

THE DOMINION

Dec 30
31427



ALMANAC

FOR

1873,

AND

CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY.

"Time, the destroyer of the Nations Race,
"Ethen, see the in hands with a tick-revolving pace,
"And years numbered pass."

OTTAWA:
TIMES-PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1872.

THE DOMINION



ALMANAC

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, by W. T. URQUHART and H. B. SMALL, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

CANADIAN CHRONOLOGICAL

— — — — —
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OF CANADA
PUBLIC ARCHIVES

NOTES OF THE YEAR.

SEASONS.

Spring commences March 20, at 6h. 57m. a. m.

Summer " June 21, at 3h. 31m a. m.

Autumn " Sept. 22, at 11h. 53m. a. m.

Winter " Dec. 21 at 11h. 53m. a. m.

The Sun is at his shortest distance from the Earth on Jan. 1, and at his greatest distance from the Earth on July 2.

METEORIC SHOWERS, 1873.

The following are the days on which these phenomena are chiefly visible the brightest displays being in April, August, and November: January 2 and 10, Feb. 6 and 29, April 18, May 17, June 5 and 19, July 16, 19, and 28, August, 2 and 5 to 12, September 9 and 30, October 22, November 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 27, and 29, Dec. 7 to 13.

PARTICULAR DAYS AND SEASONS, 1873.

Epiphany (Jan. 6) from a Greek word "appearance;" an ancient festival held in commemoration of the appearance or manifestation of the infant Jesus.

Twelfth Day (Jan. 12), or the Lesser Epiphany, an ancient feast-day, kept twelve days after Christmas.

Septuagesima Sunday (Feb. 9), supposed to take its name from its being about seventy days before Easter.

Candlemas Day (Feb. 2), formerly commemorated the attendance of the Virgin Mary in the Temple forty days after the birth of the Saviour. It is retained in almanacs as marking various local customs and legal matters.

Sexagesima Sunday (Feb. 16) being about sixty days, and Quinquagesima Sunday (Feb. 23), about fifty days before Easter.

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Shrove Tuesday (Feb. 23), from *shrive*, to confess; the season when, in Roman Catholic times, people went to confession.

Ash Wednesday (Feb. 26), so called from an old custom of putting ashes on the head.

Ember Weeks, four seasons in the year set apart by many for prayer and fasting.

Lent, forty days which precede immediately Easter.

Palm Sunday (April 6), commemorates our Lord's public entrance into Jerusalem.

Good, or Holy Friday (April 11), the day on which our Lord was crucified.

Easter (April 13), in commemoration of the resurrection of the Saviour, has its name from the Saxon *oster*, to rise

Low Sunday (April 21), a day on which a portion of the full service of Easter Day was repeated.

Rogation Sunday (May 18), from the Latin *rogare*, to ask or beseech.

Ascension Day (May 22), in early times set apart in honor of our Lord's ascension to heaven. On this day the parish boundaries are frequently perambulated.

Whit Sunday, or White Sunday (June 1), in early times was one of the stated times for baptism, when those that were baptized put on white garments as an emblem of purity. The descent of the Holy Spirit is commemorated on this day.

Trinity Sunday (June 8), the first Sunday after Whitsuntide, so called in honour of the Holy Trinity.

Lammas Day (August 1), derived from the Saxon word signifying loaf-mass, because on this day the Anglo-Saxons made an offering of bread of new wheat.

Advent (from *adventus*, "an approach") (Nov. 30), signifying the approach of Christmas, or the coming of Christ.

Members of the Governments and Legislatures.

The following are the members of the Government of the Dominion of Canada:—

Governor General :

The Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, in the County of Down, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of Canada.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada :

Right Hon. Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONAL., K. C. B.,
Minister of Justice, and Attorney General.
The Hon. Sir GEO. ET. CARTIER, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence.
The Hon. SAML. LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., Minister of Customs.
The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.
The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Receiver-General.
The Hon. HECTOR LOUIL LANGEVIN, C. B., Minister of Public Works.
The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces.
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, K. C. M. G., Minister of Finance.
The Hon. JAMES COX AIKIN, Secretary of State of Canada.
The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, President of the Privy Council.
The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
(Clerk, W. A. Himsworth)

Members of the Privy Council, not now holding office.

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K. C. M. G.
Hon. WILLIAM McDUGALL, C. B.
Hon. WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B.
Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.
Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY, Knt.
Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, K. C. M. G.
Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES

Of the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Canada, Prince Edward and Newfoundland occupy an immense extent of Territory; St. Johns, Newfoundland the most easterly capital, being $26^{\circ} . 80^{\circ}$ East, and 9° North of Toronto, the most westerly; the distance between the two being considerably over 1000 miles. These countries, however, all belong to one geographical district, which may be called the Laurentian, each claiming a portion of the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Colonial Mediterranean.

Ontario and Quebec lie principally on the North side of the St. Lawrence, and the North and East sides of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. In part, also on the South side of the St. Lawrence, stretching from near Montreal to the Bay of Chaleurs. Their northerly and westerly boundaries have not been fixed. They are bounded on the South by the territories of the United States and New Brunswick. The area is given in official returns as 331,280 square miles, being 121,260 for Ontario, and 210,020 for Quebec.

New Brunswick is bounded by Quebec, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, the Bay of Fundy and the United States, being divided from the latter by the St. Croix River. Its area is 27,105 square miles.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected with new Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus. It is about 300 miles long, and about 100 miles broad at its widest. The island of Cape Breton is now a part of Nova Scotia, the Gut of Canso, which divides them, being less than a mile in breadth. The coast of Nova Scotia, is everywhere indented with arms of the sea, and no part of it is more than 20 miles from salt water. Area, including Cape Breton, 18,660 square miles.

Prince Edward Island is about 140 miles long and 34 in its greatest breadth. Its coasts are like those of Nova Scotia much indented by bays, and no part is more than 10 miles from the sea. Unlike Nova Scotia, which has a rock-bound shore, the coast of P. E. Island is of sand or mud. Area 2,100 square miles.

The greatest length of Newfoundland is, from North to South, 350 miles; average breadth, 130, Coast bold and rocky. Area 40,200 square miles.

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The Province of Manitoba, comprising the settled part of the newly acquired North West Territory on the Red River, lies between Ontario and the Rocky Mountains, and comprises an area of 13,937 square miles. The favorable accounts given of its agricultural qualities leave no room for doubt that it will be the best wheat producing section of the whole Dominion.

The Province of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island on the Pacific coast is roughly estimated as comprising an area of 520,000 square miles. The climate cannot be surpassed by any Colony. Thus the area of the Dominion and its Provinces is as under:—

Canada.	{	Ontario.....	121,260	square miles.
		Quebec.....	210,020	" "
		New Brunswick...	27,105	" "
		Nova Scotia.....	18,660	" "
		Manitoba ..	13,937	" "
		British Columbia..	22,000	" "
		P. E. Island.....	2,100	" "
		Newfoundland.....	40,200	" "
Total.....		552,282		

If to this be added the area of Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North West Territories with, say 2,730,000 square miles, we have a total for British North America of no less than 3,389,345 square miles.

The climate and production of the Provinces are more dissimilar than might be inferred from the latitude of their settled districts. In the extreme West of Ontario, Indian corn can be raised with profit; peaches, grapes and melons grow luxuriantly in the open air; but the district favored thus is small, and although the greater part of Canada is a magnificent region for growing all cereals, while wheat can be raised with care in every settled part of every colony, we find by the time we travel further Eastward than Quebec, that the people did less and less upon the soil, until in Newfoundland they are almost exclusively concerned about the waters, and buy from other countries almost all their cereal and animal food. The winter's cold varies even more than the summer's heat. Snow rarely lies more than a month in the West of Ontario. In some

parts of Quebec East and in Labrador, it lies for five or six months, every season.

The diversity of the mineral resources of the several colonies is no less than that of their agricultural productions. The western Peninsula of Ontario as yet alone yields petroleum; it has many valuable quarries, but few metallic ores. These, however, the shores of the Upper Lakes, Central and Eastern Canada, Nova Scotia, and probably Newfoundland and New Brunswick, abundantly supply. Especially valuable are the copper mines of Canada and Newfoundland, and the gold and coal of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island is the worst off in this particular.

This diversity is, however, a happy thing for all the Provinces. While the general severity of their climate enforces activity among their people, the variety of their resources prevents their inhabitants from confining themselves to one branch of industry. Their wants, and the commodities with which to pay for the supply of these wants, being different, they contain within themselves the germs of a trade among themselves, which, when freed from artificial restrictions, and enabled to flow in improved channels, may some day attain vast proportions, rivalling and exceeding their already extensive commerce with foreign nations.

POST OFFICE RATES.

Letters posted in Canada addressed to any place within the Dominion pass, if prepaid, for 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but if posted unpaid such letters are charged 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

On letters to Prince Edward Island, the rate is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if prepaid, 5 cents if unpaid.

The rate on letters for the U. States, is 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

“ to Cuba.....10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

United States letters 6 cents if prepaid, 10 cents if unpaid.

MAILS FOR CANADA FROM ENGLAND.

Two Ocean Steamers carrying mails for Canada leave Liverpool in each week, viz.: a Canadian Packet on every Thursday, *via* Derry on Friday, sailing to Quebec in summer

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and Portland in Winter, by which the Postage rate is 3d. stg. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and a Cunard Packet every Saturday, *via* Cork on Sunday, bringing Mails for Canada to New York, by which the Postage rate to Canada is 4d. stg. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Post Offices in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$10 each as the Applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:—in Ontario and Quebec.

On Orders up to	\$10.....	5 cents.
Over \$10 and up to	\$20.....	10 do.
Do.	20 do.	40.....
Do.	40 do.	60.....
Do.	60 do.	80.....
Do.	80 do.	100.....
		50 do.

In New Brunswick, the rate of Commission is 5c. for each \$10 or fraction thereof.

MONEY ORDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:—

On Orders up to	£2.....	\$0 25
“	over £2 and up to	£5.....
“	over £2	“ £7.....
“	over £7	“ £10.....
		0 50
		0 75
		1 00

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting Letters containing value, should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Post Master a Certificate of receipt for registration.

The charge for Registration, in addition to the Postage, is as follows, viz.:

On letters to any other place in Canada, or British North America.....	2 cents
On letters for the United States.....	5 “

THE CENSUS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of total Population by Provinces,
according to Census Compilations of 1871 and 1861.

	1871.	1861.	Increase per cent.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,896,091	
Increase		225,760	16.10
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,111,566	
Increase		79,950	7.20
New Brunswick.....	185,777	252,047	
Increase.....		33,730	13.38
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	330,857	
Increase.....		56,943	17.21
	3,485,944	3,090,561	
Increase.....		395,383	12.80

It may be remarked with reference to the above figures that there were errors both in the taking and compiling of the Census of 1861, the correction of which would very much increase the ratio of increase during the decenniad. In 1861 the temporarily absent and present were both taken at the enumeration, and both were included in the compilation, which had the effect of counting them twice.

The Census of Manitoba by the census of 1870 was 11,953, but there was considerable increase during 1871, and, it is believed, in the future the increase will be very rapid.

There has been no Census taken in British Columbia, but it may be stated the population is estimated at 30,000.

The population of the North West Territory of the Dominion, not included in the organized Provinces, is estimated to be 28,700.

Making a total population for the whole Dominion of 3,576,646.

The two island Provinces of British America, not yet included in the Dominion, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, had the Census taken in 1871. The population of Newfoundland was found to be 146,536; that of P. E. Island, 94,021.

Making a total population of British North America of 3,817,213.

BANKS IN CANADA.

Bank of British North America,

Bank of Montreal,

La Banque du Peuple,

City Bank (Montreal),

Bank of Toronto,

Quebec Bank,

Ontario Bank,

Royal Canadian Bank,

Molson's Bank,

Niagara District Bank,

Canadian Bank of Commerce,

La Banque Jacques Cartier,

Union Bank of Lower Canada,

Merchants' Bank,

La Banque Nationale,

Metropolitan Bank,

Dominion Bank,

Merchant's Bank (Halifax),

People's Bank of Halifax,

Union Bank of Halifax,

Bank of Nova Scotia,

Bank of New Brunswick,

St. Stephens' Bank,

Eastern Townships Bank,

Commercial Bank of Windsor.

Insurance Companies in Canada.

NAME OF COMPANY.—BRITISH.

Briton Medical and General Life,
Commercial Union Fire, Life and Marine,
City of Glasgow,
Edinburgh Life,
Guardian, £10 originally paid,
Imperial Fire,
Lancashire Fire and Life,
Life Association of Scotland,
London Assurance Corporation,
London and Lancashire Life,
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life,
North British and Mercantile,
Phoenix,
Queen Fire and Life,
Standard Life,
Star Life.

CANADIAN.

British America Fire and Marine,
Canada Life,
Citizens' Fire and Life,
Confederation Life,
Sun Mutual Life,
Isolated Risk Fire,
Montreal Assurance,
Provincial Fire and Marine,
Quebec Fire,
" Marine,
Queen City Fire,
Western Assurance.

AMERICAN.

Agricultural,
Ætna Life, of Hartford,
Ætna Fire, of Hartford,
Hartford, of Hartford,
Travellers' Life and Accident

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS

OF THE

DOMINION IN CANADA.

EDWIN CLAY, Esq., M. D., Government Immigration Agent,	“	HALIFAX.
R. SHIVES, Esq.,	“	St. JOHN, N. B.
Wm. WILKINSON, Esq.,	“	MIRAMICHI, N. B.
L STAFFORD, Esq.,	“	QUEBEC.
JNO. J. DALEY, Esq.,	“	MONTREAL.
W. J. WILLS, Esq.,	“	OTTAWA.
R. MACPHERSON, Esq.,	“	KINGSTON.
JNO. A. DONALDSON, Esq.,	“	TORONTO.
R. H. RAE, Esq.,	“	HAMILTON.
J. A. N. PROVENCHER, Esq.,	“	NORTH WEST TER- RITORY.
GILBERT McMICKEN, Esq., Resident Immigrant Agent,		FORT GARRY.



CORRESPONDENCE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

On and from the 1st November, 1872, the postage rates on letters, newspapers, &c., passing between the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland will be as follows :

On Letters—six cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—to be prepaid.

On Newspapers :

When printed and published in Canada and sent direct to subscribers from the office of publication. { The ordinary computed rate prepaid.

All other Newspapers posted in Canada..... { The ordinary transient rate of two cents each prepaid.

On Books and printed matter..... { The ordinary prepaid rate of one cent per oz.

Post Cards..... { The impressed one cent stamp.

On Registered letters..... { The ordinary registration charge of two cents to be prepaid by postage stamp, in addition to the postage rate.

The above rates prepaid in Canada, on Letters, Newspapers, &c., addressed to Newfoundland will carry the same to the place of destination in Newfoundland without further charge on delivery.

In like manner Letters, Newspapers, &c., coming prepaid from Newfoundland will be delivered without charge at place of destination in Canada.

All transmissions must be prepaid and matter posted without prepayment will not be forwarded.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, 18th October, 1872.

Post Office Savings Banks, Canada.

1.—The following Post Office Savings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2.—The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3.—Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4.—Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5.—As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited.

Firstly—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment shall be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child attain the age of ten years.

6.—A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass-Book. And can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office, which is most convenient to him. For instance if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7.—Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass-Book, a direct acknowledgement from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgement does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he should apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and if necessary renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

9.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail, a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Saving Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

10.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, is allowed on deposits in the ordinary Pass-Book deposit account, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

11.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

12.—No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13.—The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

17.—A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen in any of the Post Offices named below.

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POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Acton Vale	Bagot, Q	Morrisburg	Dundas, O
Albion	Peel, O	Mount Brydges	Middlesex, O
Alexandria	Glengauy, O	Mount Forest	Grey, O
Almonte	Lanark, O	Murray Bay	Charlevoix, Q
Amherstburg	Essex, O	Napanee	Lenox, O
Angus	Simcoe, O	Newboro'	Leeds, O
Arkona	Lambton, O	Newburgh	Addington, O
Arnprior	Renfrew, O	Newbury	Middlesex, O
Arthur	Wellington, O	Newcastle	Durham, O
Aurora	York, O	New Edinburgh	Carleton, O
Aylmer, East	Ottawa, Q	New Hamburg	Waterloo, O
Aylmer, West	Elgin, O	Newmarket	York, O
Ayr	Waterloo, O	Niagara	Lincoln, O
Barrie	Simcoe, O	Norwich	Oxford, O
Bayfield	Huron, O	Norwood	Peterboro, O
Beamsville	Lincoln, O	Oakville	Halton, O
Beauharnois	Beauharnois, Q	Odessa	Addington, O
Beverton	Ontario, O	Oil Springs	Lambton, O
Belleville	Hastings, O	Omeme	Victoria, O
Berlin	Waterloo, O	Onslow	Pontiac, Q
Berthier	Berthier, Q	Orangeville	Wellington, O
Blairton	Peterboro, O	Orillia	Simcoe, O
Bond Head	Simcoe, O	Orono	Durham, O
Bothwell	Kent, O	Oshawa	Ontario, O
Bowmanville	Durham, O	Ottawa	Carleton, O
Bracebridge	Victoria, O	Owen Sound	Grey, O
Bradford	Simcoe, O	Paisley	Bruce, O
Brampton	Peel, O	Pakenham	Lanark, O
Brantford	Brant, O	Paris	Brant, O
Bridgewater	Hastings, O	Pembroke	Renfrew, O
Bright	Oxford, O	Penetanguishene	Simcoe, O
Brighton	Northumberland, O	Perth	Lanark, O
Brockville	Leeds, O	Peterboro	Peterboro, O
Brooklyn	Ontario, O	Petrolia	Lambton, O
Buckingham	Ottawa, Q	Picton	Prince Edward, O
Campbellford	Northumberland, O	Point St Charles	Jacques Cartier, Q
Cannington	Ontario, O	Portage du Fort	Pontiac, Q
Carleton Place	Lanark, O	Port Burwell	Elgin, O
Cayuga	Haldimand, O	Port Colborne	Welland, O
Chambly Canton	Chambly, Q	Port Dalhousie	Lincoln, O
Chatham, West	Kent, O	Port Dover	Norfolk, O
Chelsea	Ottawa, Q	Port Hope	Durham, O
Chippawa	Welland, O	Port Robinson	Welland, O
Clarksburg	Grey, O	Port Rowan	Norfolk, O
Clifton	Welland, O	Port Stanley	Elgin, O
Clinton	Huron, O	Prescott	Grenville, O
Coaticook	Stanstead, Q	Preston	Waterloo, O
Cobourg	Northumberland, O	Prince Albert	Ontario, O
Colborne	Northumberland, O	Quebec	Quebec, Q
Coldwater	Simcoe, O	Renfrew	Renfrew, O
Collingwood	Simcoe, O	Richmond, East	Richmond, Q
Compton	Compton, Q	Richmond Hill	York, O
Cookstown	Simcoe, O	Rimouski	Rimouski, Q
Cornwall	Stormont, O		
Creemore	Simcoe, O		

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POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY.
Danville	Richmond, Q	Rivière du Loup	
Dingle	Huron, O	(en bas)	Temiscouata, Q
Dundas	Wentworth, O	Rockingham	Renfrew, O
Dunnville	Haldimand, O	Rosemont	Simcoe, O
Durham	Grey, O	St. Andrews, East	Argenteuil, Q
Elora	Wellington, O	St. Catherines West	Lincoln, O
Erin	Wellington, O	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe, Q
Exeter	Huron, O	St. Jérôme	O. Terrebonne, Q
Fergus	Wellington, O	St. Johns, East	St. Johns, Q
Fingal	Elgin, O	St. Marys Blanche	Perth, O
Frelighsburg	Missisquoi, Q	St. Paul's Bay	Charlevoix, Q
Galt	Waterloo, O	St. Roch de Quebec	Quebec, Q
Gananoque	Leeds, O	St. Thomas, West	Elgin, O
Garafraxa	Wellington, O	Sandwich	Essex, O
Georgetown	Halton, O	Sarnia	Lambton, O
Georgina	York, O	Saugeen	Bruce, O
Goderich	Huron, O	Scarboro	York, O
Granby	Shefford, Q	Seaforth	Huron, O
Grimsby	Lincoln, O	Seneca	Haldimand, O
Guelph	Wellington, O	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke, Q
Hamilton	Wentworth, O	Simcoe	Norfolk, O
Hastings	Peterboro, O	Smith's Falls	Lanark, O
Hawkesbury	Prescott, O	Smithville	Lincoln, O
Hespeler	Waterloo, O	Sorel	Richelieu, Q
Hull	Ottawa, Q	South Quebec	Levis, Q
Huntingdon	Huntingdon, Q	Sparta	Elgin, O
Ingersoll	Oxford, O	Stanstead	Stanstead, Q
Inverness	Megantic, Q	Stayner	Simcoe, O
Iroquois	Dundas, O	Stirling	Hastings, O
Joliette	Joliette, Q	Stouffville	York, O
Keene	Peterboro, O	Stratford	Perth, O
Kemptville	Grenville, O	Strathroy	Middlesex, O
Kincardine	Bruce, O	Streetsville	Peel, O
Kingston	Frontenac, O	Thornhill	York, O
Kingsville	Essex, O	Thorold	Welland, O
Knowlton	Brome, Q	Three Rivers	St. Maurice, Q
Lachine	Jacques Cartier, Q	Thurso	Ottawa, Q
Lachute	Argenteuil, Q	Tilsenburg	Oxford, O
Lanark	Lanark, O	Toronto	York, O
Laprairie	Laprairie, Q	Trenton	Hastings, O
L'Assomption	L'Assomption, Q	Uxbridge	Ontario, O
Leeds	Megantic, Q	Valleyfield	Beauharnoi, Q
Lennoxville	Sherbrooke, Q	Vankleek Hill	Prescott, Q
Levis	Levis, Q	Vienna	Elgin, O
Lindsay	Victoria, O	Walkerton	Bruce, O
Listowel	Perth, O	Wallaceburg	Kent, O
London	Middlesex, O	Wardsville	Middlesex, O
L'Original	Prescott, O	Waterdown	Wentworth, O
Lucan	Huron, O	Waterford	Norfolk, O
Luclon	Bruce, O	Waterloo, East	Shefford, Q
		Waterloo, West	Waterloo, O
		Welland	Welland, O

THE DOMINION ALMANAC.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Lyn	Leeds, O	Wellesley	Waterloo, O
Madoc	Hastings, O	Wellington Square	Halton, O
Manchester	Ontario, O	West Farnham	Missisquoi, Q
Markham	York, O	Weston	York, O
Meaford	Grey, O	West Winchester	Dundas, O
Melbourne	Richmond, Q	Whitby	Ontario, O
Merrickville	Grenville, O	Windsor	Essex, O
Millbrook	Durham, O	Woodbridge,	CoYork, O
Mille Roches	Stormont, O	Woodstock	Oxford, O
Milton, West	Halton, O	Woodville	Victoria, O
Montmagny	Montmagny, Q	Wroxeter	Huron, O
Montreal	Hochelega, Q	Wyoming	Lambton, O
Morpeth	Kent, O	York	Haldimand, O

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. }
Ottawa 1st March, 1872. }



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, 31st May, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion, in amendment of the Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 28th July, 1868, shall be and the same are hereby adopted and established:

1st. It having been enacted by Chap. 9, Sec. 22, 23rd Victoria, that the Governor may grant yearly Coasting Licenses to British Vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal, although such Vessels may sometimes make voyages to Foreign Ports, it is hereby Ordered that the bonds to be given by the Master or Owner of such vessel, on taking out such License shall not contain the condition provided for in Section 3 of said Regulations, "that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade," but that it shall be a condition of such Bond, that whenever any such Vessel or Boat is employed in a voyage to or from a Foreign Port, the master or other proper officer thereof, shall report inwards and outwards, in all respects, as though he had not received such Coasting License.

2nd. Representations having been made of serious inconvenience to the Master and Owners of Steam Vessels employed as regular passenger and freight packets, between the Port of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Ports of Digby, Annapolis and Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and also to the Mercantile Community of the said Ports, in consequence of such Steam Vessels being obliged to report their cargoes each trip in detail, it is hereby further Ordered, that the Collector of Customs at the Port of St. John, may grant any such Steam Vessel, a yearly coasting license, subject to the same conditions as are provided in the case of Vessels trading between ports in the same Province, with the additional condition that the Master or other proper Officer of such Steam Vessel, shall be furnished with two cargo books to be used during alternate months, and that at the end of each month, he shall surrender the book during that month to the Collector of the Port of St. John, and the said Collector shall return to him the other book with which he had been furnished, so that the record of the trade of each month, shall be in the Custom House, to be used for statistical purposes during the whole of the succeeding month.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.



INDIAN LANDS.

The Office having the management of Indian Affairs, offers to those persons—and to those only—who agree to become

ACTUAL SETTLERS,

The principal part of the surveyed Indian Lands,—thus encouraging the Agriculturalist and shutting out Speculators. The three chief localities are:

THE SAUGEEN DISTRICT,

In which about 216,000 Acres remain disposable. The Agent for their Sale is Mr. R. BARTLETT, Indian Office, Toronto. Between 30 and 40 miles of Colonization Roads have already been made for the purpose of affording access to the disposable land, and by grants from Indian funds to the several Township Municipalities, various leading new Roads affording readier access to the lands have been either opened or improved.

On the Great Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron,

There are about 274,000 Acres still for sale. The Agent is W. PLUMMER, Manitowanning; and between 40 and 50 miles of Road have already been made, and the recent erection of Grist and Saw mills on the Island, afford the Settlers increased advantages. The third locality is the

RESERVE ON BATCHAWANA AND GOULAIS BAYS AND THE TOWNSHIP OF MACDONALD.

Near Garden River. The Agent resides at Sault Ste. Marie. These lands comprise about 200,000 Acres. A line of Road through the larger Reserve has been surveyed, and so soon as that portion of the Road passing through Public Lands, of which it forms a continuation, is completed in grading up to the southern boundary of the Reserve, is intended to be put under contract.



DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Secretary of State of Canada,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that officers and men of the late Red River Expeditionary force, entitled to Military Bounty Land, or parties claiming under such officers or men as their representative or by assignments duly filed in the above office, may obtain their respective Warrants therefor on application to the undersigned. The application for the Warrant, must, if made by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Soldier, a representative or an assignee, be accompanied by the discharge papers.

By order of the Honorable the Secretary of State,

J. S. DENNIS,

Surveyor General.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, 28th day of July, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

IN the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6 intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following Regulations respecting the Coasting trade of the Dominion, be and the same are hereby adopted and established.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

COASTING REGULATIONS.

1. Vessels and Boats employed solely in the transport of Goods or Passengers from one Port or place to another Port or place within the limits of the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed to be engaged in the Coasting Trade, and shall be subject to the Regulations governing the same.

2. None but British registered Vessels and Boats, wholly owned by British subjects can lawfully be engaged in the Coasting Trade of the Dominion of Canada, and the names of such Vessels or Boats, and the names of their Ports of Registry shall be distinctly painted on the stern of the said Vessels or boats.

3. Such Vessels and Boats may, without being subject to entry or clearance, as required by law, for vessels trading between Ports in the Dominion of Canada, or goods duty free, or goods duty paid or passengers from any other Ports or places in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to any other Ports or places in the said Provinces, or from any Ports or places in the Province of New Brunswick, to any other Ports or places in the said Province, or from any Ports or places in the Province of Nova

DOMINION ALMANAC.

Scotia, to any other Ports or places in the said Province, provided always that the owners and masters of such Vessels or Boats, shall take out a license for the season for that purpose from a Collector of Customs in Canada, and that the owners or masters in taking out the said license shall enter into Bonds of \$500 conditioned that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade, and provided also that the master of every such Vessel or Boat shall keep or cause to be kept, a Cargo Book in the form prescribed by the Customs Department, to be registered by the Collector of Customs who granted the license, in which book shall be entered at the Port of Lading, an account of all goods taken on board of such Vessel or Boat, stating the description of the packages, the quantities, the description and value of the goods therein, as also of the goods stowed loose, and the names of the respective Shipowners or Consignees, as far as any of such particulars shall be known to him; and at the Port of discharge shall be entered in the said Cargo Book, the respective days on which any such goods shall be delivered out of such Vessel and also the respective times of departure from the Port of lading and of arrival at the Port of unloading.

4 The master of any such Vessel or Boat shall produce his License and Cargo Book to any Officer of Customs whenever the same shall be demanded, and answer all questions put to him, and such Officer of Customs shall be at liberty to note any remark on the Cargo Book which he may deem proper; and if the Cargo Book shall not be kept in the manner hereby required, and the particulars of all Cargo laden and unloaded, duly noted therein, the goods and Vessel shall be forfeited, and the master shall incur the penalty of \$100.

5. Before any Coasting Vessel or Boat shall depart from any Port of lading in any one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for any other Port in the said Dominion, not in the said Province of departure, an account or Report with a duplicate thereof, in the form or to the effect following, and signed by the Master, shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall retain the duplicate and return the original account or report dated and signed by him; and such account or report shall be the clearance of the Vessel or Boat for the voyage and the transire or pass for the goods expressed therein, except for goods under Bond or goods liable to Excise or Internal Revenue duty, which shall require the entries and warrants for landing to be signed by the proper Officers as required by Law, and if any such account or report be false, the Master who signed it shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

REPORT and Transire Coastwise for Registered Vessels or boats proceeding from one Province to another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of
Name of Vessel.
Master's Name.
Port of Registry.

Register's Tons
Whither bound

Foreign Goods,

Warehouse Goods removed
under Bond.

DOMINION ALMANAC.

Goods liable to duty of Excise.	
Do. removed under Bond.	
Sundry other goods, Produce of Canada, &c.	

(Signed)

Cleared the day of 187 . Master,

(Signed)

Collector of Customs for the Port of

6. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel or boat at Port of discharge, which requires a *transire* as above described, and before any goods shall be unladen, the transire with the name of the place or wharf where the lading is to be discharged, noted thereon, shall be delivered to the collector, who shall note thereon the date of the delivery; and if any of the goods on board such coasting vessel or boat shall be subject to any customs duty the same shall not be unladen until due entry has been made at the Custom House and a warrant granted for the landing thereof; and if any of the goods on board such vessel or boat be subject to any duty of excise or Internal Revenue the same shall not be unladen without the authority or permission of the proper officer of excise; but no entry shall be required at the Custom House for any goods brought coastwise the produce of Canada, or goods on which the duties of Customs or Excise have already been paid or which are duty free.

7. Vessels and boats employed in the Coasting Trade and that shall not have taken out a License for carrying goods, and obtained a Cargo Book as above provided, shall report inwards and outwards at the nearest port to their place of arrival or destination and require clearances whenever they depart from any port or place within the Dominion of Canada, and in default of their so reporting the Vessel or Cargo, the Master shall in such cases be subject to the penalty of \$100 for departing and arriving without due entry inwards or outwards as the case may be. Provided that when a vessel shall sail from any place where there is no Custom House, or officer of Customs, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this regulation that the owner or Master of such vessel, do as soon afterwards as possible, forward to the nearest Custom House a similar report in duplicate, or lodge the same at the first Port at which he shall touch where there is a Custom House Officer.

8. Goods under a removal Bond from one Canadian Port to another Canadian Port, may be carried in any British registered vessel or boat, trading Coastwise with a proper License and Cargo and Book upon such goods being properly entered in the Cargo Book in the account or Transire, in duplicate, the Collector at the Port from which such goods are removed, being required to forward by Mail, to the Collector of the Port for which the goods are destined all the particulars and description of the goods so forwarded, and the Packages shall be properly marked in Red as now provided, but no goods under Bond shall be carried in any Coasting Vessel or Boat until the Master has delivered an account in duplicate or transire to the Collector of Customs at the Port of landing.

DOMINION ALMANAC.

9. No Coasting Vessel or Boat to touch at any Foreign Port unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, and the Master of any Coasting Vessel or Boat which has touched at any Foreign Port, shall declare the same in writing under his own hand, to the Collector or other proper Officer of Customs at the Port or place in Canada where his Vessel or Boat afterwards first arrives, under a penalty of \$100.

10. If any goods are unshipped from any Vessel or Boat arriving coastwise or unshipped or water borne to be shipped, to be carried coastwise on Sunday or Holidays, or unless in the presence, or with the authority of the proper Officer of Customs, or unless at such times and places as shall be appointed and approved by him for that purpose; the same shall be forfeited and the Master of the Vessel or Boat shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

11. Officers of Customs may board any Coasting Vessel or Boat in any Port or place, and at any period of the voyage search her, and examine all goods on board, and demand all the documents which ought to be on board; and the Collector may require such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

12. No Fishing Boat or Boat used in Ferrying under 15 tons burthen, shall, except by Special License or permission, carry any goods from a Foreign Country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of Ferry Boats) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

13. No goods can be carried in any Coasting Vessel or Boat except such as are laden to be carried at some Port or place in Canada, and no goods shall be taken into or put out of any Coasting Vessel or Boat while on her voyage by River, Lake, or Sea.

14. The Transire Coastwise required by these regulations may, in case of any Steam Vessel carrying a Purser, be signed by such Purser with the like effect in all respects, and subject to the like penalty on the Purser, and the like forfeiture of the goods, in case of any untrue statement in the Transire, as if the Transire was signed by the Master; the word *Master* for the purposes of these Regulations; shall be considered as concluding the Purser of any Steam Vessel; but nothing herein contained shall preclude the Collector or proper Officer of Customs from calling upon the Master of any Steam Vessel to answer all such questions concerning the vessel, passengers, cargo and crew, as might be lawfully demanded of him if the report had been made by him, or to exempt the Master from the penalties imposed by these regulations for failure to answer any such question, or for answering untruly, or to prevent the Master from making such report, if he shall see fit so to do.

15. The Coasting Regulations of the late Province of Canada dated the 12th of April, 1861, and all regulations heretofore existing in the Province of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia in reference to coasting in any of the said Provinces are hereby repealed.

S. L. TILLEY,

Minister of Customs.



DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

A Pamphlet containing all the Acts of Parliament under which the Inland Revenues of the Dominion are collected together, with a synopsis of the Orders in Council, and Departmental regulations in relation thereto, is in press, and will shortly be issued by this Department.

Copies may be obtained by traders and others interested, on application to any Collector of Inland Revenue, or on payment of the cost of Printing.

A. BRUNEL.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Ottawa, October 15th, 1872.



CANADA GAZETTE

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will hereafter please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required ;

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are eight cents for the first insertion, and two cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, \$4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette," will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged 10 cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN,

Queen's Printer

December, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
 Eastern Block, Ottawa City.

NAMES and Addresses of the Superintendents on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

NAME.	WORKS.	ADDRESS.
W. F. Biggar.....	Welland Canal.....	St. Catharines.
G. W. Ranney.....	Trent Works.....	Belleville.
Horace Merrill.....	Ottawa Works.....	Ottawa.
F. Wyse.....	Rideau Canal.....	do.
Wm. B. Forbes.....	Carillon and Grenville Canals....	Carillon.
Issaac N. Rose.....	Williamsburgh Canal.....	Morrisburgh.

D. A. McDonnell.....	Cornwall Canal.....	Cornwall.
Michael Conway.....	Lachine Canal.....	Lachine Canal Office, Montreal.
John G. Sippell.....	Superintending Engineer.....	Montreal.
A. Massé	Beauharnois Canal.....	Beauharnois.
Levi Larue.....	St. Ours Lock and Dam.....	St. Ours.
C. Préfontaine.....	Chambly Canal.....	Chambly.
H. R. Symmes.....	St. Maurice Works.....	Three Rivers.
D. Boulanger.....	Saguenay Works.....	Chicoutimi.
L. Carvell.....	General Supt. Govt. Railways in New Brunswick.....	St. John, N. B.
Geo. Taylor.....	do in Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.



PATENT OFFICE, OTTAWA,

September 4, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of 35th Victoria, Chap. 26, entitled; "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of certain Rules and Regulations, and of such Forms prescribed as have appeared necessary for the purposes of the said Act.

And notice is further given that copies of such Rules and Regulations and of the said Forms may be obtained on application to this office.

J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture
and Commissioner of Patents

RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

James A. Gouin, Proprietor.

During the past Summer several alterations and additions having been made it is now replete with every convenience suitable to the growing requirements of this first-class Establishment.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS.

Acceleration of Speed.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

PORTLAND TO MONTREAL IN 13 HOURS.

MONTREAL TO TORONTO IN 13 HOURS.

The Steamer *Falmouth* will leave Portland for Halifax, N. S., every Friday at 6 p. m. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 6 p. m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Great Freight Route!

BETWEEN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.

SEVERAL LINES

of Powerful Screw Steamers, during the Summer, make Regular Trips between Liverpool and Montreal, and between Glasgow and Montreal, there connecting with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, thus forming the

**MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO AND FROM ENGLAND
AND THE WESTERN STATES OF THE UNION.**

Only Two Transshipments between Liverpool and Chicago, or Cincinnati.

☞ Goods sent through in Bond.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.



IMPORTANT CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS.

The following Customs regulations, with regard to the importation of machinery into the Dominion of Canada, are important. They are taken from certain circulars issued by the Customs Department, a short time since :

CIRCULAR No. 86 transmits forms of declaration, and certificate for the Importers of machinery entitled to exemption of duty, under the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 10. Said forms are as follows :

IMPORTERS' DECLARATION.

I,, the Importer of the Machinery following, viz:—..... do hereby declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, no machinery of the description hereinabove described, is manufactured in Canada, and that the said machinery is imported to be used in the..... manufactory, of which I am the proprietor (or one of the proprietors).
Sworn before me at..... }
this.....day of.....187 . }

MACHINISTS' OR MANUFACTURERS' CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned,.....andof.....do hereby certify that we have reason to believe, and do verily believe, that no machinery of the description imported byand above by him described, is manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.
Severally sworn before me, at..... }
this.....day of.....187 . }

CIRCULAR No. 87 applies to the Province of Ontario only. It exempts vessels in Ontario from duty for the sick and distressed Mariners' Fund.

CIRCULAR No. 88 is as follows:

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 16th Oct., 1871.

SIR,—A different mode of weighing Cigars for duty appearing to exist at the several Ports of Entry in the Dominion, it has been considered advisable that, with a view to uniformity, the weights of Cigars should be ascertained by the selection of two lots of ten (10) boxes each, of every brand—a practice which is now followed at the Port of Montreal, and which is found to give satisfaction to importers. You will therefore conform to this Rule.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

CIRCULAR No. 89 requests a return, shewing the rank, name of officer, or other employé, CREED, NATIONALITY, and salary of the several officers and other employés in the Customs to be laid before the House of Commons.

CIRCULAR No. 90.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, Nov. 3, 1871.

SIR,—I beg leave to call your attention to the 3rd Vic., Cap. 9, Section 22, in regard to Fees to be collected for *Coasting Licenses and reporting of Vessels Inwards and Outwards*; and as it appears that some Ports have not accounted for such collections by designating in their accounts the amounts so collected under their respective heads, I have to request that you will be good enough to prepare a statement shewing the number of Licenses issued, and number of entrances and clearances made at your Port, upon which the fees were collected, the amounts so collected, and in what manner it has been accounted for. You will transmit such statement to this Office, with the least possible delay, for the year ending 30th June last.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

CIRCULAR No. 91.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 6th Nov., 1871.

SIR.—His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, having had under consideration certain communications regarding the admission of "Corn Flour," and other kinds of Starch imported into this Dominion, under disguised names to evade the Specific Duty, I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to

order and direct that duty be levied on all such articles as on Starch, and you will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly, and collect the Specific Duty thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

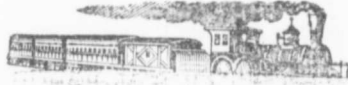
CIRCULAR No. 92 transmits copy of a letter addressed to the Collector of Montreal, which is as follows:

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 6th Nov., 1871.

SIR—The Department having carefully examined the correspondence and papers regarding a cargo of "Sugar-House Molasses," imported by Messrs. Tiffin Brothers, does not hesitate coming to the conclusion that the article in question is legally subject to the duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a cent per lb. The certificate of the President of the "Long Island Sugar Refinery," appears conclusive upon this point, since it establishes, in express words, that the article is made (or manufactured) from "Molasses." It matters not whether from "Raw Porto Rico," or "Raw Cuba Molasses."

The admission that it is wholly *made* "from Molasses," leads to the natural inference that the product is not simply "Molasses," which, by the terms of the tariff, would alone entitle the article to the lower duty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE
Commissioner of Customs.



Nova Scotia Railway.

GENERAL OFFICE: HALIFAX, N. S.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Genl. Supt.

THOMAS FOOT,
Accountant.

ALEXANDER McNAB,
Chief Engineer.

W. JOHNSTON,
Locomotive Supt.

HALIFAX connects with WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY, to and from WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, ANNAPOLIS, ST. JOHN, N. B., &c.

Trains leave HALIFAX for TRURO and PICTOU three times daily. Trains West from the above mentioned points for HALIFAX three times daily.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY TRAINS

Leave HALIFAX for WINDSOR, ANNAPOLIS and ST. JOHN, three times Daily, making connections as under.

WINDSOR JUNCTION.—With Nova Scotia Railway, for Truro, Pictou &c.

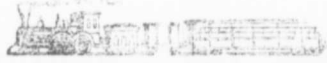
ANNAPOLIS—With Steamers to and from St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN—With European and North American Railway, for Fredericton, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.; also with Steamers of International Steamship Co., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Steamer SCUD, or EMPRESS leave St. John on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 8.00 a. m., returning from Annapolis the same days.

Steamer EMPEROR leaves St. John on Monday, on arrival of "Empress," or "Scud," for Yarmouth, Portland and Boston.

Steamers "New England," "New York," or "New Brunswick," leave St. John Monday and Thursday 8 a. m. for Eastport, Portland, and Boston.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

These Railways are under the management of the
Department of Public Works
OF THE DOMINION.

THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES & CANADA.

Trains at St. John, connect with the
Boston and Maine Railway,
And through it with the entire Railway system of the
UNITED STATES.

Trains going East, leave ST. JOHN three times daily, for
SUSSEX, PAINSEC JUNCTION (connecting with the
Intercolonial Railway to Amherst) and SHEDIAC. Trains
West, three times daily from the above mentioned points to
ST. JOHN.

CONNECTIONS AT

PAINSEC JUNCTION—With Intercolonial Railway, for
Dorchester, Sackville and Amherst.

ST. JOHN—With Western Extension of European and
North American Railway, for Fredericton, McAdam
Junction, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.; also with
Steamers of the International Steamship Company, for
Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent.

1873.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

THE OLD RELIABLE LINE.

35 Miles shorter from all Points East,
AND
9 Miles shorter from all Points West to

OTTAWA.

FOUR TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.

Comfortable SOFA CARS by Night,
and PALACE CARS by Day.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for MEALS.
and
connection with all Grand Trunk Trains certain.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PRESCOTT JUNCTION.

To be had at the Principal Agencies and Stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

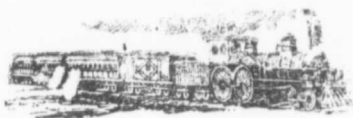
FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.—Shippers can have Freight sent through to Ottawa by this line, without transshipment, in Change Gauge Cars. Application for Cars to be made to Agents at Principal Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway.

—A Floating Elevator at Prescott Wharf, for the convenience of transshipping Grain for Ottawa, from vessels to the Company's cars.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Man'g Director, Ottawa.

S. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

1873.



THROUGH BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Capital of the Dominion

AND

All Points East and West.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA

AND

CANADA CENTRAL

RAILWAYS.

The Cheapest and best Route between Ottawa, and all Points East and West.

NO DELAY in changing Cars, THROUGH TICKETS, and close connections with Grand Trunk Railway.

GRAIN and other FREIGHT sent THROUGH between OTTAWA and ALL POINTS on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, *without Transhipment.*

H. ABBOTT,

Managing Director.

TO STRANGERS AND TOURISTS!
DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
R. L. JAMES & Co.'s
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

We have THREE DISTINCT DEPARTMENTS, which are second to none
in the Province, viz:

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY,
—AND—
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND BABY LINEN
A large assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, and a great variety
of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LION,
34 Sparks Street, Centre Town, OTTAWA.

WM. HEARN,
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
FOR ALL SIGHTS.

Genuine Brazilian Pebbles, Perescopic and
Cataract Lenses, Self-adjusting Eye Glasses, Sur-
veying instruments, &c., at the OTTAWA DRUG
STORE, Sappers' Bridge, Sign of the Mortar and
Spectacles. Jno. Gosnell & Cos., (Perfumer to the
Queen), Perfumery and Hair Brushes, Lubin's and
Violet's Perfumery; with an excellent assortment of
Toilet Articles, Lamps, Chandeliers, &c. Prescrip-
tions prepared.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Thos. STORY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
76 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

A large assortment of the best ENGLISH and CANADIAN
GOODS always on hand. A good fit warranted.

JANUARY.

January, worn and gray,
Like an old Pilgrim by the way,
Watches the snow and shivering sighs,
As the wild curlew round him flies;
Or, huddled underneath a thorn,
Sits praying for the lingering morn.

1	Wed	<i>Circumcision. New Year's Day.</i>
2	Thu	
3	Fri	Earthquake in Canada, 1663.
4	Sat	R. C. Church of St. James, Montreal, burnt, 1859.
5	S	<i>Second Sunday after Christmas.</i>
6	Mon	<i>Epiphany. Twelfth Night.</i>
7	Tues	
8	Wed	Extreme cold in 1856.
9	Thu	The Canadas united, 1841.
10	Fri	Colors presented to 100th Reg., by Prince of Wales
11	Sat	
12	S	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany</i>
13	Mon	
14	Tues	
15	Wed	Great fire at St. John N. B., 1837.
16	Thu	Earthquake at Niagara.
17	Fri	
18	Sat	Remarkable variation of temperature in 1810.
19	S	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
20	Mon	American independence acknowledged.
21	Tues	
22	Wed	
23	Thu	Castle of St. Louis, Quebec, burnt 1834.
24	Fri	
25	Sat	<i>Con. of St. Paul.</i> Sir F. B. Head Lt.-Gov., 1836.
26	S	<i>Third Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
27	Mon	Selection of Ottawa as seat of Gov., ann., 1858.
28	Tues	
29	Wed	Battle of Frenchtown, 1813.
30	Thu	Charles 1st beheaded.
31	Fri	Earl of Elgin Gov. Gen., 1847.

FEBRUARY,

February, bluff and cold,
O'er furrows striding, scorns the cold,
And with his horses two abreast,
Makes the keen plow do his behest

1	Sat	Parliament House, Quebec, burnt, 1854.
2	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.</i> Purification B. V. M.
3	Mon	
4	Tues	
5	Wed	"Colonist" office, Toronto, burnt 1856.
6	Thu	Series of earthquakes com. L. C. 1663.
7	Fri	
8	Sat	Demonstration in Toronto against Buf. Con., 1856.
9	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>
10	Mon	Queen Victoria married 1840.
11	Tues	Lord Sydenham Gov., 1840.
12	Wed	Cobden sailed for Canada 1859.
13	Thu	
14	Fri	<i>St. Valentine's Day</i>
15	Sat	
16	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i>
17	Mon	
18	Tues	Canada settled 1531.
19	Wed	
20	Thu	Tithes abolished in U. Can., 1823.
21	Fri	Ninety-two resolutions passed in Can. Parl't., 1834.
22	Sat	Ogdensburgh captured by the British, 1813.
23	S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i>
24	Mon	<i>St. Mathias.</i>
25	Tues	<i>Shrove Tuesday</i>
26	Wed	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
27	Thu	
28	Fri	

MARCH.

Rough March comes blustering down the road,
 In his wrathy hand the oxen goad;
 Or, with a rough and angry haste,
 Scatters the seed o'er the waste.

1	Sat	<i>St. David's Day</i>
2	S	<i>First Sunday in Lent.</i>
3	Mon	
4	Tues	
5	Wed	Dr. Williams elected Bishop of Quebec, 1863.
6	Thu	York named Toronto 1864.
7	Fri	De Monts sailed for Canada, 1604.
8	Sat	Hon. S. Smith, Adm., 1820.
9	S	<i>Second Sunday in Lent.</i>
10	Mon	
11	Tues	Fire in Quebec, 1856,
12	Wed	Dejardins Canal accident, G. W. R., 1857.
13	Thu	
14	Fri	York (Toronto) constituted a market Town, 1811.
15	Sat	University of Toronto incorporated 1827.
16	S	<i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>
17	Mon	<i>St. Patrick's Day.</i>
18	Tues	Princess Louisa born 1848.
19	Wed	Treaty of St. Germain, 1632.
20	Thu	Toronto Exchange founded 1855.
21	Fri	
22	Sat	
23	S	<i>Fourth Sunday in Lent.</i>
24	Mon	
25	Tues	<i>Annunciation, or Lady Day.</i>
26	Wed	
27	Thu	
28	Fri	Canada ceded to France 1632.
29	Sat	
30	S	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</i>
31	Mon	Battle of Lacolle Mill, 1814.

APRIL.

April, a child, half tears, half smiles,
Trips full of little playful wiles;
And laughing 'neath her rainbow hood,
Seeks the wild violets in the wood.

1	Tues	<i>All Fools Day</i>
2	Wed	
3	Thu	
4	Fri	Sir G. Drummond K. C. B. Adm., 1815.
5	Sat	Canada discovered, 1499
6	S	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
7	Mon	
8	Tues	Gt. Fire in Toronto, 1849.
9	Wed	Hudson's Bay Co. established 1692.
10	Thu	
11	Fri	Clergy Reserve Bill passed 1853. <i>Good Friday.</i>
12	Sat	Gt. Fire in Montreal, 1768.
13	S	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>
14	Mon	<i>Easter Monday.</i>
15	Tues	<i>Easter Tuesday.</i>
16	Wed	
17	Thu	Brock's monument destroyed 1840.
18	Fri	Tremendous hurricane U. C. 1855.
19	Sat	Extensive Fire in Quebec, 1856.
20	S	<i>First Sunday after Easter.</i>
21	Mon	
22	Tues	
23	Wed	<i>St. George's Day.</i>
24	Thu	Earl Cathcart Gov. Gen. 1846.
25	Fri	<i>St. Mark.</i>
26	Sat	Parliament House, Montreal, burnt by the mob 1489.
27	S	<i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>
28	Mon	
29	Tues	
30	Wed	

DOMINION ALMANAC.

M A Y.

May, the bright maiden, singing goes,
To where the snowy hawthorn blows,
Watching the lambs leap in the dells,
List'ning the simple village bells.

1	Thu	<i>St Phillip and St. James.</i>
2	Fri	
3	Sat	Smith O'Brien visited Toronto, 1859.
4	S	<i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i>
5	Mon	
6	Tues	First Bishop of Quebec died 1708.
7	Wed	Reciprocal Intercolonial trade, established 1850.
8	Thu	<i>Ascension Day or Holy Thursday.</i>
9	Fri	
10	Sat	Treaty of Paris, 1763
11	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i>
12	Mon	
13	Tues	
14	Wed	
15	Tué	Hurricane at Terrebonne, 1858,
16	Fri	Earthquake at Quebec, 1744.
17	Sat	Great Fire at St. Hyacinthe, 1854.
18	S	<i>Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.</i>
19	Mon	
20	Tues	Christopher Columbus died, 1505.
21	Wed	
22	Thu	<i>Holy Thursday. Ascension Day.</i>
23	Fri	
24	Sat	<i>Queen Victoria</i> born 1819.
25	S	<i>First Sunday after Ascension Day.</i>
26	Mon	
27	Tues	Fort George taken by the Americans, 1813.
28	Wed	1315 houses burnt in Quebec, 1845.
29	Thu	Restoration of Charles II or King Charles' Day.
30	Fri	Earthquake Lake Erie, 1823
31	Sat	

JUNE.

June, with the mower's scarlet face,
 Moves o'er the clover-field space,
 And fast his crescent-scythe sweeps
 O'er spots from whence the lark has flown.

1	S	<i>Whitsunday.</i>
2	Mon	
3	Tues	Champlain arrived at Tadousac, 1608.
4	Wed	
5	Thu	Battle of Stoney Creek, 1813.
6	Fri	Great fire in Montreal, 1803 and 1852.
7	Sat	Great Fire at Quebec, 1862.
8	S	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
9	Mon	
10	Tues	Gavazzi Riots in Montreal, 1853.
11	Wed	<i>St. Barnabas.</i>
12	Thu	St. John's, Nfld., almost destroyed by fire, 1846.
13	Fri	
14	Sat	College & ch., of Jesuits, Quebec, burnt, 1840.
15	S	<i>First Sunday after Trinity.</i>
16	Mon	
17	Tues	The site of Montreal consecrated, 1642.
18	Wed	Earl Dalhousie, Gov. 1820.
19	Thu	100th Regt. sailed for Eng. from Can., 1858.
20	Fri	Accession of <i>Queen Victoria</i> , 1837.
21	Sat	Quebec <i>Gazette</i> first Newspaper pub. in Can., 1764.
22	S	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
23	Mon	
24	Tues	<i>St. John Baptist.</i>
25	Wed	Battle of Louisbourg, 1758.
26	Thu	Steamer <i>Montreal</i> burned, 1857.
27	Fri	Coronation of <i>Queen Victoria</i> , 1838.
28	Sat	Great Fire at Quebec, 1845.
29	S	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity. St. Peter and St Paul.</i>
30	Mon	Sir P. Maitland Lt.-Gov. 1820.

JULY.

July, the farmer, happy fellow,
Laughs to see the corn grow yellow;
The heavy grain he tosses up
From his right hand, as from a cup.

1	Tues	<i>Dominion Day, Confederation proclaimed, 1867.</i>
2	Wed	Great Fire in St John's Newfoundland, 1854.
3	Thu	Quebec founded, 1608.
4	Fri	American independence.
5	Sat	Battle of Chippewa, 1814.
6	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
7	Mon	Col. Simcoe, Lt.-Gov., 1792.
8	Tues	Great Fire in Montreal, sev. hundred houses burnt, 1852.
9	Wed	Slavery prohibited in Canada, 1793.
10	Thu	Christopher Columbus born, 1447.
11	Fri	Battle of Black Rock, 1813.
12	Sat	Battle of the Boyne, <i>Orangeman's Day.</i>
13	S	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
14	Mon	
15	Tues	<i>St. Swithin.</i>
16	Wed	First through train from Montreal to Portland, 1853
17	Thu	Battle of Mackinac, 1812.
18	Fri	Waterspout burst at St. Elizear, I. C., 1857.
19	Sat	Quebec taken by Kirk, 1629.
20	S	<i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
21	Mon	
22	Tues	Extensive fire, Toronto, 1856.
23	Wed	Canada Union assented to, 1840.
24	Thu	Canada discovered by Cartier, 1530.
25	Fri	<i>St. James, Apostle, Battle of Lundy's Lane.</i>
26	Sat	Capture of Louisbourg, 1758.
27	S	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
28	Mon	
29	Tues	George Brown formed a Ministry.
30	Wed	
31	Thu	Acadia ceded to France, 1657.

AUGUST.

August, the reaper, cleaves his way,
Through the golden waves to break of day ;
Or on his wagon piled with corn,
At sunset home is proudly borne.

1	Fri	<i>Lanmas.</i>
2	Sat	Reciprocity Treaty ratified. 1854.
3	S	<i>Eight Sunday after Trinity.</i>
4	Mon	
5	Tues	Gt. Fire in Quebec 1862.
6	Wed	<i>Transfiguration.</i>
7	Thu	Du Quesne, Gov. of Canada, 1752.
8	Fri	Sir Allan McNab died. 1863.
9	Sat	Bat. of Magagua, 1812.
10	S	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
11	Mon	
12	Tues	
13	Wed	Sir P. Maitland Lieut.-Gov., 1818.
14	Thu	Prince of Wales landed at Gaspé, 1860.
15	Fri	Earthquake at St. Andrews.
16	Sat	Bat. of Detroit, 1812.
17	S	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
18	Mon	
19	Tues	River St. Lawrence discovered, 1535.
20	Wed	Duke of Richmond, Gov. Gen., died 1819.
21	Thu	
22	Fri	
23	Sat	
24	S	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomeic.</i>
25	Mon	
26	Tues	
27	Wed	
28	Thu	Very remarkable Aurora seen at Kingston, 1827.
29	Fri	
30	Sat	Destructive Fire in Toronto, 1859.
31	S	<i>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.</i>

S E P T E M B E R .

September with his braying hound,
Leaps fence and pale at every bound,
And casts into the wind in scorn
All cures and dangers from his horn.

1	Mon	
2	Tues	Marq. de Beauharnois, Gov. of Canada.
3	Wed	Cathedral of Notre Dame, Montreal, com., 1824.
4	Thu	
5	Fri	Lord Metcalfe died, 1846.
6	Sat	Sir A. T. Galt, born, 1817.
7	S	<i>Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8	Mon	
9	Tues	Earthquake at Montreal, 1818.
10	Wed	Battle of Lake Erie, 1812.
11	Thu	Naval Battle, Lake Champlain, 1813.
12	Fri	Frontenac Gov. of Canada.
13	Sat	Bat. of Quebec, Gen. Wolfe killed, 1759. 1759
14	S	<i>Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15	Mon	
16	Tues	Earthquake at Montreal, 1816.
17	Wed	First U. C. Parliament met at Niagara, 1792.
18	Thu	Quebec taken, 1759.
19	Fri	Lord Sydenham died, 1841.
20	Sat	
21	S	<i>Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew.</i>
22	Mon	
23	Tues	Courcelles Gov. of Can., 1665.
24	Wed	Guy Carleton Lt. Gov Can., 1766.
25	Thu	Columbus' second voyage, 1492.
26	Fri	
27	Sat	Fire at St. Henedine L. C., 1864.
28	S	<i>Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
29	Mon	<i>St. Michael or Michaelmas Day.</i>
30	Tues	Gen. Brock, Pres. Can., 1811.

DOMINION ALMAMAC.

OCTOBER.

October comes, a woodman old,
Fenced with tough leather from the cold;
Round swings his sturdy axe, and lo!
A fir-branch falls at every blow.

1	Wed	
2	Thu	Cartier arrived at Montreal, 1535.
3	Fri	
4	Sat	Toronto University completed, 1858.
5	S	<i>Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
6	Mon	
7	Tues	Great Fire at Mirimichi, 1825.
8	Wed	Adam Phipp defeated at Quebec, 1690.
9	Thu	De la Barre Gov. of Canada, 1682.
10	Fri	Great Fire at Hamilton, 1856.
11	Sat	Earthquake at Quebec, 1818.
12	S	<i>Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
13	Mon	Battle of Queenstown Heights.
14	Tues	Great Fire in Quebec, 1866.
15	Wed	
16	Thu	Celebrated 'Dark Day,' in Quebec, 1785.
17	Fri	Violent Earthquake in Lower St. Lawrence, 1860
18	Sat	<i>St. Luke.</i>
19	S	<i>Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
20	Mon	
21	Tues	
22	Wed	
23	Thu	Lord Monek, Gov. Canada, 1861.
24	Fri	Sir J. H. Craig, Gov. Canada, 1807.
25	Sat	New Jail, Toronto founded, 1859.
26	S	<i>Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
27	Mon	
28	Tues	Battle of Fort Erie, 1812. <i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i>
29	Wed	Chambly taken by Americans, 1775.
30	Thu	<i>All Hallowe'en.</i>
31	Fri	

NOVEMBER.

November cowers before the flame,
 Blear crone, forgetting her own name!
 Watches the blue smoke curling rise,
 And broods upon old memories.

1	Sat	<i>All Saints Day.</i>
2	S	<i>Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.</i>
3	Mon	
4	Tues	
5	Wed	Gunpowder Plot or Guy Fawkes Day,
6	Thu	Riots in Montreal, 1837.
7	Fri	
8	Sat	Earthquake, at Montreal 1842, 1844, 1847.
9	S	<i>Twenty second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
10	Mon	
11	Tues	Bat. of Chryslers Farm, 1813,
12	Wed	Bat. of Windmill Point, 1837.
13	Thu	Montreal taken, 1776.
14	Fri	Rossin House, Toronto, burnt 1862.
15	Sat	Seminary at Quebec burnt, 1701.
16	S	<i>Twenty third Sunday after Trinity,</i>
17	Mon	
18	Tues	Funeral of Duke of Wellington, 1852.
19	Wed	
20	Thu	
21	Fri	G. T. R. opened in Detroit, 1859.
22	Sat	
23	S	<i>Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
24	Mon	
25	Tues	
26	Wed	
27	Thu	
28	Fri	
29	Sat	
30	S	<i>Advent Sunday.</i>

DECEMBER.

December, fat and rosy, strides,
His old heart warm, well clothed his sides,
With kindly work for young and old,
'The cheerier for the bracing cold;
Laughing a welcome, open flings
His doors, and as he goes he sings.

1	Mon	
2	Tues	Inauguration of Huron College Ont., 1864.
3	Wed	Hamilton & Toronto R. R opened, 1865.
4	Thu	
5	Fri	Montgomery and Arnold besiege Quebec, 1775.
6	Sat	Insurrection in Canada, 1837.
7	S	<i>Second Sunday in Advent.</i>
8	Mon	<i>Conception of th B. Virgin Mary.</i>
9	Tues	Eng. Cathedral in Montreal burnt, 1856.
10	Wed	Destructive Fire in Cobourg, 1856.
11	Thu	
12	Fri	Victoria Bridge opened for traffic, 1859.
13	Sat	Council of Trent, 1545.
14	S	<i>Third Sunday in Advent.</i>
15	Mon	
16	Tues	Fire at Point Levi, 1856.
17	Wed	First L. C. Parliament, 1792.
18	Thu	
19	Fri	Battle of Niagara, 1813.
20	Sat	
21	S	<i>Fourth Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas.</i>
21	Mon	
23	Tues	Prince Consort interred, 1861.
24	Wed	Election Riots at Fergus U. C., 1857.
25	Thu	<i>Christmas Day.</i>
26	Fri	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
27	Sat	<i>St. John the Evangelist.</i>
28	S	<i>Sunday after Christmas. Holy Innocents.</i>
29	Mon	
30	Tues	Black Rock burnt, 1813.
31	Wed	Montgomery repulsed at Quebec, 1775.