, nearly along the course of the brook, in which the grey sulphuret of copper was found disseminated, and the rock stained with green carbonate. There did not appear to me to be any well-defined vein filling up this dislocation, although masses of quartz are contained in it ; and a specimen was shown to me by Mr. Fitzgerald which was moderately well sprinkled over by the yellow sulphuret of copper. A shaft had been sunk upon this dislocation, and a party was employed at the time of my visit in continuing the excavation ; but the prospects of the mine did not appear to me very encouraging, and I have not learnt that there has been any improvement since.

At Crow's Gulch, near English Cove, on the west side of Collier's Bay, an indication something resembling the last-mentioned was visited, which had several years ago been partially opened but abandoned. The dislocation in this case intersects the porphyry of the coast, running N. 67° W., S. 67° E. Some beautiful specimens of grey and variegated copper ore were observed in the crack ; but here, as in the former place, there did not appear to be any well-defined vein.

Another place where the presence of copper ore had induced an attempt at mining is at Turk's Gut, also upon the west shore of Collier's Bay. Here the lode is tolerably well-defined, cutting amygdaloid in a course S. 45° E., N. 45° W. The amygdaloid here is intersected by numerous veins of calc spar, which are often thickly speckled with copper, chiefly of the grey or variegated ores. A drift had been driven upon the main vein or lode at a height of 113 feet above the sea level, for about thirty yards, and a shaft sunk about twenty fathoms deep, but the results do not appear to have been satisfactory.

On the north side of the north-east arm of Placentia Bay, a vein of white quartz from four to five feet wide displays the grey sulphuret in considerable profusion spinkled irregularly through the mass ; and the cracks in the rock on either side are occasionally stained with green carbonate. The vein cuts through porphyry

running N. 60° W., S. 60° E., underlying north-easterly, and is traceable for about a quarter of a mile on that course from the shore. This vein had at one time been drifted on for some seventy or eighty feet at one place, and a shaft sunk upon it for fourteen or fifteen feet at another ; but being without profitable results, was abandoned. Although abandoned, the little excavation hitherto made can hardly be said to have proved the vein ; and it is not improbable that in some parts of its course, especially where intersecting veins, of which there are several, come in contact, a profitable amount of ore might be brought to the surface.

There are several places in both Placentia and St. Mary's Bays, where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins, but although such indications are numerous and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, rarely in such abundance as to justify the large outlay requisite for the developement of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate System as to constitute a characteristic ; and it may happen, as was said before, that when the country becomes better known and opened up, mines may spring into existence of as much importance as the Bruce and Wellington in the sister province.

LEAD.

It has already been remarked that calcareous veins are of frequent occurrence throughout the distribution of the intermediate system, and that many of these are charged with galena together with other ores. The most notable instance of this sort is the La Manche Mine in Placentia Bay, but there are many others at various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's and Conception Bays, where the indications are such as to warrant a fair trial.

A short account of the La Manche Mine was given in my report for 1866. During the past season more particulars regarding that locality have been ascertained, which will be illustrated upon the plan I am now constructing. The statistics of the mine are nearly as follows ;—

The works were first commenced in 1857 by Messrs. Ripley & Co., under whose name and title the mine was carried on for the first few years of its existence, when it passed into other hands,

who assumed the title of the Placentia Bay Lead Company; and finally it was once more transferred in 1863 to a third company, termed the La Manche Mining Company.

The combined operations of the three several companies have produced the results here given, nearly up to the present time.

Length of adit level, commencing at the sea shore, a little over H. W. M. 1,555 feet. Six main shafts have been sunk upon this adit, and a considerable amount of stopeing has been done between

No. 1	shaft called	Cooper's.....	75	feet	to water level.	
No. 2	" "	Taylor's.....	110	"	"	
No. 3	" "	McConachie's....	95	"		by
			66	" below	"	
No. 4	" "	Kelly's.....	114	"	"	
No. 5	" "	Cohn's.....	120	"	"	
No. 6	" "	Hunt's.....	110	"	"	

According to a calculation made upon the spot, somewhere about five hundred and thirty-seven cubic fathoms had been excavated by Messrs. Ripley & Co., yielding eighteen hundred tons of ore, or at the average rate of nearly 3.4 tons to the cubic fathom. The Placentia Bay Company excavated about three hundred and seventy-nine fathoms, which produced four hundred and fifty tons of ore, or at an average of 1.18 per fathom; while the present company, between January and June in 1867, seem only to have made an average of fifteen hundred and eighty pounds to the cubic fathom, or not greatly exceeding half a ton. The total amount raised seems to be altogether about two thousand three hundred and fifty tons of ore; but the works have been lately carried on very languidly, and only to the extent of a sufficiency to pay working expenses. About twenty-five tons of ore have been taken from trial-pits outside the works, in addition to the above. At the time of my visit there were only twenty-five men employed about the works. In making the above calculation the vein was taken all over at three feet wide, which is about the average; but it frequently is much thicker, and occasionally is upwards of seven

feet. The course of the lode, as traced along the surface from the shore, is :—

1st.—N. 54° E. 23.00 chains.
2nd—N. 65° E. 21.50 " to the brook which it crosses
3rd—Ditto 10.00 "
4th—N. 82° E. 20.00 "

The six principal shafts are sunk upon the first bearing, where the vein maintains, on the whole, a tolerably straight course. The vein is intersected by a cross course, near the fourth shaft, running N. 19° E., where the ore was found in considerable abundance. Some rich bunches of ore were likewise found in pockets, where the vein shows itself on the right bank of the stream in the second bearing ; and on the third bearing, several trial shafts were sunk, from each of which more or less ore was abstracted, the general character of the vein being but little changed, except in the fact that it decreased in width, and was never over two feet in thickness. From the end of the third bearing the vein is concealed by marshy and bushy ground, but I found by costeening at the end of the fourth, a calcareous vein, which was supposed to represent the lode, of only six inches in thickness. Whether the vein widens again in its course to the eastward, or whether it wedges out altogether near this part, can only be proved by close inspection of the ground and a system of costeening at intervals along the surface in the direction of its course, which, judging from the tendency apparent in all the courses so far as traced, would be nearly due east.

Although no great metalliferous indications were observed in the calcareous veins which intersect the strata at Isle Bordeaux and Come-by-Chance Head, it is not improbable that some of these, upon closer inspection and trial, might prove of importance, as the conditions are similar to those of La Manche, and the rocks are of the same formation, although higher in superposition. I was informed that some calcareous veins were known to intersect Long Island, near Harbor Buffet, which contain galena, but these I had no opportunity of examining.

On the eastern shore of St. Mary's Bay several indications of the presence of lead were seen, sometimes associated with specks

of copper, iron pyrites and blende. One of these is situated about a mile and a half from the village of St. Mary's, on the south-eastern side of the harbor. The rock is chiefly thin-bedded quartzite, divided by layers of a greenish arenaceous shale or slate dipping S. 60° E. 38°, and the largest or main vein, which intersects the strata, varies in thickness from three to eight inches; it is of white quartz, spotted through with small cubes of galena, associated with blende and specks of copper pyrites. The run of the main vein bears S. 76° E., N. 76° W., the attitude vertical, but the strata near this is reticulated by numerous small quartz veins, in which iron pyrites are thickly disseminated. The low cliffs and ledges along the shore here are much stained of a rusty brown color, and a ferruginous deposit may occasionally be seen along the banks derived from the decomposition of iron pyrites.

Some strong quartz veins also were seen to intersect the cliffs near the extreme point of the peninsula dividing St. Mary's Harbor from Mal Bay. The rock here is quartzite and slate dipping from S. 45° E. 45 to S. 65° E. 60°. The largest veins, one of which was found to be six feet thick, running nearly due east and west. Some thin calcareous seams and occasionally patches of calc spar occur here also irregularly. An opening had been made upon this large vein some time since; and near the top of the cliff, which is very precipitous and about one hundred and forty-nine feet high, the remains of a rude forge were discovered, which it was supposed had been erected for the purpose of smelting; but the only substance perceptible that had been submitted to that process appeared to me to be chlorite. Iron pyrites there is in abundance both in the beds and in the veins, and some small specks of yellow copper were now and then detected, but I did not perceive any metalliferous indications of great importance, whatever the result of more extensive trial might produce.

A little over halt a mile from the Town Point, at the entrance of Placentia Bay, on the south east side of the north east arm, some small calcareous veins intersect the cliffs, which hold gelena. Where this was chiefly observed, the rock, which is a diorite, appears to have been affected by a double dislocation, the one intersecting the other so as to cut out the upper part of the cliff in the form of a wedge. In the cracks thus produced the lead runs some-

times in the solid form of prill ore, from one to three inches thick, and also in disseminated crystals through the calcareous matrix. The general bearing of the lode appears to be about N. 70° W., S. 70° E

Another vein of similar character, about six or eight inches thick occurs nearly opposite the town, a little way inside of the entrance to the south east arm, and running N. 51° E.,—S. 51° W. The rock here is in hard, green, very compact cherty beds, varying in thickness from one inch to a foot, which by the vein dip S. 40° E., 28°, and show a cleavage or jointed structure nearly at right angles to the dip, underlying at a very high angle easterly. Should the course of this vein continue as indicated on the shore, it would intersect the vein seen on the north east arm at about 60 chains ; and should that prove to be the case, the intersection would be well worthy of being fairly tested for the metal.

From the numerous indications presented, at different parts of the Province and in different geological positions, of the presence of lead ore, we may fairly infer that it will, in process of time, become an important material among the economic resources of the country.

Manganese.

The only form in which I have seen this material in the Province is as wad or bog ore, and never hitherto in sufficient abundance to be economically valuable, although such may be the case at parts unknown. The presence of this mineral was observed on several occasions near the junction of the unconformable Lower Silurian with the older rocks, especially where a subsequent disturbance had dislocated or fractured the strata at the junction, such as at Topsail Head or on the shores of Placentia Bay. It was generally seen in a tufacious state, scattered over the ground in these localities, or mixed up with the crushed materials in small fragments in the neighbourhood of the fault. The pebbles of the brooks on the peninsula between St. Mary's and Placentia Bays are frequently, or it may be said generally, encrusted by a thin film of this substance, and the low marshy banks often display black earthy spots, probably deriving the color from the same. Bog iron seems to be usually associated with the manganese, small tufacious masses of which are seen on a few occasions while crossing the same peninsula.

Manganese is chiefly used for bleaching purposes, and is in great demand in Great Britain. It is also used as a dye, and in the coloring of glass and earthenware.

BUILDING STONES.

Granite.

The granites and syenites of the Laurentian Series are in many parts of the handsomest and most durable description, and their distribution throughout the Island cannot fail to prove of the highest advantage hereafter should any great great public works, such as railways or canals, be carried on. In my report for 1866, p. 28, the granites of La Poile and Rose Blanche are mentioned as affording this material to a boundless extent and of the most beautiful quality. Following the prevailing strike of the formations generally, the granites, which form the remarkable tower-like peaks and the elevated ridges between the Grand and Red Indian Ponds, are probably an extension of the granites of La Poile and Rose Blanche, and must necessarily intersect the country about the head waters of the Exploits, where, in the event of a railway being constructed across the Island, much if not most of the bridging would be required, and the material of the finest description producible on the spot. A beautiful description of granite was also observed at Black River, at the head of Placentia Bay, and this also appears to extend in the strike of the mountain chain towards Clode Sound in Bonavista Bay.

Rocks of this character also abound in Conception Bay, and fine varieties of granite, syenite or gneiss may be quarried in unlimited extent at many places between Manuel's Brook and Holyrood, as also between Salmon Cove and Cat's Cove.

Sandstone.

The gray or greenish variety of the Signal Hill sandstone is used to a considerable extent, for building purposes, near St. John's. The handsome building, now in progress, of St. Patrick's Church, at Riverhead, is an example. The sandstones of Kelly's Island are already well known, and are mentioned in the report for 1866, together with sandstones fit for building purposes observed at other parts of the Island (see Report 1866, p. 28).

Roofing Slates.

Slates of excellent quality occur in division (*c*) of the intermediate system. and are known to have been partially worked at different parts of the Island. The formation, being the supposed equivalent of the Cambrian system of Great Britain, in which the celebrated slates of Carnarvonshire are situated, may be regarded as the horizon in particular where that most useful material will be found. It ought to be observed, however, that the economic value of a slate very much depends upon the direction of the cleavage. When the cleavage coincides with the bedding, which is often the case, the rock is comparatively worthless as a roofing slate, although sometimes useful for flagging ; whereas, when the cleavage is oblique or at right angles to the bedding, it frequently yields the best of material, splitting into smooth and regular plates, often less than the eighth of an inch in thickness on which the planes of stratification may be seen by palpable lines of discoloration. By careful and proper selection of locality, I have very little doubt that good slates might be worked to advantage in the neighbourhood of St. John's and at many parts on the western side of Conception Bay. The ridge which terminates at Brigus Head seems to be capable of yielding a good slate at several parts within its range ; and on that ridge, on the sea shore, a slate quarry was opened several years ago, I believe, by Mr. C. F. Bennett of this place. This quarry has, however, been long abandoned, not I imagine from the deficiency of material, but from want of a remunerative local demand.

Limestone.

It has already been stated that the beds of the Intermediate system are rarely found to be calcareous, although calcareous veins frequently intersect them. It follows as a matter of course that throughout the great area which the formation occupies, material sufficiently pure for the purposes of burning into lime need hardly be expected ; but as the system which follows contains bands of limestone at its base, the rock may frequently be found available for economic purposes near the junction. Such is the case at Topsail Head ; at the points near Harbor Main ; at Brigus South Head ; and probably some of the points further north in Conception Bay ; at and near Cape Dog, in St. Mary's Bay ; at Des-

pair ; at Come-by-Chance ; at North Harbor, and possibly at Red and Fox Islands in Placentia Bay. In all these parts (except the latter two, which were not visited, and which consequently are uncertain) limestone abounds : but much of it being very silicious, it would require to be carefully selected for the purpose of burning.

The limestone s here mentioned are frequently capable of taking a high polish and affording handsome marble, the colors which prevail being red, green, black and drab, often all blended together, and giving a beautifully variegated surface. A specimen from Topsail was sent to the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

Sulphate of Barytes, or Heavy Spar.

This mineral was very frequently found in veins intersecting the Intermediate system. It occurs at Topsail Head, where the veins however appeared to be small. The largest vein that was observed was on the coast of Placentia Bay, near Cross Point, not far from Distress, which is about three feet wide; its course lying about N. W., and S. E., and attitude nearly vertical. At La Manche mine and neighbourhood, this substance is frequently found associated with the calcareous veins. The usual color is a dull white, but it is often tinged with pink, and can easily be distinguished from calc spar and other minerals by its great specific gravity. For its economic value or importance, see pp, 458 and 770 of the Geology of Canada, 1863.

Whetstone or Hones.

The talcoid slates of Sound Island appear in some parts of their distribution to contain a material well adapted for such purposes. I have a specimen, among my collection, of this description ; but as yet have been unable to test its value by actual experiment. Honestones of superior quality are obtained in some parts of Eastern Canada from the slates near the serpentines, and the rocks of Sound Island are supposed to be of the same horizon. Should this stone prove equal in quality to that in Canada, it may be found in Sound Island in inexhaustible quantity.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MURRAY.

To His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

APPENDIX.

Supplementary Section of the Coal Measures on the Western Coast of Newfoundland.

I have hitherto deferred the publication of this section, in hopes of having an opportunity of further examining the coal regions, and especially of following the outcrops of the workable seams, which may shortly become of vast commercial importance. The unfortunate accident I met with in 1866 rendered me incapable of walking into the interior at that time; but, previous to that occurrence, I had made a careful examination of the coast north of Cape Ray, and surveyed the Codroy Valley, aud also some of the country on the south side of St. George's Bay. These surveys having been duly mapped upon an intelligible scale, and the geological features recorded thereon, it immediately suggested itself to me, that if there were any workable seams at all, they must be found in the neighbourhood of the great fault I described as running from Trainvain Brook diagonally across the Island to White Bay (see Preliminary Report of 1867, pp. 19, 20, 21), and that if so, a considerable segment of the trough they laid in, would be cut off by the upthrow on the south-east side. Taking the position of the seam Mr. Jukes records as having seen as a starting point, I traced its probable outcrop upon the map, guided by the features I had ascertained upon the coast and the valley of the Codroy. The result has been highly satisfactory; as I am assured by Professor Bell, who has since visited the spot, that were he to map the outcrop that he had followed on the ground, he could hardly have come nearer the reality. The summing up of all the evidence gathered in the St. George's Bay region comes to this:—An anticlinal affects the coal field, running from Cape Anguille towards the head of St. George's Bay, and divides it into two troughs; the trough on the south-east side of the anticlinal, in which the workable coal is situated, extending towards the base of the Laurentian mountains; whilst the trough on the north-west side, which probably contains considerable additional higher measures, and may have additional coal seams also, is under the sea.

The lower measures, as may be seen by the coast section, are barren of workable seams; resembling the lower measures of

Cape Breton in that respect, of which they are undoubtedly the equivalents.

To show the enormous importance of the existence of even one solitary seam of workable coal, I have made the following calculation of what might be expected within the area supposed to be underlaid by the one shown on my map. Taking the area of the plane of the seam at 38.4 square miles, and its thickness at three feet, there would be 54,720,000 chaldrons of coal, or 1,425,000 chaldrons per square mile. It is true a great part of this would be inaccessible, on account of its great depth, if the strata are turned up at a sharp angle to the horizon; but on the other hand, as seems very probable, it may be found that a set of minor dislocations occur, running more or less parallel with the great one, and upthrowing the strata in the same direction; and, if so, the same seam would in each case be repeated, and so more and more of it would be brought towards the surface, and within workable depth.

In addition to the coal itself, beneath each workable seam, there is usually a bed, sometimes of great thickness, which is well adapted for fire clay; and kidney iron stone often occurs in parallel strata. It will be seen by reference to my Report of 1867, p. 24, that magnetic iron may also be found in close proximity to the coal field of St. George's Bay.

The coast section between Cape Anguille and Codroy Island consists of masses of sandstone, coarse conglomerate and thin beds of limestone with black shale. The thickness of this mass of strata was not accurately ascertained, in consequence of the frequency of the contortions rendering it very difficult to determine. It is very considerable, however, and was supposed to represent the formation known in England as the mill-stone grit, or lowest portion of the Carboniferous series. The rocks which succeed these measures are of great economic importance, as the zone in which great masses of gypsum occur. They are also exhibited in a very disturbed and corrugated state, the corrugations being most eminently conspicuous near the gypsum. These seem to be arranged nearly in the following order:—

ASCENDING.	FEET. *Thickness.*
1—Red, green and jet black carbonaceous shales and marls, with great masses of gypsum. (For further description see p. 17, Report 1867) ..	140
2—Thin-bedded impure limestone and calcareous shales, which occasionally contain fossil shells, resembling those found in 1865 in the coal strata at Port-a-Port, and numerous remains of plants. (See Report for that year, p. 12).....	110
3—Grey calcareous shale, with thin beds of impure limestone.....	132
4—Greyish micacious and sometimes calcareous sandstone, in beds from six inches to a foot thick, in which obscure comminuted and carbonised remains of plants are numerous....	300
	682 feet.

Between Stormy Point and the mouth of the Great Codroy River the rock is concealed beneath a thick deposit of superficial drift; but there is a fine display of the measures on the coast between the Great and Little Codroy Rivers, the strata of which are as follows, in the ascending order:—

Dip S. 42° W., 23°	*Thickness.* *Feet.*	*In.*
1—Red and green arenaceous shale, with thin bands of variegated red and green sandstones, from two to six inches thick	5	
2—Concealed strata, probably similar to the above	10	
3—A bed of fine conglomerate, pebbles chiefly of white quartz, and some of gneiss and red feldspathic rock, in a matrix of sand with much mica in small scales.....	4	
Carried forward.....	19	

Brought forward.....	19	
4.—Green arenaceous shale.....	4	
5.—Fine conglomerate, not well seen.....	5	
6.—Strata concealed.....	35	
7.—Brown and greenish shaly sandstone, the upper part a coarse shale of a greenish color and very micacious, slightlycorrugated	11	
8.—Red and green shale.....	57	
9.—A band of fine conglomerate, of similar quality to the last.....	2	
10.—Green shale, with large concretions of sandstone, of spherical form, from six inches to a foot in diameter	3	
11.—Green shale, with two thin beds of conglomerate at the top, each about a foot thick	9	
12.—Conglomerate beds, interstratified with greenish arenaceous shale and sandstone, beds of conglomerate and sandstone from six inches to one foot thick.....	43	
13.—Red shale.....	7	
14.—Concealed strata... .....say	6	
15.—A strong bed of hard grey sandstone, with some scattered pebbles of quartz.....	1	6
16.—Green arenaceous shale, with a bed of shaly and very micaceous sandstone at the top, which contains obscure impressions of carbonized plants and patches of coal.....	16	
17.—Green arenaceous shale, coarse in texture, passing into beds of flaggy sandstone, with bands of green sandstone from four to six inches thick.....	26	
18.—A bed of rather coarse conglomerate, the matrix of coarse sand, loose and shaly.....	5	
19.—Green coarse-grained arenaceous shale, with conglomerate beds from one to two feet thick.....	9	
Carried forward	258	6

Brought forward.....	258	6
20.—Thin bedded flaggy sandstone.....	8	
21.—No rock exposed, a sand beach .....say	17	
22.—A bed of red shaly or flaggy sandstone.....	1	
23.—Alternations of green and red marly shale only partially exposed	44	
24.—Beds of conglomerate in a green arenaceous matrix, the conglomerate beds from one to three feet thick.....	6	
25.—Green and brownish grey sandstones ; some surfaces displaying a very distinct ripple mark ; some beds very thin and shaly, others from two to six inches thick.....	20	
26.—Conglomerate, in a matrix of arenaeeous shale, with some hard brownish grey beds of sandstone from eight inches to a foot thick.....	21	
27.—Brown sandstone, parted by dark grey arenaceous shale, with some obscure carbonized impressions. Beds from six to eighteen inches thick,—last irregular. All these strata are very micaceous.	8	
28.—A bed of dark brown sandstone, partially conglomerate, the upper part of which is black from the presence of a mass of carbonized and comminuted plants and coloring matter.....	2	
29.—Brown and green sandstones, in beds from six to eighteen inches thick	10	
30.—Red marly shale and thin irregular layers of red sandstone.....	4	
31.—Red marls with thin layers of red or greenish sandstone	38	
32.—Brownish grey sandstone, reddish at the base, much iron-stained, numerous impressions of plants, with nests and patches of coal.....	3	
Carried forward.....	440	6

	Brought forward.....	440	6
33.—A bed of brown sandstone.....		2	6
34.—Green and reddish marls, with some thin beds of sandstone, generally about six inches thick ...		11	
35.—A bed of black carbonaceous shale crowded with carbonized impressions and patches of coal		1	
36.—Green shale.....		2	
37.—Mottled red and green coarse micacious sandstone		2	
38.—Red marls.....		32	
39.—Brown ferruginous sandstone		2	6
40.—Black carbonaceous shale.....			6
41.—Green arenaceous shale, with concretions of sandstone generally flattened on lower surfaces and sometimes on the upper ones ; varying in thickness from six inches to one foot. Rough irregular surfaces on the sandstone, crossed by a cleavage at right angles to the bedding		11	
42.—Green and reddish shale, showing minute corrugations.....		18	
43.—Brown and reddish shale, with sandstone in thin beds..		18	
44.—Green and reddish sandstone and arenaceous shale.....		16	
45.—Mostly concealed up to French Pilots' Landing.....	say	10	
			567

From the entrance of Codroy River to the brook at French Pilots' Landing. Dip S. 77° W. 25° at the latter place :—

46.—Green micacious sandstone in beds from an inch to a foot thick, divided by green marls, numerous obscure impressions of plants.....		5	
	Carried forward.....	5	567

Brought forward.....	5	567
47.—Red marls and thin bedded sandstones.....	57	
48.—Fine conglomerate, and green and brown ferruginous sandstone and shale.....	20	
49,—Greenish and drab-colored arenaceous shale with beds of brown sandstone	60	
50.—Red sandstone and red marl alternating; the sandstone beds irregular in thickness, thinning and wedging out with layers of elementary bedding	35	
51.—Green sandstone and green marly shale, as before	40	
52.—Beds of green and red shale, with some concretionary beds of sandstone and conglomerate at the top; the measures striking with the coast.	30	
53.—Red and blackish shale.....	15	
54.—Green shale with conglomerate on the top in a crumbling shaly bed of two feet thick.....	25	
		287

Up to the point where Stormy Point bears N. 24° W.:—

55.—Drab-colored, brown and green coarse-grained micacious sandstone	40	
56.—Red marls and reddish and green sandstone in thin beds	25	
		65

These last beds appear to be rolled over again near the brook. South from A. the succession is as follows; (Referring to the plan)

57.—Grey sandstones in rather heavy beds—one about six feet thick.....	30	
58.—Red marls.....	20	
Carried forward	50	919

Brought forward.....	50	919
59.—Brownish ferruginous sandstone, in strong irregular beds, cut up by elementary layers, and generally soft or incoherent	35	
60.—Red marls	25	
61.—Strong beds of grey or brownish sandstone, from one to two feet thick, which towards the water's edge are occasionally worn into pillar-like forms	35	
62.—Red marls and sandstone in thin beds, not often over six inches thick.....	60	
63.—Grey sandstone similar to No. 61.....	25	
64.—Red marls.....	20	
65.—Brown ferruginous sandstone, lower beds heavy, from one to three feet thick, upper beds thin and flaggy.....	30	
66.—Beds of black argillaceous and carbonacious shale or clunch, with layers of coarse brown sandstone, containing numerous patches of clay or shale. One bed of clunch about two feet thick. Vegetable impressions.....	15	
67.—Brown ferruginous sandstone.....	30	
68.—Red sandstone and marls, the sandstone chiefly in beds from six to eighteen inches thick.....	30	
69.—Red marls.....	50	
		405

A fault occnrs at 69, and the strata are repeated from 61, giving an upthrow of from 200 to 300 feet:—

70.—Strong beds of brownish sandstone, from one to three feet thick, parted by red arenaceous shale	30	
Carried forward.....	30	1324

Brought forward.....	30	1324
71.—Brown ferruginous sandstone, upper beds thin and flaggy, with thin partings of black argillaceous shale.....	25	
72.—Red marls, with some bands of black shale, and thin irregular bands of sandstone.....	10	
73.—Alternations of drab or brownish sandstone, and grey or greyish shales,—one bed of sandstone five feet thick.....	50	
74.—Red marls, and thin hard bands of fine-grained pinkish and green sandstone.....	15	
75.—Blackish shale with thin bands of grey sandstone	10	
76.—Red shales and marls.....	20	
77.—Thin bedded grey sandstone.....	10	
78.—Red shales and marls.....	15	
79.—A strong band of grey sandstone	7	
80.—Red marls.....	30	
81.—Green sandstone, some times worn into pillar shapes.....	20	
82.—Red marls and drab coloured and mottled sandstone.....	60	
83.—Grey and reddish sandstone.....	25	
84.—Red marls.....	10	
85.—A strong irregular band of greenish or mottled sandstone, wedging in with red shale	7	
86.—Red marl and red arenaceous shale	17	
87.—A massive bed of grey or greenish sandstone....	12	
88.—Irregular beds of brownish crumbling sandstone	7	
89.—Red marls with thin beds of green or red sandstone.....	30	
Carried forward.....	410	1324

	Brought forward.....	410 1324
90.—Gray or greenish sandstone with some layers of black and reddish argillaceous shale.....	20	
91.—Red and green argillaceous shale.....	25	
92.—Brownish and grey sandstone, in thick but irregular layers,—fine shaly conglomerate at the base. Beds cut up by layers of elementary deposits....	20	
93.—Reddish marls and sandstones,—marl predominating. Some blackish or brown shale between the beds of sandstone, which run from six inches to two feet thick or more. Occasional beds ot fine conglomerate among the red and green arenaceous shale, near the base.....	25	
94.—Red marls, with thin bedded sandstone and fine layers of black argillaceous shale from six to eight inches thick.....	25	
95.—Black and reddish marly beds, the upper part mostly red ; the black beds holding regular layers of calcareous nodules, varying in size from that of a pigeon's egg to six inches in diameter.	50	
96.—Grey coarse-grained sandstone in a succession of strong beds,—one about seven feet thick, intersected by cleavage at right angles to the bedding, and overlaid by thin flaggy layers. Obscure carbonized remains	25	
97.—Green, blackish, and brown arenaceous shales, with large spherical concretions of sandstone.....	25	
98.—A band of variegated sandstone, partially conglomerate.....	7	
99.—Blackish shales with brown sandstones, mostly black shale about the middle part.....	60	
100.—Thin bedded grey sandstone, with red and green shale.....	35	
Carried forward.....	727 1324	

Brought forward.....	727	1324
101.—Thin bedded green and reddish flaggy sandstone	15	
102.—Red and brown shales, with some beds of brown sandstone.....	70	
103.—A considerable portion of coast mostly covered with drift material, where the strata are not exposed, and the thickness not established, probably nothing. No. 104 being a repetition.....		
104.—Red marls, with some thin beds of sandstone	40	
105.—Brown, moderately hard strong beds of sandstone.....	20	
106.—Black argillaceous shale, surmounted by red marls and beds of brownish sandstone.....	30	
107.—Brown and reddish sandstone, divided by thin layers of black, brown or reddish argillaceous shale.....	25	
108.—Strong beds of brown sandstone.....	15	
109.—Red marls.....	20	
110.—Irregular beds of brown or dark grey sandstone	15	
111.—Green and red variegated shale.....	5	
		982
Total thickness between rivers.....		2,306
Strata between Codroy and Stormy Point.....		682
		2,988

Exclusive of the Cape Anguille strata.

No. 13.

Report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the District of St. John's, for the year 1868.

SAINT JOHN'S,
January 1st, 1869.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Government, the following Report for the past year.

I inspected and adjusted

531 Beams and Scales.
1735 Weights of 2lbs. and upwards.
1169 Do. of 1lb. and under.
902 Liquid and Dry Measures.

The fees received on account of same amounting to $337.40.

As instructed, I furnished the Inspectors appointed to the undermentioned Districts with one set, each, of Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures, viz :—

Fortune, King's Cove, Catalina, and Hearts Content.

In the performance of the duties of the office I endeavoured to protect the interests of all concerned. The absence of complaint induces me to believe my efforts have been successful, if I except the still existing abuses alluded to in my reports of 1866 and 1867.

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.

Dr. Statement of Affairs of the General Water Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868.

				£	s.	d.
To Balance due Commercial Bank, as per Statement 31st Dec., 1867				2399	2	8
" Balance due Savings' Bank, as per Statement 31st Dec., 1867				675	0	0
" Fire Brigades, annual allowance				300	0	0
" Paid towards support Michael Reddy, Fireman, including Medical Attendance, on account of injuries received at Fire near King's Bridge				16	10	0
" Paid Labor month ending 31st Jan.	£32	0	0			
" " " 29th February.	26	7	7			
" " " 31st March...	27	5	1			
" " " 30th April....	27	4	9			
" " " 31st May.....	31	7	0			
" " " 30th June.....	35	17	0			
" " " 31st July	30	12	9			
" " " 31st August...	29	15	0			
" " " 30th September	29	3	1			
" " " 31st October..	29	11	10			
" " " 30th November	30	12	0			
" " " 31st December	29	5	4			
" " Jas. Kearsey, care Water House	4	0	0			
" " Ed. Fling, 12 months' wages	64	0	0	427	1	5
" " Ed. Fling, cartage hose, and labor				60	0	0
" " Interest on Capital Stock				4575	0	0
" " Balance interest on current account				211	1	4
" " Interest on loan from Savings' Bank				40	10	0
" " Estate J. Little, 3 months' Rent of Offices to 1st Sept.	£6	17	6			
" " " 3 months' Rent	6	17	6			
" " " 3 "	6	17	6			
" " " 3 "	6	17	6			
Carried forward	£27	10	0	£8704	5	5

Dr. Statement of Affairs of the General Water

				£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....	£27	10	0	8704	5	5
To Paid W. & G. Rendell, 12 months'						
	Rent Store.....	30	0	0			
" "	T. McConnan, Appraisement Book, &c.....	5	1	4			
" "	Proprietor *Newfoundlander*, Advertising	2	10	0			
" "	Special Jury Money in Wadden's case.....	4	7	6			
" "	A. Shea, Coals.....	10	4	4			
" "	M. Farrell, Candles.....	0	18	9			
" "	Proprietor *Newfoundlander* printed Bills.....	21	0	0			
" "	T. McKenzie, lettering signs	0	17	8			
" "	T. McConnan, Stationery..	3	13	2			
" "	Baine, Johnston & Co., Oil	1	0	0			
" "	S. Carnell.....	1	5	0			
" "	A. Shea, Coal.....	5	13	9			
" "	Pinsent & Prowse, Law Expenses	3	15	0	117	15	11
" "	Engineer, 12 months' salary	200	0	0			
" "	President and 2 Directors, 12 months' salary.....	100	0	0			
" "	Clerk's Salary, 12 months..	100	0	0	400	0	0
" "	R. Peace & Co., Funnelling	0	13	0			
" "	W. Sparke, Hose, &c	52	18	2			
" "	P. Duchemin, Pumps.....	6	15	0			
" "	Clift, Wood & Co. Plank..	1	9	8			
" "	Gas Company, Stop Cocks	3	3	1			
" "	R. O'Dwyer, Rope.....	14	0	0			
" "	J. Gleeson, Shovels, Picks, &c.	7	10	7			
" "	L. Barron, Old Lead	1	11	6			
	Carried forward.....	£88	1	9	£9222	1	4

Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868. Cr.

		£	s.	d.
By Water Rates and Assessments, for the year ending date.....		3803	5	7
" Less—Commission, 5 per cent...	£190 3 4			
" Cash on hand.....	1 5 8	191	9	0
		3611	16	7
" Received for Pipes, Hose, &c.....		44	5	10
" Receiver General, for Duties on Coal and Water Rates on Shipping.....		2271	17	9
" By Balance at Credit Savings' Bank, 31st December, 1868.....		675	0	0
" Received from Receiver General, being an overdrawn amount by him on account of Interest on Sewerage Debentures.....		134	11	6
" Balance at Credit of Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1868.....		2795	14	3
Amount carried forward.....		£9533	18	0

Dr. Statement of Affairs of the General Water

					£	s.	d.
		Brought forward.....	£88	1	9	9222	1	4
To	Paid	Duty ex *Belgian*	0	11	8			
"	"	Job, Brothers & Co., Lead Pipe.....	34	13	5			
"	"	C. F. Bennett, Spindles....	2	17	8			
"	"	R. Goff, Frames	6	11	6			
"	"	J. & W. Boyd, Plank	12	17	6			
"	"	W. Sparke, Wire Cloth.....	2	2	2			
"	"	L. O'Brien & Co., Iron, &c.	3	8	7			
"	"	P. Duchemin.....	9	3	4			
"	"	W. McGrath, Iron work...	37	15	3			
"	"	J. Angel & Sons, Spindles, &c	15	0	3	213	3	1
"	"	J. T. Nevill, Appraising Property.....				98	1	6
						£9533	5	11
						$38,133.18		

Examined and found correct,

(Signed), E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868. Cr.

Brought forward.....	£9533	5	11
	£9533	5	11
	$38,133.18		

Errors excepted,

Saint John's, 31*st December*, 1868.

(Signed), P. M. BARRON,

Secretary.

No. 15.

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company beg leave to transmit herewith a statement of their affairs for the past year, for the information of the Government, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £153 19 8, Currency, after the payment of Interest for the half year ending 30th June.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company are in most satisfactory operation, and have been so for the past year.

They further beg to state that they have entered into an arrangement with the "Volunteer Fire Company" of this town to pay them £25 currency per annum to meet their expenses and to provide them uniforms tri-annually, and they have had new uniforms this season, costing £97 18 4, which has not yet been paid, as also the Appraisement taken this Spring.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. HARRISON RIDLEY,
President.

Harbor Grace, July 6th, 1868.

To the
Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
St. John's.

Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with Harbor Grace Water Company.

	£	s.	d.
1867.			
July 2.—To Balance from last account	90	18	7
Dec. 31.— " Amount of Assessment to date	428	3	11
" " — " For sundry materials sold and work done.....	45	1	5
	564	3	11
1868.			
July 6.—Amount of Assessment to date	444	15	10
" " — " Do. for materials sold and work performed.....	30	6	1
	1039	5	10

Amount carried forward..... £1039 5 10

Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward £1039 5 10

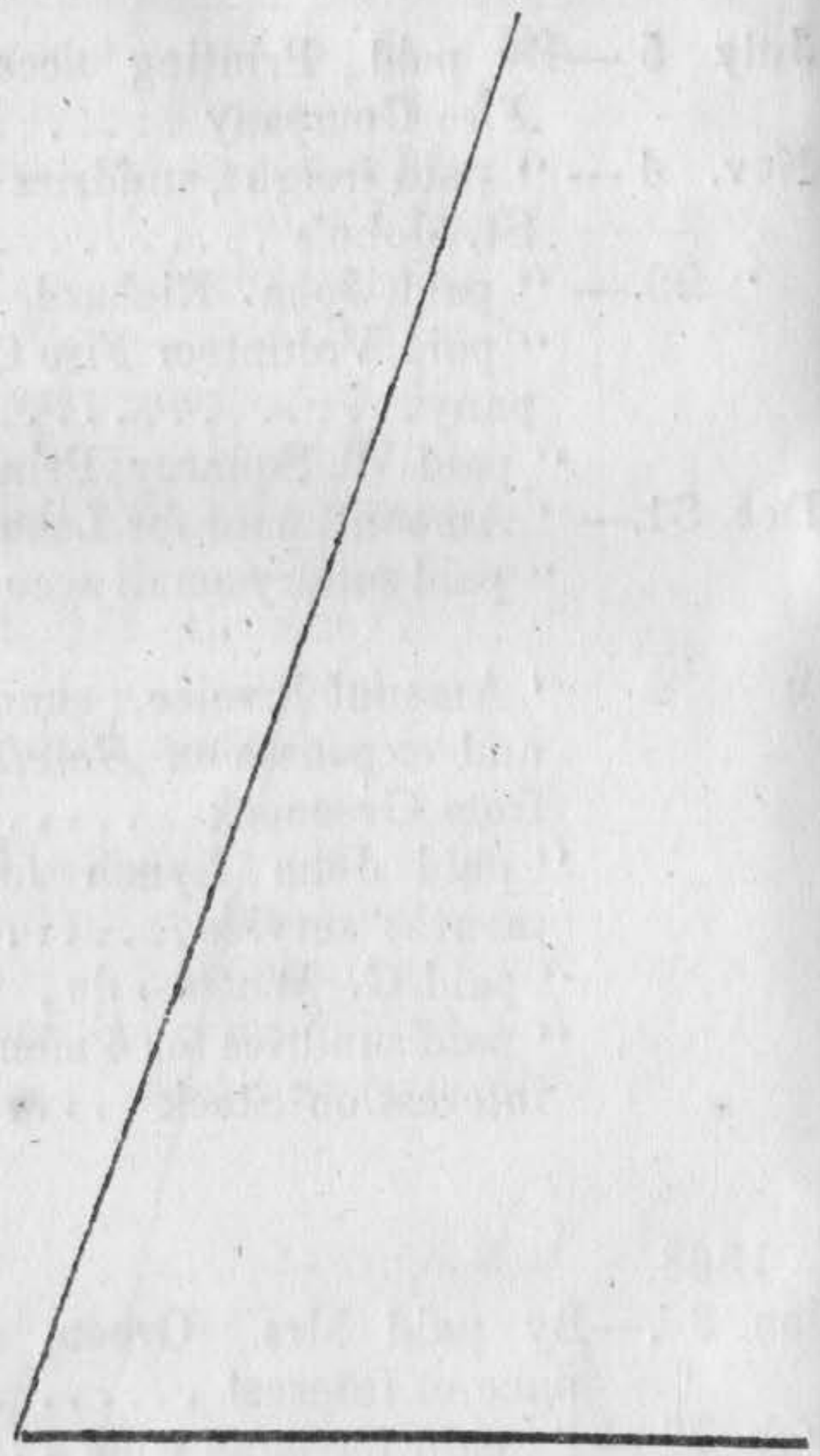
Amount carried forward. £1039 5 10

with Harbor Grace Water Company **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1867.						
July 5 —By paid Printing account, Fire Company	2	5	0			
Nov. 4 — " paid freight, sundries from St. John's	1	4	0			
" 23.— " paid John Richard, rent	3	0	0			
" paid Volunteer Fire Company.....	6	7	6			
" paid W. Squarey, Printing	8	0	0			
Dec. 31.—" Amount paid for Labor ..	13	5	9			
" paid sundry small accounts	1	4	2	35	6	5
" Amount Invoice, sundries and expenses ex *Balclutha* from Greenock	.....			99	3	4
" paid John Lynch for 6 months' service.....	.....			50	0	0
" paid C. Watts do., do.	.....			50	0	0
" paid sundries for 6 months' interest on Stock	.....			227	10	0
				461	19	9
1868.						
Jan. 30.—By paid Mrs. Green, balance of interest	5	1	4			
Feb. 29.— " paid for lamp wick	0	4	6			
May 4.— " paid John Richards, rent	3	0	0			
" paid W. Oke for shoots..	4	11	3			
June 8.— " paid freight from Saint John's	1	8	9			
" 11.— " paid advertising Annual Meeting.....	0	8	4			
" paid Ridley & Sons, sundries	2	11	4	17	5	5
Carried forward	.....			479	5	4

Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward.....£1039 5 10



£1039 5 10

To balance.....£153 19 8

We, the undersigned, have examined the accounts of the Harbor Grace Water Company, and find them correct in every particular; and also certify this to be a correct Statement of their affairs.

GEORGE BROWN,
JOHN FITZGERALD. } *Auditors.*

with Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount brought forward.....	.....	479 5 2
June 16.—By Amount Invoice sundries ex *Amelia* from Greenock..	.....	34 3 9
" paid duties on the above..	.....	4 10 6
" 23.— " paid Punton & Munn	.....	2 13 0
" Amount Invoice and expenses, Tobbies *ex Hannah & Bennie*, from Greenock	.....	2 9 4
" paid John Hayward	.....	3 3 0
" 30.— " Amount paid for Labor to date	.....	11 9 5
" Half ton coals, 11th Jan..	.....	0 17 6
July 6.— " paid labor	.....	0 12 0
" paid Volunteer Fire Company.....	.....	18 12 6
" paid John Lynch, for 6 months' services	.....	50 0 0
" C. Watts, do., do...	.....	50 0 0
" paid sundries, 6 months' interest on Stock	.....	227 10 0
		885 6 2
" Balance.....	.....	153 19 8
		£1039 5 10

E. & O. E.

Harbor Grace, 6th July, 1868.

CLAUDIUS WATTS,
Secretary.

No. 16.

Statement of the condition of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, for the year ending 1st July, 1867, made pursuant to Charter.

	$ cts.
Earnings for the year, gross	527,628.17
(Uncollected of the above.....$64,843.50)	
The whole of which has been expended in—	
Repairs of Old Gulf Cable.	
Cost of New Gulf Cable.	
Interest on Bonds, Maintenance,	
Tolls paid other Companies, subsidy to Anglo American Company, &c., and on account of repairing old land wires in Newfoundland, Cape Breton and P. E. Island.	
Construction of second wire in Do., Do., Do. " New Line to Placentia.	
Payments on Cable from Placentia to Sydney, via St Pierre.	
And there is due the Treasurer for advances made by him to meet payments on account of Placentia Cable, in gold	30,000.00
And to the Directors on account of same, United States Currency.....	135,000.00
Capital Stock issued.....	2,870,000.00
5 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds Outstanding, 24..	24,000.00
5 per cent Guaranteed Bonds Cancelled and delivered to the Colonial Secretary herewith, 26.	26,000.00

E. E, New York, 1st July, 1867.

(Signed,) EDWARD KAVANAGH,
Secretary.

No. 17.

Statement of the condition of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, for the year ending 1st July, 1868, made pursuant to Charter.

		$ cts.
Capital Stock issued—		
38,276 Shares at $100 each, (as per List herewith)..		3,827,600.00
5 per cent. £1000 Stg. Guaranteed Bonds Outstanding—17, say		85,000.00
5 per cent. £1000 Stg. Guaranteed Bonds and converted in Stock and cancelled within the year—2, say	$10,000	
Paid and cancelled within the year—5, say	$25,000	35,000.00
(Say in all 7 Bonds, Nos. 3, 5, 10, 19, 20, 27 and 28 delivered to the Secretary of Newfoundland herewith)		
Floating debt, all paid off		
Gross earnings for the year.....		648,073.00
(of which uncollected)	$83,491	
Three quarterly Dividends of two per cent. each have been paid as net earnings, say Nov., '67, Feb. and May, '68, amounting to.....		229,488.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer at date.....		38,255.00

E. E., New York, 1st July, 1868.

(Signed,) EDWARD KAVANAGH,
Secretary.

No. 18.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

		$ cts.
Amount of Deposits on 1st January		631,414.67
" " 31st December		614,563.43
Decrease		16,851.24
Amount Withdrawn during the year		106,340.64
" Deposited during the year		89,489.40
Excess withdrawn		16,851.24
The amount received for Interest on Investments, &c., &c.		29,266,49
Which was thus closed :—		
Paid a balance claimed, which had been closed to Profit and Loss.	$3.10	
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	18,133.05	
Disbursements Account	2,326.55	
Ditto Harbor Grace	202.45	
The Treasury for interest charged now closed off	467.80	
Reserve Accounts for balance	8,133.54	
		29,266.49

RESERVE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

By Balance from last year	$9,603,58
Added this year	8,133.54
	$17,737.12

Dr.		$ cts.
To paid for Deposit Ledger and Deposit books from London	$123.75	
To Debentures account for Premiums paid on purchase of same, now reduced to their face value	11,570.14	11,693.89
Balance remaining to credit		6,043.23

The ASSETS are as follows:—

Colonial Debentures, face value	450,892.81
Cash	31,918.25
Water Company Stock	65,000.00
Loans and Discounts	8,128.17
Mortgages	61,878.16
Gower Street and Lazy Bank Property	2,789.27
	$620,606.66

CONTRA.

The Deposits	614,563.43
" Reserve Account	6,043.23
	$620,606.66

The Doposits are as follows:—

641	Accounts under				$200.00
405	"	from	200	to	500.00
200	"	"	500	to	1,000.00
92	"	"	1,000	to	2,000.00
38	"	"	2,000	to	3,000.00
3	"	"	3,000	to	4,000.00
3	"	"	4,000	to	5,000.00
1	Supreme Court				9,902.00
1	Harbor Grace Branch				31,938.00
1384	Accounts				

		$ cts.
The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shows 130 Depositors of.....		32,474.46
Of which amount this sum has been transmitted to St. John's and is at the credit of the Branch	$31,938.21	
On the hands of Joseph Peters, Esq., Cashier, Harbor Grace.....	536,25	
		32.474.46

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by—

NICHOLAS STABB,
F. B. T. CARTER,
A. SHEA,
} Directors.

No. 19.

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1868.

Dr.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation	90,242	0	0
Due by the Bank, including Deposit receipts payable in January and July, on receiving 15 days' notice	203,620	11	8
Dividend at 8 per cent per annum £4000			
One-half of which was paid 30th Nov. last 2000	2,000	0	0
Bonus No 12 (being 4 per cent for the year)	2,000	0	0
Former Dividends unpaid	60	0	0
	£347,922	11	8

Cr. ASSETS.

Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in the vault of the Bank	£37,922	4	6
Notes of other Banks	2823	0	0
Balance due by Agents and funds immediately available	92,089	2	4
Bills Discounted, Loans, &c.	231,830	17	2
Leasehold, Water-Street	5,185	7	8
Bank Premises, Iron Safes, and Office furniture, cost £8000	4,000	0	0
	£373,850	11	8

Surplus Assets over Liabilities £25,928—Viz., Reserve Fund £25000, and Profit and Loss £928.

Average amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand for the year ending 31st May, 1868:—

1867.	Specie.	Circulation.
June	£36,447	£89,850
July	30,577	88,443
August	30,287	82,839
September	33,978	84,532
October	27,604	91,984
November	28,771	104,287
December	38,892	96,957
1868.		
January	45,675	89,316
February	50,223	84,438
March	53,020	80,637
April	47,866	88,658
May	41,467	93,875
Average for the year.	38,734	89,401

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,)

LAU. O'BRIEN, *Chairman.*
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 Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

JOHN. W. SMITH,

Manager.

Sworn to before me this 6th }
day of June, 1868. }

H. T. WOOD,

Commissioner of Affidavits,

Supreme Court.

No. 20.

Dr. The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for paid up Capital.....			£50,000	0 0
" Bank Notes in Circulation.....			31,061	10 0
			£81,061	10 0
" Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposits Receipts, &c., &c.....			58,672	2 7
" Unclaimed Dividends			172	10 0
" Dividend at 6 per cent.....	£3000	0 0		
" Of which one-half was paid December, 1867.....	1500	0 0	1,500	0 0
" Bonus at 1 per cent.....			500	0 0
" Reserve Fund..			6,000	0 0
" Remaining to credit Profit and Loss			713	13 8
		£	148,619	16 3

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, in each Month of the Year ending 30*th June*, 1868.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1867.	£	£	1868.	£	£
July	35,082	25,099	January ...	34,929	23,925
August	34,840	28,094	February,..	35,526	20,777
September..	37,356	23,372	March.....	33,445	18,258
October....	38,568	24,647	April.....	35,100	22,115
November .	42,130	24,570	May	37,925	27,037
December	39,932	23,545	June	37,160	31,851
			Average for the Year....	36,832	24,441

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1868.

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold, Silver and Copper Coins				£33,583	9	1
" Notes of other Banks, &c				179	15	2
				£33,763	4	3
" Bills of Exchange	£3173	10	2			
" " 20 per cent. Premium	634	14	0	3,808	4	2
" Local Bills Discounted, amounts due from other Banks, &c., &c				91,301	7	6
" Debenture Bonds and Water Stock, including Interest due thereon				16,747	0	4
" Bank Premises				3,000	0	0
			£	148,619	16	3

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, to 30th June 1868.

S. RENDELL,
J. GOODFELLOW,
F. J. WYATT,
EDWIN DUDER,
JOHN WINTER.

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 10th day of July, A. D., 1868.

H. T. WOOD, *Commissioner of Affidavits,*
Supreme Court.

No. 21.

Dr. General Abstract of the Affairs of the Union

To Capital Stock paid up.....	£1,502	10	0
" Premiums on unexpired risks.....	533	18	11
" Claims unpaid	465	0	0
" Balance, being net profit.....	623	13	11
	£3,125	2	10

Marine Insurance Company, 31st December, 1868. Cr.

By Investments at 5 per cent.	£1,800	0	0
" Interest on do.	24	19	0
" Cash in Union Bank	380	5	11
" Bills Receivable	868	11	10
" Balances of Accounts	51	6	1
	£3,125	2	10

ALAN GOODRIDGE,
President.

E L. JARVIS
Secretary.

No. 22.

Dr. **Vail's Joint Stock Company,**

To Capital Stock paid up	£30,000	0	0
" Amount due on Bills Payable	3,023	15	1
" " Due Sundries on Current Accounts	745	1	6
" Reserve Fund	2,000	0	0
" Dividend	1 500	0	0
" Profit and Loss for Balance	1,309	14	6
	£38.578	11	1

June 30th, 1868. **Cr.**

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils	£11,250	0	0
" Stock on hand per Inventory	14,185	8	0
" Cash on hand and in Banks	96	0	3
" Amount due on Bills Receivable	10,461	15	6
" Do. by sundries on Current Account	2,585	7	4
	£38,578	11	1

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of "Vail's Joint Stock Company," as made up from the Books of said Company to the 30th June, 1868.

JOHN BOWRING,
EDWIN DUDER,
ROBERT THORBURN, } Directors.

NEWFOUNDLAND,
St. John's,
to Wit.

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.

WM. WHEATLEY.

Sworn to at St. John's, aforesaid, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, before me.

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits,
Supreme Court.

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