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TENNISON'S NEW ODE TO THE QUEEN.

The following is the full text of Tennyson's Ode to the Queen, which will be published at the end of the new edition of his poems :-TO THE QUEEN.

Where all of high and holy dies away.

(Written for the Canadian Liustrated Neice.) MINING OPERATIONS IN NEWFOUFDLAND.

A short time ago there appeared in the advertising columns of the London Times the prospectus of "The Newfoundland Mining Company (Limited)." The capital of this company is stated to be £100,060 in 10,000 shares of £10 each. The purpose for which the company has been formed is announced to be the acquiring of the lease, plant and machinery of the La Manche lead mine, in Newfoundland, and the working of the same on an extensive scale. This was the earliest mine opened in this island, operations having been commenced in 1865. It is the property of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, who leased it to the company now working it for twenty-one years, at a royalty of five per cent, or one-twentieth of the gross output; and by the terms of the lease this company have the right to acquire the fee simple of the property within ten years for the sum of £27,000. There is no doubt about this being a very valuable property. Although but feebly worked, owing to the want of adequate capital, over 3,500 tons of galena have been taken from this mine, and sold at an average price of £12 12s. The new company propose not only to work that mine, but to devote £2,000 to an exploration of the country. Their prospectus states very truly that "promising indications and known geological conformation justify the belief that the mineral resources of the colony are very great." They propose to employ a working capital of £15,000 so as to raise 650 tons of ore monthly, the value of the ore being now £14 stg. per ton. The chairman of the company is Sir Alexander Malet, K.C.B. All this looks like business, and shows that George's Bay." Newfoundland is attracting the attention of mining capitalists, although few of its own people believe in anything but codfish. When La Manche mine was first opened Professor Shepherd, of the United States, a very high authority in mining matters, was sent to examine it. In his published report he said :- " I saw three thousand five hundred pounds of clean, pure galena thrown from the vein by a single blast. From my explorations, made with great care and circumspection, I feel confident that you may safely calculate on one hundred feet of the vein in depth, above water level, extending 1,200 feet inland at least. This will give 30,000 cubic feet of solid galena, which is a little more than seven times as heavy as the same bulk of water, which gives a product of upwards of thirteen millions of pounds, together with the additional chances of quadrupling that amount, by sinking below the sea-level and extending inland. The mining is the easiest thing imaginable." Professor Shepherd places it on a par with the greatest lead deposits in the United States, and adds :-- " This mine is accessible not only by small boats, but even by the smaller class of ocean steamers." One sample he says was found to contain 83.64 of lead, 13.87 sulphur, and the remaining 2.49 parts consisted of silver, copper, zinc, carbonate of lime and silica. During 1849, the quantity of lead taken from this mine was 210 tons, valued at \$10,500 : in

1870, 250 tons, valued at \$12,500. The mining staff employed during these years was a very small one.

COPPER MINE.

Our principal copper mine is that of Tilt Cove, a little south of Cape John, on the north-enst coast. It was discovered in 1864 by Mr. Smith McKay. The value of geology in guiding to localities where mineral deposits may be discovered was strikingly exhibited in this case. Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, Montreal, recommended Mr. McKy to ex-amine the north-cast part of this island, as, from the position of the serpentines, which in Canada are fruitful in copper, and their relations in Newfoundland, he was strongly of opinion that they would be found to hold copper ore. The divination of science in this case was verified by the dis-covery of a large and valuable deposit of copper ore at Tilt Cove. This mine yielded in 1868 eight thousand tons of copper ore, which sold for \$256,000. In 1869 a decline in the value of copper took place, and the works were not carried on so vigorously as before, the yield being 5,933 tons, value \$213,763. At this time, however, a fine vein of nickel was found intersecting the copper, from which, in two years, ore was taken which realized \$35,600. The copper ore is associated with the serpentine rock, the "strike" of which is apparently right through the island, from north-east to southwest. In all probability the copper mining region of the future will be in this direction, following the developments of the serpentine. The whole region around Tilt Cove is found to be more or less metalliferous, and numerous mining licenses have been taken out for localities along the coast. Within the last few months an English mining company have purchased Tilt Cove Mine for $\pounds 150,000$ sterling; and the works will probably be carried on in future on a very extensive scale.

NOTRE DAME MINING COMPANY.

Another copper mine is worked at Burton's Pond, south of Tilt Cove, by the "Notre Dame Mining Company," but as yet the returns have not been remunerative. Last year a skilled mining engineer, Mr. Hugh R Fletcher, of Toronto, was employed by the company to examine and report on their property. His report is favourable as regards the prospects of the mine. He states that "the scrpentine with which the ores of copper in this island seem uniformly to be associated is exceedingly well developed, and extends through the entire length of the property, from east to west. Steatite and chlorite, also mineral-bearing rocks, show in large masses and fragments, and no doubt underlie the serpentine here in the same order in which they occur in other localities. The mineral band is nearly two hundred feet wide, and is composed of a dark, chloritic slate, steatite, and diorite. The ore contained in these rocks is a yellow sulphuret of copper, and is deposited in the form of concretionary layers and bunches, usually following or conforming to the lines of stratification, but also occurring in veins or seams, forming various angles with the strike of the strata." " In both drifts the copper has frequently been cut off by the intrusion of diorite, and this may be expected to continue until the workings are carried beyond the immediate in-fluence of the diorite. When this is done, more regular deposits of ore may be expected." Mr. Fletcher closes his report thus: "I strongly recommend that the explorations and mining operations be continued, and have great confidence that the mine will ultimately become a paying enterprise." The effect of this report will probably be to encourage the shareholders to prosecute operations, next season, on a more extended scale.

GOLD.

As yet no gold has been found in Newfoundland, but geologists expect that the rocks of the southern portion of the island, the peninsula of Avalon, will prove to be the equivalents of the auriferous strata of Nova Scotia. Should this expectation be realized, gold may be looked for in this region.

A METALLIFBROUS ZONE.

The geological survey which has been carried on for some ears, under the able management of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., form rly one of Sir William Logan's assistants in Canada, has clearly established the existence of the Lauzon division of the Quebec group of rocks on an extensive scale, this being the great metalliferous zone of North America. Mr. Murray said, in one of his recent reports : " From the numerous indications presented at different parts of the island, 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," Quite recently the discovery of a rich deposit of lead ore at Port-au-Port, on the western shore, has been reported. The block sent on here, as a specimen, was of the most promising description. In another report, Mr. Murray says : "There is a vast exposure of gypsum between Codroy Island and Codroy River, where it may be quarried to any extent, while the same material occurs in various parts of St.

MARBLB.

Besides the metallic ores and the more valuable substances, the island abounds in other materials of great importance. Marbles of almost every shale of colour have been produced, from various parts of the coast, on both the eastern and wes-

which in several localities possesses the quality of cleavage, fitting it for roofing houses. The best slate quarries yet opened are in Smith's Sound, and Random Island, Trinity Bay. The development here is very extensive, sufficient to supply half the continent of America, if duly worked; and the quality is declared, by good authority, to be equal to the best Weish slate. The demand for these slates is as yet local and limited, and the works are carried on spasmodically and feebly. Mr. Murray says of them :—"Judging of the quality of the specimens which were brought from Smith's Sound and the thickness of strata attributed to their place in the formation, together with their proximity to the sea, these slates, when fully developed, can hardly fail to prove of very considerable commercial importance."



The death of Dr. Lushington was announced in a Swiss paper thus :-"Le Docteur Lushington a été condamné à mort d'après une décision de la cour d'Amirauté."

The following is the average of suicides in the four great cities of the world :- London, one in 175 deaths; Paris, one in 72; Vienna, one in 160; and New York, one in 712.

The Lord Mayor of London proposes to entertain the Mayors of every city and other corporate towns in England and Wales at a banquet at the Mansion House, to be hold on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

One Captain Highes, of South Australia, having the intent to do som sthing beneficent, recently gave \$100,000 toward forma-ing a university at Adelaide. The example has so far been contagious as to induce another pecunious captain to throw in bis little mite of \$30,000.

The strike of the London gas-stokers has not altogether been unproductive of good. We learn that there is good reason to believe that at least one-half of the soutence passed on this strikers will be remitted, and that the Government will undertake to introduce a bill during the session amending and defining the law of conspiracy.

In a recent lecture Mr. Thomas Hughes expressed the opinion that trade unionism was, on the whole, a benefit to the nation, though he hoped to see the day when trade unions would have for twenty years, and still looked, to "co-operative union" for the solution of the labour question.

A vast field of urns and lacustrine habitations has just been discovered near Lessowa (Posen), in the slope to the take. The number of the urns is stated at 10,030 (?), containing decayed benes or ashes. The water has been let off the lake, and eighty piles have been found. The corr nunication between habitations and the land seems to have been established by a bridge inid over a line of plies, connecting the main group with the shore of the lake.

A singular sale is shortly to take place in Paris-that of the collection of M. Heindreich, the late principal executioner of France, who died some weeks ago. Monsieur de Paris, with a true love of his business, had gathered together every imaginable pleture relating to capital panishment-a ghastly array of gib. bats, guillotines, crosses, &c. Each picture has several annotations on the margin, and M. Heindreich, who ought to have been a connoisseur on the subject, has noted on an engraving of the Spanish garotte, that this is the most painful of all modes of execution.

Under the head "An Historical Parallel to Moute Christo," an extraordinary story has appeared in the *Timer* of how six Com-munist prisoners escaped from the fortress of Port Louis, on the coast of Britlany. The statement is that the prisoners by inessant labour for three months, contrived to sink a shuft thirteen feet in depth, and then excavated a tunnel, by which they escaped on to the rocks at low water, having ascertained the times of the tides. Three hundred prisoners were in the forness, and all were aware of what was going on, but the writer says the secret was never beirayed.

From London comes an interesting story of the intelligence and realiness displayed by a parrot, leading to the arrest and subsequent conviction of a burglar. The latter, who was com-Inally a baker, broke into the house of a Mr. Wyatt, and stole several articles, amongst them Mr. Wyatt's parrot "Strah." The owner on discovering next morning the robbery of his house and the abfaction of "Sarah" went forthwith to Mr. Janrach's, the well-known dealer in wild and foreign animals, and montioned the fact of his loss. While telling Mr. Jamrach that his parrot was called "Sarah," a parrot in the back sho overheard the conversation, and immediately joined in it, by repeating the word "Sarah" several times. Mr. Wyatt at one-went to the bird and discovered that it was really his own "Sarah," and on further inquiry learned that it had been sold to Mr. Jamrach that morning by the prisoner, who had confidingly given his name and sol less. A detective there apon went to the prisoner's house where he found the property stoles from Mr. Wyatt, together with the proceeds of several other r obseries The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal services, and seven years' police supervision, and as there were three other indictments against blue for burglary, and three previous convictions for the same offence in the course of the last five years, "Sarah" appears to have indirectly rendered a valuable service to the community.

PROPOSED ENGLISH VOLUNTEER ARCTIC EXPEDITION .--- We understand, says the Court Journal, that a number of the lealing members of the Royal Geographical Society, including Admiral Richards and others, who have for many years taken a deep interest in Polar exploration, have been negotiating with the owners of the whater screwsteamor "Arctic" with the view of obtaining the use of her for some months during the approaching season. It is the intention of those who desire to charter the vessel to send with her an experienced representative to make scientific observations. The fishing will be $p^{z_{\rm F}}$ secuted by the crew of the "Arctic" as usual, but it is proposed that for one month during the most open part of the season a determined effort will be made to reach as far northward as possible with the view of making a complete investigation into the nature of the country. We understand that the Messre, Stephen have been offered £5,000 as remuneration for her use to the extent indicated, and the probability is that an arrangement will be concluded. The proposal has originated, we may say, in consequence of the reputation Capital Adams has acquired in Arctic enterprise and discovery. Recently a very complimen-tary letter was received from Admiral Richards upon forward ing to him a copy of a chart disclosing new country which he In his last voyage had explored. He then found that there was a great deal of open water north of Melville Bay, and that he could have prosecuted a voyage in that direction to a very considerable extent. Of course the realization of the objects destred will depend mainly upon the state of the lee in the country, but should no serious impediment be interposed the likelihood is that the scheme may be attended with very important goographical results.

tern shores. Indications of petroleum have been found at a few spots, while building stones, whetstones, grin latones and limestones are in ample profusion.

COAL.

There is a carboniferous region in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay, where the existence of coal has been ascertained. The area of this coal field has not yet been carefully surveyed. but is known to be of considerable extent. One workable seam, discovered by Professor Jukes, was pronounced by him to contain excellent cannel coal, to be three feet thick, and to be apparently part of a larger seam. The spirit of enterprise slumbers among us; and, as yet, no borings have been made to ascertain the extent of this seam. From structural evidence alone, Mr. Murray concluded that, within the area, supposed to be underlaid by this seam, there were 54,720,000 chaldrons of coal, much of it probably within workable depths.

ROOFING SLATE.

One other material this island is destined to supply, in rich abundance, -- I refer to roofing-slate -- the value of which, as a covering for houses, America is learning by the dearly purchased experience of burned towns. The whole of the great peninsula of Avalon is a flue-grained and very hard slate,