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LABRADOR CUSTOMS DUTIES.

COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Government of *Newfoundland* relating to the Levy of CUSTOMS DUTIES on the Coast of *Labrador*, and REPORTS of the Collectors, Judges, or other Officers sent to that Coast last Season.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
18 March 1864.

LABRADOR CUSTOMS DUTIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1864;—for,

“COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Government of *Newfoundland* relating to the Levy of CUSTOMS DUTIES on the Coast of *Labrador*, and REPORTS of the Collectors, Judges, or other Officers sent to that Coast last Season.”

Colonial Office, }
17 March 1864. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 March 1864.

SCHEDULE.

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COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Government of *Newfoundland* relating to the Levy of CUSTOMS DUTIES on the Coast of *Labrador*, and REPORTS of the Collectors, Judges, or other Officers sent to that Coast last Season.

Despatches from the Governor.

— No. 1. —

(No. 35.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *A. Bannerman*, to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.
Government House, Newfoundland, 13 June 1862.

No. 1.
Governor Sir *A. Bannerman* to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.
13 June 1862.

(Received, 8 July 1862.)

(Answered, No. 171, 16 July 1862, page 30.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that it is the intention of the Government here, after the expiration of the present fishing season, to establish a Court of limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction on that part of the coast of Labrador which forms a dependency of Newfoundland, and to impose the same duties as are levied under the annual Revenue Acts here. Such a Court was in existence five and twenty years ago; it was an expensive one, and fell to the ground in consequence of influences made use of in the House of Assembly.

2. Some of the wealthy houses carrying on business on the coast of Labrador protested against levying duties there; but Earl Russell, who was then Colonial Minister, informed the Governor here, that as part of the coast of Labrador was a dependency of Newfoundland, there could be no question as to the legality of levying the same duties there as were levied in St. John's.

3. I take the liberty of enclosing a notice, which was given on this subject in the last "Gazette," and also some notice of the object of Mr. Perley's visit to Newfoundland, to prevent misrepresentations being made here on that subject.

4. I have also the honour to enclose for your Grace's perusal, extracts from a report made to the Governor, by a gentleman sent down to Labrador by Admiral Prescott, more than 20 years ago, and I believe that the coasts there are much in the same state now as they were then.

5. If your Grace thinks right to express any opinion on the subject, perhaps you will favour me with it; but it is the intention of the Government to carry the proposal into effect next year, after due intimation has been given, unless I shall receive instructions otherwise from your Grace.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

Extract
Royal Gazette,
10 June 1862.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

EXTRACTS from the "Royal Gazette," Tuesday, 10 June 1862.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

WE understand that M. Perley, Esq., British Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty, has been instructed by Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to proceed to Newfoundland and Labrador, to determine the boundaries of the mouths of the rivers in this Colony.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE LEVY OF

The Commissioners under the Treaty have already given their awards on most of the rivers in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the State of Maine; in any case where the British and American Commissioners differ, an umpire is called on to decide, and hitherto no difficulties have occurred.

The Commissioners' awards have been published, along with plans and diagrams of the river boundaries.

Mr. Perley's duties will be strictly confined to the provisions laid down in the Treaty with the United States of 1855. He will be furnished by the Admiral with a ship of war to convey him to our coasts, and in all probability will leave Halifax about the 1st July.

A survey of the mouths of the rivers in Newfoundland and its Dependencies will be of vast importance to prevent disputes, and enable the Legislature to adopt such measures to regulate the river fisheries as may effectually protect the breed of the salmon species; and at no distant day it is not improbable that fishery grants, under proper restrictions, may become a source of revenue, and afford employment to many of our labouring classes.

Salmon is always a marketable article, and whether preserved in tin, or smoked and dried, it becomes easily transportable, and will find ready markets.

 GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

THE Governor has received a Despatch from the Colonial Minister, stating that copies of the awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with the plans and charts referred to in these awards, had been sent to His Excellency, who was at liberty to communicate the same to the Legislature of Newfoundland.

The documents referred to are lodged in the Colonial Secretary's Office for the information of the Members of the Legislature of Newfoundland.

Secretary's Office, 10 June 1862.

R. Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That after the expiration of the present fishing season, the duties imposed by the annual Revenue Acts will be collected on that part of the Labrador coast lying within the Government of Newfoundland, and the proceeds applied, so far as may be necessary, to the expense of protecting the fisheries on that coast, and of the maintenance there of a Court of limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

Secretary's Office, St. John's, Newfoundland,
10 June 1862.

R. Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

 Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1. EXTRACTS from Report of Mr. *E. Rendell* to Governor *Prescott*, relative to Proceedings on the Coast of Labrador. 1840.

"As may be expected, on such a length of coast, disputes will arise amongst the people, to adjust which they have no one authorised to resort to, which oftentimes gives rise to the worst of feelings, and leads to disastrous consequences; but beyond this, the commission of crime is not unfrequent, and that, too, of the blackest die. A man is going at large there at this moment who murdered his wife last winter, and during last summer two attempts at murder were made. These circumstances, alone, are sufficient to show the necessity for establishing a Court to punish and repress offenders."

* * * * *

"The extensive sale of spirits without license or payment of duties by Nova Scotians and Americans who resort to that coast, is much complained of; they carry a cheap, bad article, with which they supply the servants in the fishery, to the great damage and injury of their employers, who have not the slightest remedy against the evil; thus the revenue is defrauded, and the fishery injured at the same time."

— No. 2. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *A. Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., dated Government House, Newfoundland, 1st June 1863. (No. 28.)

No. 2.
Governor Sir A. Bannerman to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
1 June 1863.

I HEREWITH forward copies of documents republished relative to a Court of Judicature and Collection of Revenue at Labrador. I send them because I think it extremely probable that the Labrador merchants may memorialise your Grace on this subject, and, perhaps, petition Parliament.

The former Court was discontinued partly from their influence in the then House of Assembly; and, also, from the Court being too expensive, and the Custom-house establishment connected with it.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

PROCLAMATION.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

A. Bannerman, BY His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Governor and Governor. Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.
(L.S.)

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature of this Colony, passed in the 26th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador," it is amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Island of Newfoundland to institute a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador, which said court shall be presided over by one Judge to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall, upon such parts of the coast of Labrador as lie within the Government of Newfoundland have certain powers, jurisdiction, and authority, in and by the said Act particularly declared and defined: Now know ye, that I the said Governor, upon consideration of the premises, and in pursuance and by virtue of the said Act, have thought fit to institute, grant, direct and appoint, and by these presents do institute, grant, direct and appoint a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador; and such court shall be called "The Court of Labrador," and shall be presided over by one Judge, to be appointed from time to time in manner aforesaid; and such court shall be a Court of Record, and shall be held for such terms, and at such times, and in such places at the Labrador, as the Judge thereof, for the time being, may from time to time determine, as best calculated for the administration of justice within its jurisdiction; and the said court shall have and exercise all such jurisdiction, power and authority whatsoever as are in and by the said Act, or otherwise by law, provided or declared:

And I do hereby strictly charge and command all magistrates and officers, and all others, Her Majesty's subjects, within and belonging to the said island and its dependencies, that in the execution of the several powers hereby conferred they be aiding, and assisting, and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In witness whereof I have caused these presents to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland to be hereunto affixed, at St. John's, in the said Island, this 18th day of April, A.D. 1863, and in the 26th year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,
R. Carter, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

REPORT of the late Mr. Rendell's Proceedings on the Coast of Labrador.—1840.

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

IN the spring of the present year, having had the honour to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, to receive revenue on the coast of Labrador—as also to collect information respecting that coast for the use of the Legislature, I had no less difficulty in procuring the means of getting

getting there than in discovering, when there, how I should be conveyed from place to place. Some of the merchants who carry on trade there, were at the time in St. John's, with their vessels; but, knowing the mission I was on, they not only refused me a passage themselves, but influenced others to do so, and threw every obstacle in my way. As may naturally be supposed, I felt not a little discouraged in the business, but, fearing that His Excellency might attribute either indifference or want of exertion in it to me, I resolved on hiring a small vessel for the purpose, the expense of which, as well as all others necessarily incurred, I felt assured the House of Assembly would readily provide for. Accordingly, I engaged a boat, partially decked, of only 27 tons, hastily fitted her out, and with her and four hands, on the 5th July, sailed on my perilous voyage from St. John's. On the 11th we got to Battle Harbour, when I demanded from Messrs. Slade the duty on some goods they had imported from England. They were too busy about the fishery to attend to it at the time, and promised to pay on my return. After examining the cockets, and making up the amount of duties (about 40*l.*), I proceeded to the Northward, after touching in at all the principal places on the coast, and did what business was necessary. I reached to a considerable distance in Esquimaux Bay. On my return to Battle Harbour, and calling for the payment of duties from Slade's house as promised, I was met by a direct refusal, their agent informing me that he was instructed by his principals at home to resist any demand for the payment of all duties, until the result of an application which they had made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject was known; beyond this he refused me any information or satisfaction. With this exception, no one positively refused to pay duties; but all complained loudly of being obliged to do so, and particularly of the Colonial part, for which they received not a shadow of compensation from the Colonial Government. I explained to them that part of my mission amongst them was to collect information for the Legislature relative to that portion of the colony, and that I had no doubt it was with a view to the adoption of measures for their benefit. This explanation seemed in some degree to satisfy the people, but, for the most part of them, they said unless protection was afforded to them by the establishment of a court of justice, and the appointment of civil authorities, they would next year resist the payment of duties, by every means in their power.

As may be expected, on such a length of coast, disputes will arise amongst the people, to adjust which they have no one authorised to resort to, which often times gives rise to the worst of feelings, and leads to disastrous consequences; but beyond this the commission of crime is not unfrequent, and that, too, of the blackest dye. A man is going at large there this moment who murdered his wife last winter; and, during last summer, two attempts at murder were made. These circumstances alone are sufficient to show the necessity of establishing a court to punish and repress offenders.

A court, such as the one lately in operation there, but not so expensive, would, in the opinion of the people, answer all purposes of the administration of justice, and the collection of the revenue—to move about from place to place during the fishing season (say from about the 1st July to the 25th September), without being confined by proclamation, as heretofore—but to be left free and unshackled, and to avail when and where it might be required.

Generally speaking, the merchants are averse to their being placed in authority themselves; but I have no doubt some of them might be induced to accept it as magistrates or conservators of the peace; many men of ability and education are to be found amongst them.

The extensive sale of spirits, without license, or payment of duties, by the Nova Scotians and Americans who resort to that coast, is much complained of; they carry a cheap, bad article, with which they supply the servants in the fishery, to the great damage and injury of their employers, who have not the slightest remedy against the evil; thus the Revenue is defrauded, and the fishery injured, at the same time.

The amount of revenue collected by me at the coast of Labrador, I have paid over to the Hon. the Collector here. The expenses incurred on it in traversing over a distance of 1,200 miles, is 63*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, a detailed account of which has been laid before His Excellency.

This report most respectfully submitted by

Elias Rendell.

EXTRACT from Governor *Darling's* Despatch to the Colonial Minister, dated 31 August 1856, which will show the views entertained by the Government at that time relative to the Collection of Duties on the Labrador, &c.

“There are two measures, however, which it seems to me that common justice to the inhabitants at large requires: One,—the transfer to the really wealthy city of St. John's, of the expenditure on account of its police, streets, and local objects generally, with the maintenance of such poor as properly belong to its community; the other, to compel the lucrative import trade carried on on the coast of Labrador to contribute in its fair proportion to the colonial revenue. Not only do large mercantile houses, whose principals reside

cessors, upon all goods, wares and merchandise, imported or brought into this island and its dependencies, the several and respective duties inserted, described and set forth in figures in the table of duties hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Duties," opposite to and against the respective articles in the said table mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such articles therein specified, as follows:—

No. 1.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, porter, cider, and perry, viz.:—		Sugar, viz. unrefined	- - - the cwt. - 8 3
In bottles - - the dozen of two gallons	- 1 -	" bastard - - - - - "	- 10 -
In casks - - - - the gallon	- - 4	Souchong, Congou, and Bohea tea	- the lb. - - 4
Bacon, hams, smoked beef and sausages	the cwt. - 8 3	All other tea - - - - - "	- - 5
Beef, salted and cured - the bbl. of 200 lbs.	- 2 -	Tobacco, manufactured and leaf	- " - - 3
and 10 per cent. thereon.		and 10 per cent. thereon.	
Biscuit or bread - - - - the cwt.	- - 3	Tobacco stems - - - - the cwt.	- 2 -
and 10 per cent. thereon.		and 10 per cent. thereon.	
Butter - - - - - the cwt.	- 3 -	Vinegar - - - - - the gallon	- - 3
and 10 per cent. thereon.		and 10 per cent. thereon.	
Cheese - - - - - the cwt.	- 5 6	Wines, viz.:	
Chocolate and cocoa - - - the lb.	- - 1	Wines of all kinds, in bottles (except	
and 10 per cent. thereon.		claret) - - - - - the gallon	- 6 -
Cigars - - - - - the M.	- 11 -	Port, Madeira, Hock, Burgundy, in	
Coffee - - - - - the lb.	- - 1	wood, or other vessels, not being	
and 10 per cent. thereon.		bottles - - - - - "	- 5 -
Feathers and feather beds - - - the lb.	- - 1	Sherry, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the gallon	- 3 -
and 10 per cent. thereon.		Claret, in wood or bottles - the gallon	- 2 6
Flour - - - - - the bbl.	- 1 6	and 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
and 10 per cent. thereon.		All other wines - - - - the gallon	- 2 6
Fruit, dried - - - - - the lb.	- - 1½	and 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
" other descriptions - - - the 100 l.	11 - -	Anchors - - - - -	
Confectionery - - - - - the cwt.	- 13 9	Barley and oats - - - - -	
Packages in which dry goods are imported, 11		Canvas - - - - -	
per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		Cordage and cables - - - - -	
Molasses - - - - - the gallon	- - 2½	Copper and composition metal for	
Oatmeal and Indian meal - - - the bbl.	- - 6	ships, viz.: Sheathing, bar, bolt,	
and 10 per cent. thereon.		and nails - - - - -	
Pork - - - - - the bbl. of 200 lbs.	- 3 0	Corks and corkwood - - - - -	
and 10 per cent. thereon.		Fishing tackle, Indian corn - - -	
Salt - - - - - the ton	- - 6	Iron, viz.: Bar, bolt, sheathing and	
Shooks and staves, manufactured or		sheet, wrought nails - - - - -	
dressed - - - - - the 100 l.	11 - -	Medicines - - - - -	
		Oakum - - - - -	
		Pease - - - - -	
		Pitch, tar, turpentine, and rosin -	
		Poultry and fresh meat - - - - -	
		Goods, wares, and merchandize, not	
		otherwise enumerated, described	
		or charged with duty in this Act,	
		and not otherwise exempt - - -	the 100 l. 11 - -
		Fish, salted, dried, or pickled, for every cwt.	
		imported - - - - -	- 5 6
		Local Distillation:	
		Rum not exceeding the strength of	
		proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and	
		so in proportion for any greater	
		strength than the strength of	
		proof - - - - -	the gallon - 1 6
		Brandy, gin, or other spirits, not	
		herein defined or enumerated, not	
		exceeding the strength of proof by	
		Sykes's hydrometer, and so in	
		proportion for any greater strength	
		than the strength of proof - - -	" - 2 -
Sugar, viz. loaf and refined - - - the cwt.	- 12 -		
and 10 per cent. thereon.			

II. All articles in the following Table shall be exempt from any duty, viz. :—

No. 2.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Printing presses, printing paper (royal and demy), types, and all other printing materials.	Articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor.	Exemptions.
Printed books, pamphlets, maps and charts.	Donations of clothing specially imported for distribution gratuitously by any charitable society.	
Coin and bullion.	Cotton yarn.	
Hemp, flax, tow.	Pig iron.	
Plants, trees, and shrubs.	Coke.	
Specimens illustrative of natural history.	Sulphuric acid, when used for the manufacture of manure.	
Works of Art, viz. :—Engravings, paintings, statuary, and all other articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale.	Materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper and metal, together with nails, paper, or felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from duty when imported in the vessel on which it is intended to be used, and entered as ship's stores; such sheathing and materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same to be entered for duty in the ordinary way.	
Manures of all kinds.		
Arms, clothing, and provisions for Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.		
Passengers' baggage, household furniture, and working tools and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in this island.		
Refuse of rice.		
Seeds for agricultural purposes.		
Vegetables of all sorts.		
Animals of all kinds.		

III. The following articles, being the growth and produce of the United States of America, mentioned and enumerated in the Schedule to an Act made and passed in the Legislature, entitled, "An Act to give effect, on the part of the Island of Newfoundland, to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America," shall be admitted free of duty, viz. :—

No. 3.

TABLE of EXEMPTIONS under the Treaty with the *United States*.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.	Pitch, tar, turpentine.
Animals of all kinds.	Ashes.
Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.	Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed—unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables.	Firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.	Pelts, wool.
Fish of all kinds.	Fish oil.
Products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water.	Rice, broom-corn, and bark.
Poultry, eggs.	Gypsum—ground or unground.
Hides, furs, skins, or tails,—undressed.	Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.
Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state.	Dyestuffs.
Slate.	Flax, hemp, tow,—unmanufactured.
Butter, cheese, tallow, lard.	Unmanufactured tobacco.
Horns, manures.	Rags.
Ores of metals of all kinds.	
Coal.	

—So long as the said Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the said recited Act mentioned, shall remain in force in this island.

And similar articles, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United Kingdom, British North American Provinces, or of the Island of Prince Edward, or the Channel Islands, shall be admitted duty-free, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any importer of fish, salted, dried, or pickled, not exempted from duty by any of the provisions of this Act, to warehouse the same in any of the ports of this Colony or its dependencies, without the payment of the duty hereinbefore imposed; and the provisions of any Act of this Colony with regard to the warehousing of goods on the first entry thereof, or to the allowance of drawbacks upon exportation, shall not in either case apply, or be construed to apply, to such fish.

V. From and after the passing of this Act, the duty to be levied, paid, and collected on spirituous liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled in this island, shall be at the rate mentioned in the Table of Duties in this Act for local distillation.

VI. All sums of money payable under this Act, as duties, penalties, or forfeitures, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, in sterling money of Great Britain, and shall be received, taken, and paid in such British sterling money; and all such duties shall be paid and received according to Imperial weights and measures by law established in this Colony; and in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity or value, the same shall apply in like proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.

Goods landed at Labrador subject to duties.

VII. All goods landed at the Labrador, after the passing of this Act, shall be subject to the duties herein imposed, and to the same laws, rules, and regulations, as though they were on board the importing ship on arrival, before such landing; and unless the owners, or their agents, shall duly account for all such goods to any officer of the Revenue appointed to collect duties at the Labrador, and to his satisfaction, and pass entries for the same, and pay the duties thereon, such goods shall be forfeited; and any such officer may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into any building or place of any person dealing in or having in his possession dutiable goods, and take an account thereof; and if such owner or agent shall refuse to open the doors, or shall in any wise obstruct such officer, he shall forfeit the sum of 100 £; and such officer may, if he thinks fit at any time so to do, take with him a writ of assistance, and proceed therewith in manner by law in that behalf directed in similar cases: Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from duty, under other provisions of the law, goods imported at the Labrador, but not landed.

Proviso:

No goods to be unladen before entry and warrant granted.

VIII. No goods shall be unladen from any ship, in any port or place in this island or its dependencies, nor within three miles of the coasts thereof, until an entry shall have been made of such goods, and warrant granted for unloading of the same; and all goods unladen contrary to the regulations of this or of any other law relating to the Revenue, shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship from which the same shall be unladen shall forfeit the sum of 100 £.

Penalty.

Revenue officer may board vessel, &c.

IX. Any officer of Revenue may go on board any vessel, being within three miles of any of the coasts of this island or of its dependencies, and stay on board while she remains in port, or within such distance, and may examine, on oath, the master of such vessel, touching his cargo and voyage; and if such master shall not truly answer any question that may be put to him, he shall forfeit the sum of 50 £.

Master of vessel to produce manifest and deliver copy.

X. The master of any such vessel shall, if required, produce his manifest to such Revenue officer, and, if required, shall also deliver to him a copy thereof; and such officer shall note on the original manifest the date of production, and return the same to the master; and if any such master shall refuse to produce his manifest, or to deliver a copy thereof, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the sum of 50 £.

Importers at Labrador to make entry within two days, and pay duties.

XI. Every importer of any goods at the Labrador shall, within two days after importation, make due entry of such goods, and pay the duties thereon, and, if required by the collector or sub-collector, land the said goods; and in default of such entry and payment of duties, it shall be lawful for the collector or sub-collector to seize and sell the said goods, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of all duties on such importation, paying over the surplus of the proceeds, after payment of such duties and expenses of seizure and sale, to the proprietor of such goods, or to any person authorised to receive the same.

Collector's office on board ship in certain cases.

XII. For the purpose of the collection of the Revenue at the Labrador, the office of collector or sub-collector, where there is no such office on shore, shall be held to be in the ship or vessel in which such collector or sub-collector shall be conveyed.

Goods forfeited at Labrador may be sold, &c.

XIII. Goods seized as forfeited at Labrador, may be sold by the collector or sub-collector, under the provisions of the laws relating to the Revenue, at any port or place such collector or sub-collector may deem most expedient.

Governor may authorise importation of spirits at Labrador, in casks less than 50 gallons.

XIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by instructions to be given to the collector or sub-collector in that behalf, to authorise the importation and entry of, and payment of duties upon, spirits imported into the Labrador in casks containing less than 50 gallons.

Every person concerned in landing goods at Labrador, duty not paid, liable to penalty.

XV. Every person who shall be concerned in landing or unshipping at the Labrador, any goods, wares, or merchandize, liable to duty, the duties on which have not been paid or secured, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of 100 £, to be recovered in a summary manner, under the provisions of this Act.

Penalties—how recovered.

XVI. All pecuniary penalties and forfeitures incurred by the breach of any law relating to the Revenue, committed at the Labrador, may be sued for and recovered in any court of record, in a summary manner; and in default of payment thereof, upon conviction, it shall be lawful for the judge of the said court to imprison the offender for any period not exceeding two calendar months.

Judge may issue warrant to arrest party charged, &c.

XVII. In order to the trial of any party charged as being liable to any such penalty or forfeiture, it shall be competent for the judge of the said court, upon an information upon oath being laid before him against such party, to issue a warrant for his apprehension; and any party arrested under such warrant shall not be discharged from arrest before he shall have been acquitted of the charge, or suffered the punishment or paid the fine upon conviction therefor, unless he shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of such judge, for his appearance to answer such charge, and to abide the judgment of the court in that behalf.

And compel attendance of witnesses.

XVIII. In any proceeding for any such penalty or forfeiture, it shall be lawful for the said judge to compel the appearance of any witness by warrant, either in the first instance, or upon a summons to such witness being disobeyed.

XIX. All

XIX. All yachts sailing under warrant of the Lords of the Admiralty, or belonging to the Royal Yacht Club, shall be exempted, on view of the said warrant, from payment of all local duties whatsoever. Yachts exempt.

XX. The several duties imposed, and in the said Table of Duties mentioned in this Act, shall be paid by the importer or importers of such articles respectively, and shall be collected and secured by means of, and under the regulations and penalties, and in the way and manner provided by this Act, and by any other Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this island for collecting the revenue of this island and its dependencies. Importers to pay duties.

XXI. There shall be allowed and paid annually to the following officers of Her Majesty's Customs in this Colony, hereinafter-mentioned, to defray all expenses of remuneration for the collection of the colonial revenue, and charges incidental thereto, the sums set opposite the names of the said officers, for the period during which this Act shall be in operation, viz. :— Salaries to officers.

The assistant collector at St. John's, 300 l.

The landing and tide surveyor, 250 l.

Two landing-waiters at St. John's, each 200 l.

First clerk and warehouse-keeper at St. John's, 200 l.

Second clerk at St. John's, 150 l.

Third clerk at St. John's, 150 l.

Fourth clerk at St. John's, 150 l.

One locker at St. John's, 30 l., and 3 s. per day when employed.

The sub-collector at Lamaline, 100 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Fogo, 125 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at La Poile, 135 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Greenspond, 125 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Gaultois, 100 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Trinity, 150 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Harbour Grace, 160 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected: provided that the amount of the said salary shall be equal to, but not more than 256 l.

The tidewaiter and clerk at Harbour Grace, 125 l.

The sub-collector at Carbonear, 125 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Brigus, 100 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Placentia, 100 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Burin, 100 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Harbour Britain, 100 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The sub-collector at Twillingate, 100 l., and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Bay Bulls, 50 l.

The preventive officer at Ferryland, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at St. Mary's, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Little Placentia, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at La Manche, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Oderin, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Bay Roberts, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at St. Lawrence, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Bellorem, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Pushthrough, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Burgeo, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Bay-de-North, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

The preventive officer at Channel, 50 l., and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.

To defray the expenses of tidewaiters and preventive boats and crews at St. John's, and tidewaiters at the outports, a sum not exceeding 1,700 l. Tidewaiters.

To defray the expenses of night boat and crew at St. John's, 300 l.

Stationery and printed forms, postages, and other incidental expenses, 150 l. Night boat.

Allowance to unofficial members of the Board of Revenue, 50 l. Printed forms and postages.

The keeper of the Custom House at St. John's, 40 l. Board of Revenue allowance.

XXII. Nothing in this Act contained shall in any way affect any matter or thing contained in the hereinbefore in part recited Act. Keeper of Custom House.

XXIII. When and so soon as this Act shall come into operation, the Act of the Legislature, passed in the last Session thereof, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," This Act not to affect recited Act.

encies," shall be and stand repealed: Provided always that all bonds given and payments made for duties under the said Act are hereby confirmed and declared valid, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the same.

Continuance of Act. XXIV. This Act shall continue in force from the passing thereof up to the 20th day of May which will be in the year 1864, and no longer.

(No. 306.)

ANNO VICESIMO-SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. II.

AN ACT to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador.

Passed 25 March 1863.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows :

Institution of Court at Labrador.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent under the great seal of the Island of Newfoundland, to institute a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador; and such court shall be a Court of Record, and shall be presided over by one judge, to be appointed by the Governor in Council; and shall, over all such parts of the Labrador as lie within the Government of Newfoundland, have jurisdiction, power, and authority to hear and finally determine all criminal prosecutions for assaults and batteries, and for larcenies without force to the person, committed within the limits aforesaid; and all actions and suits of a civil nature, wherein the debt, damage, or thing demanded shall not exceed in amount or value 100/.

Powers of such Court.

Proceedings to be summary.

II. The proceedings of the said court shall be summary; a record of such proceedings shall be kept and signed by the judge thereof; and the forms of process, and other proceedings in civil cases, shall be as set out in the Schedule to this Act annexed, and in criminal matters shall be those used in summary proceedings of a like character by justices of the peace in this island.

Salaries of judge and other officers.

III. The salary of the judge of such court shall not exceed 250/.; and there shall be such officers of the said court as the Governor in Council shall appoint; and the salaries of such officers shall be fixed by the Legislature.

Appeal allowed in certain cases.

IV. It shall be lawful for any party against whom any judgment or order of the said court may be given in any matter over 50/., or where the matter in dispute shall relate to the title to any lands or fishery, or where the right in future may be bound, within two days after such judgment or order, to appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, giving one day's notice to the opposite party of such intended appeal; and upon such appellant, within seven days, giving security, to the satisfaction of the judge, for the speedy prosecution of such appeal, for the performance of the judgment or order of the Superior Court, or for the performance of the judgment of the Court of Labrador, should the same be affirmed or the appeal dismissed, and in such last-mentioned cases, also, for the payment of the costs of such appeal, execution shall be stayed upon the judgment of the court below: Provided that it shall be competent to such judge, upon reasonable grounds, to extend the time for such appeal, and that it shall be lawful for him, when he shall think it necessary, to reserve any question of law arising in any case before him for the consideration of the Supreme Court, suspending his judgment in the meanwhile until such question shall have been determined.

Proviso.

Proceedings in cases of appeal.

V. When an appeal shall be allowed in manner aforesaid, a copy of all proceedings in the court below, authenticated under the hand and seal of the judge thereof, and of any other officer, if any such, who may be appointed for that purpose, shall be transmitted by such judge to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and after adjudication it shall be competent to the Supreme Court to carry such adjudication into effect by its own process, or to direct that the same be carried into effect by the court below, as may be considered most expedient.

The judge to be *ex-officio* justice of the peace and coroner.

VI. The judge of the said court shall be, *ex-officio*, a Justice of the Peace and Coroner for all places within the limits aforesaid, with the like power and authority in all respects as are or may be exercised by any justice of the peace or coroner lawfully appointed in Newfoundland.

Offenders and arrested debtors may be confined, as directed by the judge.

VII. Criminal offenders sentenced by the said court to imprisonment, and debtors arrested under final process, may be confined in any place of security within the limits aforesaid the said judge may direct, or may be conveyed to any gaol in Newfoundland, there to remain until removed or discharged in due course of law.

VIII. The

VIII. The provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Amend the Law of Attachment, and to Facilitate the Recovery of Debts from absent or absconding Debtors, and to make other provision for the Amendment of the Law of Attachment,' and of an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Amend the Law of Attachment in this Colony, and to Regulate the Fees in certain cases payable therein,'" so far as the same relate to the sale of perishable property attached, the recovery of debts and effects attached in the hands of third parties, the examinations of such third parties, the attaching for costs and the levying of moneys under a writ of execution, shall be applicable to the proceedings of the court hereby established. Provided that an attachment may issue for any amount exceeding 40s.

Acts 6 Vict. c. 10, and 12 Vict. c. 11, in force in certain cases.

IX. That it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint the said judge, or some other competent person to be superintendent of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador, and to appoint the same or some other competent person to be a collector of revenue on the Labrador.

Appointment of superintendent of fisheries and collector of revenue.

X. It shall be lawful for such collector, subject to the control of the Governor in Council, to appoint sub-collectors under him at the principal ports and places on the Labrador; and such collector and his deputies shall have the like power and authority in and for the collection of the revenue on the coast of Labrador; and shall give the like security for the right discharge of the duties of their respective offices, as are by law provided with respect to customs and revenue officers in this island.

Appointment of sub-collectors. Powers of collectors.

XI. The revenue collected under this Act shall be applied in the first place towards defraying the cost of the protection of the fisheries, and of carrying the provisions herein contained into effect, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the Receiver General for the uses of the colony.

Appropriation of revenue.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule.

SUMMONS.

Form of summons—Assumpsit.

To me on C. D. owes him with according to law.
 at _____
 Bailliff, _____
 summon C. D. to appear before A. B., who complains that the said _____, as by particulars hereto annexed, and to be further dealt with according to law.
 Given under my hand at _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D.
 G. H.,
 Judge of the Court of Labrador.

ATTACHMENT.

Attachment—Assumpsit.

To Attach C. D. by his lands, chattels, goods, debts and effects, to appear before me on _____ at _____ to answer A. B., who complains that the said C. D. owes to him _____, as by particulars hereto annexed, and to be further dealt with according to law.
 Given under my hand at _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D.
 G. H.,
 Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Oath for £. _____ stg.

EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS.

Fi. Fa.

To Levy on the property of C. D. the sum of _____, which, by judgment of this Court, was declared to be due and to be paid by him to A. B. for debt (or damages for assault, &c., as the case may be), and pay the said sum to the said A. B., in discharge of such judgment.
 Given under my hand at _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D.
 G. H.,
 Judge of the Court of Labrador.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE LEVY OF

Capias.

EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

To Bailiff.

Arrest C. D., and detain him in custody until he shall pay A. B. the sum of amount of a judgment obtained against him by the said A. B. for debt (or damage for an assault, as the case may be), or until he be delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Warrant of attachment.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

To (Name of Garnishee.)

You are commanded to pay or deliver into this court all moneys, property and effects of C. D., to the value of , now in your possession, or under your control, to answer a claim of A. B. for debt (or damages for an assault, as the case may be).

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Summons in trespass, &c.

SUMMONS IN CASES OF TRESPASS, TROVER, EJECTMENT, OR CASE.

To Bailiff.

Summon C. D. to appear before me on , at to answer A. B., who complains that the said C. D., on assaulted the said A. B., or took and detained from him his property, or wrongfully holds possession of certain lands situate , the property of the said A. B., or on (removed the nets of the said A. B., as the case may be), and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Writ of possession.

FORM OF WRIT OF POSSESSION.

To Bailiff.

Put A. B. in possession of that parcel of land (describing it) which by a judgment of this Court, made on , the said A. B. recovered from C. D., who now wrongfully holds possession of the same.

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,
Judge of the Labrador Court.

Bailiff's fees.

FEES TO BE TAKEN BY THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Serving every summons, 2s. 6d., and 6d. per mile going and returning.
Serving every copy of attachment, 2s. 6d., and 6d. per mile going and returning.
Serving every warrant of attachment, 2s. 6d., and 6d. per mile going and returning.
Every arrest, 10s. 6d., and mileage at the rate aforesaid.
Poundage on writs of execution, and on actual seizures under attachment, 6d. in the pound.

(No. 307.)

ANNO VICESIMO-SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. III.

AN ACT to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the Trial of Offences committed, and of Causes of Action arising, on the Coast of Labrador.

[Passed 25 March 1863.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the trial of offences committed, and of causes of action arising, on the coast of Labrador :

Preamble.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened :

That the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland shall have power to hear and determine all crimes and offences, informations, suits, and actions committed, occurring, or arising, on all such parts of the coast of Labrador as are within the Government of Newfoundland, and shall have power to proceed to final judgment and execution therein, and shall have the same jurisdiction, powers and authority, as are by law vested in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, saving and excepting the trial and determining of treasons or misprisions of treason, and capital felonies, and the hearing and determining of any information, suit, or action, for the breach or violation of any Act of Parliament relating to the trade and revenue of the British Colonies in America. Provided always, that the parties charged with such crimes or offences, and the parties to such suits or actions, shall reside within the judicial districts in which such Court shall be respectively holden. And provided that all actions or suits now depending in either of the said Circuit Courts for or in respect of any matter or thing done or committed on the coast of Labrador, by any person or persons, may be proceeded with, tried and determined, under the provisions of this Act.

Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts extended to all such parts of the coast of Labrador as are within the Government of Newfoundland.

ACT to provide for the Collection of Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador.

THE coast of Labrador, the boundaries of which are defined in the Governor's commission and instructions, viz., from Anse Sablon, inclusive, to the entrance of Hudson's Straits, &c., being a dependency of Newfoundland, within that jurisdiction, the merchants and traders are subject to the same duties as are levied on the merchants and traders within the island of Newfoundland. A lucrative trade is carried on there by non-resident English merchants, Novia Scotian, and United States traders. The Government therefore resolved to collect revenue, and to establish a Court of Judicature there, due intimation of which was given to all parties at Labrador last year, and the Act empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a collector of Revenue, and a judge, and both have been strictly enjoined in the performance of their duties to confine themselves to the jurisdiction already alluded to.

The Governor understands that the Labrador merchants have already petitioned Her Majesty's Government against this Bill; they adopted the same course formerly when Lord John Russell was Colonial Minister, and were informed by his lordship's instructions that Labrador being a dependency of Newfoundland, it was liable to the same laws, revenue, &c., as the island of Newfoundland. They subsequently applied to Lord Stanley (now Earl Derby), who, as far as I know, replied the matter would be considered, but it appears to have dropped.

On referring to the records, the Governor finds a report of proceedings on the coast of Labrador in 1840, which he directed to be printed, and it is herewith enclosed. Also, an extract from Governor Darling's Despatch to the Colonial Minister, dated 31 August 1856, recommending the same course to be adopted as the Government are now about to follow. This despatch was approved and sanctioned by the late Government—His Excellency's advisers—but, who opposed the present measure in the last Session, but, without stating any substantial reasons.

In the same document there is the constitution of the old Labrador Court, which was appointed by the Imperial Government, but found to be too expensive.

The Governor understands that the Canadian Government regularly collect duties on the coast of Labrador, to the westward of Anse Sablon.

Government House, Newfoundland,
17 June 1863.

(signed) A. B.

— No. 4. —

(No. 40.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alex. Bannerman* to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.

No. 4.
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman to his
Grace the Duke
of Newcastle, K.G.,
10 August 1863.

Government House, Newfoundland,
10 August 1863.

(Received 31 August 1863.)

(Answered No. 33—14 Sept. 1863, page 30.)

My Lord Duke,

I OBSERVED in one of the London papers that Mr. Seymour had asked a question of Mr. Fortescue, relative to the collection of the revenue at Labrador, representing that the people there ought not to be taxed, having no voice in the Legislature.

2. I have reason to believe that this question was put at the suggestion of a member of the House of Assembly, now in London, on behalf of one of the mercantile houses that trade at Labrador. It may be as well, therefore, to state to your Grace that this pretext of want of representation has been before mooted by the same parties; and that they never, on any one occasion, hinted that they required it.

3. I do not see that there could be any objection to the Labrador being represented at St. John's, in the Legislature, provided there are residents there who possess the necessary qualification, which your Grace is aware is a small one; and therefore want of representation ought to be made no obstacle in the way of collecting revenue in a dependency of the Newfoundland Government, and subject to the same laws as the island itself.

4. Her Majesty's ship "Vesuvius," Captain Hamilton, returned from a cruise at the Labrador, about 10 days ago. The collector whom we sent there, had got 450 *l.* revenue in a very short time, which he remitted by the "Vesuvius." Objections were made, and protests entered against paying revenue, as the merchant looked to the Home Government to put an end to it. This is no more than I expected, and I believe at no distant period a considerable revenue would be got at Labrador from those who are carrying on a profitable and smuggling trade; and I am informed by a vessel which arrived from there this day, that one house had secured the enormous quantity of 2,000 barrels of salmon this season.

5. I think it proper, merely for the sake of record, to enclose your Grace a copy of the additional instructions which I considered it necessary to give to the gentlemen whose visit to Labrador to collect the revenue, I considered it proper to sanction.

I have &c.
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Encl. 1, in No. 4. JURISDICTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND; copied from Governor *Bannerman's* Commission.

GOVERNOR, Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral over our said Island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and all the Coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on the said coast to the 52d degree of North latitude, and all of the islands adjacent to that part of the said Coast of Labrador; as also, all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said island, &c.

The western limit of the Government of Newfoundland is, latitude 51° 25' north, longitude 57° 9' west, and includes "Blanc Sablon" and the "Woody Island." The northern boundary is Cape Chudleigh, in latitude 60° 37' north, longitude 65° west.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Sir,

Secretary's Office. Encl. 2, in No. 4.

REFERRING to the instructions which you will receive from the Acting Colonial Secretary by order of the Governor and Council, his Excellency has to direct your attention to the printed copy above of his commission, defining the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and to which you will strictly adhere in the performance of the duties which you are entrusted to carry into effect.

The Governor will direct that several charts shall be placed on board the schooner.

1. The gulf, including the Strait of Belle Isle. On this chart the western limit of Newfoundland is laid down, which is latitude $51^{\circ} 25'$ north, longitude $57^{\circ} 9'$ west; and from that parallel there is a line drawn by Captain Orlebar, chief of the Surveying Department, due north, and which you will observe includes in the Governor's jurisdiction Blanc-Sablon and the Woody Islands. The term "due north," in a matter of boundary, means a true north line; that is, from such a place to such a place includes both; or, for instance, from the 1st of May to the 1st of June includes the whole of the two days.

No. 2 chart is one of St. Lewis' Inlet, just published, and

3. Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chudleigh. In this chart the northern limit of the Governor's jurisdiction is latitude $60^{\circ} 37'$ north, longitude 65° west; but no accurate survey of the Cape has been made for many years.

These charts, with any others which the Governor may send for the use of the schooner, must be delivered to the Colonial Secretary on her return.

The limits, it seems, may be safely taken as extending to three miles, or a marine league, from the beach seawards. Bays or other inlets lying between headlands and other points of the main land, being territorial, are subject to the ordinary jurisdiction to which the main land owes its obedience; and, while asserting the authority of colonial law in colonial waters, the Imperial Government desired the Governor to enforce upon you that you will take care to do so in a manner which is likely to be least offensive to any foreigners who may fall within the scope of your instructions.

You will be furnished with the interesting Report of the late Mr. Rendell, who, 22 years ago, left St. John's on the 4th of July in a boat, the crew of which consisted of four men, and proceeded to Labrador to receive the revenue, and to collect information respecting that coast for the use of the Legislature. It will be seen that Mr. Rendell traversed over a distance of 1,200 miles, at an expense of 63*l.*, and collected at that time revenue amounting to 205*l.*

As it is many years since duties were collected at the Labrador, the law for imposing them having falling into abeyance in consequence of the too expensive court which was then conjoined with it, you will no doubt find that the traders, merchants, &c., will be averse to their collection now. You will, therefore, act with prudence and moderation in performing your duty, referring any parties who may complain to the Government, assuring them that his Excellency and the Council have been repeatedly urged, in justice to Her Majesty's subjects within this island, to adopt the measure which they have at last resorted to, and to place Labrador on the same footing as Newfoundland, by extending to the trade of that dependency the payment of the same duties as are collected from residents here.

One of Her Majesty's ships will be cruising on the coast for the protection of commerce and the "fisheries," most probably the "Vesuvius," and you will take care to observe and attend to any instructions which Captain Hamilton, or the commanding officer of any other of Her Majesty's ships, may think it expedient to give you in regard to the service you are employed in.

It is likely that you may find opportunities to communicate with the Government during your stay at Labrador, and they will expect to hear from you. At the same time, until you make your final report, it will be advisable that you avoid sending partial statements to other parties relative to the performance of the duties you are entrusted with. On all other matters, of course, you will communicate with your friends, as you may consider necessary.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. Bannerman, Governor.

— No. 5.

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Newfoundland,
26 August 1863.

(Received, 14 September 1863.)

(Answered, Separate, 25 September 1863, page 32.)

My Lord Duke,

A VESSEL arrived yesterday from the Labrador, bringing a favourable account of the fishery on that coast, and also a letter from the gentleman who was appointed collector of customs there, by the Colonial Act of last Session, 26 Vict.

No. 5.
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman to his
Grace the Duke
of Newcastle, K.G.,
26 August 1863.

c. ii. He reports that he had collected duties from the houses there and transient traders amounting to 950*l.* up to the 17th August. Objections were made against taxation, but none very formidable, with one exception, that of Messrs. Henley and Hunt, who carry on a very large and lucrative trade at Labrador. Protests were taken, and appeals were to be made to Her Majesty's Government, on the ground that with responsible government they had no representation.

2. I cannot well see how any change of system of government in regard to the elective franchise can affect any dependency of Newfoundland, which must undoubtedly be subject to the same laws which Her Majesty's subjects are liable to in the Island itself. Many parts of Newfoundland are imperfectly represented, but still liable to taxation; and our electoral law is not a permanent and final measure, but may be extended, altered, or amended at any time with the sanction of the Crown.

3. The Labrador Act, and its provisions, are the same as our Revenue Act, and may be repealed any year. As far as the Customs officer reports, he thinks that the opposition to the payment of duties will not continue long; and, in regard to representation, the residents at Labrador have only to apply to the Colonial Government, and their wishes will meet with the most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

— No. 6. —

(No. 53.)

No. 6.
Governor Sir *A. Bannerman* to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
1 December 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Government House, Newfoundlan
1 December 1863.

(Received 21 Dec. 1863.)

(Answered No. 50—31 Dec. 1863, page 35.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose copy of the Report of the Collector of Revenue on the coast of Labrador within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and also copy of the Report of the Judge of the Circuit Court, dated and received the 12th and 20th ultimo.

Enclosure 1.
12 Nov. 1863.

2. Your Grace will observe that in the Report of the Collector, he complains of his having been obstructed in his duty and grossly insulted by a gentleman named Larmour, of the house of King and Larmour.

Enclosure 2.

3. Finding that this individual holds the commission of the peace for the coast of Labrador within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and that he had returned to Plymouth, where he resides, I considered it proper to direct the Colonial Secretary to send Mr. Larmour an extract from that part of the Collector's Report to which the accusation refers, and, hoping that he will be able to give some explanation,—

4. I enclose a copy of the letter with which I furnished the Colonial Secretary, and believe I have adopted the course which is pointed out to me in the Royal Instructions.

Enclosure 3.
20 November 1863.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Sir,

Custom House, St. John's, 12 November 1863.

Encl. 1, in No. 6.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the following report of the proceedings connected with the collection of the revenue at Labrador the past season.

The vessel that was hired for the purpose left St. John's the 15th June; the immense quantity of closely packed ice which blockaded our bays, and which we were obliged to wait

wait for its moving off, prevented our reaching the Labrador coast till the 20th July, when we arrived at Blanc Sablon, a large port at the extreme western extremity of that part of the Labrador coast to which our operations were to be confined; the harbour being formed partly by Isle-au-Bois, the western limit of our jurisdiction.

On arriving at this port, we found in the harbour about 40 vessels, of which about 30 were Nova Scotia fishing vessels; the remainder were vessels belonging to mercantile establishments there, which had arrived from Britain with salt, and general cargoes of manufactured goods, all which vessels having sailed round the western portion of the island, and entered the Straits of Belle Isle, were not obstructed by the ice which prevented us.

The trade at Blanc Sablon is very extensive, consisting of two large supplying and fishing establishments, belonging to Jersey (Messrs. Boutellier, and De Quetteville & Co.), and two smaller houses engaged in the fishery, also of Jersey. This is the chief place of resort of the large number of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia, and the other colonies, which annually arrive at the Labrador.

Immediately after our arrival, I went on board the different vessels in the harbour, informing the masters of the business in which I was engaged, and requesting them to come on board the "Volant," and enter their vessels, to which, as might have been expected, they manifested a decided objection. I also called at the different mercantile establishments, and informed the agents as to the business I was on.

The following day I visited the establishment of Boutellier at Isle-au-Bois, when he (Mr. Boutellier) refused to pay duties, on two grounds:—

First, That his place was outside the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

Second, That the local Legislature had no authority to enact such laws (or something of that sort).

As to the first of these objections, I showed to him the directions furnished me by his Excellency the Governor, as to the boundaries, &c. As to the second, I did not consider it necessary to argue the point with him.

I then told him I was determined to carry out my instructions, and offered him any information he might require which it was in my power to afford him, and gave him time to consider the matter; he, however, persisted in refusing. I then informed him, if he continued to refuse, I should be under the necessity of adopting forcible measures to recover the duties, to which he paid no attention. I accordingly went on board the "Volant," got four men sworn in, and returned to the shore with them, and the bailiff went into the store and took possession of goods to the value of 1,000 £, and marked them. I then said to Mr. Boutellier that I should have those articles put on board the revenue vessel, and take an account of the remainder afterwards. I then left the bailiff in charge, having to go on board for necessary papers, &c. On my return, I found that the bailiff had been turned out of the building, and the doors locked; on applying for admission, they hesitated at first to open the doors, but afterwards complied, when I again put the bailiff in possession, and ordered the vessel alongside to put the goods on board. Seeing that I was determined to effect my purpose, Mr. Boutellier at last agreed to pay the duties, but under protest; I accordingly kept possession of the goods until Mr. Boutellier produced the manifests of all the vessels that had arrived, and the invoices of all the goods; the duties on the whole amounting to 176 £, he paid under protest by a bill on Jersey, which I was obliged to accept, and immediately gave up possession of the goods.

I then visited the establishment of De Quetteville & Co., and requested payment of the duties; the agent (Mr. Le Scellene) also refused to pay, when I told him I would open the stores and seize the goods I found there. Having seen the measures I had already taken with the other house, he agreed to pay under protest. He accordingly entered all the vessels that had arrived to their house from Jersey, London, Liverpool, and Cadiz, produced manifests, invoices, and paid duties to amount 177 £. by bill on Jersey.

The other smaller houses at first objected, but, upon my threatening them as to the consequences, they also paid duties (under protest) by bills on Jersey.

The next day I visited the fishing vessels that were in the harbour, where I also met with considerable opposition at first, but finally succeeded in getting the duties without being obliged to have recourse to any forcible measures. These vessels having nothing on board subject to duty but salt and fishing tackle, the amounts received from them were small, and, they having no cash or any means of obtaining it, I was obliged to accept orders on Nova Scotia and elsewhere. Continued arrivals of vessels from Nova Scotia prevented my leaving Blanc Sablon till the 28th July, when we proceeded to Forteau (29th July).

At this place are branch establishments of the two houses at Blanc Sablon. Messrs. Boutellier entered three vessels and paid duties (under protest). The other establishment (De Quetteville & Co.) had paid at Blanc Sablon the duties on the goods landed at this place, so that nothing more was to be done here in the collection of duties. At this place I appointed Mr. Robert Ellis to act as sub-collector for this place and Blanc Sablon.

At Lance à Loup (30th) we found one vessel to the house of Messrs. Stable, Row, and Holmwood, with salt, and one from the United States, and received the duties from both.

On the 31st July we went to Pinware, where there is no mercantile establishment; one vessel, an American, had arrived there, from which we received duties. Here the "Volant"

was detained several days, during which time the judge held court. We then went to Henley Harbour, 4th August.

Here we found one place of business, being that of a Nova Scotia trader, who had imported a cargo of goods early in the spring. He at first refused to pay duties, but, on consideration, the following day he complied, and gave an order on Halifax for the amount. Here I gave Mr. Richard Penny a commission as preventive officer for Red Bay.

August 8th, arrived at Battle Harbour.

At this place is the establishment of Messrs. T. and D. Slade, of Poole, carrying on a large business. I called on the agent, Mr. Bendell, and told him my business; he said he had positive instructions not to pay any duties. There were two vessels of the firm in the harbour discharging, the "Sisters" and "James;" the "Sisters" nearly all discharged, the "James" but partly discharged. I put men on board, and ordered the captains to stop discharging, and to report their vessels.

I also demanded manifests of their cargoes, which they refused to give. The captain of the "Sisters" went on discharging. I accordingly entered a complaint before the judge, who sentenced the captain to a fine or imprisonment; he chose the latter. I then went to Mr. Bendell, and asked him for a final answer as to the payment on the other goods, threatening to open the stores and seize the goods if he did not pay. He at last consented to pay the duties, and produced the manifests of all the vessels which had arrived, and the invoices of the goods, and gave a bill for the full amount of the duties (under protest), whereupon I consented to the release of the captain.

A trading vessel from Prince Edward Island was entered and the duties paid.

I then gave Mr. Bendell a commission as sub-collector, to collect from traders.

August 14th, went to Francis Harbour. While there, a vessel, the "Sant," arrived from Dartmouth to Messrs. Hunt and Henley, who have a branch establishment at this place, the vessel having landed part of her cargo at Cartwright.

I called on the agent (Mr. Hunt), who told me he had instructions not to pay any duties, but on my informing him of the consequence attending his refusal to pay the duties, he complied without putting me to further trouble, paying also the duties on goods previously arrived (under protest) by a bill on London.

At Venison Tickle is a branch of Messrs. T. and D. Slade's business, but the duties on goods here had been paid at Battle Harbour. Here I gave Mr. Hall a commission to act as preventive officer.

At Indian Tickle is an establishment of Mr. Warren. The only arrival that had been here was a vessel from Quebec; a vessel that was expected from England having been lost. The duties were paid (under protest).

At Long Island is another branch of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's business; the goods, however, had been brought here from Cartwright, where they were imported; we accordingly proceeded to Cartwright. At this place is the chief establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Henley of London, where an extensive business is carried on. On going into the harbour we saw a vessel, the "Escort," coming out, which we passed, and pursued our way in.

On going on shore we found the stores and buildings all locked. The agent, Mr. Goodridge, was absent, and we were informed that he was gone to Gros Waters a few days before, and had left strict orders that every thing was to be kept locked up, and no doors opened for any purpose.

Not wishing to take any steps in the agent's absence we left Cartwright, it being the furthest place north we intended visiting, and came back as far as—

Grady, 24 August.

HERE are two mercantile houses, that of King & Larmour, and a branch of Messrs. Hunt & Henley's. From the former I received no duties, they having been paid at St. John's. We found here the "Escort" (Messrs. Hunt & Henley's) discharging cargo (salt). I boarded her, and ordered the work to be stopped, which was done, the captain not being on board. Soon after the agent at this place came on board, and ordered the men to proceed discharging, to which I objected till the vessel was entered. Mr. Goodridge, the agent at Cartwright, then came on board (and with more authority than the other) gave orders to go on discharging, to which I again objected; he then demanded my authority, when I produced and read my commission in presence of the captain.

I then left an officer on board the "Escort," and went on board the "Volant." On returning I found the men discharging in spite of the officer, and again stopped the work. I then had a warrant issued for the arrest of the captain; the warrant not being served that day nothing more was done.

At sunset, as was customary on board the "Volant," a gun was fired, and the colours lowered; immediately the gun was fired the port of the "Escort" was opened, and a cannon was fired several times; a number of guns were also fired from the establishment, and in different parts of the harbour.

From the hill, near the dwelling-house of Messrs. King & Larmour, a heavy cannon was fired, and the firing was kept up incessantly all over the harbour for more than an hour, evidently for the purpose of intimidating me in the execution of my duty.

The next morning they again commenced discharging, which attracted the attention of the Judge, who immediately sent the bailiff, who arrested the captain, and brought him on board. He was then sentenced to pay a fine or imprisonment; he chose the latter. Mr. Goodridge, the agent, seeing the decided steps that had been taken consented to pay the duties, produced all the papers, invoices, &c., and gave a bill for the full amount of duties (under protest). I consented to the release of the captain.

In this place I wish to call particular attention to the disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Larmour already referred to (King and Larmour), in obstructing me while engaged in the discharge of my duties, as an officer of the crown, while I was on board the "Escort," and having just stopped the work of discharging the cargo, he came alongside the vessel and ordered the work to go on, saying he had as much authority as I had for many years. Seeing his orders were not noticed he became furious, and began to abuse me, making use of awful language, while replying to which I advanced towards him on the plank leading from the vessel to the shore, when he ran off; on reaching the stage-head, he considered himself safely landed, and suddenly stopped short and behaved in a manner most unbecoming, and continued to make use of the same disgraceful language in the presence of all who were assembled on the spot, boasting at the same time of holding a commission under Her Majesty, and behaving thus, as he said, by virtue of this authority.

Continuing, on our way back we went into Batteau, where I appointed Mr. Charles Power as preventive officer.

At Venison Tickle, Francis Harbour, Spear Harbour, and Battle Harbour, the Judge held court, as nothing was to be done in the way of duties.

At Cape Charles, 14th September, we found four trading vessels from Canada, from which we collected duties.

Henley Harbour, 16th September.

Here we found four trading vessels from Canada and Nova Scotia, which also paid duties.

The contract of the "Volant" being nearly expired, I allowed her to leave on the 23rd September for St. John's, and decided on remaining for the purpose of collecting the duties from vessels which were expected shortly to arrive. I immediately went to Battle Harbour, 24th September, and found that the brig "David," which had been expected, had arrived, and I received the duties (under protest), amounting to 1227., by bill on Poole.

I then went as far as Francis Harbour, but found no vessel there, and none expected till the last of October (if at all, which was uncertain). On my way back I called at Spear Harbour, and as there were no trading vessels in any of the harbours adjacent, I returned to Battle Harbour and remained for several days; but seeing no prospect of anything further being done, I proceeded to Sizes Harbour and took passage in the steamer "Bloodhound," and accompanied her to Scrammy, Occasional Harbour, and Ship Harbour, but obtained no duties, as the vessels at those ports were all Newfoundland vessels, and finally left the Labrador on the 6th of October, and arrived at St. John's the 9th.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Winter, Collector.

I omitted to state, that on my arrival at Blanc Sablon I was informed that Her Majesty's ship "Vesuvius" was at Forteau, and I immediately communicated with Captain Hamilton, and on returning from Cartwright, and coming out of Venison Tickle on the 5th September saw the "Vesuvius" passing north.

(signed) J. W.

The Hon. The Receiver General,
St. John's.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

PROCEEDINGS of the Circuit Court, held in the summer of 1863, for the Administration of Justice (*vide* 26 Vict. c. 2), on the Coast of Labrador, within the Jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Government. With the Judges Report of the times when, and the places where the Court was held; the number and nature of the cases brought before, settled, and decided by the Judge, and of those reserved for the opinion of the Supreme Court. Encl. 2, in No. 6.

To the Honourable *Hugh W. Hoyles*, Her Majesty's Attorney General, &c.

Sir,

HAVING had the honour to be appointed by his Excellency and Council to the office of Judge of the Court of Labrador, I accompanied the gentleman appointed to collect the revenue in the hired craft, the "Volant," from St. John's, on the 15th June. After a very tedious passage, being driven back from Cape John five times, and being hampered with ice, we arrived at Blanc Sablon on the 20th July, with slight damage to our cut-water. We found, on entering the port, 40 fishing craft from Nova Scotia, and nine vessels from Jersey. These latter had an addition of one, and the former were increased to about 80, including two Americans, all disputing the boundary line, or claiming exemption from duties as fishermen.

In this port are three considerable mercantile establishments and two smaller ones, all importing goods. Barely outside the boundary is Green Island, on which is one Jersey establishment, and about 17 fishing craft; these latter probably waiting until the revenue cruiser should depart; and still less outside the boundary, in Galsh Cove, is one Jersey concern, and one from Prince Edward Island.

The Fishery commenced late, but was very good up to the date (29th July) of our departure. No one counted less than 50 qtls., and some as high as 70 qtls. a man, exclusive

of "dressers" (our stage crew). The water is shallow, consequently a heavy roll comes in on most occasions; a strong tide prevents cod-seins being used with much advantage. There is no resident population, if we except the few left to take care of the stores, and to look after a few seal nets. Men are chiefly imported from Jersey, and taken back again when the fishery is over. They are paid from 4 s. 9 d. to 5 s. 6 d. for every 100 fish, averaging 7 qtls. to the 1,000.

There are no pretensions to gardens or cultivation, yet I think back from the sea, out of the reach of the sand drift, the soil is good, and climate genial enough to ripen ordinary crops. The river is level, the tide flowing up about one and a half mile; there is a slight rise, and again a level for a considerable distance. Many patches of excellent grass are to be found by the side of the river. No cattle of any kind, except one horse, made useful on De Quetteville's room; no wood within view; no salmon fishery.

Forteau and Lance-a-Loup much in the same state as at Blanc Sablon, except that I was pleased to see a post of Newfoundland fishermen doing well.

At Forteau, De Quetteville and Butillier have branch establishments, and G. I. De Hucone have a concern here. There were in port one schooner, one brigantine, and one barque.

At Lance-a-Loup is one St. John's concern, with branches, and also one from Jersey.

At Pinware, in Black Bay, is a salmon fishery of small extent, in comparison with those on the coast east and north. The cod fishery was progressing favourably in the bay.

From Black Bay to Chateaux and Henley Harbour, except at Red Bay, there is very little, if anything doing. At Henley Harbour, hook-and-line men had 20 qtls. a man on the 4th August. Cod-seins had done well, and salmon in great abundance; they had no regulations for setting their nets, and professed not to know anything about an Act for that purpose. Here they would also require an assayer of weights and measures. The salmon fishery is altogether on the coast, there being no river or estuary to invite their visits.

From Henley Harbour, as far as Francis Harbour, the result of the cod fishery was the same up to the 14th August, improving as we progressed north, ending in a very good voyage.

There were two foreign-going vessels in Battle Harbour, one in Francis Harbour, one in Venison Tickle, one in Indian Tickle, two in Grady, three in Long or Round Island, one in Cartwright, with a fleet of vessels in these ports from Newfoundland, fishing, or taking away cargoes.

At Sandwich Bay, the take of salmon was reported to be 1,100 or 1,200 tierces. Messrs. Hunt and Henley appear to be the only persons using it.

On our circuit we visited—

Blanc Sablon	Indian Tickle (twice).
Forteau.	Henley Harbour.
Lance-a-Loup.	Cape Charles (twice).
Pinware.	Battle Harbour (three times).
Chateaux.	Salt Pond (twice).
Seal Island.	Long Island.
Williams Harbour.	Cartwright.
Spear Harbour (twice).	Grady.
Francis Harbour (twice).	Bateau.
Francis Harbour Bight (twice),	Square Island.
Venison Tickle (twice).	Hawks Harbour (twice).

We had before the Court six persons concerned in breaches of the peace, two persons for breach of the 8 & 10 s. 26 Vict. c. 1, two trespass cases involving right of fishery, one inquest, one nuisance, 10 cases of account, 1 reference.

Court was open every day, and at all hours, when the vessel was in port, even after night, to accommodate witnesses, who would lose a day's fishing if compelled to attend by day. Like most circuit courts, the moral effect is greater than the amount of business done.

There was no complaint of barring herring, and only in one instance did I hear of its being done; far less drunkenness, and fewer assaults than usually occur in places reported to be very quiet; it is probable this was owing to an absence of idleness.

On our return southward, we found the fishery for cod and herring greatly improved, with a brisk demand for the latter by Nova Scotian and Canadian, as well as our own traders. The whole coast presented a spectacle of the greatest activity and determination on the part of the fishermen to make the most of their harvest.

I would not estimate the resident population on the whole coast to be over 700 or 800.

Our little vessel was large enough, sailed well, and was very manageable; the captain and crew were efficient, and appeared to take a lively interest in the result of the voyage. The only addition requisite being a good whale boat, to be had on the coast for about 12*l.*, to enable the collector to push into small places in the vicinity, if he wished it, whilst the vessel would be detained on other matters connected with the object of the expedition.

You will perceive I have dwelt longer on the subject of the western part of the coast than any other. I have done so because our fishermen know very little about it, or the advantages it presents to them, and also on account of the extent of its foreign trade.

I have &c.
(signed) Benjamin Sweetland.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Secretary's Office, Newfoundland,
20 November 1863.

Encl. 3, in No. 6.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, to call your attention to an extract herewith enclosed, from a report made to his Excellency by J. Winter, Esq., the officer duly appointed on behalf of the Crown to collect the revenue on dutiable articles on the coasts of Labrador within the jurisdiction of this colony, by the provisions of the Act 26th Vict. c. 2.

While the Governor regrets that the collector of the revenue has had any cause to represent he was obstructed in the discharge of his duties, his regret is increased on seeing in the report to which I refer you, that Mr. Winter complains of your having insulted him by using very gross and abusive language without provocation, not on your own premises, but at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, and in presence of their servants and labourers.

The Governor finds that you are one of the gentlemen who were appointed in June 1854 to hold Her Majesty's Commission as a justice of the peace for the coast of Labrador, and he is sure it is needless for him to point out to you that such language as is represented to him to have been used by a magistrate, not only was a pernicious example to the workmen and labourers, but might have incited them to hold the law in contempt, and commit breaches of the peace.

His Excellency would fain hope that the insult alluded to took place at a time of irritation, and when you were labouring under some erroneous impression in regard to the duties which the collector had to discharge. He trusts, therefore, that you will be enabled to offer such an explanation as will prevent any further interference on his part; but he must, at the same time, inform you that it is his duty in all such cases to make the intimation which he now makes to you, and which if unattended to, must be followed by suspension.

Thomas G. Larmour, Esq., J. P.,
at Messrs. King & Larmour,
Plymouth, Devon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Carter*,
Acting Collector Secretary.

EXTRACT.

"IN this place I wish to call particular attention to the disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Larmour already referred to (King and Larmour) in obstructing me, while engaged in the discharge of my duties as an officer of the Crown. While I was on board the "Escort," and having just stopped the work of discharging the cargo, he came alongside the vessel and ordered the work to go on, saying, he had as much authority as I had for many years. Seeing that his orders were not noticed, he became furious, and began to abuse me, making use of awful language, while replying to which I advanced towards him on the plank leading from the vessel to the shore, when he ran off; on reaching the stage-head he considered himself safely landed, and suddenly stopped short, and behaved in a manner most unbecoming, and continued to make use of the same disgraceful language, in the presence of all who were assembled on the spot, boasting at the same time of holding a Commission under Her Majesty, and behaving thus, as he said, by virtue of this authority."

(Certified true copy.)

(signed) *R. Carter*, Acting Collector Secretary.

— No. 7. —

(No. 54.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., dated Government House, Newfoundland, 1 December 1863.

No. 7.
Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman*
to the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
1 December 1863.

Received 21 December 1863.

Answered, No. 51, 31 December 1863, page 35.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 40*, of 2d November, with its enclosure, namely, a letter addressed to Sir F. Rogers from Messrs. Hunt and Henley, relative to the collection of revenue on the Labrador.

* Page 33.

Referring to my Despatch No. 53†, of this date, enclosing the reports of the Collector and Circuit Judge at Labrador, I cannot help expressing my surprise at the contents of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's letter to Sir Frederic, as I regret to add the statements from beginning to end are most unfounded; and, by the next mail (as the packet sails this evening) I shall direct the Collector to furnish me with detailed answers to all the statements made by Messrs. Hunt

† Page 18.

and Henley; and it appears to me strange that these gentlemen should not have employed some professional person to have stated their case, instead of assuming to themselves the knowledge of the subject which they seem to be entirely ignorant upon.

They have omitted stating to Sir Frederic that their agent, Mr. Goodridge, holds a commission of the peace for Labrador, and also a license in terms of the Colonial Marriage Act; and that he, Mr. Goodridge (a very intelligent person), along with four other magistrates, has acted as such since the 13th June 1854, the date of their appointment by Governor Kerr Baillie Hamilton. Their names are, Wm. Bush Bendell, Esq., Battle Harbour; Sampson Dawe, Esq., Francis Harbour; Henry Warren, Esq., Indian Tickle; Thomas G. Larmour, Esq., Grady Harbour; and I have no doubt these magistrates would have offered no obstruction had they not received, as they state, express instructions from home to resist the payment of duties; and your Grace will observe from the document which I enclose, namely, a notice served upon me yesterday, that Messrs. Hunt and Henley are, when I return to the United Kingdom, to adopt such legal proceedings against me, as may be advised, to obtain compensation or redress, &c. &c.

Considering the way in which the Labrador merchants appear to act, and persevere in their opposition to the Labrador Act, and although it is legally in operation, I would venture to suggest whether it might not be desirable that it be sanctioned by the Crown.

The most of the bills granted by the merchants' agents have been protested, and the recovery of payment will be sued for in due course of law. One of these, due by Henley and Hunt, is now to be determined in the court here; the Attorney General having proceeded against these gentlemen by seizing one of their vessels in the harbour here, and they will have, in a few days, to pay the proceeds of the bill, with expenses. The same course will be followed with the others; and if the decision of the court here is not satisfactory, the Labrador merchants may appeal to a higher tribunal in England.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

Sir,

8, Broad-street Buildings, London,
9 November 1863.

WE learn from our agents on the coast of Labrador, that a collector and other persons, acting under your authority and instructions, have, during the past summer, committed various illegal acts and outrages against our property, and persons employed by us on that coast. And we hereby give you notice on behalf of ourselves and all others, and especially of Mr. James Finch Jeffery, master of the schooner "Escort," of London, that we hold you responsible for all acts and proceedings of the collector and other persons above referred to, and that we and they shall on your return to the United Kingdom adopt such legal proceedings as may be advised to obtain compensation or other redress for the injuries we and they have respectively sustained.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman,
&c. &c. &c.
St. John's, Newfoundland.

We remain, &c.
(signed) *Hunt & Henley.*

— No. 8. —

(No. 57.)

No. 8.

Governor Sir A.
Bannerman to
the Duke of New-
castle, K.G.
18 December 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle, K.G.*

Government House, Newfoundland,
18 December 1863.

(Received 30 December 1863.)

(Answered No. 1—9 January 1864, page 36.)

My Lord Duke,

IN my Despatch, No. 53,* of the 1st December, I forwarded the Reports of the Collector of Revenue and the Judge of the Circuit Court of Labrador, and also copy of a letter which I directed the Colonial Secretary to send to a

Mr.

* Page 18.

Mr. Larmour, who holds the Commission of the Peace, and who the Collector complained of as having obstructed and insulted him in the discharge of his duty.

2. Mr. Larmour has sent a reply, such as was to be expected, with some recrimination, but at the same time making some admissions, which induces him to ask me to continue him on the Commission of the Peace, and to look on his case with favourable consideration.

3. Under these circumstances I shall accede to his request, at the same time expecting that no such occurrence shall again take place; and I shall also caution the Revenue Officers to act with prudence and civility in the performance of the duties they are entrusted to discharge in every part of the Colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

— No. 9. —

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.

Government House, Newfoundland,
18 December 1863.

(Received 30 December 1863.)

(Answered, No. 6, 4 February 1864, page 36.)

My Lord Duke,

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 54* of the 1st instant, I enclose as I promised the answer of Mr. Winter, collector of revenue at the Labrador, to the statement made by Messrs. Hunt and Henley against that officer, in a letter addressed to Sir Frederic Rogers of date the 28th October last, and forwarded to me in your Grace's Despatch, No. 40, of the 2d November.

2. I have no reason to doubt that Mr. Winter's answer to the accusations made against him is correct, and, as he says, could be verified upon oath.

3. That part of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's letter which alludes to the aid rendered by Her Majesty's ship "Vesuvius," I can myself say is unfounded, on Captain's Hamilton's authority. I know that he did not in the smallest degree interfere with the collection of the revenue, and only saw the collector once. Captain Hamilton told me that on several occasions he had (but in absence of the collector) communicated with the merchants in a friendly way, advising them to pay the duties, and if they thought that the collection was illegal, they should appeal to the Governor, who must forward that appeal for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

4. There can be no question, however, that the presence of Her Majesty's ship, and the knowledge that aid would be given to the Queen's officers by Captain Hamilton, if legally required, contributed to induce the merchants to offer less resistance than they otherwise would have done.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Sir,

Custom House, St. John's, 5 December 1863.

I HAVE the honour to state in reference to the letter of Messrs. Hunt and Henley, addressed to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., of the Colonial Office, that the charges made against me, and the manner in which I discharged the duties entrusted to me by his Excellency the Governor in Council, are totally destitute of foundation, and in fact many of the statements made in this memorial are perfectly false and unfounded.

It would be out of place in me to discuss the question of the legality or otherwise of the collection of revenue on the Labrador, that is a question which entirely belongs to Her Majesty's Government to determine.

No. 9.
Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman*
to the Duke of
Newcastle, K. G.
18 December 1863.

* Page 23.

5 December 1863.

Encl. in No. 9.

I take the grounds of complaint, viz.: "That only with the assistance of Her Majesty's ship 'Vesuvius,' which, on the authority of the collector himself, accompanied him, the duties have been this year collected without resistance, and that it was found necessary to apply to the commander of that ship again to rejoin him."

In reply, I beg to state that I never saw Captain Hamilton during the four months I was on the Labrador, that no duties were collected through his interference or extorted by fear of his presence.

On arrival at Blanc Sablon on the 20th July, I heard that the "Vesuvius" was at Forteau, a distance of about eight miles, and that she left on the 23d for St. John's, *via* Battle Harbour, and I never saw the vessel till on my return homeward at 6½ a.m., on the 5th September, when the "Volant" saluted her, but being at a very considerable distance it was not returned by the steamer.

Finding from Blanc Sablon to Battle Harbour that Mr. Goodridge, agent for Hunt & Henley, had been endeavouring by letters and otherwise, to incite the agents of the English and Jersey houses to resist, by every means in their power, payment of custom's duties, stating their determination to do so, and on receiving duties from Messrs. T. & D. Slade, at Battle Harbour, who had received a similar invitation to resist, and who were naturally anxious that all parties should equally contribute their quota to the revenue, I did, under the belief from these statements, that resistance would be made at Francis Harbour by Messrs. Hunt & Henley, respectfully request Captain Hamilton to be kind enough to give me such assistance as might be necessary for carrying out his Excellency's instructions.

Captain Hamilton, I learned a few days after, had gone to the westward, and therefore the duties on the Labrador were collected without that honourable and gallant officer's assistance, which doubtless would have been cheerfully rendered.

Again, it is said: "But our anticipations of difficulty applied to the traders on the coast, and especially to those of the United States, and it now appears that not a single one of these latter, has been called on to pay duties at all."

So far from this statement being correct, I beg to say that the captains of two vessels belonging to Newbury Port, United States, on being acquainted with the object of the visit of the revenue cruiser, voluntarily came on board and entered their vessels, being the very first that entered at Blanc Sablon on my arrival at this first port, and not having any cash gave bills on their owners, which have been paid; duties have also been collected from about 60 vessels belonging to the British North American Provinces, some in cash, others by bill, nearly the whole of which have been duly honoured; duty was also collected from a vessel belonging to the United States, at Pinware, the beginning of August, and these were the only United States vessels we fell in with.

With reference to any report that Messrs. Hunt and Henley's agent may make as to "partiality or injustice," I can confidently appeal to those best acquainted with all my proceedings to rebut any such charge, my object being from first to last to let no one escape, if possible, the payment of duties, but to treat all alike, and my having forced, at great personal risk, this very house of Hunt and Henley to comply with the law, enabled me on my return to Battle Harbour to obtain a second bill of 123 l. sterling, from Messrs. T. & D. Slade (and this after the revenue cruiser and judge had left the Labrador), the payment of which would have been resisted, but from the fact that all were impartially dealt with.

The charge of breaking open warehouses and committing other outrages is purely imaginative on the part of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, no warehouse having been broken open, or any outrages committed; that two captains were charged with a violation of the law, and fined by the judge according to the Revenue Act, is true, and any inconvenience suffered by the captains is attributable to the agents under whose orders they acted, after warning of the consequences of persisting to transgress the law. It must be borne in mind that every difficulty was thrown in my way; that the ship's papers were destroyed, so that they might plead their inability to produce a manifest, as required; in fact, in one case, the master of the "Scout" on oath declared that he had destroyed them for a purpose, that purpose being the defrauding the revenue.

I cannot say that anything was done by Messrs. Hunt & Henley's agent to "avoid bloodshed;" on the contrary, everything was done to provoke it; for upwards of an hour there was an incessant discharge of cannon and firearms, and the people were induced to believe that the object was to seize the provisions in the stores, and to leave them without any supply for a Labrador winter.

That all trading vessels on the Labrador were not boarded, may be true, but whenever information was given of a vessel trading, I immediately proceeded, either by boat or by land, to examine the master and make him comply with the law.

I have the assurance of our Newfoundland traders that very few foreign traders have been on the coast this year, and that they staid in harbour only a short time, their anxiety being to obtain a knowledge of the whereabouts of the revenue cruiser, and that, consequently, the trade of Newfoundland has benefited to a very large amount, as can be proved by parties resident there; and that the enforcement of the revenue law on the Labrador will be one of the greatest blessings our Legislature could confer upon our own people, giving the honest man a protection he does not and cannot enjoy while he can be undersold, through non-payment of duties, by foreign speculators.

I think I have answered all the material objections made by Messrs. Hunt & Henley to my proceedings as Collector of the Labrador; I regret that I cannot compliment them on the

the course pursued by their agents on that coast: one, a Mr. Goodridge, attempting to induce the agents of the English and Jersey houses to resist the law, assuring them of his intention to do so; and another at Francis Harbour, a son of Mr. Hunt, deliberately after having been sworn, and as if to convince of the sincerity and truthfulness of his answer, repeating the words, "So help me God;" denying the receipt of the invoices of goods imported by the "Scout," then lying at his wharf, which Mr. Goodridge stated he had forwarded to Mr. Hunt by that vessel; consequently, upon his declaration and oath, I had to take Mr. Hunt's word for the value of the goods, and to see some packages opened to ascertain their worth; the duty paid at Francis Harbour was 85 l. sterling.

I trust you will see from this statement, which can be verified on oath, the difficulties I had to encounter, and the complete falseness of every statement made by Messrs. Hunt & Henley to the Colonial Office.

The Hon. the Attorney General,
&c. &c. &c.
St. John's.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Winter,
Collector, Labrador.

— No. 10. —

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

No. 10.
Governor Sir
Alex. Bannerman
to the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
18 December 1863.

Government House, Newfoundland,
18 December 1863.

(Received 30 December 1863.)

My Lord Duke,

In reference to you Grace's Despatch, No. 38,* of the 31st October, intimating that you saw no sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow the Act, c. 1, No. 306, for "granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into this colony and its dependencies," and that you had recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, and that the necessary Order in Council would shortly be forwarded for that purpose.

* Page 32.

2. Your Grace at the same time makes observations relative to the duties to be levied under the Act upon bread, &c. imported from Hamburg, which formed the subject of former correspondence, and that Her Majesty's Government retain their opinion as to the impolicy, and objectionable nature of these duties.

3. Having always concurred in these views, I shall again press their adoption by the Legislature in the Session which will open about the end of next month.

4. Your Grace also refers to the imposition by this Act of duties on persons inhabiting the coast of Labrador, and that it appears right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland.

5. That subject shall also be brought under the consideration of the Legislature, and I trust that they will adopt the suggestion of your Grace, which, in my opinion, is a very proper one.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. Bannerman, Governor.

— No. 11. —

(No. 15.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

No. 11.
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman to
the Duke of New-
castle, K.G.
22 March 1864.

Government House, Newfoundland,
22 March 1864.

(Received 14 April 1864.)

My Lord Duke,

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Grace's Despatch, No. 6,* of the 4th of February, I have the honour to enclose the Report of Mr. Winter, Collector of the Revenue on the Labrador, in reply to the charge of partiality preferred against him by Messrs. Henley and Hunt.

* Page 36.

2. I also enclose a letter from the Receiver-General, who visited Labrador last year in a steamer, but did not fall in with the Collector. Indeed, your Grace

25 February 1864.
26 February 1864.

Grace may easily conceive that, on a coast embracing upwards of 400 miles, over which the jurisdiction of Newfoundland extends, as defined in my commission, that parts of that coast may be passed over by a Collector of Revenue in so short a time as his visit must necessarily occupy; and, in regard to partiality on the part of that officer either to occupants of establishments or transient traders, there is no motive for him but to act fairly towards all. He has been a considerable time in the Customs Service here, and is considered a faithful, honest man.

3. I enclose, also, a statement of the Articles on which duties were collected at Labrador, all embraced in the Revenue Act, and precisely the same as are levied at all the outports in the island.*

* Printed as an Appendix.

This statement was only received on the 9th May.

4. In reference to this subject, it has frequently occurred to me to ask whether Messrs. Hunt and Henley, and the other gentlemen who occupy large establishments at the Labrador, can hold them without any right or title further than occupancy for a period exceeding the time (25 years), which gives a permanent right to the occupier who may have been so long in possession. No one would think of disturbing these gentlemen; but it appears to me that the unsettled parts of the coast of Labrador should be put on the same footing with Crown lands in other parts of the Colony, and I believed that there was no prescription that could apply to Crown land.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

(Extract.)

Custom House, St. John's,
25 February 1864.

WITH reference to the letter of Messrs. Hunt and Henley, of the 30th January, to the Colonial Office, on the subject of the collection of duties at Labrador. I beg to state that the charge therein contained against me is as unfounded as those made by them on a former occasion, to which I replied.

They state that within certain limits, viz. from Battle Harbour to Sandwich Bay, I only called at six or seven out of 100 harbours for the purpose of collecting duties, and that the merchants of the remaining 90 odd harbours escaped payment.

So far from this being true, I beg to state that within those limits I called at every harbour in which there were mercantile establishments, or any probability of business being transacted by traders, in all 20—viz., Salt Pond, St. Francis Harbour, St. Francis Harbour Bight, Venison Tickle, Indian Tickle, Long Island, Cartwright Grady, Battram, Square Island, Spear Harbour, Trap Cove, Matthew's Cove, Indian Harbour, Scrammy, Assize's Harbour, Occasional Harbour, Ship Harbour, Murray's Harbour, and Petty Harbour,—for the purpose of ascertaining if any duties could be collected.

Messrs. Hunt and Henley have endeavoured to make it appear that there is this large number of harbours in which trade in imports is carried on by merchants, and that those merchants have escaped payment of duties.

In the large number of harbours which I visited, I found that the business was confined (I may say) exclusively to Newfoundland traders, and that not a single foreign trading vessel or importing merchant was to be found in any of them, with the exception of one individual at Indian Tickle, who imported goods to a small extent from Canada, from whom I collected duties. I made diligent inquiries in each of the harbours I visited as to any others which I did not visit, and ascertained beyond doubt that the small amount of business carried on in these was also confined to Newfoundland people; so that had I visited every cove and creek within the limits spoken of, I would not have obtained a shilling of duties more than I did.

I beg further to call your attention to what I before stated in my report—viz. that, within the limits mentioned, I appointed three sub-collectors, whose authority extended over nearly the whole of that extent of coast; and upon my inquiring of them, when about to leave Labrador, they each one informed me that not a single instance of importation of dutiable goods had occurred within their districts, or anywhere along the coast, during the whole summer.

If any such result as that alleged by Messrs. Hunt and Henley arose from the manner in which I collected the duties (which I altogether deny), it is attributable almost solely to themselves; as I might perhaps have visited every harbour on the shore, though without any benefit, had it not been for the invariable opposition and obstruction which I met with from the resident merchants, in which I was assured Messrs. Hunt and Henley were throughout the chief movers, most active and determined, as well by inducing others as by their own acts: they having used every imaginable means, by intimidation, and every other species of hindrance, to delay and obstruct me in my duty, so that nearly the whole of the short period allowed me was spent in contending with the invariable and determined opposition I met with, directly and indirectly, from them.

I beg

I beg further to repeat what I before stated in reference to a former complaint of Messrs. Hunt and Henley, that the charge of partiality in the collection of duties is best answered by the fact, that after the "Volant" had left the coast, and I remained behind, alone and unassisted, I received from Messrs. T. and D. Slade the large amount of 120 £., the payment of which might and would have been effectually resisted had it not been that the agent was satisfied that duties had been collected impartially from all, and that no one had succeeded in escaping.

With reference to Messrs. Hunt and Henley's complaint that they were "compelled to pay duties of a most objectionable kind," viz., on lines and nets, salt, casks, and so forth, I have to state that the duties collected by me were only such as were prescribed by the Revenue Laws, the provisions of which I made their agent, Mr. Goodridge, fully acquainted with, by furnishing him with a copy of the Act, for his own convenience and information; and no such objection as that now taken by them was made at the time of paying the duties on said articles.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Winter*,
Collector, Labrador.

The Honourable the Receiver General,
&c. &c. &c.
St. John's.

Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

Receiver General's Office, St. John's, Encl. 2, in No. 11-
26 February 1864.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to hand your Excellency, herewith, the Report of Mr. James Winter, collector of revenue at Labrador, respecting some charges made by Messrs. Hunt and Henley, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, touching the manner in which that officer had discharged the novel and somewhat difficult duties of his office; and as it is in my power to corroborate his report to a great extent, I have much pleasure in doing it.

Your Excellency is aware that in the latter part of July last year I visited the Coast of Labrador in the steamer "Ariel." We arrived at Long Island on the 29th of that month, between which date and the 4th August we visited and communicated with the following settlements, viz.: South-east Cove, Curlew, Cape Nash, Gready, Black Island, Indian Tickle, Domino, Spotted Island, Black Tickle, Batteau, Sandy Islands, Seal Islands, Hawke Harbour, Venison Tickle, Snug Harbour, Tub Harbour, Dead Island, Triangle, Occasional Harbour, Ship Harbour, Francis Harbour Bight, Francis Harbour, Merchantmen's Harbour, Little Harbour, Murray's Harbour, Spear Harbour, Battle Harbour and Islands, Cape Charles, Henly Harbour, Chatteau, Red Bay, St. Modiste, and Lance-au-Loup.

The result of my observations, as far as they affect the present question, is that up to that date there was not, as far as I could ascertain, one American or Colonial vessel trading on that extent of coast. The only harbours in which there are fixed importing establishments are Long or Round Island, Gready, Indian Tickle, Venison Tickle, St. Francis Harbour, Battle Harbour, Henly Harbour, and Lance-au-Loup. A visit to the other harbours in quest of duties would not result in any benefit, the population being entirely fishermen from this land, supplied before leaving; and as the collector obtained much information from the report brought by us from the north (although it was our misfortune to miss each other), I conceive he was perfectly justified in passing such places until on his return from Sandwich Bay.

The entries passed for duties in the several harbours where there are fixed establishments show that they were visited; whilst there the collector could, and doubtless did, obtain sufficient information to guide him as to the necessity of visiting the adjacent coves and harbours. And as I have it, on good authority, that the number of traders on that coast during last year was much less than any former year—arising probably from the bad fishing of 1862, lateness of the commencement of the fishing 1863, and the determination of the Government to collect duties—I conceive, taking into consideration the delay, annoyance, and obstruction which the collector experienced, through the opposition which Messrs. Hunt and Henley caused him (for others were guided almost entirely by them in resisting), and the short time thus placed at his disposal, the duties of his office were carried out as efficiently as could be expected; and of those who escaped the payment of duties (if any), I have as yet heard of only one instance.

As regards the charge against the collector of exacting duties on the food, nets, &c. of the fishermen, I have to observe, that all duties collected at Labrador were under the Revenue Act of 1863. And since the Collector's return, his accounts have passed under the examination of the constituted authority, and found to be correct in every particular.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Bemister*,
Receiver General.

His Excellency Sir A. Bannerman,
&c. &c.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

(No. 171.)

No. 1.
The Duke of New-
castle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman.
16 July 1862.

• Page 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to
Governor Sir *A. Bannerman*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 July 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 35, of the 13th of June,* signifying the intention of your responsible advisers to take steps for creating a Court for the purpose of administering civil and criminal justice in those portions of Labrador which form part of your Government; and I have to acquaint you that I see no reason to doubt that the proposed measure will be very beneficial to that part of Labrador.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 2. —

(No. 33.)

No. 2.
The Duke of New-
castle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman.
14 September 1863.

* Page 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to
Governor Sir *A. Bannerman*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 September 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 40* of the 10th ultimo, upon matters connected with the recent imposition by the Newfoundland Legislature of Customs Duties on articles imported into Labrador, and communicating a copy of further instructions issued by you to the officer appointed to collect those duties.

Various representations have been made to me of the objections to which the Act by which these duties are imposed is considered liable, and I enclose, as showing the views upon the subject at present entertained by Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a correspondence between Messrs. Hunt and Henley and this Department.

With reference to the instructions enclosed in your Despatch, I must observe that, though the authority of the Colonial Government over waters within three miles of the land within their jurisdiction is undoubted, considerable caution must be used in asserting it beyond that limit, "even in bays, or other inlets lying between headlands or other points of the mainland," inasmuch as the right of jurisdiction over such bays or inlets depends on the particular circumstances of the case, and is frequently open to much question.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Newcastle*.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

8, Broad Street Buildings, London,
11 August 1863.

Encl. 1 in No. 2.

My Lord Duke,

SINCE the subject of Courts and Duties in Labrador was brought forward by Mr. Seymour in the House of Commons, we have obtained copies of two documents to which we beg to call your Grace's attention.

The first is the proclamation of King William IV., dated 26th July 1832, establishing the Legislature of Newfoundland. It authorises the Governor of that Colony to call a general assembly "of freeholders and householders within our said island." No reference is made to Labrador, nor to any dependency or territory comprised in the Governor's commission. We submit, therefore, that, as was stated to the English Labrador merchants in 1832, it was not intended that Labrador should be interfered with; and that, legally, the powers of the Legislature are strictly limited to the island of Newfoundland.

The second document is a report of Mr. Prendergast, dated 1st September 1856, to the governor of Newfoundland, by whom he appears to have been appointed "Preventive Officer and Collector of Customs" for Labrador for that year. He states that he demanded duties from sixteen merchants' establishments, and five trading or fishing vessels on the coast,

coast, and payment was refused by all. As he states that in the Straits of Belle Isle alone, he found "nearly 150 vessels" engaged in the fisheries, the whole number on the coast would not be so few as 500—of these he claimed duties from five only. The sixteen harbours he visited were those in which English merchants have their establishments, and it is from these alone that duties would or could be exacted; the other harbours, numbering several hundreds, being unvisited.

Mr. Prendergast also gives in his report a statement of the resident population on the Labrador coast in 1850, from the Straits of Belle Isle to Sandwich Bay, the more frequented part of the coast, and extending about 150 miles. The whole number of residents was 1553, settled in 58 "places," and the number of "dwellings" distributed as follows:—

16	"	"	had each	1	dwelling.
15	"	"		2	"
11	"	"		3	"
11	"	"		5 and under 10	dwellings.
3	"	"		10	" 20 "
1	"	"		—	— 22 "
1	"	"		—	— 31 "

And the place with 22 dwellings is Sandwich Bay, comprising a coast line of 60 to 80 miles; and that with 31 dwellings, the whole of the Battle Islands, and the extensive Bay of St. Lewis. Nothing, we think, can show more forcibly than this statement the absurdity of the proposed system of collectors, sub-collectors, court, judges, bailiffs, &c., and, as has been already explained, it would in practice be as unjust and partial as it is absurd.

As soon as your Grace shall have come to a decision on this subject, we shall be obliged by being informed of it, for the information and guidance of all parties in the United Kingdom interested in the Labrador trade and fisheries.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
Colonial Office.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Hunt and Henley.*

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Gentlemen,
I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to acquaint you that the subject to which it relates is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Downing Street, 16 August 1863.

Encl. 2 in No. 2.

Messrs. Hunt and Henley.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot.*

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

My Lord Duke,
WE duly received Mr. Elliot's letter of 18th inst., informing us that the question of Newfoundland duties in Labrador was still under consideration. A letter has since reached us from Messrs. de Quetteville, of Jersey, advising that a collector from Newfoundland had arrived at one of the harbours in Labrador, and, being refused payment of duties by all the merchants' agents, had commenced by forcing open the stores and seizing the goods of Messrs. Boutillier & Co. Messrs. de Quetteville inquire "if we think it likely the Secretary for the Colonies will be induced to interfere," and we shall be obliged if your Grace will enable us to answer this inquiry.

8, Broad-street Buildings,
London, 26 August 1863.

Encl. 3 in No. 2.

We much fear that this commencement of violent proceedings will, as we pointed out to your Grace in June last, be followed by more serious occurrences. As the collector proceeds northwards on the coast, he will meet with the fishers and traders of the British American Colonies and the United States. These latter, especially, we know from our personal communications with them, formerly considered, and doubtless do so now, that their treaty rights of fishing and curing fish implied and included that of landing and consuming, free of all duties and imposts, all requisite articles and supplies for the men employed. They stated also, that this was the view of the subject taken by the United States' Government. The attempt to enforce duties on them will therefore, in all probability, be resisted by force, and conflicts thus arise which may end in loss of life, and would certainly be attended with very serious consequences. With such prospects before us, we have thought it our duty to represent once more the position and probable results of this interference of the Newfoundland Legislature.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Hunt & Henley.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
Colonial Office.

Encl. 4 in No. 2.

Enclosure 4 in No. 2.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 14 September 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., respecting certain alleged proceedings of the officer appointed to collect import duties on the coast of Labrador, and communicating your apprehension of violent resistance to the collection of such duties.

His Grace desires me to acquaint you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government are advised that the Newfoundland Legislature are fully competent to impose Customs duties on goods imported into Labrador, and that, according to the last information, these duties have been in fact collected without that resistance which you apprehend.

If the merchants trading with Labrador consider the duties themselves, or the mode of collecting them, to be illegal, their proper course will be to bring the question to trial before a court of law.

On the other hand, so far as they consider that the duties are excessive in amount, or that the provisions made for their collection are unnecessarily arbitrary or vexatious, their proper course is, to represent the particular objections of detail to which these laws are liable either to the Legislature of the Colony, or to the Secretary of State; but they must bear in mind that the only mode by which the Secretary of State can interfere in their favour is, by advising Her Majesty to disallow an Act passed by the Newfoundland Legislature, which cannot usually be done without receiving the Governor's report upon the objections made to the law, and that while the matter is thus under discussion the law will remain in operation.

Such specific objections as have been already urged against the Act are still under the consideration of the Government.

The Messrs. Hunt & Henley.

I am, &c.
(signed) F. Rogers.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.

(Separate.)

The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman.
25 September 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor Sir A. *Bannerman*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 September 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 26th* ultimo, marked "separate," which gives a satisfactory account of the operation of the Labrador Revenue Act.

In my confidential Despatch of the 14th instant, I transmitted the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the constitutional objections which have been made to the Act.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.

(No. 38.)

The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman.
31 October 1863.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor Sir A. *Bannerman*, dated Downing-street, 31 October 1863.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in March last, entitled cap. 1, No. 305,* "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies." You are aware that several communications have been received at this office remonstrating against some of the provisions of this Act; but, after consultation with the proper departments of Her Majesty's Government, I do not perceive that there is sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow it. I have therefore recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, and the necessary Order in Council for this purpose will shortly be forwarded to you.

With reference to the imposition by this Act of duties on persons inhabiting the coast of Labrador, it appears to me that it would be right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland; I think it therefore necessary that the law regulating the representation of the Colony should be amended so as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

* Page 17.

* Printed at p. 7.

— No. 5. —

(No. 40.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

No. 5.
The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman:
2 November 1863.
* Page 30.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 November 1863.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 33* of the 14th of September, enclosing copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Hunt and Henley, relative to the collection of duties on the Labrador coast, I have the honour to forward to you for your information a copy of a further letter which has been received from Messrs. Hunt and Henley on the same subject.

Messrs. Hunt and Henley have been informed that their letter has been forwarded to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) Newcastle.

Enclosures.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

8, Broad-street Buildings, London,
28 October 1863.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

Sir,

WE duly received your letter of 14th ultimo,* and in reply:—It is possible, though not in accordance with the advice obtained by the memorialists, that the Newfoundland Legislature may, on a narrow legal view, be competent to impose duties in Labrador; but, assuming this, it is, under the circumstances, certainly unconstitutional and unjust; and if duties are to be levied on the coast they should be paid by all frequenting it, whether from Newfoundland or elsewhere. It will, doubtless, be said that the Newfoundland fishermen have already paid duties in Newfoundland, but this is equally the case with the English, Nova Scotian, and other fishermen, who, of course, pay duties at home to their respective Governments. All frequent the Labrador coast, alike during the fishing season, and leave it when the season ends, and all should contribute equally to duties if they are to be levied.

* Page 32.

Your suggestion that the question should be tried at law is one which the memorialists are most anxious to adopt, in case the collector, or anyone responsible for his acts, can be found within the jurisdiction of our English courts.

With reference to the statement that the duties have this year been collected without resistance, we can state, on the authority of the collector himself, that he was accompanied by Her Majesty's ship "Vesuvius" to enforce the payment along part of the coast; and that, from the opposition and difficulty he afterwards met with, he found it necessary to apply to the commander of that ship again to rejoin him. But our anticipation of difficulty applied to the traders on the coast, and especially to those of the United States; and it now appears that not a single one of these latter has been called on to pay duties at all.

The agents of the memorialists not having yet returned to England, we are unable to speak quite so confidently as we should wish of the proceedings of the collector during the present season. But we may, we think, venture to say that they fully confirm all the assertions of partiality and injustice contained in the representations submitted to the Colonial Office. He has visited some of the fishing establishments; others he has left unvisited; he has broken open warehouses, taken captains from their ships, and imprisoned them for days in his schooner, and committed other outrages; and only in this way has he forced the agents (one writes "to avoid bloodshed") to give bills for the duties demanded. Of the trading vessels on the coast he has applied to very few; certainly not one in twenty; and of the United States' vessels he has not called on one.

Referring to your remark that the Colonial Secretary could only allow or disallow the Acts of the Newfoundland Legislature, we had understood that his Grace could instruct the Governor to suspend the appointment of a collector for Labrador while the subject was under consideration.

As regards the special grounds on which the memorialists object to the payment of the duties in question, we can do little but repeat those already stated, viz. :—

That they carry on their business in and from England; that they are (two only, we believe, excepted) entirely unconnected with Newfoundland; derive no benefit whatever from their assumed connection with it; and the only way in which they are made acquainted with the existence of its Government is by the exaction of the duties complained of.

That they are not, nor can be, represented in its Legislature; that the Labrador coast is not within or near any electoral district of Newfoundland, nor was intended to be included therein by the applicants for the charter granted to that island in 1830.

That no part of the duties exacted in Labrador is in any way applied for its benefit; and the only way it is even pretended that this is done is by the establishment of the court which accompanies the collector, and which is, except for his support, utterly inoperative and useless.

That the system of collection of duties adopted is most partial and unjust, as it leaves entirely to the collector to determine, according to the state of the wind and weather, or his own convenience, caprice, or interest, which merchants and traders shall be called on, and which allowed to go free.

That the measures by which this system is enforced, as exemplified by those of the present year, are in the highest degree arbitrary and illegal, and such as would not be recognised or tolerated by any English court or jury to which they could be submitted.

Further details might be furnished, but the foregoing are the grounds on which the memorialists applied to Her Majesty's Government to disallow the act of the Newfoundland Legislature, and they submit that the case is one in which that course should, in justice and fairness, be adopted; and they think there would be no difficulty or question on the subject if the Colonial Department would simply consider and deal with Labrador as what it really is, viz., a coast frequented by fishermen from various countries and colonies during the season, and no more connected in fact and truth with Newfoundland than with any other European or American colony or government.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., Colonial Office.

We remain, &c.
(signed) *Hunt & Henley.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 48.)

No. 6.
The Duke of New-
castle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman.
5 December 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 December 1863.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 46, of the 1st instant, transmitting to you an Order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving to their operation chapters 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland during the year 1863, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the answer which has been returned, by my directions, to various remonstrances against that portion of the first-named Act which relates to the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

I take this opportunity of suggesting that the net proceeds of this source of revenue should be applied to the administration of justice and the protection of the fisheries in the district in which they are raised,

I am, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 December 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that his Grace has had under his consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, chapter 1, of 1863, against which you have remonstrated, so far as it provides for the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

On the constitutional objections made to this Act his Grace consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, who are of opinion that it is competent to the Legislature of Newfoundland to pass laws binding on the Labrador Coast, and his Grace thinks it by no means unjust, but the contrary, that a Revenue should be levied there sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, or which ought to be incurred, by the Government on that coast.

With respect to the machinery of the Act, the Commissioners of Customs, to whom that point was referred, are of opinion that the provisions of the law are not unnecessarily oppressive.

Consequently, his Grace has not felt at liberty to advise that Her Majesty should disallow this Act, which accordingly has been left to its operation. At the same time, he considers that if taxes are to be imposed by the Newfoundland Legislature on persons inhabiting the Labrador Coast, those persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Newfoundland Assembly, and his Grace has accordingly recommended to the Governor that the Act regulating the representation should be so altered as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

The Right Hon.
Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Rogers.*

[Similar letters were also addressed to Sir R. P. Collier, M.P., and to Messrs Hunt & Henley.]

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 December 1863.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that his Grace has had under his consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, chapter I. of 1863, against which you have remonstrated, so far as it provides for the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

His Grace did not see anything in the various representations which he has received in opposition to this Act, which would have justified the unusual and expensive course of a discussion before Her Majesty's Privy Council.

On the constitutional objections made to this Act his Grace consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, who are of opinion that it is competent to the Legislature of Newfoundland to pass laws binding on the Labrador coast, and his Grace thinks it by no means unjust, but the contrary, that a revenue should be levied there sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, or which ought to be incurred, by the Government on that coast.

With respect to the machinery of the Act, the Commissioners of Customs to whom that point was referred, are of opinion that the provisions of the law are not unnecessarily oppressive.

Consequently his Grace has not felt at liberty to advise that Her Majesty should disallow this Act, which accordingly has been left to its operation. At the same time he considers that if taxes are to be imposed by the Newfoundland legislature on person inhabiting the Labrador coast, those persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Newfoundland Assembly, and his Grace has accordingly recommended to the Governor that the Act regulating the representation should be so altered as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

Joshua le Bailly, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) F. Rogers.

— No. 7. —

(No. 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 December 1863.

No. 7.
The Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.
31 December 1863.
* Page 18.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 53,* of the 1st inst., accompanied by reports received respectively from the Collector of Revenue and the Judge of the district of Labrador, describing their visit to Labrador for the collection of the revenue and the administration of justice.

I have to express to you my approval of the letter written by your direction to M. Larmour, on the subject of the opposition offered by him to the collection of the revenue.

I have, &c.
(signed) Newcastle.

— No. 8. —

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 December 1863.

No. 8.
The Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.
31 December 1863.
* Page 23.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 54,* of the 1st instant, on the subject of certain representations which have been made to this Department by the Messrs. Hunt and Henley, respecting the collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

With reference to your suggestion that the Act by which these duties are imposed should receive Her Majesty's sanction, you will, before the arrival of this Despatch, be in possession of the Order of Her Majesty in Council leaving it to its operation, which was transmitted to you by the mail of the 8th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) Newcastle.

— No. 9. —

(No. 1.)

No. 9.
The Duke of New-
castle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman.

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to
Governor Sir *A. Bannerman*.

9 January 1864.

* Page 24.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 January 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 57,* of the 18th ultimo, and to acquaint you that I see no reason to doubt the propriety of the course which you intend to take with respect to the continuance of Mr. Larmour on the commission of the peace.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 10. —

(No. 6.)

No. 10.
The Duke of New-
castle, K.G., to
Governor Sir A.
Bannerman.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor
Sir *A. Bannerman*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 February 1864.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 58,* of the 18th December last, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received from Messrs. Hunt and Henley, in which they allege that the officer appointed to collect the revenue on the coast of Labrador, under the recent Act, has demanded duties from the inhabitants of certain harbours along the coast, whilst at others no duties have been collected at all.

I have to request that you will furnish me with a report on the subject of this statement, which appears to involve a charge of partiality against the collector.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Sir,

Broad-street Buildings, 30 January 1864.

IN reply to your letter of 12th instant, it is not of course in our power to enter into details of the Labrador Collector's report, unless we are furnished with a copy of it. But we have made some inquiries, and beg to call your attention to the following facts respecting his visit, limiting them for clearness sake to one point, and to the one part of the coast we are best acquainted with, viz., that extending from Battle Harbour in latitude 52 to Sandwich Bay in latitude 54.

Within this district there are 37 harbours named in an official paper of 1856, and at least double that number not there mentioned, in all about 100. The collector has called at six or seven only of these, and in consequence the merchants in these harbours so selected, have been compelled to pay duties, and these of most objectionable kind, say on the food of their fishermen, their lines and nets, the salt used for curing their fish, and the casks used for packing it, while all others in the 90 odd remaining harbours have been exempt.

It is from a system involving this partiality and injustice, and many others such as this, that we ask to be relieved; and we think we have a right to call on the Colonial Office, with whom the power resides, to take some measures to protect us. If you still refuse to disallow the Newfoundland Acts relating to Labrador, let a Bill be introduced into Parliament for removing that coast from the government of Newfoundland, and replacing it under the Governor of Canada. It is not, perhaps, our place to suggest measures, and we are quite aware that in our foregoing remarks, we are merely reiterating complaints and statements already made. But the memorialists feel that they have no alternative but to continue to bring before Her Majesty's Government and before Parliament the statement of their wrongs, until they obtain that redress which the justice of their claim must ultimately insure for them.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., Colonial Office.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Hunt and Henley*.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Labrador for the Year 1863.

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling		Gross Amount of Duty Collected.
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.		of Total Imports.	Price.	
Medicine - - -	United Kingdom -	£. 37	-	£. 37	£. 37	£. 37	Decd.	£. s. d. 2 1 3
	Jersey - - -	5	-	5	5	5	-	- 5 6
	Canada - - -	3	-	3	3	3	-	- 3 10
		45	-	45	45	45	-	2 10 7
Arms and Ammunition, Lead Shot.	United Kingdom -	Cwts. 63	-	Cwts. 63	Cwts. 63	111	Decd.	12 4 2
	Jersey - - -	50	-	50	50	70	-	7 14 -
		113	-	113	113	181	-	19 18 2
Gunpowder - - -	United Kingdom -	Lbs. 2,000	-	Lbs. 2,000	Lbs. 2,000	64	Decd.	7 - 10
	Jersey - - -	1,200	-	1,200	1,200	48	"	5 5 7
		3,200	-	3,200	3,200	112	-	12 6 5
Guns - - -	United Kingdom -	£. 51	-	£. 51	£. 51	51	Decd.	5 12 2
	Jersey - - -	43	-	43	43	43	"	4 14 7
		94	-	94	94	94	-	10 6 9
Bacon and Hams - - -	United Kingdom -	Cwts. 2	-	Cwts. 2	Cwts. 2	8	80/	-
	Canada - - -	24	-	24	24	96	50/	-
		26	-	26	26	104	-	-
Beef - - -	Canada - - -	Brls. 16	-	Brls. 16	Brls. 16	24	30/	-
Bread - - -	United Kingdom -	Cwts. 1,037	-	Cwts. 1,037	Cwts. 1,037	622	12/	14 5 2
	Jersey - - -	130	-	130	130	78	-	1 15 9
	Canada - - -	195	-	195	195	117	-	2 13 8
	Nova Scotia -	10	-	10	10	6	-	- 2 9
		1,372	-	1,372	1,372	823	-	18 17 4
Bricks - - -	United Kingdom -	No. 11,000	-	No. 11,000	No. 11,000	24	Decd.	2 12 10
Butter - - -	Canada - - -	Cwts. 34	-	Cwts. 34	Cwts. 34	111	65/	-
	Nova Scotia -	13	-	13	13	42	"	-
		47	-	47	47	153	-	-
Cabinet Wares - - -	Jersey - - -	£. 14	-	£. 14	£. 14	14	Decd.	1 10 10

General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863--*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling		Gross Amount of Duty Collected.
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.		of Total Imports.	Price.	
Candles - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - Nova Scotia -	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	£.		£. s. d.
		1,400	-	1,400	1,400	34	Decd.	3 14 10
		200	-	200	200	6	-	- 13 2
		168	-	168	168	5	-	- 11 -
		1,768	-	1,768	1,768	45	-	4 19 -
Coals - - -	United Kingdom -	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			
		28	-	28	28	14	10/	-
Coffee - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - Canada - - - Nova Scotia -	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>			
		2,044	-	2,044	2,044	60	7 d.	9 7 4
		900	-	900	900	26	"	4 2 6
		170	-	170	170	5	"	- 15 7
		296	-	296	296	9	-	1 7 2
		3,410	-	3,410	3,410	100	-	15 12 7
Confectionery - - -	Canada - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
		1	-	1	1	5	5	- 13 9
Cordage and Cables - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - Nova Scotia -							
		134	-	134	134	215	Decd.	11 17 -
		56	-	56	56	157	"	8 12 3
		3	-	3	3	11	"	- 12 1
		193	-	193	193	383	-	21 1 4
Peas - - -	Jersey - - - Canada - - -	<i>Bshls.</i>		<i>Bshls.</i>	<i>Bshls.</i>			
		12	-	12	12	11	18/	-
		73	-	73	73	37	10/	-
		85	-	85	85	48	-	-
Oatmeal - - -	United Kingdom -							
		1	-	1	1	1	20/	-
Corn, Meal - - -	Nova Scotia -							
		30	-	30	30	19	12/6	-
Flour - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - Canada - - - Nova Scotia - Prince Edward Island.							
		198	-	198	198	178	18/	-
		75	-	75	75	68	"	-
		745	-	745	745	670	"	-
		75	-	75	75	67	"	-
		24	-	24	24	22	-	-
		1,117	-	1,117	1,117	1,005	-	-
Earthenware - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - -	<i>£.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>			
		75	-	75	75	75	Decd.	8 5 -
		8	-	8	8	8	-	- 17 7
		83	-	83	83	83	-	9 2 7

General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—continued.

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption	Value in Sterling		Gross Amount of Duty Collected.	
		B. S.	P. S.	Total.		of Total Imports.	Price		
Fishing Tackle - - -	United Kingdom -	£. 872	£. -	£. 872	£. 872	£. 872	Decd.	£. s. d. 17 19 2	
	Jersey - - -	218	-	218	218	218	"	12 - 4	
	Nova Scotia - -	57	-	57	57	57	"	3 2 8	
	United States -	6	40	46	46	46	"	2 10 3	
			1,153	40	1,193	1,193	1,193	-	65 12 3
Fruit (Dried) - - -	Jersey - - -	Lbs. 740	-	Lbs. 740	Lbs. 740	15	5 d.	4 12 6	
	Canada - - -	184	-	184	184	4	"	1 3 -	
	Nova Scotia - -	347	-	347	347	7	"	2 3 5	
			1,271	-	1,271	1,271	26	-	7 18 11
Glassware - - -	United Kingdom -	£. 3	-	£. 3	£. 3	3	Decd.	- 6 7	
Hardware, 11 per cent. -	United Kingdom -	293	-	293	293	293	Decd.	32 5 9	
	Jersey - - -	119	-	119	119	119	do.	13 1 10	
	Canada - - -	31	-	31	31	31	do.	3 8 2	
	Nova Scotia - -	10	-	10	10	10	do.	1 2 3	
			453	-	453	453	453	-	49 18 -
Hardware, 5½ per cent. -	United Kingdom -	61	-	61	61	61	Decd.	3 7 1	
	Jersey - - -	49	-	49	49	49	do.	2 14 1	
	Nova Scotia - -	59	-	59	59	59	do.	3 4 11	
			169	-	169	169	169	-	9 6 1
Lead - - -	United Kingdom -	Cwts. 12	-	Cwts. 12	Cwts. 12	9	Decd.	- 19 10	
	Jersey - - -	7	-	7	7	10	do.	1 2 -	
	Nova Scotia - -	4	-	4	4	4	do.	- 8 10	
			23	-	23	23	23	-	2 10 8
Lead Paint - - -	United Kingdom -	11	-	11	11	18	Decd.	1 19 7	
	Jersey - - -	7	-	7	7	25	"	2 15 -	
			18	-	18	18	48	-	4 14 7
Leatherware - - -	United Kingdom -	£. 300	-	£. 300	£. 300	300	Decd.	33 - -	
	Jersey - - -	117	-	117	117	117	"	12 17 5	
	Canada - - -	15	-	15	15	15	"	1 13 -	
	Nova Scotia - -	49	-	49	49	49	-	5 7 10	
			481	-	481	481	481	-	52 18 3
Miscellaneous articles	United Kingdom -	84	-	84	84	84	Decd.	9 4 10	
	Jersey - - -	46	-	46	46	46	"	5 1 7	
	Canada - - -	9	-	9	9	9	"	1 - 11	
			139	-	139	139	139	-	15 7 4
Miscellaneous (free)	United Kingdom -	3	-	3	3	3	Decd.	-	

General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling		Gross Amount of Duty Collected.
		U. S.	F. S.	Total.		of Total Imports.	Price.	
Molasses - - - -	United Kingdom - Nova Scotia - Prince Edward Island.	<i>Galls.</i>		<i>Galls.</i>	<i>Galls.</i>	£.		£. s. d.
		2,740	-	2,740	2,740	137	1/	28 10 10
		1,482	-	1,482	1,482	74	-	15 8 9
		120	-	120	120	6	-	1 5 -
		4,342	-	4,342	4,342	217	-	45 4 7
Oakum - - - -	United Kingdom -	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
		15	-	15	15	15	Decd.	- 17 1
Oil, Linseed - - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - -	<i>Galls.</i>		<i>Galls.</i>	<i>Galls.</i>			
		195	-	195	195	29	Decd.	3 3 10
		120	-	120	120	13	-	1 8 7
		315	-	315	315	42	-	4 12 5
Oil, Olive - - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - -							
		480	-	480	480	56	Decd.	6 3 2
		120	-	120	120	12	-	1 6 5
		600	-	600	600	68	-	7 9 7
Paper Manufactures -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - -	£.		£.	£.			
		35	-	35	35	35	Decd.	3 17 -
		10	-	10	10	10	"	1 3 1
		45	-	45	45	45	-	5 - 1
Pitch, Tar, &c. - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - - Canada - - - -	<i>Brls.</i>		<i>Brls.</i>	<i>Brls.</i>			
		53	-	53	53	80	30/	-
		10	-	10	10	15	"	-
		1	-	1	1	1	"	-
		64	-	64	64	96	-	-
Pork - - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - - Canada - - - - Nova Scotia - Prince Edward Island.							
		5	-	5	5	15	60/	- 16 6
		48	-	48	48	144	"	-
		113	-	113	113	198	35/	-
		15	-	15	15	26	"	-
		20	-	20	20	35	"	-
		201	-	201	201	418	-	- 16 6
Potatoes - - - -	Canada - - - - Prince Edward Island.	<i>Bshls.</i>		<i>Bshls.</i>	<i>Bshls.</i>			
		40	-	40	40	2	1/	-
		800	-	800	800	40	"	-
		840	-	840	840	42	-	-
Rice - - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - - Canada - - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
		12	-	12	12	15	Decd.	1 13 -
		6	-	6	6	6	"	- 13 2
		6	-	6	6	4	14/	-
		24	-	24	24	25	-	2 6 2

General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—continued.

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross Amount of Duty Collected.
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.		of Total Imports.	Price.	
Salt - - - -	United Kingdom -	<i>Tons.</i> 764	-	764	<i>Tons.</i> 764	£. 382	10/	£. s. d. 19 2 -
	Jersey - - - -	424	-	424	424	212	"	10 12 -
	Canada - - - -	46	-	46	46	23	"	1 3 -
	Nova Scotia - -	427	-	427	427	213	"	10 13 6
	Spain - - - -	290	-	290	290	145	-	7 5 -
	Portugal - - -	100	-	100	100	50	-	2 10 -
	United States -	20	65	85	85	43	-	2 2 6
		2,071	65	2,136	2,136	1,068	-	53 8 -
Soap - - - -	United Kingdom -	<i>Cwts.</i> 72	-	72	<i>Cwts.</i> 72	85	Decd.	9 7 -
	Jersey - - - -	22	-	22	22	28	-	3 1 7
	Canada - - - -	4	-	4	4	5	-	- 11 -
	Nova Scotia - -	11	-	11	11	11	-	1 4 2
		109	-	109	109	129	-	14 3 9
Spirits, viz., Geneva -	United Kingdom -	<i>Galls.</i> 64	-	64	<i>Galls.</i> 64	6	2/	16 - -
	Jersey - - - -	728	-	728	728	73	"	192 - -
		792	-	792	792	79	-	198 - -
Whisky - - - -	Jersey - - - -	155	-	155	155	35	4/6	38 15 -
	Canada - - - -	232	-	232	232	52	"	58 - -
		387	-	387	387	87	-	96 15 -
Rum - - - -	United Kingdom -	290	-	290	290	29	2/	36 5 -
	Jersey - - - -	60	-	60	60	6	"	7 10 -
		350	-	350	350	35	-	43 15 -
Sugar, Refined - - -	United Kingdom -	<i>Cwts. qrs. lbs.</i> 1 0 0	-	1 0 0	<i>Cwts. qrs. lbs.</i> 1 0 0	2	40/	- 13 3
	Jersey - - - -	7 2 0	-	7 2 0	7 2 0	15	"	4 19 -
		8 2 0	-	8 2 0	8 2 0	17	-	5 12 3
Ditto, Unrefined - -	United Kingdom -	41 0 0	-	41 0 0	41 0 0	41	20/	16 18 3
	Canada - - - -	9 0 26	-	9 0 26	9 0 26	9	-	3 16 3
	Nova Scotia - -	15 0 0	-	15 0 0	15 0 0	15	-	6 3 9
		65 0 26	-	65 0 26	65 0 26	65	-	26 18 3
Tea, Soucliong, &c. -	United Kingdom -	<i>Lbs.</i> 3,872	-	3,872	<i>Lbs.</i> 3,872	177	11d.	64 10 8
	Jersey - - - -	2,403	-	2,403	2,403	110	"	40 1 -
	Canada - - - -	656	-	656	656	30	-	10 18 8
	Nova Scotia - -	703	-	703	703	32	-	11 14 4
	Prince Edward Island.	100	-	100	100	5	-	1 13 4
		7,734	-	7,734	7,734	354	-	128 18 -

General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Countries from which Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling		Gross Amount of Duty Collected.
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.		of Total Imports.	Price.	
Tea, viz., other Sorts	United Kingdom - Jersey - - -	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	£.		£. s. d.
		205	-	205	205	15	1/6	4 5 5
		74	-	74	74	6	"	1 10 10
		270	-	270	279	21	-	5 16 3
Tobacco - - -	Jersey - - - Canada - - - Nova Scotia - Prince Edward Island.	1,301	-	1,301	1,301	60	11 d.	17 17 10
		817	-	817	817	37	-	11 4 8
		723	-	723	723	33	-	9 18 10
		100	-	100	100	5	-	1 7 6
		2,941	-	2,941	2,941	135	-	40 8 10
Tobacco Leaf - - -	Canada - - -	3,472	-	3,472	3,472	116	8 d.	. —
Vinegar - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - Canada - - -	<i>Galls.</i>		<i>Galls.</i>	<i>Galls.</i>			
		134	-	134	134	10	1/6	1 16 10
		50	-	50	50	4	-	- 13 9
		16	-	16	16	1	-	- 4 5
		200	-	200	200	15	-	2 15 -
Wine (in Bottles) - - -	Jersey - - -	14	-	14	14	11	16/	4 4 -
Woollens and Cottons	United Kingdom - Jersey - - - Nova Scotia -	£.		£.	£.			
		1,400	-	1,400	1,400	1,400	Decd.	154 - -
		425	-	425	425	425	-	46 15 -
		124	-	124	124	124	-	13 12 10
		1,949	-	1,949	1,949	-	-	214 7 10
Canvas - - -	United Kingdom - Jersey - - -	115	-	115	115	115	Decd.	6 6 6
		44	-	44	44	44	-	2 8 5
		159	-	159	159	159	-	8 14 11
Wood Wares - - -	United Kingdom - Canada - - - Nova Scotia - - Prince Edward Island.	47	-	47	47	47	Decd.	5 4 6
		252	-	252	252	252	do. -	27 14 5
		24	-	24	24	24	do. -	2 12 2
		5	-	5	5	5	do. -	- 11 -
		328	-	328	328	328	-	36 2 1
Board and Plank - - -	Nova Scotia - Prince Edward Island.	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>			
		53,500	-	53,500	53,500	107	40/per M.	—
		4,000	-	4,000	4,000	8	"	—
		57,500	-	57,500	57,500	115	-	—
Spars - - -	Canada - - -	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>			
		8	-	8	8	8	20/-	—

J. Winter,
Collector, Labrador.

No. 2.—A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT of Dutiable Goods Imported in the Year ended 30 September 1863, showing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various Articles, and Amount of Duty collected thereon.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.		DUTY.		
		£.	s. d.	£.	s.	d.
Biscuit - - - - -	1,372 cwts. - -	-	-	16	17	4
Coffee - - - - -	3,410 lbs. - -	-	-	15	12	7
Confectionery - - - - -	1 cwt. - - - -	-	-	-	13	9
Fruit (dried) - - - - -	1,271 lbs. - -	-	-	7	18	11
Molasses - - - - -	4,342 gallons	-	-	45	4	7
Oatmeal and Indian Meal - - - - -	1 barrel - - -	-	-	-	-	6
Pork - - - - -	5 barrels - -	-	-	-	16	6
Salt - - - - -	2,136 tons - -	-	-	53	8	-
Spirits, viz., Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and undecified Spirits.	1,179 gallons -	-	-	294	15	-
Rum - - - - -	350 gallons - -	-	-	43	15	-
	<i>Cwts. qrs. lbs.</i>					
Sugar, viz., refined - - - - -	8 2 0 - - - -	-	-	5	12	3
„ unrefined - - - - -	65 0 26 - - -	-	-	26	18	3
Tea, viz., Souchong, Congou, and Bohea - - - - -	7,734 lbs. - -	-	-	128	18	-
„ all other sorts - - - - -	279 lbs. - - -	-	-	5	16	3
Tobacco (manufactured) - - - - -	2,941 lbs. - -	-	-	40	8	10
Vinegar - - - - -	200 gallons - -	-	-	2	15	-
Wines, viz., in bottles - - - - -	14 gallons - -	-	-	4	4	-
Goods, Wares, and merchandise, enumerated, to pay Duty at the rate of 5½ per cent.	- - - - -	1,965	16 9	108	2	5
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described - - - - -	- - - - -	4,279	- -	470	13	11
Goods, Wares, 5½ per cent., viz., Canvas, Cordage and Cables.						
Fishing Tackle, viz., Nets, Lines and Twines.						
Iron, viz., Bar, Bolt and Wrought, Nails.						
Medicines, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin.						
	TOTAL - - - -		£.	1,274	11	1

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended the 30th day of September 1863.

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
30 September	To Receipts as per account of Goods imported - - -	1,274	11	1

Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
30 September	By Orders and Cash remitted this date - - - -	1,274	11	1

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Custom House, Labrador, }
30 September 1863. }

J. Winter, Collector.