

REPORT 2

OF THE

BOARD OF TRADE

OF THE

CITY OF OTTAWA,

FOR THE

YEARS 1866, 1867 & 1868.

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Ottawa:

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# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA,

For the Years 1866-'67, '68.

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The Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa respectfully submit the following Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, inclusive, to 31st December, 1868.

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate information respecting the commerce of the city, it was not within the power of the Council to give a fair synopsis thereof, and therefore this Report will be wholly devoted to the transactions of the Board of Trade for the last three years, and they have to express regret at the apathy displayed by the leading merchants on all questions connected with the commercial interests of the Province. So markedly has this feeling been displayed, that, on more than one occasion, a General Meeting on most important business had to be adjourned for want of the requisite quorum, (twelve members.)

Occupying, as this Board does, such an important position at the Capital of the Dominion, its representations and influence would be far more effective if a greater interest in the commerce of the country at large was manifested by its leading merchants. The history of the "Silver Nuisance," as it has been termed, is evidence of this; and as the facts are well known, it is not necessary to repeat them in this Report. The Council, however, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without earnestly entreating the representatives of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the City to attend more closely to the objects for which the Board of Trade was incorporated, resting assured an enlightened and unanimous policy on the commercial and fiscal relations of the Dominion will be conducive of great advantage to the public and of profit to themselves.

The Report for the year ending 31st December, 1865, was principally occupied with the details of the part taken by Delegates from this Board of Trade to the "Great Commercial Convention at Detroit;" and your Council see no reason to depart from the opinion originating with your Delegates, that the "abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty would not interfere "with the commercial development of British North America, "but, on the contrary, promote it;" and they are assured that the expansion of trade has been every way more rapid since, from the simplest of all causes, namely, that it compelled us to become our own Exporters and Importers, and threw the great balance of our trade into the English and West Indian markets, where our direct interests lie.

Your Council are of opinion that Conventions similar to that held at Detroit are advantageous, inasmuch as they afford to the public just opinions on the state of commerce, its relations, and the nature of its fiscal regulations by which it ought to be governed.

Owing to causes over which the Council had no control, a General Meeting for the election of Officers and the Council was not held till Thursday, the 1st February, 1866, when the following Officers were elected by ballot:

A. GILMOUR, *President*.

E. MCGILLIVRAY, *Vice-President*.

H. V. NOEL, *Treasurer*.

The Members of Council elected were—Hon. JAS. SKEAD, E. GRIFFIN, THOS. HUNTON, S. HOWELL, ALEX. SCOTT, JAMES DYKE, THOMAS PATTERSON, H. F. BRONSON, W. G. PERLEY, C. T. BATE, DAVID MOORE, and G. H. PERRY, Esqs.

*Board of Arbitrators:*

W. HUNTON, J. A. PINARD, I. TRAVERSY, C. R. CUNNINGHAM, H. MCCORMICK, J. ROCHESTER, Jr., LEVI YOUNG, J. M. CURRIER, H. N. BATE, P. A. EAGLESON, J. TRACY, and A. C. KELTY.

At this meeting the fee charged to members was reduced to \$2 per annum.

At a subsequent meeting held on the 5th February, the Vice President and such members of the Council as presented themselves were sworn into office, as were also the Board of Arbitrators.

Another meeting was held on the 1st of March, for the purpose of receiving Report of Committee on Report for the year 1865. This meeting was adjourned to the 6th March, at

which the yearly Report was received and ordered to be printed, and the following resolutions adopted:—

Moved by SAMUEL HOWELL, Esq., seconded by ALEX. SCOTT, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*,—That while we regret the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and the failure of negotiations for a renewal thereof on fair and equitable terms, we cannot approve of the concessions offered by the Provincial Delegates, as exhibited in their memorandum marked A, for a merely legislative arrangement, subject to the caprice of political parizanship and incapable of the stability necessary to international commercial arrangements.

2. That the contrary propositions of the "Committee of Ways and Means" of the United States Congress are unjust and absurd as submitted in the memorandum marked B. We are, therefore, of opinion that the true interests of the British American Provinces have been materially served by the termination of negotiations where such humiliating and mischievous propositions were entertained, and that the true interest of Provincial commerce demands absolute freedom from foreign control or dictation of any kind.

3. That under no consideration should any assimilation of the excise or other duties levied by these Provinces for the maintenance of Civil Government or social order be made or regulated by any treaty or stipulation at Washington, nor should any treaty be entered into, there or elsewhere, that would discriminate in favor of the United States or any other nation, as against Great Britain.

4. That the question of the enlargement of the Provincial canals is one alone affecting our own interests, and must be governed by the prudential considerations and the amount of traffic which would seek those channels, and not by our neighbours' assumed exigencies, and that it will be ample time to take measures for such enlargement when satisfactory treaty arrangements are entered into and perfected, by which the abrogation of the United States coasting laws will be secured, the admission of British built vessels to registry on equal terms effected, the navigation of the internal waters of the United States thrown open, and a fair and reciprocal trade established between both countries.

5. That we deprecate a war of tariffs, and therefore all merchandise which enters largely into the lists of the necessaries of life consumed by our people, should be duty free, no matter where imported from, and as the Bonding system has hitherto enabled the people of the United States to acquire a large proportion of our export and import freight business, it is therefore advisable that a discriminating duty in favor of the St. Lawrence be levied on all goods passing through the United States in bond.

6. That it is the interest of these Provinces to reduce materially the import duty on British manufactured goods and on all other foreign productions which may enter largely into the consumption of our people.

7. That the navigation of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals be secured to United States vessels under present conditions, provided the navigation of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is opened to British vessels, and in the event of any doubt about the treaty of 1818, the navigation of Lake Michigan, which was secured to British vessels, be still continued.

8. That nearly all the corn and leaf tobacco at present used in our distilleries and factories are imported from the United States duty free,

a heavy excise duty being afterwards levied in that country on the manufactured articles, we are of opinion that our agricultural and other interests demand an increase of export duty to be placed on those articles sufficient to protect such interests without interfering with our manufacturing industry.

9 That it is the opinion of this Council of the Board of Trade that the regulation of commercial relations by Legislative enactments is not only impossible, but positively injurious and calculated to retard mercantile development by making its basis insecure, and therefore we deprecate the idea of any stipulation based on mere legislation alone, as it would give no security or stability whatever.

A meeting was held on the 8th May, to receive the resignation of the President; and a General Meeting of the Board of Trade was ordered to be called for Tuesday, 15th of May, for the election of a successor.

ROBERT HARDINGE Esq., was appointed, on recommendation of JOHN POUPORE, Esq., M. P. P., for the County of Pontiac, Official Assignee for that District, on condition of finding the requisite security.

At a General Meeting of the Board of Trade, held on the 15th May, Hon. JAMES SKEAD was elected President, and H. J. FRIEL, E. P. REMON, S. CHRISTIE, J. HOPE, and T. M. BLASDELL, Esqrs., Members of Council in the room of the President—the retiring President, Messrs. BRONSON, PERLEY and MOORE, who declined to accept office.

Proposals for the meeting of Delegates to debate on measures necessary to form an Intercolonial Board of Trade at Montreal, had been made by the Secretary of that Board, but postponed owing to the Fenian invasion of the Province, and no steps have been taken therein since.

A Communication was received from the Hamilton Board of Trade relative to Sugar Duties, and it was resolved to sustain the action of that Board.

A Circular from the Albany, N. Y., Board of Trade relative to an uniform decimal system of weights and measures was received and concurred in.

A meeting of the Council was held on Monday, 9th July, relative to the appointment of Official Assignees for the Counties of Prescott, Lanark and Renfrew, and it was resolved to call a General Meeting of the Board for the 11th inst., to consider the question of the Tariff. Messrs. PERRY, PATTERSON, and SCOTT, were appointed a Committee to prepare a report thereon.

At a General Meeting of the Board, held on the 11th instant, according to resolution, the following Report was

adopted, and a copy thereof ordered to be sent to the Minister of Finance. Owing to the lamented death of ALEX. SCOTT, Esq., before the Report was prepared, it was signed by the two remaining members of the Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE TARIFF.

Your Committee having considered the "tariff," as now submitted to the Legislature, are of opinion that all duties on articles entering largely into the general consumption of our people, or what may be fairly classed as the necessaries of life, such as butter, cheese, corn, tallow, meats of all kinds, breadstuffs, &c., are injudicious, and tend to retard the development of the country.

Also, all duties imposed on raw material of any description imported for manufacturing purposes, by which the profits of labour are retained in the Province, are injurious to the interests of Canada;

And the present mode of levying duties on sugars, without a standard by which due discrimination could be exercised, operates injuriously to mercantile interests and enhances the value of an article which should be practically duty free, as entering largely into the consumption of the people as an article of food.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the tariff needs revision, and that a steady advance towards free trade is demanded by the interests of the Province.

THOS. PATTERSON,  
G. H. PERRY.

Ottawa, 11th July, 1866.

Moved by W. MUTCHMOR, seconded by T. PATTERSON, and

*Resolved.*—That the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa learn with regret the premature decease of their colleague the late ALEX. SCOTT. Recognizing his worth and integrity, they now offer their condolence to his widow and children.

At a meeting of the Council held on 8th August, Resolutions congratulating the Shareholders and Directors under whose management the laying of the Atlantic Cable had been successfully accomplished, were adopted, and a public meeting directed to be called for the 15th instant, to elect a Member of Council in the room of the late ALEX. SCOTT, Esq., and taking into consideration the "Silver Nuisance" question.

As no quorum could be obtained on the occasion of the meeting of the 15th August, the consideration of this subject was postponed till the 2nd October.

A General Meeting of the Board of Trade was held on that date, at which the public were invited to attend. It was resolved to postpone the election of Member of Council, and consider the question of the Silver Currency as a public meeting, after the close of which the general meeting was opened, and C. R. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., elected a Member of Council. Mr. JAMES WARNOCK was appointed Inspector of Flour.

This was the last meeting held in 1866.

The Officers of the Board for the year 1867, were:

HON. JAMES SKEAD, *President.*

E. MCGILLIVRAY, *Vice-President.*

H. V. NOEL, *Treasurer.*

*Council*—H. J. FRIEL, JAMES DYKE, C. T. BATE, E. P. REMON, THOS. PATTERSON, S. HOWELL, THOS. HUNTON, S. CHRISTIE, JAMES HOPE, C. R. CUNNINGHAM, ALEX. WORKMAN, G. H. PERRY.

*Board of Arbitration*—JAS. TRACY, P. A. EGLESON, W. HUNTON, J. A. PINARD, H. N. BATE, J. M. CURRIER, I TRAVERSY.

The principal business before the Board for the year was the question of Immigration, which was discussed at very considerable length, and very valuable suggestions were made thereon.

As the whole of them referred to the North West Territories and were based on the assumption that immigrants *could get there*, which, considering the means of access, is not very probable, they would not possess any interest of sufficient importance to warrant their insertion in this Report. Desirable as the establishment of a numerous population between Lake Superior and the Pacific may be, it is evident it cannot be accomplished along 400 miles of the best *gravelled* road the world has ever seen at the Eastern, nor across the Rocky Mountains, without any road at all at the Western end. The Council of the Board of Trade are of opinion that what may be styled immediate necessity exists for the construction of 400 miles of railway between Fort William and Lake Superior, and from the mouth of Fraser River to the head of navigable water on the Saskatchewan, a distance of 450 miles. This would make a total distance of 850 miles, and would open to settlement and traffic a territory of 500,000 square miles in area, rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, the germs of a commercial and manufacturing industry, little if at all inferior to that of the *Western States*, (United States), which yet remains to be developed. The investigation of this subject is of surpassing interest, and must necessarily occupy the attention of this Board another time.

A meeting of the Council was held on the 7th December, at which a communication relative to immigration to Vancouver's Island and the Red River was read.

ARCHIBALD McBEAN was appointed Official Assignee for the Counties of Prescott and Russell.

On the 1st July, the "Confederation Act," by which the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, became united under the name of the "Dominion of Canada," came in force, and the British North American Provinces received a new political existence,

The general interests of the Provinces, politically and commercially, have prospered beyond all possible calculation, and this is due to the recognition and appreciation of the principle of natural relations existing between this country and Great Britain—the assimilation of our political institutions and commercial regulations thereto. A further assimilation of commercial regulations and currency would be an advance in the right direction.

On Saturday, 11th January, 1868, a General Meeting of the Board of Trade was held for the purpose of Electing Officers.

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD was re-elected *President*; E. MCGILLIVRAY, *Vice President*; H. V. NOEL, *Treasurer*; and as *Council*, S. HOWELL, C. T. BATE, A. WORKMAN, T. PATTERSON, S. CHRISTIE, T. HUNTON, E. P. REMON, H. J. FRIEL, J. ROCHESTER, G. H. PERRY, C. R. CUNNINGHAM, R. H. MCGREEVY.

*Board of Arbitrators*—ALLAN GILMOUR, J. AUMOND, P. THOMPSON, J. M. CURRIER, LEVI YOUNG, H. F. BRONSON, P. A. EGLESON, J. F. CALDWELL; G. E. DESBARATS, JAS. CUNNINGHAM, JAS. HOPE, W. PENNOCK.

A meeting of the Council, held the same day, appointed as a Board of Examiners of applicants for the office of Inspector of Hides and Leather, in accordance with the statute in such case, JOHN ROCHESTER, Jr., GEORGE MAY and EDWARD GERMAIN.

On the 12th February, a meeting of Council on the question of the "Silver Nuisance," decided that a Committee composed of Messrs. MCGILLIVRAY, CUNNINGHAM, PERRY and REMON, be appointed to communicate with Mr. WEIR, (a Broker of Montreal), who had put in operation a scheme for buying up and exporting the Silver from the country, it being assumed that the Tariff would prevent its return. It was also decided to lay before the Mayor and Corporation a communication relative to the state of the Sappers' Bridge, the connecting viaduct between Upper and Lower Town, it being too narrow and inconvenient.

On the 21st February, a meeting of the Council was held, to take into consideration the communication received from Mr. Weir relative to the Exportation of Silver. It appearing to the Council that individual efforts could not effect what was of necessity a measure demanding the action of the Executive, it was resolved that E. MCGILLIVRAY, *Vice President*, His Worship the Mayor, (H. J. FRIEL, Esq.,) C. R. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. REMON, T. PATTERSON, and G. H. PERRY, Esqs., be a Committee to prepare a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the currency question.

At a meeting held on the 27th February, the following Memorial, prepared by the Committee was adopted:

*To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:*

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa humbly sheweth:

That the large quantities of American and British silver in circulation is causing serious loss to this country: That measures should be taken by the Government to remedy the evil.

That your memorialists respectfully submit the following mode of dealing with the question, namely: That the Government of Canada purchase or call in said silver at current rates under the present law. Should the calling in of said silver cause a deficiency of circulating medium, then your memorialists suggest a further issue be made of Canadian silver.

Therefore your memorialists pray the above suggestion may meet the approbation of Government. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

E. MCGILLIVRAY, V. P.

Ottawa, February, 27th, 1868.

And E. MCGILLIVRAY, Vice-President, His Worship the MAYOR, A. WORKMAN, C. CUNNINGHAM and G. H. PERRY, Esqs., be a deputation to present the same to the MINISTER OF FINANCE. The deputation presented the petition and several other documents to the Honourable Mr. ROSE on the 29th February.

A meeting of Council was held on the 5th of March to receive communications relative to the silver question from the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto and London. These were ordered to be placed on file, as the matter had been referred to the Government, who were alone capable of dealing with it.

A meeting of Council was held on the 15th March to consider communications from the Boards of Trade of Stratford, Quebec and Brantford relative to the silver question. The latter Board suggested the calling a Convention of the

various Boards of Trade of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, to meet at Ottawa and consider various questions relative to fiscal and commercial affairs during the session of Parliament.

The Council resolved that a circular be sent to the various Boards of Trade, laying the reasons for the proposed Convention before them and stating that, if satisfactory to a majority, the Convention would be held.

On the 6th of April a meeting was held to consider the answers received, when it appeared that the Boards of Trade of London, Hamilton, Quebec, Cobourg, Toronto, Windsor, Stratford and Kingston concurred. It was resolved that the Convention be called together on Thursday, 16th April, and that the President be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for transit.

A communication relative to the proposed amendments to the the Cullers' Bill having been received from Quebec, it was resolved that the President, Hon. JAMES SKEAD, J. M. CURRIER, Esq., M. P., ALLAN GILMOUR, DAVID MOORE and H. F. BRONSON, Esqs., be a Committee to consider the amendments.

At a Meeting held on the 15th April, the President detailed the action taken relative to the Convention, which was to be held in Committee Room No. 8 of the Eastern wing of the Parliament Buildings. The President and Council appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Convention.

#### CONVENTION OF BOARDS OF TRADE.

A meeting of delegates from the various Boards of Trade in the Province of Ontario was held on Thursday, the 16th April, in Conference Chamber No. 8 of the Senate, Parliament Buildings. The following Boards were represented :

*Ottawa*—Hon. JAS. SKEAD, *President*; E. MCGILLIVRAY, *Vice-President*; ALEXANDER WORKMAN, S. H. WELL, T. PATTERSON, G. H. PERRY, J. ROCHESTER, S. CHRISTIE, C. T. BATE.

*Kingston*—J. CARRUTHERS, — FORD.

*Belleville*—THOMAS KELSO, GEO. NEILSON, W. SUTHERLAND.

*Hamilton*—G. J. FOSTER, JOHN STEWART, THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, J. WILLIAMS.

*Brantford*—J. COCKSHUT, C. H. WATROUS.

*London*—A. ROWLAND, C. HUNT.

*Stratford*—R. MCFARLANE, M. P., JAMES REDFORD, M. P.  
*Windsor*—D. CAMERON.

The Convention was opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., by E. MCGILLIVRAY, Esq., Vice-President Board of Trade, Ottawa, who stated that the Meeting of Delegates was due to the action taken by the various Boards of Trade on the Silver question. On the 12th March last, the Board of Brantford addressed a letter to the Board of Trade, Ottawa, requesting that such a Convention should be called, and advising the latter Board to take the initiative therein. After some consultation, the Council issued circulars asking the opinion of the various Boards in this matter, and received letters of approval and concurrence from all except that of Montreal, from which the following letter was received :

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, }  
 MONTREAL, March 17, 1883. }

*Secretary Board of Trade, Ottawa :*

SIR,—In reply to your circular of 13th inst., I am directed to inform you that from the recent discussion of the subjects therein, the Board of Trade does not think a delegate meeting would be advisable at present. A deputation of Members will be in Ottawa by and by, and will be happy to attend the meeting alluded to.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

(Signed,)

THOMAS PATTERSON,  
 Sec'y Board of Trade.

Those Boards of Trade which concurred and agreed to appoint Delegates, were Quebec, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London, Stratford and Windsor. The various Chambers of Commerce in the Maritime Provinces were also addressed, but no answer has been received from them. The objects of the meeting were to consider the Silver Question, the Tariff, and all commercial relations growing out of the same, or in any way connected therewith, and to this end it would be necessary to organize the meeting at once by appointing a Chairman.

It was moved by Hon. J. SKEAD, seconded by THOS. PATTERSON, and unanimously resolved, that JOHN STEWART, Esq., be Chairman of the Convention.

Moved by R. MCFARLANE, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by E. MCGILLIVRAY, Esq., and resolved, that G. H. PERRY, Esq., be Secretary.

In order to allow sufficient time for the proper arrangement of the necessary business, it was moved by E. MCGILLI-

VRAY, seconded by S. HOWELL, and resolved, that this meeting do now adjourn, to meet again at one o'clock on Friday.

SECOND DAY.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met at one o'clock.

T. H. MACKENZIE and J. WILLIAMS, two of the Hamilton delegates, took their seats. The Kingston delegates, Messrs. CARRUTHERS and FORD, also arrived.

It was moved by Mr. HUNT, seconded by Mr. MACKENZIE, and resolved, that all the members representing Boards of Trade be entitled to sit and vote on all questions coming before the meeting.

It was then determined to take up the discussion on the silver question.

Moved by THOS. PATTERSON, seconded by WM. SUTHERLAND, Belleville, that a Committee of the whole house go into discussion on the silver question, with the present Chairman in the chair.

A lively discussion arose on the silver question. Mr. CARRUTHERS maintained that a mutual co-operation of the Government, the Banks and the people were necessary to diminish the evil.

Mr. PERRY contended that such a co-operation was impossible, because it was not compulsory on any party, and even if the assent of all parties were obtained, still there was no penalty for infringing any of the imposed conditions; that individual efforts had been already tried and had failed in Montreal; that Government would not permit Bank deposits to be meddled with, and that the silver was only a nuisance as coin; that the proper way to get rid of it was to put it out of circulation altogether, and that this could only be done by Legislative and Executive action. That it passed current here for its face value, which was entirely above its actual value, and that we had such quantities because of this circumstance alone, was proved by the fact that hardly any was in circulation in the United States, the country whose coin it was, that it would not pass current there for its face value, and that it had been substituted for gold with us for this reason alone, and no other; because, if held at its real value, gold would take its place, being more rapidly produced, as the requirements of the Eastern commerce absorbed the silver more rapidly than the more precious metals; in the meantime, the people of Canada held it at a ruinous loss, which was constantly repeating itself.

Moved by Mr. CARRUTHERS, seconded by Mr. FORD, and resolved, That the only simple plan is for the Banks to combine, with the sanction of the Government, to buy up all the silver at a discount of say four and a half per cent, and hold it as a part of the specie in reserve, and agree not to put it again into circulation; by this means they can take advantage of the best time to sell and ship it out of the country; and also part of it could be held in New York, on which money could be borrowed, if found necessary. This would give them a good circulation for their bills, which they complain so much of at present.

Moved in amendment by Mr. FORSTER, seconded by Mr. CAMERON, and resolved, That the Government be petitioned to authorize the Bank of Montreal to buy up, from merchants and others, American silver, at a discount not to exceed five per cent on small and four and a half on large, and to undertake either to ship it from this country or convert it into Canadian silver coin, bearing the impression of the Dominion.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by G. H. PERRY, seconded by ALEX. WORKMAN, Sen., and resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty of the Government to regulate the currency of the Dominion; that individual efforts, no matter how comprehensive, well designed, or organized, cannot be effective without legislative aid; that it would be better the country should at once submit to whatever final and inevitable loss which would be incurred by removing the mass of silver now used as currency from circulation, than to suffer a daily recurring and increasing loss by continuing the evil.

The amendment to the amendment being put to vote, was lost on a division; the amendment shared the same fate.

It was moved in amendment by G. NEILSON, seconded by THOMAS KELSO, and resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Finance Minister and ascertain whether the Government propose doing anything to relieve the country from the inconvenience of the uncertain value of American silver, and report to-morrow.

On a division this was also lost. The original motion was then put and carried.

The Committee having risen, the ordinary business was resumed.

It was moved by Mr. NEILSON, seconded by Mr. CARRUTHERS, and resolved, That Committees to report on: 1st,

the duties on sugars, teas, groceries, hops, &c. ; 2nd, the duties on manufactured goods, tools and grain, raw materials, coals ; 3rd, export duty ; 4th, as to excise duties ; 5th, banking and insolvency, be now appointed.

The Committees were then named as follows :

*No. 1, the Duties on Sugars, &c.*

FORSTER, COCKSHUT, CARRUTHERS, KELSO, STEWART, MCGILLIVRAY, PATTERSON, CAMERON, ROWLAND, C. T. BATE.

*No. 2, Manufactured Goods, &c.*

HUNT, WILLIAMS, WATROUS, WORKMAN, MACKENZIE, NEILSON, SUTHERLAND, FORD.

*No. 3, Export Duties, &c.*

MACKENZIE, SKEAD, NEILSON.

*No. 4, Excise, &c.*

ROWLAND, ROCHESTER, PERRY, CHRISTIE, PATTERSON, HUNT, WILLIAMS.

*No. 5, Banking, &c.*

CARRUTHERS, FORSTER, WORKMAN, STEWART, BATE.

The Convention adjourned till 11 a. m. on Saturday.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention assembled at 11, but the various Committees not being prepared with their reports, a further adjournment till 3 p. m. took place.

Various Committees having reported, it was resolved to take them up clause by clause.

The sugar duties occasioned a smart debate, Mr. CARRUTHERS and several other gentlemen contending that the existing system gave overwhelming protection to the refiners, and that partially refined sugars were as saleable and more advantageous to the consumer than wholly refined ; that every means should be taken to build up an import and export trade direct with the West Indies ; that owing to the immense profit refiners were making, they could prevent importation altogether. and had effectually done so on several recent occasions ; that the interests of the country and monopolies were incompatible, and that the proposed arrangement was fairest for all parties.

Mr. PERRY warned the Convention of the danger of meddling with existing interests. The refining of sugar was a branch of industry of which Canada might well be proud ; he could not see clearly the value of destroying one industrial

pursuit to build up another, whose success was problematical and whose objects were suspicious, from the very fact of their making such a demand; he thought the true field for competitors was in the direction of increasing refineries; he was sorry the refiners were not here to fight their own battles; he was simply trying to do his duty by the consumer, and he understood that unrefined sugars would not be desirable in a sanitary point of view. He was an advocate of *ad valorem* duties on all importations, such duties to be based on the value at the place where produced, and he was sure no axiom was better understood in political economy than the profits derived from the manufacture of raw material. He did not want to build up the West India refiners at the expense of Canadian industry, nor did he wish to drive the trade of the Dominion across the frontier.

Mr. HOWELL also spoke on this subject at considerable length. The export of raw material would go far to build up the trade of the Province; it obliged the importer to employ vessels of large capacity, and consequently afforded more freight room for *shooks*. He was of opinion that the capital of the Province was quite sufficient to support a large import trade; he coincided with Mr. PERRY in the idea that competition should be in the direction of increasing the refineries. If the gentlemen engaged in business were making fifty per cent profit, he thought it very likely others would try to share it, and at least it appeared to him to be strange that, with such a certainty, any one would go to the West Indies on mere speculation. It was well known that raw sugars entailed great loss to the retailers by waste and other causes, well understood in the trade, while refined sugars were clear, and no loss was suffered thereby. He thought the interests of consumers were best served by refined sugars, and he was, therefore, an advocate of *ad valorem* duties as being fairest to all parties.

It was moved in amendment to the first clause on the duties on sugar, by GEO. H. PERRY, seconded by D. CAMERON, and resolved, That the interests of the Dominion would be best served by a system of *ad valorem* duties on imports, and this especially in relation to sugars—levied on the value at the place of production.

This resolution was lost on a division.

The clauses on sugars, molasses, teas, coffees and chicory, &c., were carried without a division.

On tobacco: it was moved in amendment by THOMAS PATTERSON, seconded by C. T. BATE, That the clause relating to tobacco be expunged, which was carried on a division.

The next clause (on liquor) was also carried.

On hops: it was moved in amendment by J. ROCHESTER, seconded by THOS. HUNTON, That hops imported from the United States be admitted duty free, as at present, which was lost on a division.

The debate on this amendment elicited the fact that Canada was rapidly becoming a hop producing country. The remaining clauses were passed without any division.

The remaining reports were adopted without a division.

#### SUGARS.

The Committee appointed to consider the present tariff, so far as it affects sugars, teas, tobaccos, hops, wines, liquors and general groceries, beg leave to report the following:

**SUGARS**—That they find that there exists very great dissatisfaction with the working of the Tariff on this article.

The Committee coincides with the views of those who advocate a combined specific and *ad valorem* system, as preferable to the wholly specific, and would recommend a uniform duty of one per cent specific and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, dispensing with all classification, being of opinion that such a duty would be just to all parties, and while giving abundant protection to refiners, would also create a healthy competition and tend to foster and direct trade with the West Indies and South America.

**MOLASSES**—The Committee recommend a uniform duty of 73 cents per 100 lbs.

**TEA**—The Committee think that the present discrimination between black and green teas is unjust, and would recommend a uniform duty of 4 cents per pound specific and 29 cents *ad valorem*.

**COFFEES AND CHICORY**.—The Committee desire to see as near an approach to the *ad valorem* principle on these articles as possible, and would recommend a duty of one per cent. specific and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* on all descriptions.

**FRUITS, &c**—We would recommend a continuance of the present duty, without the addition of any specific.

**Tobacco**—The Committee think that in addition to the present taxes, it would be well to impose a duty of 3 cents per lb. on imported leaf, and a corresponding addition to the customs duty on manufactured.

**LIQUORS**—The Committee strongly recommend that the duty should be charged according to strength, and the actual quantity, whether in wood or in bottle.

The Committee deem it important that a system of Drawbacks should be established on Canadian refined sugars and manufactured Tobacco, so that the refiners, manufacturers and merchants, may be enabled to export to foreign countries at the first cost of the article.

**Hops**—The Committee find that American Hops are being largely imported into this country, and are charged duty when exported to the

United States. It would recommend the same duty to be levied on American Hops in Canada as is levied on Canadian Hops in the United States.

STARCH—The present duty on Starch is exorbitant, beyond the requirements of the case. The Committee recommend that a material reduction be made.

CASH DISCOUNTS—The Committee recommend strongly that no duty be charged on discounts allowed for cash, and that goods bought on credit be allowed a discount reducing them to the net cash value.

The Committee think that the Clause No. 12 in the last Customs Act, referring to commissions should be expunged.

G. J. FORSTER,  
Chairman.

#### MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Your Committee on Manufactured Goods, Tools, Grain, Coal and other raw material, beg leave to report:

That they unanimously recommend that all kinds of machinery manufactured from cast and wrought iron, brass or any other metal, and also candle wicks, now rated on the list, be made chargeable with 15 per cent. duty.

That leather and all other goods now paying 10 per cent. *ad valorem* be made to pay 15 per cent.

That all kinds of grain be admitted free.

That raw material especially required for manufacturing purposes, be admitted free.

That great hardships will be inflicted on the country, and a severe blow be given to the manufacturing interests if any duty should be imposed on coal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. HUNT,  
Chairman.

#### EXPORT DUTIES.

Your Committee on Export Duties beg to recommend a duty to be imposed on the following articles:—

Shingle Bolts, per cord.....	\$1 00
Stave Bolts of Oak, White Ash and Rock Elm.....	2 00
Stave Bolts, other kinds.....	1 00
Round Hoop Poles, averaging 2 inches diameter, per 1,000 poles.....	1 00
Telegraph Poles, 20 feet long, and under, per 100 poles.....	2 00
Hop Poles, per 1,000.....	2 00
Fence Posts, and railway ties averaging 10 feet long and 8 inches diameter, per 100 posts or ties.....	1 00
Logs of Fir, per Standard.....	1 00
Logs of Hardwood.....	0 30
Sheep skins, with the wool on.....	20 p.c.
Hemlock or other barks, or the extracts therefrom.....	20 p.c.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MCKENZIE,  
Chairman.

## EXCISE.

The Committee on Excise beg leave to report that, after careful consideration they are prepared to recommend the following:

First—That Crude Petroleum should be subject to an excise duty of 25 cents per barrel of 40 gallons.

Second—That Refined Oil should bear an excise duty of 25 cents per gallon.

Third—That the same duty should be put on all imported oils in addition to that already existing.

Fourth—That a Government Inspector should be appointed, whose duties should be to inspect and brand all oils.

Fifth—That no oil should be offered for sale that will not stand a vapor test of 200°, such oils to be classified as No. 2; all oils standing a test of 110° to be classified as No. 1.

Sixth—That the present Act 31 Vic., Cap. 18, entitled an Act respecting Inland Revenue, is oppressive in its operation, and inoperative in results. The Committee recommend that such amendments be made therein as will simplify the method of collecting the revenue on malt.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. ROWLAND, Chairman.

## BANKING.

The Committee on Banking are of the opinion that the present Canadian system of Banking is based on sound principles and has worked most successfully in developing the resources and carrying out the business of the country, and they would deplore any legislation that would curtail the privileges of the Banks as they exist at present.

The Committee think that they are not called upon to enter more fully into the question, as they are happy to find that the Government has determined to submit the whole question to a Parliamentary Committee, and they trust the result will be to establish on a permanent footing, the present system which so largely enjoys the confidence of the community.

INSOLVENCY.—The Committee beg to report that in view of the fact that the Parliamentary Committee is now sitting on the Insolvent Laws, and that the Government have taken steps to elicit the opinions of the Boards of Trade, and others having practical experience of the working of the law, do not deem it necessary to offer any suggestions, but would express a hope that the result of the deliberations of Parliament will be the enactment of a more perfect and satisfactory law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. CARRUTHERS, Chairman.

It was moved by Mr. HUNT, seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS, and resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be printed, and five copies sent to each Board of Trade in the Dominion, and that the whole matter of presentation to the Minister of Finance be left in the hands of the Board of Trade of Ottawa. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary concluded the proceedings.

At a meeting of the Council held on the 25th of April, Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Perth, was appointed Official Assignee for the County of Lanark, and at another meeting of the Council on the 6th of April, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report on the question submitted to the Council by the Minister of Finance, on Banking and Currency, viz., H. J. FRIEL, S. HOWELL, T. PATTERSON and G. H. PERRY. The "Act to facilitate the winding up of Insolvent Companies" was brought under the notice of the Council, when it was resolved that the following amendments were necessary, viz., in sub-section 1 of clause 5, after the words Company in the first line the words "against lands" be added; and in sub-section 2 of same clause the words "provided that" when any Company shall be able to appropriate 10 per cent "over its working expenses towards payment of interest and "sinking fund on its debt—or whenever a sufficient sum is "realized to pay legal interest on its debts, and its plant and "property is of sufficient security to the creditors shall be "exempt from the operations of the provisions of sub-section "3 of clause 4.

Resolved that H. J. FRIEL and S. HOWELL, Esqs., be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to present these resolutions to the Committee of the House of Commons now sitting on Banking and Currency.

At a meeting of Council on the 22nd of July, the Reports of Committees on Banking and Currency, and the "Act to facilitate the winding up of incorporated Companies," stated that the House of Commons adjourned without action being taken on the first, and the last was abandoned. Communications from the Committee of the "International Commercial Convention," to be held at Portland, requesting delegates to be sent thereto, was read; also a circular on the "Silver Question," from Toronto, announcing the fixing of a rate of discount by common consent, to be for large silver coin 4 per cent., for small ditto 10 per cent. It was resolved that a general meeting be held on Friday 24th inst., for appointing delegates to Portland, and that the co-operation of the Corporation be requested for that purpose. It was also resolved that the advice of the Toronto Board of Trade be carried out if possible.

A general meeting was held on the 24th of July in the City Hall. This meeting passed a resolution declaring the necessity of the city being "represented at the International Commercial Convention" at Portland, and referred the matter

to the Corporation. As might be expected, that body refused to have anything to do with the affair, affirming it to be the duty of the Board of Trade to nominate and send such representatives.

On 29th July, a meeting of the Council of Board of Trade was held to consider the propriety of nominating representatives, and it being found that neither Montreal or Toronto contemplated sending delegates, it was resolved that a letter be sent to the President and 100 copies of a pamphlet entitled: "The Interests of the British Empire in North America."

A meeting of Council was held on 26th August, at which the Report on Banking and Currency was adopted, and sent to the Finance Minister.

At a meeting of Council, held on the 28th September, the Report of the Board of Examiners of hides and leather (Messrs. JOHN ROCHESTER, jr., and G. MAY) was read, recommending JACOB HALPENNY as a fit and competent person for the office of Inspector. It was resolved to appoint him, and the Secretary was directed to take the necessary steps accordingly.

A communication from the Secretary of the Board of Trade Quebec, relative to a meeting of Secretaries of the Boards of Trade for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, at Kingston or Toronto, to consider the necessary steps for organizing a "Dominion Board of Trade," and other measures connected with the commercial and fiscal arrangement of the Provinces, it was resolved that the Secretary *pro tem* be directed to write coinciding with the proposition, and naming Kingston as the most central point for meeting. The President brought under the notice of the meeting the fact that the Quebec Board of Trade had addressed a memorial to the Governor General in reference to Reciprocity. It was resolved that a petition be prepared and submitted to the Council at its next meeting.

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD, at this meeting, presented a japanned box to the Council for the safe-keeping of papers, &c.

On 29th September the following petition was adopted at a meeting of the Council:

#### THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade of Ottawa, held in the City Hall on Monday last, the following petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in relation to the Reciprocity Question, was adopted.

*His Excellency, the Governor General in Council Assembled:*

The Petition of the Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners are informed that a Treaty of Reciprocity is about to be negotiated for the mutual exchange of produce and manufactures between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Your Petitioners are fully impressed with the importance of free and unrestricted trade to the interests of Canada, but are satisfied that such cannot be maintained with the United States while the coasting laws of that power are in existence; those laws effectually prevent British or Colonial built vessels obtaining a similar registry to that to which the vessels built and owned in the United States have been admitted in Great Britain and all her Colonial Possessions for the last seventeen years.

That the late Treaty of Reciprocity, while professing on the part of the United States to give in lieu of the right of the Fisheries and Free Navigation, unrestricted access to their internal waters, practically excluded British and Colonial vessels from the use of their canals, their coasting trade and Lake Michigan.

That no necessity exists for assimilating the excise laws of Canada to those of the United States, and that the commercial interests of this country will be best served by the nearest possible approach to Free Trade compatible with the exigencies of Government.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that no Reciprocity Treaty be concluded without securing for British and Colonial built and owned vessels the right of registration in the United States, in as full and complete a manner as enjoyed by their vessels in all ports of the British Empire, free access to all ports in the United States, internal or external, the unquestioned right to seek a cargo wherever it may be found within the territories of that power, and that no treaty based on mere legislative enactments be concluded.

And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed)

JAS. SKEAD, Senator,

President.

GEORGE H. PERRY,

*Secretary pro. tem. and Member of the Council.*

On the 30th of November, a meeting of the Council was held for the purpose of preparing an Address to the new Governor General, at which the following was adopted:—

*To the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, offer their respectful congratulations to Your Excellency on the occasion of assuming the office of representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

The unvarying success which has attended your administration of the affairs of the various Colonies Your Excellency has governed, leads us to expect that the important political and commercial interests of Canada will claim a portion of your regard, commensurate with the prominent position they occupy in the affairs of the British Empire.

Your immediate predecessor's administration was rendered illustrious by the Union of the Colonies and the consequent consolidation of British power on this Continent, as well as by the inauguration of that important work, the Intercolonial Railway, and by considerable commercial extension and increased prosperity.

With all faith in Your Excellency's enlightened judgment, energy, and desire to promote the interests of the Empire, there yet remains in measures for promoting emigration, facilitating communications, cheapening the cost of food to the people of the British Isles, and the extension of commercial relations, enough to render your administration far more illustrious, and by the completion of that truly Imperial work, the Ottawa and Lake Huron Navigation, mark an era in the history of British America, and not the least important in the annals of the Empire.

We are happy to welcome your Excellency and Lady Young, to congratulate you on your safe arrival, and trust that your residence in Canada will be as productive of as much happiness as your arrival has been of satisfaction to Your Excellency's

Obedient Servants,

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Board of Trade,

JAS. SKEAD, *President.*

The Council in placing before the Board of Trade this Report of its proceedings for the past three years, see no reason to depart from the opinion of their predecessors in 1865—although the political position of the British North American Colonies have undergone a change in the interim, their material interests remain unaltered, and those interests lie in the direction of Free Trade.

Since the last Report was submitted, one of the great projects for consolidating the power of the British Empire on this continent, and developing the resources of its possessions—THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—has become *une fait accompli*. There yet remains the project of Canal enlargement and extension, and that of making an approach to open the British Territory between Canada and the Pacific—Colonization and Commerce.

It is to be feared that the public mind of the people of British North America has not been sufficiently informed on those great questions to warrant the assumption that any project having for its object their direct completion would be entertained; but the Council feel that they owe to themselves and the public the duty of directing attention to the issues involved.

It is known to every man in British North America, that Canada is inhabited by a sparse population, totally insufficient to develop her own resources—that she has failed to attract any great amount of emigration to her shores—that between her and the Pacific a territory of over 500,000 square miles in

area, rich in Mineral and Agricultural wealth, is practically without inhabitants—that owing to physical obstacles this territory is difficult of access, and that these obstacles can be overcome by population and capital. That in England, and Great Britain generally, a large surplus population has become one of the gravest difficulties of the “*social position*,” and one of the most puzzling for statesmen to deal with effectually—that the *Poor Law* system is slowly but surely eating into the social life of the country and increasing its pauperism—that this evil is of such magnitude as, in the words of the leading journal of the Empire, *The Times*, “to compel every working man in England to carry a pauper on his back”—that large sums are spent to prevent this, over £40,000,000 sterling yearly, which is so much capital practically wasted; and, finally, that the labour savings of the Empire concentrated in the hands of English capitalists seeks profitable employment, but that it and the commerce dependent thereon are subject to ruinous variations from over population and the consequences connected therewith, and as it is well known that Canada needs Capital and Labour, by proper arrangement a profitable investment for both can be secured by the co-operation of the Provincial and Imperial Governments.

Any scheme for this object should totally ignore all ideas of transporting a *pauper population* to British North America, from the total inaptitude of the class for self reliant exertion, but should offer inducements and look to the immigration of the overburdened British workman, leaving his place in the market of labor at home to be filled by what is now the unproductive masses.

The direct cause of pauperism in the British isles is not far to seek. It is due to the increased and increasing application of mechanical science to productive and manufacturing pursuits lessening the necessity for manual labor, and this is aggravated by the great commercial intercourse Great Britain maintains with all the nations of the world, by which food, notably cereals, taken in exchange for merchandise, can be sold cheaper than food produced from the soil. The tendency of late years in Great Britain and Ireland has been towards raising cattle, more than towards raising grain, and the condition of the agricultural labourers is worse now than it was 50 years ago. Paupers in most of the agricultural districts are principally made up of agricultural labourers, whose employment is not permanent.

Such being the disease in all its principal bearings, the remedy is to be sought in that direction where a necessity for productive agricultural labor exists, and the Dominion of Canada, with the North West Territory, is just in that position.

The science of political economy, as understood in this age, defines commerce as the exchange of the surplus productions of one country for those of another, and capital as the surplus labour savings of an individual or people. As an integral portion of the British Empire, Canada furnishes the readiest market for the sale of British manufactures, and the most profitable field for the investment of British capital, both these operations would necessarily attract the surplus population of that country to fill the unoccupied acres of wild land in the Provinces, where ample scope will be afforded for agricultural skill and development, and a ready means provided to lessen the evils of pauperism at home. The most obvious way to effect this object would be that the Imperial Government should give to the Canadian Government £40 sterling per head for each and every able-bodied man, woman or child unable, for want of resources, to emigrate, but willing to do so, which the Provincial agents would choose. The object would be to form a fund by which the comfortable transit of the parties could be assumed, and Public Works necessary for their immediate employment carried on, the Canadian Government agreeing to give the emigrant *three* years employment, and at the conclusion of the time to give each man a free deed of 100 acres of land and the balance of his head money, without interest, deducting therefrom the cost of transport and outfit, with a small sum for management. Or, the Imperial Government should lend the Canadian Government, with ample time to repay, sufficient money to build the following *Imperial* works, viz: The *Ottawa Canals* connecting the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa River; the St. Lawrence Canals and Welland Canal to be enlarged; two links of Railway—from Fort William and Lake Superior to Fort Garry (400 miles), and from the mouth of Fraser River, on the Pacific, to the head of navigable water on the Saskatchewan, (450 miles), total, 850 miles. The necessary improvement of 1700 miles of navigable water on Rainy Lake, Red River, and the Saskatchewan. These works would give employment to 50,000 men per annum, for the next twelve years, and would involve the expenditure of probably £50,000,000 sterling, which, divided over the time would be, say £4,250,000 sterling per annum, and at 7 per cent, the inter-

est yearly would be £297,500, the cost of 50,000 paupers at £40 sterling per annum, would be £2,000,000 per annum. It is not necessary to take more than two years into account, as the works would be directly productive after the first year, indirectly from the moment they were undertaken. It is evident that the advantage would be altogether on the part of the British people, relieving them of 93 p. c. of actual outlay, and of 50,000 paupers annually, without taking families into account.

The first proposition contemplates what must be evident to every one who pauses to consider the difference of soil and climate, that experience is necessary to make a good or profitable Canadian farmer, and such can only be obtained by watching or engaging in practical agriculture, under those already qualified and acclimatised.

Moreover, the Canadian Government would have a guarantee in the drawback that actual settlement would take place. The second proposition involves no obligation. It will promote settlement, but not to the same extent, while it is abundantly evident that nothing less than a well-devised system of Public Works will serve to promote immigration. The grants of alternate sections of land to the various Railways of the States have been the means of diverting emigration from the British Isles to that country, thus building up a hostile power, while an immense extent of territory rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, as much a portion of the Empire as Yorkshire, remains undeveloped and almost inaccessible. It is the positive duty of the Imperial Government to afford facilities for developing these territories, because it will aid in relieving her of the incubus of pauperism, add to her wealth by opening new markets for her manufactures, to her strength by the growth of a population whose principles are loyalty to her institutions and connections and the best possible guarantee against the arrogant pretensions of her rival, and to her safety by furnishing a constant supply of breadstuffs for her surplus population, which would not be affected by political exigencies, while it would add stability to her wealth by regulating the supply of labor. The Council of the Board of Trade are of opinion that measures should be taken by the Canadian Government to lay the whole of this subject, in all its details, before the Imperial Government.

The question of Reciprocal Trade with the United States has occupied the attention of the Council, and they see no reason to depart from the resolution adopted on the 6th March, 1866, which is printed in this Report. Under no circumstan-

ces can an assimilation of excise duties be entertained, and as the question has occupied the attention of the Legislature of the United States, it is recommended that any action taken on propositions for a renewal be based on the right of free navigation of all the waters of either country, internal, as well as external, in fact, a repeal of the United States Coasting Laws, free navigation of Lake Michigan and registry of British and Canadian vessels on equal terms with those of the States, the free interchange of the *natural productions of both countries*, while manufactured articles should follow the laws of exigency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Office Board of Trade, Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1868.

List of Officers of Board of Trade, city of Ottawa, 1869 :

*President*—ALEX. WORKMAN, Esq. *Vice President*—C. R. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. *Treasurer*—JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. *Secretary*—G. H. PERRY, (*pro. tem.*)

*Council*.—S. HOWELL, C. T. BATE, R. H. MCGREEVY, H. J. FRIEL, T. PATTERSON, W. PENNOCK, J. G. ROBINSON, J. HOPE, J. F. CALDWELL, M. K. DICKINSON, T. HUNTON, G. H. PERRY, Esqs.

*Members*—

S Howell, cor Rid & Sus sts.	W A Lamb, Sussex street.
J M Currier, M P, New Ed.	Jas Buchanan, do
Thos Patterson, Rideau st.	A M Dole, do
C R Cunningham, do	H O Burritt, New Edinburgh.
W Fingland, Sussex st.	Hugh Ross, Wellington st.
H J Friel, do	W Chalmers, Sparks st.
W Pennock, Sparks st.	J H Gowan, do
G Storey, Clarence st.	Chas Huband, do
R H McGreevy, Rideau st.	Edwd Perkins, do
G E Desbarats, Sparks st.	G McL Rose, Sally st.
E P Remon, Elgin st.	Fr Lemieux, Metcalfe st.
B Batson, do	Alex Fleck, Wellington st.
T Birkett, Rideau st.	E Proulx, Britannia Terrace.
J G Robinson, Sussex st.	Jesse Thayer, Duke st.
W Mackay, Rideau st.	W Morrison, Bridge st.
W H. Walker, do	A H Baldwin, Middle st.
T Kavanagh, do	H F Bronson, do
F Clemow, Sparks st.	J R Booth, Victoria Island.
Robt Blackburn, New Ed.	W G Perley, Duke st.
G H Preston, City Hall.	Jas McCarthy, Wellington st.
D T Browne, Rideau st.	Robert Skead, Sparks st.
A Cowan, do	N McKinnon, do
P Kearns, c Sus & York sts.	W Young, do

Robt Angus, Rideau st.	H McCormick, do
Jas Peacock, do	D Starke, C E, Elgin st.
A Workman, do	R W Scott, M L A, Elgin st.
John Clancy, do	Thos Gallagher, Metcalfe st.
Amos Rowe, do	Jas Hope, c Elgin & Sp'ks sts.
John Roberts, do	W Pennoek, Sparks st.
G E Elliott, do	G P Baker, Elgin st.
H Hick, do	A O Audy, do
Dawson Kerr, do	J L Orme, Sparks st.
W Wall, c N'las & Rid sts.	A H Taylor, do
P A Egleson, Sussex st.	Samuel Christie, Canal Wharf.
J G Johnston, do	C T Bate, H N Bate, do
J M Stirling, Old Brewery.	J A Gouin, Russell House.
J Boyden, Sussex st.	A S Woodburn, Elgin st.
I B Tackaberry, Rideau st.	John G Bell, do
John Hill, do	R W Cruice, do
R S Montgomery, do	G P Drummond, Sparks st.
R T Daniel, do	Hon M Cameron, do
W J Borbridge, do	George Hay, do
W Kerr, S Evans, do	Thos Beament, do
H A Palmer, Sus & do	J W Russell, do
P Pennoek, jr, do	Chas Magee, do
Geo Seale, do	R Eaton, Elgin st.
M K Dickinson, do	Isaac Moore, York st.
I B Taylor, do	B Mullen, Duke st.
J G Howe, do	H V Noel, Wellington st.
Dennis Whelan, do	A C Kelty, do
A Angus, Sussex st.	Andrew Drummond, do
H Pinard, c Sus & Geo sts.	J D Slater, do
N Germain, Sussex st.	W C Smillie, do
W H Waller, do	Jas Cunningham, Bank st.
Geo May, do	E McGillivray, Wellington st.
H Meadows, do	Hon Jas Skead, Bridge st.
Geo Bartlett, do	J B Lewis, Elgin st.
Jas Higginson, do	Alex Mutchmor, Sparks st.
B Huckell, c Yk & do	John Langford, Vittoria st.
A Campbell, do	Thos Isaac, Sparks st.
J P Featherston, do	Thos Hunton, do
W Hearn, York st.	J Rochester, Richmond Road.
Alex Burritt, Elgin st.	T M Blasdell, Wellington st.
E Martineau, c Cl & Sus sts.	Lyman Perkins, do
James Martin, Sussex st.	R S Cassells, do
Joe Chevrier, do	Allan Gilmour, do
George Mortimer, do	H Hill, M D, Richmond Road.
F Proderick, do	G H Perry, C E, City Hall.