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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 3.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1861.



VOLUME XIX.

PRINTED, FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., ST. URSULE STREET, QUEBEC.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XIX.—SESS. 1861.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Accounts, Montreal Turnpike Trust, - - - - (No. 6.)	Jesuits' Estates, - - - - (No. 3.)
Accounts, Public, - - - - (No. 3.)	Joliette and Matawin, - - - - (No. 29.)
Accounts, Trinity Houses, Quebec and Montreal, - - - - (No. 5.)	Jurors, - - - - (No. 27.)
Agriculture, - - - - (No. 23.)	Kingston General Hospital, - - (No. 10.)
Anderson, Fugitive, - - - - (No. 22.)	Montreal Turnpike Trust, - - (No. 6.)
Assurance Companies, - - - - (No. 7.)	Municipal Returns, - - (No. 12.)
Baptisms, Marriages & Burials, (No. 9.)	Orlebar, Commander, - - (No. 18.)
Bonds and Securities, - - (No. 13.)	Ottawa, - - - - (No. 4.)
Bounties, Canadian Fishermen, (No. 32.)	Postmaster General, - - (No. 1.)
Brandon to Matawin, - - (No. 29.)	Postal Subsidies, - - (No. 21.)
Bytown, College of, - - (No. 17.)	Public Accounts, - - (No. 3.)
Canadian Fishermen, - - (No. 32.)	Public Buildings, Ottawa, - - (No. 4.)
Census Returns, - - (No. 20.)	Public Works, - - (No. 4.)
Commander Orlebar, - - (No. 18.)	Prieur, F. X., - - (No. 24.)
Common Schools, - - (No. 17.)	Railways, - - (No. 11.)
Counter, John, - - (No. 31.)	Registrars, - - (No. 8.)
Court Houses and Gaols, L. C. (No. 30.)	River Thames, - - (No. 25.)
Crown Lands, - - (No. 15.)	Roads, - - (No. 29.)
Dickson, Alexander, - - (No. 24.)	Schools, - - (No. 17.)
Education, - - (No. 17.)	Ste. Anne School of Agriculture, (No. 23.)
Elgin Association, - - (No. 19.)	Stockholders, Banks, - - (No. 7.)
Emigration, - - (No. 14.)	Thames River, - - (No. 25.)
Essex and Kent, - - (No. 28.)	Timber Dues, - - (No. 28.)
Estimates, - - (No. 3.)	Trade and Navigation Tables, (No. 2.)
Fee Fund, - - (No. 16.)	Trinity Houses, - - (No. 5.)
Fugitive Anderson, - - (No. 22.)	University, Toronto, - - (No. 17.)
Grand Trunk Railway, - - (No. 11.)	Wellington, County of, - - (No. 26.)
Inspectors of Prisons, - - (No. 24.)	Whitby Roads, - - (No. 33.)
Isle aux Noix, - - (No. 24.)	
Improvement Fund, - - (No. 26.)	

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY, AND IN VOLUMES.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 1.

- No. 1 - - POSTMASTER GENERAL :—Report of, for the year 1860.
 No. 2 - - TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PROVINCE of CANADA :—
 Tables of, for the year 1860.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 2.

- No. 3 - - PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of CANADA, for the year 1860.
 GENERAL ESTIMATES, and SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, of
 the PROVINCE of CANADA, for the year 1861.
 JESUITS' ESTATES :—Statement respecting.
 No. 4 - - PUBLIC WORKS :—Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for
 the year 1860.
 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA :—Sums expended up to 1st March,
 1861.
 Detailed Statement of the payment of the sum of \$433,194.45,
 on account of the Public Buildings at Ottawa.

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- No. 5 - - TRINITY HOUSES of QUEBEC and MONTREAL :—Accounts of,
 for the year 1860.
 No. 6 - - MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS :—Accounts of the Trustees, to 31st
 December, 1860.
 No. 7 - - BANKS :—Returns from the several Chartered Banks, with names and
 residence of Stockholders, and the number and nominal value
 of the Shares held by them.
 BANKS :
 SAVINGS BANKS :
 ASSURANCE COMPANIES : } Returns and Statements from.—[See
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 No. 8 - - REGISTRARS of COUNTIES, UPPER CANADA :—Return of their
 Fees and Emoluments.
 No. 9 - - BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS :—Return of, from certain
 Districts in Lower Canada, for the year 1860.—(Not
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 No. 10 - - KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL :—Annual statement of, for the
 year 1860.

- No. 11 - - RAILWAY COMPANIES :—Returns and Statements from.—[See List in Sessional Papers.]
- GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY :—Correspondence between Provincial Government and the Grand Trunk Railway, or its Creditors, concerning the affairs of the Company.
- Return : Statement of sums of money paid or advanced by Government to Grand Trunk Railway Company.
- Return : Sale of property at Sarnia by Ordnance Department to Contractors of Grand Trunk Railway Company.
- No. 12 - - MUNICIPAL RETURNS :—For Upper and Lower Canada.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 13 - - BONDS and SECURITIES :—As recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office between 28th February, 1860, and 16th March, 1861.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 14 - - EMIGRATION :—Annual Report on, for the year 1860.
- No. 15 - - CROWN LANDS :—Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1860.
- Return of the Officers and Clerks of the Department.
- Report of the Lower Canada Crown Lands Agents.
- Report of the Upper Canada Crown Lands Agents.
- Report of the Canada Crown Timber Agents.
- Report of the Agents of the Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain and Seignior of Lauzon.
- Statement of Lands sold in 1859 and 1860.
- Statement of Receipts considered as Revenue.
- Statement of Disbursements as Expenses of Management.
- Amount of Collections in 1860.
- Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.
- Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Lands, Lower Canada.
- Receipts and Disbursements on account of Common School Lands, Upper Canada.
- Receipts and Disbursements on account of Grammar School Lands, Upper Canada.
- Receipts and Expenses on account of the Jesuits' Estates.
- Receipts and Expenses on account of the Seignior of Lauzon.
- Receipts and Expenses on account of the Crown Domain.
- Receipts and Expenses on account of the Ordnance Lands.
- Return of Lower Canada Surveys.
- Return of Upper Canada Surveys.
- Return of Woods and Forests.
- New Regulations allowing actual Settlers to cut Timber on their lands.
- Statement of Office Work.
- Report of the Agent for the Elgin Road.
- Report of P. L. S. Gibbard on the Mining Locations on Lakes Huron and Superior.
- Report of the Superintendent of Fisheries for Upper Canada.
- Report of the Overseer of Fisheries, Division No. 2, Upper Canada.
- Report of the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada.
- Report of the Magistrate for the protection of the Gulf Fisheries.

- No. 15 - CROWN LANDS.—(*Continued.*)
 ————Report and Schedule of the Ordnance Land Agent.
 ————Report of the Inspector of Agencies for Lower Canada, and Accounts.
 ————Extracts from Surveyors' Reports.
 ————Map of the Taché Road.
 ————Map of the Ottawa and Huron Territory.
- No. 16 - FEE FUND :—Return of Fees received for the Fee Fund of Upper Canada, and of salaries paid to County Judges and Recorders, during the year 1860.
- No. 17 - UNIVERSITY and COLLEGES :—Report of the Senate of the University, Toronto, and
 ————Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for the year 1860.
 COLLEGE of BYTOWN :—Annual Report of, for the year 1860.
 EDUCATION :—Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1860.

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- No. 17 - COMMON SCHOOLS :—Annual Report of the Normal, Grammar and Model Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1860.
- No. 18 - COMMANDER ORLEBAR :—Report of, on improvement of Navigation, River St. Lawrence.
- No. 19 - ELGIN ASSOCIATION :—Return of Lands sold to the Association, and moneys collected, &c.
- No. 20 - CENSUS :—Summary of Census Returns, as far as received.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 21 - POSTAL SUBSIDIES :—Documents on the subject of Imperial Subsidies to Ocean Steamers.
- No. 22 - FUGITIVE ANDERSON :—Return of Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government, or any Foreign Minister, &c., in the case of the "Fugitive Anderson."
- No. 23 - AGRICULTURE :—Report of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1860.
 ————Report of the St. Anne School of Agriculture and Model Farm, for the year 1860.
- No. 24 - ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c. :—General Report of the Board of Inspectors.
 ————Report of the Marine Hospital, Quebec.
 ————Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
 ————Report of the Beauport Lunatic Assylum, Quebec.
 ————Report of the Malden Lunatic Asylum.
 ————Reports of the Inspectors and Wardens of the Provincial Penitentiary.
 ————Report of the Reformatory Prisons at Penetanguishene and Isle aux Noix.
- F. X. PRIEUR :—Report of Inspectors on charges against, as Warden of Reformatory, at Isle aux Noix.

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- No. 24 - - ANDREW DICKSON :—Proceedings in case of, as Warden of Reformatory at Isle aux Noix.
- No. 25 - - THAMES RIVER, NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT :—Return of Moneys expended since 1st January, 1857. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 26 - - WELLINGTON COUNTY of, IMPROVEMENT FUND :—Return of the expenditure of, from 1st January, 1856. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27 - - JURORS :—Statements from the Clerks of the Peace for each County or Union of Counties, Upper Canada.
- No. 28 - - TIMBER DUES :—Return of Timber Dues collected in the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton,—1859 and 1860. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 29 - - ROAD, from BRANDON or JOLIETTE to MATAWIN :—Return relating to the exploration and maintenance of the above Road. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30 - - COURT HOUSES and JAILS, LOWER CANADA :—Return relating to the contracts for the construction of the above.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 31 - - JOHN COUNTER :—Correspondence relating to the claims of John Counter against Board of Works.
- No. 32 - - BOUNTIES, CANADIAN FISHERMEN :—Return of Bounties paid to Canadian Fishermen and number of Vessels entitled to the same.
- No. 33 - - WHITBY HARBOUR and ROAD COMPANY :—Return of moneys due the Government from the Whitby Harbour and Road Company.
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TRINITY HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Dr. THE TRINITY HOUSE of Quebec, in Account Current with ALEXANDRE LEMOINE, Treasurer.

Cr.

	1860.	1860.	\$700 90	1800.	By Received from the following, for Provisions used by them out of the Depot under their charge, viz :—	\$ cts.
To Balance, on the 31st December, 1859.....						
To Paid E. Tremblay, for Piloting Her Majesty's Ships "Hero" and "Flying Fish," to the River Saguenay.....			70 00		F. Goudreau, Keeper of the depot at Ellis Bay...\$30 50	
To Paid Paul Pouliot, for piloting Her Majesty's Ship "Hero" do Robert Demers, for Services rendered as one of the Pilots selected to pilot one of the Ships composing the Squadron of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.....			81 11		E. Trudeau, do Cape Rosiers..... 41 05	
do Edward Demers, for do do Charles Brown, for do do			300 00		D. Balantyne, do W. Pt. Anti-costi Light House..... 54 00	158 53
do Amount of the following abstracts, viz :—			300 00		D. Vaughan, do Belle Isle do 32 98	70 33
No. 1. Contingencies.....	\$ 2742 28		114 00		By Received from A. J. Maxham & Co., Auctioneers, amount of old provisions sold by them in 1857 and 1860.....	297 08
2. Harbour Office.....	1849 27				By Received from A. J. Maxham & Co., Auctioneers, net proceeds of sale of refused Oil in 1857 and 1859.....	118 67
3. Buoys.....	1195 93				By Received from G. Joly, for 445 gallons of refused Oil, at 1s. 4d.....	132 05
4. Beacons.....	610 35				By Received from S. & J. Brown, for 417 gallons of refused Oil, at 1s. 7d.....	15 96
5. Oil Account.....	6048 18				By Received from E. B. Lindsay, balance of his account of fine and cost.....	192 78
6. Quarantine.....	12 60				By Received from Harbour Master, net proceeds of sale of Timber, Anchors, and Chains, found in the River St. Lawrence.....	
7. Provision Depots.....	1941 20				By Received amount of Sir Edmund Head's Warrants, viz :—	
8. Light Ship.....	2409 39				No. 3578..... \$ 7463 00	
9. Pillar Light House.....	146 28				1067..... 13892 00	
10. Red Island do.....	130 26				By Received amount of the Administrator of the Government..... 4200 00	44005 00
11. Green Island do.....	988 13					
12. Biquet do.....	129 57					
13. Point des Monts do.....	71 69					
14. St. Croix do.....	70 35					
15. Cape Rosiers do.....	517 98					
16. West Pt. Anticosti do.....	68 79					
17. S. W. Pt. Anticosti do.....	155 55					
18. East End Anticosti do.....	538 94					
19. Forteau do.....	182 18					
20. Belle Isle do.....	786 28					
21. Father Point do.....	373 78					
22. Portneuf do.....	153 49					
23. St. Antoine do.....	122 61					
24. Salary Trinity House Officers.....	11352 94					
25. Salary Light House Keepers.....	9010 80					
26. Pensions.....	1100 00					
27. Stores.....	857 46					
Balance.....		43566 18				
		761 21				
		\$45899 40				\$45899 40

Sworn to as being correct at Quebec, this 22nd February, 1861.

(Signed,) RICHARD J. ALLEY, J. P.

Examined Balance in the Treasurer's hands, being seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty-one cents. (Signed,) RICHARD J. ALLEY, D. M.

[E. E.] A. LEMOINE, Treasurer.
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

ACCOUNTS OF THE TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.—(Printed in Abstract Form.)

The Treasurer of the Trinity House of Montreal, in Account with Her Majesty's Government.

1860.		Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
March 31.....	For Salaries and other Disbursements, for quarter ending this day		1980 15	
June 30.....	do do do do		2656 65	
Sept'r 30.....	do do do do		3211 11	
Dec'r 31.....	do do do do		5663 15	
Total Expenditure.....				13511 06
1859.		Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
March 21.....	By Balance in Bank to Credit of Treasurer.....		1923 45	
March 21.....	By Warrant from Receiver General.....		2000 00	
May 28.....	By do do do		4000 00	
Sept'r 14.....	By do do do		4000 00	
Oct'r 4.....	By Cash from W. Rodden & Co., for old iron lamp stands.....		9 70	
" ".....	By Cash from H. J. Shaw, Auctioneer, for unserviceable oil cans, sold by him at auction.....		2 25	
Dec'r 18.....	By Warrant from Receiver General.....		4000 00	
				15935 40
1860.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
March 31.....	By Balance in Bank of Upper Canada, to credit of Treasurer.....			\$2424 34

Examined and found correct. Balance in Bank of Upper Canada to credit of Treasurer, on 31st Dec. 1860, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-four cents.

WM. EDMONSTONE, Warden, }
J. L. BEAUDRY, Warden, } Auditors.

(E. E.)

E. D. DAVID,
Treasurer.

Montreal, 31st Dec., 1860.

ACCOUNTS OF THE MONTREAL DECAYED PILOT FUND.

Decayed Pilot Fund in Account with the Treasurer of the Trinity House of Montreal.

1860.		Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
March 31.....	For Pensions, for quarter ending this day.....		182 75	
June 30.....	do do do do and Printing.....		310 92	
Sept'r 30.....	do do do do Debentures, &c.....		2,627 81	
Dec'r 31.....	do do do do		280 90	
				3402 38
1859.		Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec'r 31.....	By Balance in Treasurer's hands.....		535 94	
January.....	By Poundage and Interest, &c.....		399 65	
May & June...	By do do		170 13	
July, Aug., & Sept'r.....	By do do		2837 43	
October, Nov., Dec.....	By do do		316 69	
				4259 84
Dec'r 31.....	By Balance in Treasurer's hands.....			\$857 46

(E. E.)

E. D. DAVID,
Treasurer.

Montreal, 31st December, 1860.

Accounts of the Montreal Decayed Pilot Fund.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.		\$	cts.
Montreal Harbour Bonds.....		3200	00
Montreal Water Works Bonds.....		3600	00
Government Debentures.....		2800	09
Special Deposit, City and District Savings' Bank.....		282	33
Municipal Loan Fund Debentures.....		800	00
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....		857	46
		\$11539 79	

Examined and found correct. Balance in Treasurer's hands, 31st December, 1860, eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-six cents.

Wm. EDMONSTONE, *Warden,* }
J. L. BEAUDRY, *Warden.* } *Auditors.*

No. 6.—ACCOUNTS OF THE MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST.

(Printed in Abstract.)

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1860.

		\$	cts.
June 30	To paid interest on Debentures, Vouchers 1 to 12.....	6024	77
do 30	do account intituled, "Petty Account".....	374	22
do 30	do John Pearce, Secretary.....	730	00
do do	do Wm. Yale, Overseer	320	00
		\$7,448 99	

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1860.

		\$	cts.
June 30.....	Victoria Tolls, nett amount received six months.....	645	95½
do 30.....	St. Antoine Tolls do do	630	50
do 30.....	Lower Lachine Tolls do do	363	83
do 30.....	Quebec Tolls do do	1059	83
do 30.....	St. Laurent Tolls do do	4399	31½
do 30.....	Cote des Neiges Tolls do do	1917	50
do 30.....	Upper Lachine Tolls do do	2584	62
do 30.....	Long Point Tolls do do	279	90
		\$11,881 45	

TURNPIKE ROADS' ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1860.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
December 31, 1859.....	Cost and repairs of Roads to date.....			220,296	52
	Disbursements and proportion of Expense Account :				
June 30, 1860	Upper Lachine Road.....	1687	95		
do 30, do	Lower Lachine Road.....	2089	75		
do 30, do	St. Antoine Road.....	884	50		
do 30, do	L'Abord à Plouffe Road	1922	10		
do 30, do	St. Catherine Road	824	57		
do 30, do	St. Laurent Road	2503	88		
do 30, do	Quebec Road.....	2528	37		
do 30, do	Victoria Road.....	215	86		
				12656	98
				\$232,953 50	
C R E D I T .					
June 30, 1860.....	By Tolls, as per general Toll Account.....			11,881	45
				\$221,072 05	

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1860.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$ cts.		<i>Cr.</i>
Turnpike Roads, cost and repairs	221072 05	Road Bonds, issued for money borrowed	201200 00
Board of Works, plans of Bridges.....	660 94	Receiver General, advances to pay interest.....	25837 59
House at Mile End, cost of repairs.....	761 23	Thomas Heaven, balance of contract.....	24 32
City Bank Deposits.....	4399 13	Rutherford & Kerr, do	400 00
Cash, in office	568 56		
	\$227,461 91		\$227,461 91

JOHN PENNER,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

W. J. KNOX,
WM. BEAUBIEN.

Montreal, 30th June, 1860.

HOUSE AT MILE END—From 1st July to 31st December, 1860.

		\$ cts.
June 30, 1860	Cost to date.....	761 23
November 22, 1860.....	Paid for shingling roof, Voucher 71...	36 30
	C R E D I T .	
		\$ 797 53
December 31, 1860.....	Rent, six months to date.....	24 00
		\$ 773 50

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st July to 31st December, 1860.

		\$ cts.
December 31, 1860.....	To paid Interest account—see that account.....	5933 33
do 31, do	do Petty account—see that account.....	605 54
do 31, do	do John Penner, Secretary..... Voucher 128...	730 00
do 31, do	do William Yale, Overseer..... do 129...	320 00
		\$7,588 87

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st July to 31st December, 1860.

		\$ cts.
December 31, 1860.....	Victoria Tolls, nett amount received six months.....	727 51
do 31, do	St. Antoine Tolls, do do	876 00
do 31, do	Lower Lachine Tolls, do do	487 60
do 31, do	Quebec Tolls, do do	1790 13
do 31, do	St. Laurent Tolls, do do	5670 50
do 31, do	Cote des Neiges Tolls, do do	1967 42
do 31, do	Upper Lachine Tolls, do do	2941 22
do 31, do	Long Point Tolls, do do	542 70
		\$15,003 09

TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT, from 30th June to 31st December, 1860.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30, 1860	Cost of repairs of Roads to date			221072	05
Disbursements and proportion of Expense Account :					
December 31, 1860	Upper Lachine Road	1352	77		
do 31, do	Lower Lachine Road	1581	45		
do 31, do	St. Antoine and St. Luc Road	718	81		
do 31, do	L'Abord à Plouffe Road	1336	35		
do 31, do	St. Catherine Road	1009	02		
do 31, do	St. Laurent Road	1555	84		
do 31, do	Victoria Road	223	27		
do 31, do	Quebec Road	2460	24	10217	75
C R E D I T .					
				\$231,289	80
do 31, do	By tolls as per General Toll Account			15003	02
				\$216,286	71

BALANCE SHEET, from 1st July to 31st December, 1860.

Dr.

Cr.

		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
Turnpike Roads, cost of repairs	216,286	71	Road Bonds, issued for money borrowed	201200	00		
Board of Works, Plans of Bridges	660	94	Receiver General, advances to pay interest	25837	59		
House at Mile End, cost of repairs	773	53	Thomas Heaven, Balance of Contract	24	32		
City Bank, Deposits	9231	55	Rutherford & Kerr, do	400	00		
Cash, in office	509	18					
\$227,461 91				\$ 227,461 91			

Examined and found correct.

H. TAYLOR,
EDWARD QUINN.

JOHN PENNER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st December, 1860.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd April instant.
for Financial Statement with Bank of Upper Canada, since 1st
January, 1859.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th April, 1859.

STATEMENT of Cash Balances in the Bank of Upper Canada, since 1st
January, 1859.

At this date there was a Balance of \$501,137 88 in the Bank.

1859.	Receipts.		Payments.		Balances.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
February 1	595788	49	654492	42	442433 95
March 1	592678	69	474570	12	560542 52
April 1	696030	93	252908	70	1003664 75
May 1	585143	75	651596	41	937212 09
June 1	816454	18	594974	52	1158691 75
July 1	616197	23	933576	73	841312 25
August 1	1013230	25	1038822	29	815720 21
September 1	503457	58	150460	51	1168717 28
October 1	808278	24	422716	43	1554279 09
November 1	775162	94	1160043	59	1169398 44
December 1	546126	13	561144	03	1154380 54
1860.					
January 1	850431	34	610322	02	914281 22
February 1	1518505	90	366800	60	1565986 52
March 1	1025768	53	1487386	05	1104369 00
April 1	788118	10	812351	50	1080135 30
May 1	684051	63	588821	29	1205365 64
June 1	681731	83	624444	53	1262652 94
July 1	426368	16	525645	19	1163375 91
August 1	795080	55	1245795	96	712660 50
September 1	942984	28	819013	26	836631 52
October 1	972519	16	437594	99	1371555 69
November 1	809619	77	518070	17	1663105 29
December 1	649166	53	1063417	65	1248854 17
1861.					
January 1	415140	02	319281	55	1250239 01
February 1	1306152	26	1020112	00	1536279 27
March 1	475910	70	867931	45	1144258 52
April 1	850635	76	522650	38	1472243 90

T. D. HARRINGTON,

D. R. G.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th April, 1861.

RETURNS

FROM THE SEVERAL

CHARTERED BANKS,

STATING THE

NAME AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF EACH STOCKHOLDER,

WITH THE NUMBER AND

NOMINAL VALUE

OF THE SHARES HELD BY THEM.

[In pursuance of an order of the House, of the 3rd April, 1861.]

BANK OF MONTREAL, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA, BANK OF UPPER CANADA, QUEBEC BANK, LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, CITY BANK, MONTREAL; BANK OF TORONTO, NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK, MOLSON'S BANK, GORE BANK, ONTARIO BANK, THE NATIONAL BANK, EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., ST. URSULE STREET.

1861.

RETURNS

From the several Chartered Banks, stating the name and place of residence of each stockholder, with the number and nominal value of the shares held by them [In pursuance of an order of the House of the 3rd April, 1861.]

BANK OF MONTREAL,
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA,
BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
QUEBEC BANK,
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
CITY BANK, MONTREAL,

BANK OF TORONTO,
NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK,
MOLSON'S BANK,
GORE BANK,
ONTARIO BANK,
THE NATIONAL BANK,
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.

NOTE.—The Bank Returns consisting principally of Lists of Names, it was considered that one Edition would suffice for the English and French.

RAPPORTS

Des diverses banques incorporées, indiquant le nom, et la résidence de chaque actionnaire, le nombre et la valeur nominale des actions dont ils sont les porteurs. [Conformément à l'ordre de la chambre du 3 Avril 1861.]

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL,
BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE
DU NORD,
BANQUE COMMERCIALE DU CANADA,
BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA,
BANQUE DE QUÉBEC,
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL,

BANQUE DE TORONTO,
BANQUE DU DISTRICT NIAGARA
BANQUE DE MOLSON,
BANQUE DE GORE,
BANQUE D'ONTARIO,
LA BANQUE NATIONALE,
BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.

NOTE.—Les rapports des banques consistant principalement en noms, il a été jugé à propos de n'en faire qu'une seule et même édition anglaise et française.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
(BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. — (Actions.)	NAMES. — (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. — (Actions.)
Abbott, John.....	Montreal.....	2	Bayfield, Capt. Henry W., (R. N.).....	Quebec.....	19
Adair, Hamilton.....	R. C. Rifles.....	2	Bayfield, Mrs. Fanny.....	do.....	20
Adam, Peter.....	Glasgow.....	35	Bayley, Mrs. Eleanor.....	Cobourg.....	24
Adams, George, Com. Genl.	England.....	157	Bell, John.....	H'dson's Bay Co	45
Alcorn, Samuel.....	Toronto.....	40	Bell, Major Gen. George.....	England.....	142
Allan, Hugh.....	Montreal.....	194	Bell, Rev. William.....	Perth.....	12
Allan, Hugh, and W. Ed- monstone, Executors late John Millar.....	do.....	24	Benjamin, Mrs. Leah.....	Montreal.....	3
Allan, Hugh, in Trust for Mrs. P. Rea.....	do.....	12	Benny, Robert.....	do.....	9
Allan, Hugh, in Trust for Miss Rachael Rea.....	do.....	4	Benny, Walter.....	do.....	40
Allen, Charles Edward.....	Quebec.....	30	Benson, Mrs. Mary Ann.....	do.....	9
Anderson, James.....	H'dson's Bay Co	27	Berczy, William.....	Daillebout.....	20
Anderson, James.....	St. Anicet, C. E.	2	Bernard, Aldis.....	Montreal.....	5
Anderson, Mrs. Mary.....	Sorel, C. E.....	15	Bilfield, Jr., Daniel.....	Haldimand.....	7
Anderson, Robert.....	Montreal.....	250	Bird, Miss Mary.....	Red River.....	1
Anderson, Thos. B.....	do.....	20	Bird, Mrs. Mary.....	do.....	22
Anderson, T. B., in Trust for Minors of J. R. Auldjo.....	do.....	2	Bissett, James.....	H'dson's Bay Co	2
Anderson, T. B., in Trust for John R. Auldjo.....	do.....	5	Black, Alexander K.....	do.....	9
Anderson, T. B., in Trust for Mrs. Caroline Burgoyne.....	do.....	32	Blackburn, John.....	Quebec.....	19
Anderson, T. B., in Trust for Heirs A. Gray.....	do.....	24	Blackwood, Miss Margaret Isabella.....	Montreal.....	40
Anderson, T. B., in Trust for Alfred Green.....	do.....	7	Blatherwick, Miss Emily.....	England.....	16
Anderson, T. B., Treasurer Parochial Endowment Fund	do.....	6	Blatherwick, Miss Frances... do.....	do.....	15
Anderson, T. B. and G. W. Wicksteed, in Trust for Mrs. Julia Bond.....	do.....	32	Blatherwick, Miss Helen Jane do.....	do.....	16
Anderson, John H.....	Halifax, N. S.....	10	Blatherwick, Thomas(S.A.S.) do.....	Quebec.....	8
Andrews, Henry O.....	Montreal.....	95	Blatherwick, Thomas, Treas. of Canada Military Orphan Asylum.....	do.....	8
Armstrong, Rev. J.....	Sheffield, C. E.....	1	Blenkarne, William Henry... do.....	do.....	5
Armstrong, Major Gen., R.S. in Trust for Mrs. Herbert... Armstrong, Major Gen., R.S., in Trust for Mrs. Maude... Arnton, John James.....	England.....	276	Blois, Col. William.....	England.....	180
Arnton, William G.....	do.....	23	Boa, Paul.....	Beech Ridge.....	13
Ascher, Isidore G.....	do.....	36	Board for Management of T. F. P. S. of Scotland....	.....	620
Ashworth, John, estate of... Ashworth, Mrs. S. L.....	Quebec.....	12	Borton, Col. Arthur, 9th Regt do.....	.....	4
Auld, Miss Janet.....	Scotland.....	10	Boston, John.....	Montreal.....	75
Auld, Miss Margaret.....	do.....	11	Bouthillier, Tancred.....	do.....	10
Auld, Mrs. Mary Ann.....	Montreal.....	16	Bowdoin, Miss C. F. M. Tem- ple.....	England.....	150
Auld, Mrs. Mary Ann, in Trust.....	do.....	1	Bowdoin, Miss L. E. F. Tem- ple.....	do.....	150
Bain, Rev. William.....	Perth.....	3	Bowles, Joseph.....	Quebec.....	81
Baldwyn, Mrs. A. R.....	St. Johns, C. E.....	38	Bowman, William.....	Montreal.....	1
Balfour, Rev. Andrew.....	Kingsey, C. E.....	3	Bradshaw, James Foster.....	Quebec.....	147
Ballonden, John.....	H'dson's Bay Co	20	Braithwaite, Rev. Joseph....	Chambly.....	37
Bandysh, Nelson.....	Woodstock.....	1	Brennan, James.....	Montreal.....	3
Barnston, George.....	H'dson's Bay Co	52	Brewer, John.....	England.....	22
Barr, Hugh.....	Huntingdon.....	4	Bridges, Mrs. Helen.....	March, C. W.....	3
Barr, John.....	St. Scholastique.....	11	Brock, Mrs. S. L. Q.....	Montreal.....	30
Barrett, Miss Margaret.....	Montreal.....	12	Brooke, John.....	do.....	168
Barton, Martha.....	do.....	6	Brown, Christian J.....	do.....	5
Bate, Albert.....	Dunville, C. W.....	12	do do Executor.....	do.....	14
			Brown, Magnus.....	Red River.....	14
			Browne, Frederic.....	Montreal.....	15
			Bunn, Mrs. Magdalene.....	Red River.....	6
			Bruyère, Mrs. Mary R.....	Montreal.....	20
			Buchanan, Mrs. Agnes.....	do.....	9
			Bully, Charles.....	England.....	42
			Bully, Miss Catharine.....	do.....	13
			Burgess, Mrs. Mary.....	Montreal.....	6
			Burgess, Rev. Henry.....	Nicolet.....	35
			Burnham, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Cobourg.....	5
			Burnham, Rev. Mark.....	Otonabee.....	5
			Burstall, Henry.....	Quebec.....	15

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Burton, Miss Anna D'Aguiar	Quebec	4	Colville, John	Drummondville	1
Burton, E. J., (M.D.), Staff Surgeon		25	Connolly, Mrs. Julia	Montreal	49
Burwell, Hercules	London, C.W.	176	Cook, Rev. John, D. D.	Quebec	26
Buttery, William	Sorel	10	Cook, Rev. John, Ex. late J. McKenzie	do	120
Cameron, Angus	Scotland	14	Cooper, Patrick William, in Trust for Ann Cooper	Montreal	24
Cameron, Archibald	Grenville	4	Corse, Miss Electa	Waterbury, Vt.	12
Cameron, Miss Ann J.	do	3	Court, James	Montreal	21
Cameron, Mrs. Ann	do	5	Court & Mackintosh, in Trust for Patrick Wilson		10
Campbell, Capt. H. J. M., (R. A.)	England	144	Coxhead, Miss Theodosia	Sorel	10
Campbell, Capt. P. J., (R. H. A.)	do	33	Coyle, Richard	Berthier	12
Campbell, Capt. P. S., (R.A.)	do	65	Cramp, John M., and Wife	Nova Scotia	10
Campbell, Colin A., (R. N.)	do	100	Crawford, Honble. George	Brockville	120
Campbell, Dr. George W.	Montreal	60	Crawford, James	do	30
Campbell, Duncan	Simcoe	2	Crawford, John		20
Campbell, James Ellice	Montreal	10	Crawford, John, (Broker)	Montreal	60
Campbell, John	Quebec	12	Crawford, Mrs. Emma, in Trust for James Cochrane	do	13
Campbell, Lieut. Gen. F.	England	155	Crawford, Mrs. Emma, in Trust for Miss Elizabeth Crawford	do	22
Campbell, Rev. Peter Colin	Aberdeen	17	Crew, Mrs. Euphemia	England	3
Campbell, Robert	Hudson's Bay Co	26	Cringan, Thomas	Scotland	60
Campbell, Thomas E.	St. Hilaire	15	Cringan, Thomas, in Trust for Rev. G. Greig	do	37
Carey, John	England	10	Croil, James	E. Williamsburg	46
Carlow, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann	Port Hope	20	Croil, William Richardson	Aultsville	13
Caron, Hon. R. E.	Quebec	16	Crosbie, John	Montreal	9
Carpenter, Fred. S., (D.C.G.)	England	45	Cross, Alexander	do	34
Cartwright, Miss Mary M.	Kingston	4	Cross, Alexander, in Trust for Wm. Hodges	do	5
Cartwright, Miss Sarah M.	do	4	Crowder, Mrs. Catharine E.	Savannah	20
Cassie, Rev. John	Port Hope	14	Cumming, Cuthbert	Colborne	59
Caverhill, John and Thomas	Montreal	27	Cumming, James W.	Montreal	4
Caverhill, Mrs. Elizabeth, (late)		15	Cumming, Walter B.	do	50
Chandler, Mrs. Jane	England	10	Curry, Mrs. Mary	Toronto	4
Chapman, Misses S. A. and M. J.	Quebec	12	Daintry, George Smith	Cobourg	68
Chapman, Charles N. P.	Prescott	36	Dakers, James, in Trust	Montreal	6
Chapman, Rev. John	Rupert's Land	7	Dames, Col. William	Kingston	86
Chaytor, Col. John, (Royal Engineers)	England	112	Davidson, David	Montreal	21
Christie, Mrs. A. M. P.	Christierville	12	Davidson, Henry	Rivière du Loup	20
City and District Savings' Bank	Montreal	154	Dawson, James	Montreal	26
Cleeve, Frederick Charles	Richmond, C.E.	7	Dease, Francis M.	Hudson's Bay Co	19
Cleland, Robert	Brockville	9	Deblois, Edward J.	Quebec	12
Clement, Miss S. M.	Ottawa	1	Deblois, P. A.	do	12
Clerk, Alexander	Montreal	9	Denny, Mrs. Eucretta	England	50
Cleveland, Chester B.	Richmond, C.E.	30	Deschambault, George	Hudson's Bay Co	30
Clouston, James S.	Hudson's Bay Co	20	Devins, Peter	Montreal	10
Clouston, Mrs. Catharine		6	Dewar, James	London, C. W.	22
Cochrane, Rev. Thomas	Red River	12	Dickenson, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	Montreal	7
Codville, Hilary	Quebec	30	Dickenson, Thomas E.	Quebec	5
Coffin, William C. H.	Montreal	27	Dods, John	Montreal	271
Collart, Joseph	do	7	Dods, John, in Trust for B. Somerville	do	102
Colman, Capt. Wm. Thomas	England	13	Doherty, Mrs. Ann	do	6
Colman, Miss Martha, in Trust	Montreal	10	Donegani, Joseph	Montreal	88
Colman, Miss Martha, in Trust for Ann M. Murty	do	6	Donovan, Mrs. Helen	St. Andrews, C.E.	8
Colman, Miss Martha T.	do	179	Douglas, John W.	England	60
Colquhoun, William	Dickinson's Ldg	12	Douglas, Moses	Stratford, C. W.	4
Colthurst, George C. E.	Dripsey Castle	3	Douglas, Mrs. Eleanor	Scotland	79

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Dow, William.....	Montreal.....	115	Ferguson, Archibald.....	Montreal	5
Doyle, Martin.....	Lanark, C. W....	4	Ferguson, Mrs. Catherine J....	do	23
Drummond, Thomas, and G. M. Wilkinson, in Trust.....	Kingston	2	Ferrier, Hon. James.....	do	9
Duncan, Mrs. Grace.....	Grantham, C. E.	2	Finlayson, Duncan.....	Lachine.....	100
Dunn, Mrs. Matilda.....	Montreal.....	1	Do in Trust Minors		
Durnford, Miss Mary.....	Quebec	7	Campbell	do	11
Dutrenble, Miss K. McKenzie	.....	20	Do in Trust Henry		
Eardley, Miss M. A.....	Toronto.....	2	Connolly.....	do	6
Earl, Jr., Philip.....	Hatley, C. E.....	9	Do in Trust A. Fin-		
Eden, Major General John.....	Ireland	19	layson.....	do	10
Edington, William.....	Perth, C. W.....	1	Do in Trust for Miss		
Elliott, John, (Tutor Minors Orr)	Montreal.....	5	Catherine Finlayson.....	do	8
Elmbirst, Philip J.....	.....	51	Do in Trust for Wm.		
Ermatinger, Mrs. Ashsah.....	Cobourg.....	5	Henry George.....	do	4
Etherington, George.....	St. Thomas.....	5	Do in Trust Eliza-		
Evanturel, Mrs. Marie Anne, as Usufructuary Legatee...	Montreal.....	32	beth A. George.....	do	6
Executors and Trustees, late R. Armour.....	Quebec	12	Do in Trust Misses		
Executors and Trustees, late Honorable Z. Burnham...	do	40	Macallum	do	11
Executors and Trustees, late Dr. E. Black.....	Montreal.....	18	Do Executor late D.		
Executors late W. P. Christie	.....	36	McIntosh	do	20
Executors late Francis Erma-	Christieville.....	7	Finlayson, Nicol.....	Hudson's B. Co..	69
tinger .....	.....	78	Fisher, George.....	Toronto.....	1
Executors late Hon. J. Forsyth	.....	8	Fisher, Mrs. Agnes.....	Montreal	8
Executors late James D. Gibb	.....	112	Fisher, Mrs. Susannah.....	do	112
Executors late J. Goodman	Montreal.....	3	Fleming, Miss Elizabeth.....	do	16
Executors and Trustees, late T. Heugh.....	Ottawa	30	Forbes, Miss Sophronia.....	do	5
Executors late Philip Holland	.....	30	Ford, Lieut. Col. E. T. (R. E.)	England.....	21
Executors late Hon. J. Mas-	Montreal.....	30	Ford, Wm. C. L. Departm't.	Quebec	12
son	do	320	Forsyth, John Blackwood.....	England.....	151
Executors late Georgo Mole-	.....	1	Forsyth, Mrs. Charlotte.....	Quebec	40
neux	Lanark, C. W ...	1	Forster, Sibley.....	Montreal.....	10
Executors late Hon. Wm.	.....	75	Foster, George King.....	Richmond, C. E.	30
Morris.....	.....	53	Fox, Joseph.....	Montreal.....	5
Executors late Allan Mac-	Montreal.....	43	Fraser, Rev. John.....	Derby, Vt.....	2
donnell	do	24	Fraser, John.....	Quebec.....	39
Executors late Barth. O'Brien	do	32	Fraser, Miss Ann.....	.....	6
Executors late James R. Orr.	.....	75	Fraser, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Montreal.....	22
Executors late Wm. R. Orr...	.....	27	Fraser, Mrs. Selina.....	do	20
Executors late Edward J.	Montreal.....	12	Freigh, R. V. V., (late).....	Freighsburg.....	20
Priestly.....	.....	20	Fronteau, Léon Gustave.....	Montreal.....	10
Executors late David Ross...	.....	200	Frothingham, George Henry.	do	3
Executors late Donald Ross, H. B. Co.....	.....	12	Frothingham, John.....	do	19
Executors late Hon. John	.....	12	Frothingham, John, in Trust.	do	22
Stewart	England.....	18	Gale, Hon. Samuel.....	do	122
Executors late Alex. Stewart	.....	30	Galt, Mrs. Margaret.....	do	60
Executors late Mrs. Ellen	.....	225	Garrett Dr. George.....	Dublin.....	10
Stott .....	.....	60	Garrett, Mrs. A. M., (late).....	.....	40
Executors late James Thom-	.....	17	Garricoh, Mrs. Eliza Camp-	.....	7
son	Montreal.....	12	bell .....	.....	141
Executors and Trustees, late John R. Wright.....	.....	20	Gibb, Benajah.....	Montreal.....	17
Executors late William Yule	England.....	10	Gibb, Miss Ann.....	do	6
Fergusson, Andrew, Ins. Gen.	Chambly.....	6	Gibb, Miss Magdalen Caroline	do	4
Hospital .....	.....	10	Gibb, Mrs. Mary Louisa.....	do	10
	.....	6	Gildersleeve, Mrs. Sarah.....	Kingston	6
	.....	25	Giles, John.....	Quebec	105
	.....	10	Gillespie, Robert, in Trust...	London.....	10
	.....	6	Gillespie, Robert.....	do	6
	.....	2	Gillespie, A. & R. & B. Dobree	do	10
	.....	112	in Trust.....	do	6
	.....	6	Gilmour, Rev. John.....	Peterboro', C.W.	2
	.....	6	Gilmour & Thomson.....	Montreal.....	2
	.....	6	Gilmour, Mrs. Matilda, widow	Quebec	112
	.....	6	Glen, Miss Jane Anna.....	Chambly.....	6

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Goldie, Mrs. Charlotte.....	England.....	52	Hardisty, Wm. Lucas	Hudson's Bay Co	11
Gordon, Lieut. Col. Wm. and Paymaster, Howett, 17th Regt., in Trust	Quebec	2	Hardy, Timothé Hector	Quebec	2
Gordon, Hon. James.....	Toronto.....	20	Harkness, Mrs. Mary Hope..	New York.....	5
Gourlay, William.....	Hamilton.....	5	Harriott, John Edward.....	Hudson's Bay Co	30
Graddon, Mrs. Angelica.....	Quebec	13	Hart, Miss Edelin.....	London.....	6
Graham, Hugh.....	Hinchinbrooke..	6	Hart, Samuel.....	Cornwall.....	56
Graham, Mrs. Maria.....	Montreal.....	10	Hart, Theodore.....	Montreal.....	13
Grange, William.....	.....	7	Hayward, Francis.....	England.....	233
Grant, Charles, (late).....	Montreal.....	16	Heath, James.....	do	54
Grant, Donald.....	Ottawa.....	27	Heath, James G.....	do	520
Grant, Fred. Grant Forsyth, 3rd Dragoon Guards.....	.....	80	Heath, James G. (S.A.).....	do	40
Grant, Miss Harriet.....	Kingston.....	2	Heirs at Law, late John Mc- Dougal	Orms town.....	12
Grant, Mrs. Amelia.....	Sorel.....	3	Henderson, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	3
Grant, William Forsyth.....	Scotland.....	260	Henderson, Solomon.....	Matilda, C.W.....	25
Granville, Capt. Robt. C., 26th Regt.....	.....	22	Henry, James.....	Buckingham.....	2
Greatorex, Miss Mary.....	England.....	6	Henry, Walter J., M.D.....	Bruce Mines.....	2
Greenshields, John, in Trust E. M. Black, his wife.....	Montreal.....	33	Hepburn, William.....	Scotland.....	11
Greenshields, John.....	do	48	Heron, Edward.....	Hudson's Bay Co	11
Greenshields, John, in Trust Alex. Rowand, M. D.....	do	20	Heward, Francis H., in Trust	Toronto.....	2
Gregory, William.....	Chateauguay.....	2	do do do	do	1
Gribble, Mrs. Julia Judith.....	Malone, N. Y.....	1	Hill, Hamnet, Executor late Mrs. B. L. McNab.....	Ottawa.....	13
Griffin, Frederick.....	Montreal.....	50	Hill, Miss Catherine Jane.....	England.....	10
Griffin, Frederick, in Trust.....	do	32	Hill, Miss Henrietta.....	do	10
Griffin, Frederick, in Trust.....	do	3	Hodges, James.....	Montreal.....	135
Griffin, Mrs. Sophia Louisa.....	England.....	60	Holdsworth, T. W. E. Coll. D. Q. M. G.....	.....	4
Guerout, Miss L.....	Quebec	4	Holmes, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	26
Guillet, John.....	Cobourg.....	26	Holton, Luther H.....	do	33
Guillet, Mrs. Sarah C.....	do	2	Hooper, Mrs. Catharine.....	do	12
Gzowski, Casimer S.....	Toronto.....	71	Hope, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James	England.....	40
Haldimand, Mrs. Mary Ann	Montreal.....	3	Hopper, Mrs. Jane.....	St. And'ws, C.W.	14
Hale, Edward.....	Portneuf.....	19	Horn, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	S. Monaghan.....	6
Hale, Edward, in Trust.....	do	33	Houliston, John.....	Three Rivers.....	24
Hale, George C.....	Quebec	52	Howden, Catharine & Chris- tiana.....	Scotland.....	36
Hale, Jeffrey & George C., Trustees estate late Wm. A. Hale.....	do	30	Hoyle, Miss Lydia S.....	Montreal.....	27
Hale, Miss Frances Isabella	do	30	Hugonin, Roderick.....	Halifax, N.S.....	20
Hale, Richard.....	do	15	Humphreys, Windsor Henry, Capt. Royal Can. Rifles.....	.....	12
Hall, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	60	Hunter, Mrs. Jane.....	Rupert's Land...	14
Hall, George.....	do	12	Hunter, Rev. James, Arch- deacon Cumberland.....	do	6
Hall, Joseph N.....	do	24	Hurlbut, Abel.....	Frelighsburg.....	20
Hall, Miss Margaret.....	do	24	Idler, Ernest.....	Montreal.....	18
Hall, Mrs. A. M.....	do	15	Irving, Thomas.....	do	11
Hallowell, William.....	do	24	Irwin, Rev. John.....	St. John's, C.E.....	27
Hamilton, Brothers.....	Quebec	100	Isbister, James.....	Hudson's Bay Co	11
Hamilton, Miss Isabella.....	do	16	Jack, Matthew.....	Montreal.....	8
Hamilton, Rev. Charles.....	Quebec	11	Jameson, John.....	Quebec.....	48
Hamilton, Robert.....	do	15	Jameson, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Hamilton.....	6
Hamilton, Robert, in Trust.....	do	1	Jarvis, George S.....	Cornwall.....	2
Hamilton, Robert, in Trust.....	do	1	Johnson, Miss Ann Margaret	St. Mathias.....	4
Hamilton, William D.....	Montreal.....	5	Johnson, Miss Eliza Theres	do	4
Hamilton, Mrs. Julia (trustee)	do	100	Johnson, Miss Maria Diana.	do	4
Hamilton, Mrs. Susannah	Quebec	20	Johnson, Miss Marianne.....	England.....	15
Hancock, Edward C.....	Toronto.....	60	Johnson, Mrs. Susan.....	do	33
Hardie, James.....	Longueuil.....	22	Johnson, Sir William G., Bt.	St. Mathias.....	5
Hardisty, Richard.....	Hudson's Bay Co	80	Johnson, Sir Wm. G., Bt., in Trust for Charles Johnson	do	5
			Johnstone, James Bell.....	Sherbrooke.....	30

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Johnstone, Mrs. Jane	Montreal	9	Macculloch, Mrs. Marie Louise	Montreal	18
Jones, Hon. Robert	Christieville	80	Macdonald, Colin, Town Maj.	do	18
Jones, Miss Mary	Red River	7	Macdonald, Mrs. Ann	St. Johns, C.E.	2
Jourdain, Louis T. M.	Montreal	2	Macdonald, Mrs. L. Olympe	Fredericton	80
Jourdain, Mrs. Marie A.	Quebec	4	Macdonald, Randal S.	Lancaster	12
Julyan, Penrose Goodchild	England	21	Macdonnell, Rev. George	Fergus, C.W.	2
Kay, Thomas	Montreal	30	MacDougall, Brothers	Montreal	9
Keith, James	Beauharnois	12	MacDougall, D. Lorn	do	15
Kelly, Dr. William	England	48	MacDougall, D. Lorn, in Trust	do	2
Kennedy, Rev. George	Scotland	20	MacDougall, D. Lorn, in Trust		
Kimpton, Miss Mary	Brockville	2	Col. Chayer, R.E.		20
King, E. H., in Trust for A. Hickey	Montreal	2	MacDougall, D. Lorn, in Trust		12
King, Patrick, Jr.	do	27	H. F. Williams, 60th Rifles		42
King, Edwin F.	Quebec	2	MacDougall, Hanbury Leigh	Montreal	8
Kingan, John, in Trust	Montreal	2	Machichan, Mrs. Margaret	Scotland	8
Kingdom, Mrs. M. Elizabeth	England	6	Mack, William Gordon	Montreal	12
Kinrear, David, in Trust	Montreal	9	Mackenzie, Roderick	do	3
Kirkpatrick, John E., & Wife	do	1	Mackenzie, John	Hudson's Bay Co	43
Ladies' Protestant Orphan Asylum	do	13	Mackenzie, John G.	do	33
Ladies' Benevolent Society	do	2	Mackenzie, John G., in Trust	do	12
Laing, Mrs. Christiana	do	2	Mackenzie, Rev. M. Campbell	Scotland	49
Laing, Patk. Sinclair (S.A.S.)	England	12	Macpherson, David L.	Toronto	71
Lance, Wm. Henry, and Wife	do	40	Macrae, William	St. Johns, C. E.	133
Lane, John, Dep. Com. Genl.	Montreal	66	Maitland, Edwd., Tylee & Co	Montreal	6
Lane, William F.	Hudson's Bay Co	28	Malloch, Edward	Ottawa	240
Langton, Miss Ann	Toronto	1	Malloch, George	Brockville	18
Laurie, Archibald	Quebec	90	Marshall, Mrs. Jane	Rivière du Loup	6
Lawson, Edward	Richmond, C.E.	10	Marshall, Roger	St. Frs. de Salles	9
Learmont, William	Montreal	26	Marshall, William	do	4
Lee, Mrs. Rose	England	20	Martin, John Squire	Richmond, E.T.	5
Lee, Thomas, in Trust	Quebec	1	Mason, Dr. James	St. Anns.	39
Leeming, John	Montreal	1	Masson, J. W. A. R.	Paris	10
Legge, Henry		27	Masson, Mrs. Marie G. S. R.	Terrebonne	280
Lemoine, Major William	England	40	Matheson, Hon. Roderick	Perth	26
Leslie, Anthony	do	20	Matheson, James	Hamilton	20
Leslie, Edward Stuart	Montreal	6	Mathews, George	Montreal	35
Leslie, Hon. James	do	15	Mathison, John A.	Pt. à Cavignol	6
Leslie, Hon. James, in Trust	do	1	Maxwell, Mrs. Julia	London, C. W.	3
Levy, Charles E.	Quebec	240	Mead, Joseph H.	Toronto	50
Lightfoot, Miss Catharine	Montreal	3	Meikle, Mrs. Margaret	St. Andrews, C.E	5
Lillie, James	Hochelaga	40	Menzies, Jr., Thomas	Quebec	2
Lindsay, Mrs. J. G.	Quebec	10	Meredith, Hon. W. C.	do	50
Lindsay, Thomas	Montreal	5	Miles, Robert S.	Hudson's Bay Co	60
Linklater, Magnus	Hudson's Bay Co	9	Miller, Mrs. Jane Earl	Kingston	10
Lister, Mrs. Emma	St. Johns, C.E.	2	Miller, Thomas F.	Montreal	50
Lloyd, Mrs. Ann D.	England	41	Mills, Mrs. Ann	Red River	16
Logan, James	Montreal	153	Milne, Rev. George	New Carlisle	20
Logan, Sir William E.	do	125	Milroy, Andrew	Hamilton	6
Logie, David	Quebec	2	Mittleberger, Henry, & Rev. W. Leeming, in Trust	St. Catharines	26
Long, Alexander, M.D.	Perth	6	Molson, William	Montreal	15
Lonsdell, Rev. Richard	Laprairie	5	Monnett, Francis	St. Johns, C. E.	3
Louson, Miss Margaret	Scotland	9	Montgomery, Mrs. J.	Montreal	5
Low, James	Lachine	4	Montgomery, Rev. Hugh	Phillipsburg, C.E	40
Lunn, Miss Elizabeth	Hamilton	19	Montgomery, Rev. Hugh, in Trust for Mrs. Harriet Dickson	do	20
Lyman, Miss Hannah W.	Montreal	3	Montreal Fire Assurance Co.	Montreal	100
Lyman, Mrs. Mary	do	103	Montreal General Hospital	do	3
Macalister, Miss Margaret C.	Metis	3	Montreal St. Patrick Orphan Asylum	do	21
Macaulay, Mrs. Ann	Montreal	2	Montreal Telegraph Comp'y.	do	14
Macaulay, Rev. William	Picton, C.W.	12			
Macculloch, Ferd., in Trust	Montreal	40			

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Morris, Hon. James.....	Brockville	40	McKarracker, George.....	Montreal.....	3
Morris, Hon. James, in Trust for Mrs. Alatheia Morris ..	do	40	McKenzie, Alexander, (Es- tate of).....	do	40
Morris, William Laing	do	13	McKenzie, Charles.....	Hudson's Bay Co	5
Morrison, Hector	Hudson's Bay Co	5	McKenzie, Hector.....	do	91
Morrison, Rev. John	Waddington, N.Y	15	McKenzie, Hector Eneas ..	do	24
Morrison, Thomas	Hudson's Bay Co	3	McKenzie, John	Montreal.....	4
Morrough, Mrs. Margaret.....	Montreal	18	McKenzie, Mrs. Isabella.....	do	2
Moss & Brothers	do	53	McKenzie, Samuel.....	Hudson's Bay Co	5
Mountain, Rev. Jacob J. S.....	England.....	36	McKenzie, Miss Annabella..	Melbourne, E. T.	2
Mountain, Rt. Rev. Geo. J., Lord Bishop of Quebec	Quebec	80	McKenzie, Miss Alexandrina	do	2
Mowle, John	Woodcote, C.E.	10	McKenzie, Miss Janet.....	do	2
Mowle, Miss Hester.....	Nicolet, C. E.	1	McKenzie, Roderick.....	Cleveland, C. E.	7
Muir, Rev. James C.....	S. Georgetown..	6	McLean, John.....	Montreal.....	62
Mulligan, Lucinda.....	Kingston	2	McLean, Miss Jessie.....	St. Andrew's, C.W	5
Murray, James, and Wife.....	Lachine	10	McLennan, Murdoch.....	Hudson's Bay Co	1
Murray, Miss Rachael.....	Montreal	1	McLeod, John	Ottawa	50
Murray, Mrs. Ann Campbell	do	17	McLeod, Miss Amelia.....	Quebec	30
Murray, Mrs. Rebecca.....	Quebec	4	McLeod, Mrs. Jaue.....	Kingston.....	9
Murray, William.....	Montreal	37	McManus, Francis.....	Montreal.....	2
McBean, John.....	Berthier	22	McMicken, Robert Henry.....	Red River.....	2
McBeath, Adam	Hudson's Bay Co	11	McMillan, Miss Catharine..	Ramsay, C. W ..	3
McCallum, Miss Catharine.....	Quebec	3	McMillan, Duncan.....	Grenville	4
McChery, John	London, C.W.....	1	McMorine, Rev. John	Ramsay.....	30
McCormick, Mrs. Julia.....	St. Hilaire.....	2	McMurray, William.....	Hudson's Bay Co	25
McCulloch, Michael, in Trust	Montreal	19	McNaughton, William.....	Ormsdown.....	6
McCulloch, Michael, in Trust	do	8	McRae, John.....	Williamstown ..	11
McCulloch, Michael, in Trust, J. & A. Ogilvy	do	2	McRae, Mrs. Catharine.....	Montreal.....	10
McCulloch, Mrs. Catharine ..	do	10	McTavish, Mrs. Jean	do	5
McDermott, Andrew	Hudson's Bay Co	73	McTavish, Wm., Governor of Assiniboine.....	do	30
McDonough, Rev. J. H. V.G.	Perth, C. W.....	4	Nairne, John.....	Quebec	10
McDougall, William	Ormsdown	1	Nasmyth, Robert and Jno. Gardner	Scotland.....	32
McGill, Hon. Peter	Montreal	58	Neil, Reverend Robert.....	Seymour East..	4
do do in Trust Caroline	do	35	Neilson, Mrs. Emma.....	Philadelphia.....	27
do do in Trust F.L.Gould	do	35	Newcomb, William.....	Point Claire.....	120
do do in Trust Harriet	do	35	Nicholls, Mrs. Charlotte Jane	Peterboro', C.W.	150
Gould	do	35	Nicholls, Robert.....	do	72
do do in Trust Nath.	do	35	Nimmo, John	Toronto.....	32
Gould, Jr.....	do	35	Noble, Capt.Wm. Hatt, (R.E.)	England.....	12
do do in Trust R. Harris	do	30	do	do	3
and Wife	do	30	Nowell, Miss Henrietta.....	Toronto.....	3
do do in Trust Hector	do	5	O'Brien, Mrs. Catharine.....	Quebec.....	4
Russel.....	do	5	O'Dwyer, Whipple W.....	Abbotsford	1
do do in Trust late Co- lin Russel.....	do	22	Ogden, Charles R.....	England	135
do do Executor late Mrs	do	22	Ogden, Miss Emma S.....	New York	10
Shuter.....	do	57	O'Meara, Mrs. Mary M.....	Montreal.....	1
do do in Trust W.Smyth	do	30	Ord, Major General William Redman	Royal Engineer..	23
and Wife	do	30	Ord, Misses S. M. & F. M. L.	Montreal.....	26
do do & John Green- shields in Trust for Wm. McMillan Black	do	24	Orkney, Miss Elizabeth.....	do	13
McGillivray, Edward.....	Hudson's Bay Co	11	Page, George C., late Lt. Col. R. E.....	England.....	100
McGinn, T., Tutor Minors	Montreal	2	Pangman, Hon. John.....	Mascouche	3
English.....	do	2	Paradis, Louis Laurent.....	Quebec	4
McIntosh, Alexander.....	Ottawa	9	Pardey, Mrs. Amelia.....	Montreal.....	30
McIntyre, John	Hudson's Bay Co	1	Paterson, Alexander.....	Scotland.....	42
McIntyre, Mrs. Marjory.....	Perth, C. W.....	4	Paterson, Alexander T.....	Montreal.....	20
McIver, Miss Lilius Ann.....	Melbourne	2	Patrick, Mrs. Ann.....	do	8
			Patton, Miss Annie.....	Quebec	4
			Patton, George, (late).....	Montreal.....	9

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Patton, John, Trustee.....	Prescott.....	15	Robertson, Duncan, Trustee	Montreal.....	17
Payne, Thomas, in Trust.....	Quebec.....	1	Robertson, Mrs. Grace Ann...	do.....	1
Pock, Thomas, Executor.....	Montreal.....	20	Robinson, Daniel.....	do.....	18
Penn, Turton.....	do.....	16	Robinson, Major Gen. H. E....	England.....	30
Penner, Charles, in Trust.....	Kingston.....	18	Robinson, Mrs. Silencia.....	Waterloo.....	7
Pepin dit Lachance, François	Quebec.....	3	Robinson, Miss Mary.....	England.....	113
Phillips, Charles.....	Montreal.....	16	Robinson, Mr. Isaac.....	Toronto.....	1
Phillips, Mrs. Ann.....	do.....	75	Rogers, Rev. Edward J.....	Montreal.....	2
Pinhey, Horace.....	March, C. W.....	5	Rollo, Hon. Robert, Lieut.		
Pinhey, Miss Constance.....	Ottawa.....	20	Col. Asst. Adj. Gen.	do.....	7
Pitt, Charles.....	Quebec.....	90	Rose, Hon. John.....	do.....	100
Place, Mrs. Sophia.....	do.....	9	Ross, Alex. McKenzie.....	do.....	60
Platt, Mrs. Jane Eleanor.....	Montreal.....	4	Ross, Ann.....	Quebec.....	9
Plenderleath, W. S.....	England.....	48	Ross, Bernard Rogan.....	Hudson's Bay Co	14
Poole, Mrs. Isabella.....	Quebec.....	7	Ross, Mrs. Catharine.....	Montreal.....	40
Pope, Mrs. Alice.....	Montreal.....	12	Ross, Mrs. Eliza Janet.....	Quebec.....	7
Portre, Francis.....	Prescott.....	8	Ross, Mrs. Mary McCallum....	Montreal.....	1
Porter, Rev. John Leech, in Trust for his wife.....	England.....	48	Ross, Mrs. Sophia Helen.....	Oswego.....	3
Potts, James (late).....	Montreal.....	5	Routh, Mrs. Mary Sophia.....	Montreal.....	1
Prentice, Edward.....	do.....	7	Routh, John Havilland.....	do.....	1
Prentice, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	do.....	60	Rowan, Lieut. Genl. Wil- liam, (C. B.).....	England.....	120
Price, Mrs. Maria Ann.....	do.....	10	Rowand, John.....	Red River.....	85
Pringle, George.....	Hinchinbrooke...	10	Rowand, Miss Margaret.....	do.....	51
Prowse, George F.....	Montreal.....	16	Rowand, Miss Sophia.....	do.....	51
Pryor, Henry.....	Halifax, N. S.....	3	Roy, William.....	Royston, C. W....	39
Purdy, Rebecca.....	Quebec.....	2	Rudyerd, Charles L.....	Paris.....	44
Purkiss, Mrs. Elizabeth.....		20	Russel, Hector.....	Montreal.....	18
Pyke, Miss Isabella.....	Halifax, N. S.....	4	Russel, Miss Catharine.....	Scotland.....	10
Pyke, Miss Mary.....	do.....	4	Russel, Mrs. Sarah.....	Montreal.....	53
Pyke, Rev. James.....	Vaudreuil.....	17	Rutherford, William, (S.S.)..	England.....	15
Quessel, Mrs. Josette Cote...	Montreal.....	75	Ryan, Brothers & Co.....	Montreal.....	18
Racey, Mrs. Sarah R.....	Quebec.....	144	Ryan, Edward.....	Quebec.....	70
Rae, William, in Trust, Al- fred W. Stikeman.....		6	Ryan, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	40
Radenhurst, Mrs. Sarah.....	Montreal.....	15	do do in Trust.....	do.....	78
Ramsay, Mrs. Agnes H.....	do.....	60	do do do Mary	do.....	1
Ramsay, Mrs. Charlotte R....	Ireland.....	100	Salwey, Alfred, Ass. Com. Gen.....	England.....	40
Ramsay, Mungo.....	Montreal.....	20	Sayer, Edward.....	Hudson's Bay Co	6
Ramsay, Rev. James.....	Ireland.....	24	Sayer, Henry.....	do.....	8
Ramsay, Samuel.....	do.....	31	Scott, James.....	Montreal.....	3
Randolph, Francis, Capt. R. E.	England.....	100	Scott, John.....	do.....	23
Raynes, Robert Taylor.....	Montreal.....	37	Scott, Miss Eliza.....	Quebec.....	3
Ready, Miss Anna M.....	do.....	2	Scott, Mrs. Margaret.....	do.....	6
Ready, Miss Catharine L.....	do.....	2	Scott, Mrs. Mary Bryson.....	do.....	43
Ready, Miss Emily.....	do.....	19	Scougall, Mrs. Georgiana H..	do.....	2
Ready, Thomas G.....	do.....	14	Sealey, James.....	do.....	48
Redpath, John.....	do.....	210	Senkler, Rev. E. J.....	Brookville.....	180
Redfern, Joseph.....	Leeds, C. E.....	10	Setter, Mrs. Jessie Campbell		7
Reekie, James.....	Quebec.....	16	Shaw, Joseph William.....	Philadelphia.....	9
Reeves, James.....	Montreal.....	4	Shepherd, Robt. W.....	Point à Cavignol	55
Reid, Mrs. Julia.....	Sherbrooke.....	3	Simons, Mrs. Jane.....	Quebec.....	10
Reid, Rev. James.....	Frelighsburg.....	54	Simpson, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	14
Reid, Rev. Charles Peter.....	Sherbrooke.....	26	Simpson, John W.....	Hudson's Bay Co	3
Rice, Miss Harriet.....	Kingston.....	10	Simpson, Sir George.....	Lachine.....	526
Richards, Mrs. Mary.....	St. Andrews, C. E.	17	Simpson, Sir George, in Trust Mrs. Margaret Anderson...	do.....	20
Richardson, Mrs. Catharine A. H.....	L'Acadie.....	4	Simpson, Sir George, in Trust Elizabeth Chart.....	do.....	1
Roberts, Edward R.....	Peterboro'.....	15	Simpson, Sir George, in Trust Mrs. Francis Corrigan.....	do.....	13
Robertson, Alexander.....	Quebec.....	3			
Robertson, John.....	Three Rivers.....	6			
Robertson, Rev. David.....	Quebec.....	10			

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			St. Andrew's Society	Montreal	20
Wm. Drever	Lachine	12	St. George's Society	do	1
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			St. George's Society	Quebec	24
Heirs Paul Frazer	do	26	St. James Club of Montreal	Montreal	10
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Standley, Stephen	do	1
Kenneth Logan	do	4	Stanton, William A. C. Gen.	Kingston	8
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Starke, Mrs. Maria	Montreal	19
Robt. Logan	do	29	Stayner, Thomas A.	Toronto	75
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stein, Mrs. Margaret Maria	Lachine	7
George McKenzie	do	20	Stephen, William	Montreal	14
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stephens, Misses A.J. & M.A.	Chatham	1
James Mackenzie	do	9	Stephenson, Janet Todd	Port Hope	14
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stephens, Mrs. Grace Jane	Scotland	3
Mrs. Isabella McKenzie	do	19	Stevenson, Adam	Montreal	7
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stevenson, Mrs. Janet	Ottawa	2
Peter McKenzie, Jr.	do	20	Stewart, Alex., and others, in Trust	England	272
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stewart, James Green	Hudson's Bay Co	6
Roderick McKenzie	do	20	Stikeman, Alfred W.	Montreal	22
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stikeman, Frederick B.	England	56
Margaret McLeod	do	17	Stikeman, Miss Lucinda	do	1
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stirling, Mrs. Janet	Montreal	2
Isaac Ogden	do	7	Stirling, Miss Margaret	do	8
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Stokes, Mrs. Mary	England	50
Julia Ogden	do	2	Stokes, Mrs. Mary, in Trust,		
Simpson, Sir George, in Trust			Mrs. Mary Heath	do	120
Euretta Ogden	do	7	Street, John George	Ottawa	2
Simpson, Sir George, Curator,			Stuart, Mrs. Caroline	Montreal	10
G. McDougall	do	4	Stuart, Sir Charles James, Bt	Quebec	10
Simpson, Sir George, Curator			Swanston, John	Hudson's Bay Co	77
Estate Rod. McKenzie, Jr.	do	10	Symes, George B.	Quebec	234
Simpson, Sir George, Curator			Tait, John	Red River	4
Minor MacTavish	do	70	Taylor, Major William		28
Simpson, Sir George, Curator			Taylor, Miss Eliza	Quebec	36
Ann Nolin	do	22	Taylor, Mrs. Flora Campbell		3
Simpson, Sir George, Curator			Taylor, Mrs. Maria	England	14
late Patrick Small, Estate,	do	38	Taylor, Rev. William, D.D.	Montreal	10
Simpson, Sir George and			Taylor, Thomas, Jr.	Hudson's Bay Co	7
Duncan Finlayson	do	65	Taylor, T. M., in Trust	Montreal	20
Simpson, Sir George, and			Taylor, Samuel	Kingston	
Manly Hopkins, in Trust,			Taylor, Rev. W. H.	Red River	
Frances Ann Hopkins	do	40	Testamentary Executors late		
Simpson, Wemyss McKenzie	Hudson's Bay Co	49	A. S. Scott	Quebec	31
Sinclair, Capt. Robert B.	Halifax	3	Testamentary Executors late		
Sinclair, William	Red River	65	W. Petry		20
Skakel, William	Montreal	1	Thomas, Henry	Montreal	21
Skene, George Munro	Hudson's Bay Co	8	Thompson, James	Perth, C.W.	4
Skey, Dr. Joseph	England	100	Thompson, Mrs. F. and M.	Dominica	4
Sloggett, Richard	Quebec	3	Thompson, Andrew, Tutor	Quebec	7
Smith, Arthur Lloyd	March, C. W.	5	Thompson, Joseph Nelson	Montreal	12
Smith, Charles Webber	Ireland	92	Thorne, Benjamin (late)		10
Smith, Donald A.	Hudson's Bay Co	39	Torrance, David	Montreal	72
Smith, James	Scott, C. W.	7	Torrance, James, in Trust	do	4
Smith, John	Montreal	48	Torrance, John	do	91
Smith, Martin Tucker	England	102	Torrance, Mrs. Jane	do	72
Smith, Mrs. Eliza McKenzie	Montreal	12	Tovey, Alexander	England	6
Smith, Mrs. Phoebe	England	30	Tovey, Mrs. Mary H.	do	24
Smith, Thomas, Staff Surg'n	do	46	Townsend Mrs. Jane A. F.	do	10
Smith, W. R. B., Lieut. Col.	Ireland	187	Townsend, Rev. M.	Clarencville	9
Smith, Miss Hannah S.	Montreal	2	Townsend, Major-Gen H.D.	England	21
Somerville, James	Lachine	18	Traverse, John N.	Peterboro'	6
Sparks, Nicholas	Ottawa	10	Travis, Nathaniel A.	Nice	10
Spence, Rev. Alexander	do	18			

Bank of Montreal.—(Continued.)

Banque de Montréal.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)	NAMES. (Noms.)	RESIDENCE.	SHARES. (Actions.)
Trollope, Major-Gen. Charles	Halifax...	32	Walker, Mrs. Margaret.....	Quebec	35
Trustees, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bowen	England	40	Walmersley, Alexander.....	St. Johns, C. E.	2
Trustees late Sir Hy. Caldwell, Bt.	.....	100	Walters, Mrs. Ann Amelia.....	Montreal.....	1
Trustees children Jos. Charland	.....	2	Ward, Mrs. Letitia Sabrina.....	.....	21
Trustees Glyn, Mills & Co.	.....	100	Warren, Dr. James Low	Scotland	102
Trustees Jas. Hargave & Wife	.....	100	Watkins, John.....	Kingston	48
Trustees Lt-Col. Harper.....	Kingston	10	Watkins, Mrs. Eliza	do	12
Trustees Mrs. Emily S. Hickey	England	53	Watt, Mrs. Flora .....	.....	44
Trustees children E. M. Hopkins	Lachine	20	Webb, Edward (late).....	.....	8
Trustees Mrs. Mary Hotham.....	England	30	Wells, Mrs. Cynthia.....	Waterbury, Vt.	8
Trustees and Ex. late James Laurie	Scotland	63	Westphal, Lady M. A.....	England	29
Trustees late Hon. J. Macaulay	.....	50	Wotherall, Captain Charles.....	do	40
Trustees late O. Morrow (for widow)	Peterboro'	20	White, Rev. Isaac P.....	Chambly.....	5
do (for daughter Jane)	do	76	Whitlock, Charles.....	Vaudreuil.....	11
do (for son Robert.)	do	84	Whyte, Joseph, in Trust.....	Charleston, S. C.	18
Trustees and Fiduciary Le-gatees late Thomas Phillips	Montreal.....	45	Whyte, Joseph.....	do	8
Trustees Mrs. Isabella Ann Slack	Milton, E. T.	12	Wicksteed, Gustavus W.....	Quebec	62
Trustees Adam Bissett Thom	.....	31	Widows' and Orphans' Fund, C. S. D.....	Montreal.....	26
Trustees Stephen do Wolfe and Wife.....	.....	41	do do do	Quebec	7
Tucker, John.....	St. Johns, N. B.	24	Wilgress, Edward P.....	Lachine.....	66
Turner, Miss Elizabeth	Montreal.....	1	Wilgress, Edward, Tutor to minor E. E. F. Murray	do	6
Turner, Miss Isabella Boston	do	1	Wilkie, John.....	New Carlisle.....	30
Turner, Miss Martha	do	1	Wilkie, Miss Jane.....	Ottawa	2
Turner, Miss Mary	do	1	Wilkie, Mrs. Martha	New Carlisle.....	11
Turner, Miss Mary Ann.....	do	3	Williams, Brig. Gen. W. F.....	Malta	27
Tuzo, Mrs. A. M.....	Barrie.....	6	Williamson, Robert.....	England	20
Tylee, Mrs. Mary Jane.....	Montreal.....	3	Wilson, Hon. Charles	Montreal.....	80
Tylee, Robert Smith.....	do	3	Wilson, James	Buckingham	36
Unjacke, Mrs. Sophia C.....	do	54	Wilson, James	Montreal.....	9
Urquhart, Alex., and Wm. Murray, in Trust	do	202	Wilson, James, M. D.....	Perth	30
Valleau, Wm. B.....	Quebec	13	Wilson, Lady Cath. Frances	Chambly.....	3
Vance, John.....	England	42	Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann..	Ascot, C. E.	18
Vanneck, Mrs. Katherine Ann	Montreal.....	15	Wilson, Rev. John.....	Grafton, C. W.....	6
Vaubon, John, Exocutor..	Quebec	1	Wilson, Robert.....	Grenville.....	6
Vaux, Thomas.....	do	14	Wilson, William	Cumberland	8
Vidal, Emerie Essex.....	England	32	Wilson, Daniel, LL.D.....	Toronto.....	6
Vidal, Mrs. Anne.....	do	10	Wingfield, John M.....	England	139
Wainwright, John.....	St. Andrews, C. E.	60	Winn, John H.....	Montreal.....	3
Wainwright, Miss Elizabeth	England	30	Wise, Hugh.....	St. Johns, C. E.	3
Wainwright, Miss Harriet..	do	30	Wood, Orrin S.....	Montreal.....	17
Wainwright, Miss Mary Georgiana.....	do	30	Wood, Rev. Samuel S.....	Melbourne, E. T.	18
Walcot, Stephen.....	do	48	Wood, William Frost.....	Quebec	23
Walker, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	6	Workman, James.....	Coburg	3
Walker, Hon. William.....	Quebec	85	Workman, Joseph, M. D.....	Toronto	3
Walker, James.....	Scotland	18	Workman, William	Montreal.....	19
			do do in Trust.....	do	66
			Workman, William, in Trust		
			Hector Russel.....	do	5
			Wright, Malcolm, and W. Richard, in Trust.....	Quebec	33
			Wylie, James Hamilton.....	Ramsay	2
			Wylie, Mrs. Mary.....	do	4
			Yale, James Murray.....	H'dson's Bay Co.	9
			Young, Major Gen. Plomer	England.....	20
			Young, Mrs. Charlotte L.....	Côteau du Lac	4
			Youngson, Drummond.....	Ormaton	1
			Total.....		30,000

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
(BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.)

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Miss Martha Aird, Cadogan-place, Sloane-st.....	90	Edward Holmes Baldock, jun., 31 Grosvenor- -place, Belgrave-square.....	12
Lt. Col. James T. Airey, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross.....	26	Samuel Ball, Lion-hill, Kidderminster.....	100
Maj. Gen. Sir Rich. Airey, K. C. B., the Horse Guards.....	28	Henry Baring, dec., and Mrs. Cecilia Anne Ba- ring, Berkeley-square.....	184
Henry Alexander, Belmont, East Barnet.....	92	Thomas Barker, 27 Change-alley, Cornhill.....	6
Miss Maria Alexander, Plymouth.....	2	Thomas Barkworth, Conservative Club.....	40
Philip Alexander, Eardisland, near Loominster, Herefordshire.....	10	Henry Barnewall, Richmond-hill, Surrey.....	39
Miss Elizabeth Algar, Guernsey.....	1	Miss Janet Barr, 90 Norfolk-street, Liverpool..	3
Mrs. Jane Allan, Blackford House, Edinburgh.....	108	Rev. John Bartholomew, Morchard Bishop, Cred- iton, Devon.....	25
John Allan, 2, Lendenhall-street.....	17	Mrs. Zelica D. Batt, Toronto.....	10
Charles Edward Allen, Quebec.....	39	William Bauld, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	30
Charles Williams Allen, The Moor, Kington, Herefordshire.....	20	Miss Caroline E. Bazalgette, 23 Dorset-square, Regent's park.....	10
Miss Charlotte Allen, Fredericton, New Brun- swick.....	1	Miss Cecilia Bazalgette, Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells.....	10
John Allingham, 61 William-street, Dublin.....	8	Miss Cecilia Jane Bazalgette, 23 Dorset-square, Regent's-park.....	10
Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Allison, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20	Col. John Bazalgette, 23 Dorset-square, Regent's- park, John Van Norden Bazalgette, Penge, Surrey, and Major Louis Howe Bazalgette, H. M. 24th Regiment, 23 Dorset-square, Reg- ent's-park.....	97
Henry Burbridge Allison, Newcastle, New Brun- swick.....	12	Joseph William Bazalgette, Morden, Surrey.....	89
Mather Byles Almon, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20	Miss Julia Bazalgette, 1 Brunswick-road, Brigh- ton.....	18
Mather Byles Almon, and James George Andrew Creighton, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	Miss Theresa Philo Bazalgette, 12 Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells.....	10
Alumni of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	3	C. Robert Beauclerk, Lower Belgrave-street.....	30
James Anderson, Billiter-square.....	10	James Flowers Beckett, R. A., 53 Upper Berke- ley-street, Portman-square.....	20
Miss Jane A. Anderson, 10 Duncan-street, Edin- burgh.....	3	Archibald Belaney, Crossmead, near Exeter, Devon.....	8
Peter Allan Anderson, Billiter-square.....	3	Edward Everett Benest, C. E., Norwich.....	4
Thos. Alexander Anderson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	Miss Isabel Mary Benest, Norwich.....	13
William Anderson, 22 Upper Seymour-street West.....	40	Miss Mary Ann Benest, 60 Mornington-road.....	13
John Anning, St. John. New Brunswick.....	10	Miss Mary Elizabeth Benest, Norwich.....	11
Lt. Col. Augustus F. Ansell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20	James Smyth Benest, Norwich.....	10
William Archer, 1 Montague-street, Portman- square.....	35	Rev. John William Benest, and Mrs. Louisa Mary Benest Huddersfield.....	11
John Edward Armstrong, Lansdown-crescent... Notting-hill, C. E. Thornhill, Clarendon-vil- lus, Notting-hill, and G. B. Morland, Ab- ingdon.....	33	Philip Le Geyt Benest, Norwich.....	5
Rev. Edward G. Arnold, Stapleford Rectory, Hertford, and Rev. Bryant Burgess, Latimer Parsonage, Chesham, Bucks.....	12	Miss Mary Besant, Prospect-place, Southtown, Yarmouth, Norfolk.....	16
Rev. Edward G. Arnold, Stapleford Rectory, Hertford.....	15	Earl of Bessborough, 3 Cavendish-square.....	22
Rev. C. T. Arnold, Rugby.....	7	Earl of Bessborough, and John Rogers, 40 Jer- my-n-street, St. James's.....	36
Mrs. Mary Ann Ash, Merrywood Hall, Bedmin- ster, Bristol.....	2	Walter A. Bethune, 62 Moorgate-street.....	20
Ambrose Humphrys Ashley, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 8 St. Martin's-pl., Charing Cross.....	18	Samuel Gilbee Bevan, Miss Elizabeth Beckman Bevan, and Mrs. Mary Ann Bennett, 3 Mar- garet's-place, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath.....	20
Miss Jane Ashley, 13 Grosvenor-place, Bath.....	10	Edward Billing, 20, Crescent, Camden-road Vil- las.....	59
Rev. John Ashley, 13 Grosvenor-place, Bath.....	3	Edward Binney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
Miss Katherine Ashley, and Miss Ellen Ashley, 13 Grosvenor-place, Bath.....	3	Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D. Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.....	4
Samuel Ashton, Prestwich, near Manchester.....	116	Stephen Newton Binney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	40
Thomas Askew, Kingston, Canada.....	10	Mrs. Juliana Mary Birch, 8 Granby-hill, Clifton.....	8
Miss Elizabeth Atfield, Ryde.....	13	William Anderson Black, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	100
Miss Priscilla Atfield, Ryde.....	12	Capt. James Fox, Bland, 23 Dorset-square.....	10
Miss Charlotte A. Atkinson, 72 Almorah-place, Rouge Bouillon, Jersey.....	10	John Bayley Bland, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	42
Miss Mary G. Atkinson, 72 Almorah-place, Rouge Bouillon, Jersey.....	10	Lewis Bliss, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	12
James M. Atkinson, Maccan, Nova Scotia.....	15	Charles Boggs, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Mrs. Sarah A. Babington, 13 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater.....	20	Henry Boggs, 25 Cavendish-road West, St. Johns Wood.....	11
Edward Bacon, Ipswich, Suffolk.....	12	Miss Rebecca Boggs, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	9
Jacob P. Bacon, and Joshua Butters Bacon, 69 Fleet-street.....	12	Mrs. Sarah Boggs, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	11
		Thomas Boggs, senr., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	7

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

(Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Thomas Boggs, and Richard Tremain, jun., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Rev. Edward Thomas Cardale, Bourton Lodge, Flax Bourton, near Bristol.....	13
Capt. Walter S. Bold, Royal Newfoundland Companies, St John's, Newfoundland.....	5	Miss Mary Anne E. Cardale, 51 Torrington-square.....	10
Thomas Bolton, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	Sir Robert W. Carden, and Peter Bell, 2 Royal Exchange-Buildings.....	7
John Bonus, 18 Cannon-street.....	40	Robert Carfrae, London, Canada West.....	4
John Bonus, 18 Cannon-street, and Francis George Moore, 28 Holland-road, Loughborough-road, Brixton.....	15	Benjamin Carlile, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
William Borradaile, King's Arms Yard.....	130	Mrs. Elizabeth A. C. Carlow, Seymour West, Canada West.....	94
Rev. Edwin Bosanquet, Forscote Rectory, Radstock, Bath.....	13	Capt. John Rivett Carnac, R.N., Devonshire Street, Portland-place.....	25
James Whatman Bosanquet, and William Godfrey Whatman, of 73 Lombard-street.....	10	John Carr, Church-lane, Whitechapel.....	32
Thomas Hilton Bothamby, 39 Coleman-street, and Mrs. Eliza King Josephine Cruikshank, Parkhurst, near Bexley, Kent.....	52	Mrs. Mary Carr, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.....	5
Capt. Thomas Bourke, H.M. 34th Regiment.....	7	Sir George Carroll, Loughton, Essex.....	221
Mrs. Phillippa Bowden, 21 Green Bank-terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall.....	3	Richard Carrow, Johnston Hall, Pembrokehire, and Charles Carrow, Robeston Hall, Pembrokehire.....	10
Mrs. Ann Bowen, 3 Rochester-place, Bromley, Kent.....	9	Miss Elizabeth Carter, and Miss Louisa Carter, Clifton Lodge, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood.....	20
Lieut. Col. Henry O. Bowles, Worthing-house, Basingstoke.....	46	Miss Ellen F. Carter, Whips Cross, Walthamstow.....	4
Charles B. Bowman, Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	9	Miss Frances E. Carter, Whips Cross, Walthamstow.....	12
Capt. Robert Bradfute, Junior United Service Club, Charles-street.....	45	Frederick Cloves Carter, and Henry W. Carter, 3 White Lion-court, Cornhill.....	11
Mrs. Sophia Braine, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	7	Miss Louisa Carter, Clifton Lodge, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood.....	10
Mrs. Sophia Braine, Mather Byles Almon, and James George Andrew Creighton, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Mrs. Mary Carter, Whips Cross, Walthamstow.....	20
John W. Bridges, 5A Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.....	10	Miss Mary Cloves Carter, Whips Cross, Walthamstow.....	14
Miss Mary Ann Brooking, 14 New Broad-street, Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, 14 New Broad-street.....	40	Robert Carter, 11 Leadenhall-street.....	25
John Broughton, 5 Richmond-terrace, Canonbury, Islington.....	20	John Thomson Cassels, jun., Ottawa.....	1
Miss Ann Brown, 12A St. Helen's-place.....	4	Walter Gibson Cassels, jun.....	1
Miss Frances Brown, Binfield Cottage, Bracknell, Berks.....	7	Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	2
George Henry Brown, care of Messrs. Rogers and Wroe, 56 Friday-street, Cheapside.....	50	Joseph Chamberlain, 36 Milk-street, Cheapside..	50
Mrs. Margaret Brown, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8	Joseph Chamberlain, and Richard Chamberlain, Milk-street, Cheapside.....	20
William Brown, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4	Joseph Chamberlain, Milk-street, Cheapside, John Strutt, Tutbury, and George Henry Strutt, Tutbury.....	10
Alexander John Bruce, Kilmarnock, James Bruce, M.D., Liverpool, and Mrs. Fanny Smith, Montreal.....	45	Richard Chamberlain, Milk-street, Cheapside....	50
Henry Buckle, 40 Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park	25	Percival Champion, Threadneedle-street.....	7
Richard Buist, Wesbourn-place, Queenstown, County Cork.....	20	Mrs. Jane Chandler, Edinburgh.....	6
Miss Louisa E. Bullock, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4	Edward Henry Chapman, 134 Leadenhall-street.	33
Rev. Bryant Burgess, Latimer Rectory, Bucks...	12	John Chapman, and William Chapman.....	8
Miss Phæbe Burgess, 15 Bolton-street, Piccadilly	1	2 Leadenhall-street.....	8
William R. Burgess, 68 Lincoln's-inn-fields.....	8	Joseph Barker Chapman, 2 Leadenhall-street....	17
Henry Burstall, Quebec.....	10	Mrs. Mary Ann Chapman, Tooting Common.....	5
Mrs. Adelaide S. Buttar, Miss Sophia M. Buttar, Charles Buttar and George H. Buttar, 13 Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.....	6	Robert Chapman, 2 Leadenhall-street.....	6
Capt. James C. Caffin, R.N., 7 Stainton-place, Blackheath.....	18	Thomas Chapman, 2 Leadenhall-street.....	6
Miss Mary Cameron, Belmons, Acre-lane, Brixton	2	Thomas Chapman, 14 Montague-place, Bryanston-square, and Robert W. Taylor, Lincoln's-inn.....	42
John Campbell, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	6	William Chapman, 2 Leadenhall-street.....	27
Robert H. S. Campbell, and Mrs. Eliza W. Barron, 5 Argyll-place, Regent-street.....	125	William Robert Chapman, 134 Leadenhall-street.	120
Richard Champion, Cottage-grove, Park-road, Peckham.....	60	Frederick Charman, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	400
Edward Cane, Dublin.....	17	Jane Mary Charman, 7 Boltons, West Brompton.	30
		Lieut. Col. Morgan Charles Chase, 31 Nottingham-pl., Marylebone.....	35
		John Seales Christian, 11 Wigmore-street, and Rev. John W. Hall, West Hanningfield, Essex.....	12
		Alexander Christie, 42 Old Broad-street.....	19
		Robert Chuter, 9 Lime-street, City.....	10
		William Henry Clapham, dec., Great Portland-street, Marylebone.....	15
		Assistant Commissary, Gen. Douglas Clarke, Cork	4

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

(Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Edward Salmon Clarke, Bishopsgate Churchyard.	25	Robert James Devereux, 42 Old Broad-street.....	20
Nepean Clarke, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	25	James Ratches De Wolf, M. D., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
Rev. William W. Clarke, North Wootton Rectory, New Lynn, Norfolk.....	8	Samuel Herman Dezoete, Throgmorton-street...	25
Mrs. Jessy Clay, Chantry House, Bray, near Maidenhead.....	60	Miss Caroline Dickinson, 7 Torrington-place, Torrington-square.....	14
Emilia Ann Clayton, 46 Charlotte-square, Edin- burgh.....	3	Miss Emma Dickinson, Crouch-hill, Hornsey.....	19
Col. Edward J. Cloather, 30 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park.....	5	Friederich Diergardt, Viersen, Prussia.....	30
Miss Louisa Cleve, Miss Charlotte M. Cleve, and Miss Janet Cleve, Tooting.....	10	Maj. Gen. Charles Diggle, K. H., United Service Club, Pall Mall.....	2
John Hattatt Clifton, Plaitford, near Romsey, Hants.....	8	Daniel Dixon, Heathend House, Banghurst, Bas- ingstoke.....	6
Miss Elizabeth Cloves, Rock-lodge, St. Leonard's- on-Sea.....	17	Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Doherty, K. C. B., 3rd West India Regiment, United Service Club.....	86
Vice-Ad. Sir T. J. Cochrane, Messrs. Coutts & Co. Astley Cock, Tottenham, and Edward Cock, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.....	177	Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Doherty, United Service Club, Mrs. Mary Heyliger, and Mrs. Anne Bannay- tyne, both of Trinidad.....	8
Hilary Codville, Quebec.....	11	Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Doherty, United Service Club, Mrs. A. Poyez, and Miss M. Poyez, Trinidad.....	6
Miss Matilda Coles, Charter-house-square.....	1	William Dow, Montreal.....	22
William Coles, 14 Angel-court.....	3	John Drake, 9 Mincing-lane.....	6
Charles Robert Coleman, Englefield-green, Sur- rey.....	16	Sir T. T. F. Elliot Drake, Bart., Nutwell Court, Lypstone, Devon.....	68
James Comerford, 7 Tokenhouse-yard.....	6	Capt. Astell Wm. Drayner, 43rd Regiment, M. N. I., care of Messrs. Grindlay, & Co., 63 Cornhill	19
Richard Cormell, Cophthall-court.....	13	George Drysdale, 39 Southampton-row, Russell- square.....	11
John Davies Corrie, Dysserth, Welshpool, Mont- gomeryshire.....	10	William Dunbar, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
Benjamin Cotton, Trinity House.....	40	Rev. George John C. Duncan, 10 Dartmouth- road, Blackheath.....	15
Samuel Courtier, 6 Portland-road, Sh. Norwood..	3	Gasper H. F. Dupuis, and Mrs. Blanche E. Du- puis, care of A. O. Medley, Esq., 15 Old Broad-street.....	5
George Cox, 4 Colleshill-street, Eaton-square.....	30	Mrs. Robina H. Edington, 1 Inverleith-terrace, Edinburgh.....	17
Capt. William H. Cox, R. A., care of Messrs. Cox & Co.....	19	John Bloxam Elin, 34 Abchurch-lane.....	52
William Petrie Craufurd, dec., 3 Essex-court, Temple.....	2	Benjamin Elliott, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	2
Lieut. Col. William Cross, 4 High-terrace, Kings- town, Ireland.....	60	Col. William H. Elliott, K. H., H. M. 51st Regi- ment of Foot, and Mrs. Jane Elliott.....	88
Rev. Anthony Crowdy, Winchester.....	12	Miss Mary Sophia Ellison, Ely-place, Holborn..	4
Charles Whitton Crowdy, M. D., Oldenburgh-cot- tage, Tonbridge Wells.....	12	Rev. William E. Elwell, Dauntsey, Chippenham	40
James Crowdy, 50 Friar-street, Reading.....	16	Arthur Wm. English, Ufford Hall, near Stamford	17
Mrs. Susanna Crump, 4 Apollo Buildings South, East-street, Walworth.....	13	George Esson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10
Francis Crumpe, M. D., Tralee.....	100	John Esson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	26
James Cumming, British Linen Co., Jedburgh....	3	Miss Isabella Etter, Halifax Nova Scotia.....	6
James John Cummins, 34 Abchurch-lane.....	25	Miss Harriet H. Etter, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Robert B. Cunnynghame, 4 Madeley Villas, Ken- sington.....	10	Mrs. Adelaide Jane Evered, Kembolton-road, Bed- ford.....	8
Joseph Curling, Herne-hill, Dulwich, Surrey....	23	Mrs. Mary Exton, dec., Hitchin.....	17
George Henry Cutler, Union Club, Charing Cross.	17	William B. Fairbanks, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5
Miss Charlotte Dando, 4 Richmond-terrace, Clif- ton.....	2	Henry Greggs Farish, M. D., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	3
Giacomo D'Angelo, 61 New Bond-street.....	8	Dame Maria F. G. Farquhar, Grasmear, Amble- side, and Sir Walter M. T. Farquhar, Bart., Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.....	20
David Davies, Green Hall, Carmarthen, and Rich- ard and Thomas Dixie Treventy Llanfihangel, Carmarthen.....	10	Oliver Farrer, Lincoln's inn-fields.....	134
James Dean, Quebec.....	10	William James Farrer, Lincoln's-inn-fields.....	10
G. R. Sauveur De Beaujeu, Côteau du Lac, Can- ada.....	10	William Loxham Farrer, Lincoln's-inn-fields.....	216
George Wastie Deblois, Prince Edward's Island..	9	Miss Georgiana C. Fearn, 2 Cumberland-place, Regent's-park.....	20
Samuel Wastie Deblois, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8	Hugh Ferguson, Nelson, New Brunswick.....	5
Miss Sarah Wastie Deblois, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island.....	2	James Ferrier, Montreal.....	12
John De Launoy, 6 Church-road, Brixton.....	15	Miss Eliza Ferrières, Barnstaple, Devon.....	5
Lieut. Col. William Dempster, United Service Club, Pall Mall.....	10	George Frederick Finden, 4 Lacey-terrace, New- ington, Surrey, John Sanderson, Princes- buildings, Liverpool, and Rev. Alexander E. Sketchley, D. D., Deptford.....	45
Judge Augustus W. Desbarres, 12 Labroke-ter- race, Kensington-park.....	35		

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)
(Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)		
	Duncan Finlayson, 47 Devonshire-street, Portland-place.....	41	Robert Gillespie, Billiter-court.....	25
	Archibald Finnie, Glenn Hall, Great Glenn, Leicester.....	31	Thomas Samuel Girdler, 7 Tokenhouse-yard.....	6
	William Finnie, Goldicate, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.....	20	John Irving Glennie, Doctor's-commons.....	17
	Charles Fletcher, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	George Carr Glyn, Lombard-street.....	162
	Matthew Flower, 14 Norfolk-cres., Hyde-park.....	63	Mrs. Sophia Ann Godfrey, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	6
	Frances E. Foley, Manchester.....	10	Miss Mary Jane O. Gore, Portland-place.....	25
	Charles John Forbes, Carillon, Canada.....	12	William Ormsby Gore, 66 Portland-place.....	40
	John Hopton Forbes, Merry Oak, near Southampton.....	46	James Gossip, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2
	John Richardson Forsyth, Kingston, Canada.....	21	Miss Caroline Gould, 4 Tavistock-square.....	20
	James Foster, Walthamstow.....	55	Miss Frances Lydia Gould, 4 Tavistock-square.....	30
	Samuel Fowler, Binfield, Berks.....	28	Miss Harriet Gould, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton.....	40
	Rev. Charles Thomas Frampton, Leverstock-green, Herts.....	14	Miss Harriet Gould, 4 Tavistock-square.....	20
	Mrs. Harriot Sutton Frampton, dec., and John de Kewer Frampton, Well-st., South Hackney.....	5	Rev. Joseph Gould, Burwash, Sussex.....	103
	Miss Jane Broome Frampton, 82 Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.....	15	Nathaniel Gould, jun., 4 Tavistock-square.....	35
	Miss Martha D. Frampton, Well-street, South Hackney.....	23	Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Grant, 19 Fludyer-street, Westminster.....	32
	Miss Mary D. Frampton, Well-street, South Hackney.....	22	Frederick Grant F. Grant, 3rd Light Dragoons, Ecclesgreig, Montrose.....	48
	Miss Sarah Frampton, 82 Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.....	17	Mrs. Margaret Grant, Strathaven, Andrew Wilson and Andrew Williamson, 20 South Frederick street, Glasgow.....	8
	Mrs. Catherine Fraser, 51 Bedford-street South, Liverpool.....	12	William Forsyth Grant, Mount Cyrus, Montrose.....	95
	Charles Fraser, 38 Conduit-street, Hanover-square.....	40	Miss Ann Green, Old Orchard, Poole, Dorsetshire.....	6
	James Fraser, jun., New Glasgow, Pictou.....	22	Lady Harriet Green, 9 James-street, Buckingham Gate.....	25
	John Fraser, Quebec.....	4	Samuel Claridge Green, Winchester-House, Broad Street.....	5
	John H. Freeman, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	1	Samuel Claridge Green and Samuel Clarke Green, Fitchett's-court, Noble-street.....	5
	Moreton John E. Frewen, 31 Sussex-square, Brighton.....	132	Thomas Greenshields, dec., Kilmarnock, and Alexander Gillespie, Billiter-court.....	10
	Moreton John E. Frewen, and Mrs. Sarah Frewen, 31 Sussex-square, Brighton.....	33	Mrs. Sophia Louisa Griffin, Monkton, Torquay, Devon.....	6
	Miss Margaret Fryer, 134 Lendenhall-street.....	8	Jean Henri Guernonprez, 23 Westbourne-park-crescent, Harrow-road.....	2
	Richard Somers Gard, M.P., Rougemont, Exeter.....	29	Miss Lucie Guerout, Quebec.....	5
	Mrs. Hannah S. Gardiner, Montreal.....	12	Rev. Narcisse Guerout, Rivière du Loup, Canada.....	2
	Miss Mary Jane Gardiner, care of Assist. Commissary Gen. Gardiner, 10 Union-street, Guernsey.....	10	Rev. William Guille, and Mrs. Judith de Beauvoir Guille, Guernsey.....	30
	John Bingley Garland, 14 New Broad-street.....	35	Capt. Charles R. Gwatkin, E. I. Company's Service, Regent's-park, Milbrooke, Southampton.....	8
	John O. Perring Garwood, Nicholas-lane.....	12	Mrs. Sarah Haes, 14 Devonshire-sq., Bishopsgate.....	4
	George Gay, 6 Laurence Pountney-hill.....	20	William Hague, dec., Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	4
	James Gay, Rev. Augustus Hewitt, and Jonathan Muckleston Key, 6 Laurence Pountney-hill.....	50	Edward Hale, Portneuf, Canada.....	10
	James Gay, Queen-street-place, Rev. Thomas Mosely, Brighton, R. Mosely, Piccadilly, and Henry Gay, Champion-hill, Surrey.....	50	Frances Isabella Hale, Quebec.....	10
	James Dunlop Gemmill, Hamfield, near Irvine, North Britain.....	50	Jeffery Hale, Quebec.....	10
	Richard Gibbons, Sydney, Cape Breton.....	4	Jeffery Hale, Quebec, and George Carleton Hale, St. Anne de la Pérade.....	12
	Napoleon Gibbs, 5 Pembroke-gardens, Bayswater.....	5	Richard Hale, Quebec.....	10
	Richard Whitfield Giblett, 4 Stockwell-park-road, Brixton.....	5	Halifax Fire Insurance Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5
	John Gibson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20	Erle Henry Hall, Quebec.....	5
	Miss Amelia Giffard, Guernsey.....	6	George Hall, Quebec.....	2
	Miss Fanny Giffard, Guernsey.....	10	Rev. Charles Hamilton, Quebec.....	11
	James W. Gilbert, London and Westminster Bank, Lotherbury.....	30	Rev. Henry Harris Hamilton, Ferryland.....	6
	Henry Gilderslieve, dec., Kingston, Canada.....	12	Miss Isabella Hamilton, Quebec.....	12
	Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.....	1	Julia Hamilton, Hawkesbury.....	67
	Alexander Gillespie, 38 Gordon-square.....	35	Robert Hamilton, Quebec.....	56
	Alexander Gillespie, Gordon-square, Lieut.-Col. Philip J. Bainbrigg, Woolwich, Robert Gillespie, jun., Billiter-court, and Richard Coote, Lincoln's-inn.....	10	Robert Hamilton, and John Hamilton, Hawkesbury Mills, Canada West.....	38
	Mrs. Alison Gillespie, Douglas, Lanarkshire.....	16	Samuel Harper, Lloyd's.....	3
			Charles Wm Hy. Harris, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia.....	2
			Mrs. Mary Harris, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia.....	4
			Samuel Harris, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia.....	2
			Miss Elizabeth Harrison, 19 King Edward's-road, Hackney.....	104
			Jarius Hart, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Henry Percival Hart, Bedingham, near Lewes, Sussex, and John C. Lethbridge, Abingdon-street, Westminster.....	100	William B. Hume, 145, Leadenhall-street.....	30
Samuel Hart, Cornwall, Canada.....	12	William Charles Humphrys, Elm-lodge, Bursledon, Southampton.....	21
Lawrence Hartshorne, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1	William Charles Humphrys, Bursledon, Southampton, W. L. W. Chute, The Vine, Southampton, and Rev. Henry Winford Cookes, Woodhampton, Worcestershire.....	21
Major Gen. Sir R. J. Harvey, dec., Mousehold-House, near Norwich.....	70	Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, 33 Wellington-road, Shacklwell.....	12
Henry Hatten, Aylesbury.....	10	James Hunt, dec., Quebec.....	5
William Tear Hawke, Tiverton, Rees Charles Price, Lympstone, Devon, and Arthur Muntton Price, St. John's Wood.....	13	John Hunt, 21 Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street...	5
Lieut.-Col. David Hay, 40 Porchester-terrace, Bayswater.....	20	Louis Maes Hunt, 2 Tredegar-place, Bow-road...	2
Edward Headland, 6 Upper Portland-place, Regent's-park.....	11	Charles David Hunter, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
James Heath, Brewod, Staffordshire.....	22	William D. Hunter, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
James Glover Heath, Bednall, Staffordshire.....	256	Major Ralph P. Ince, 20 Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park.....	50
William Hepburn, Montreal.....	120	William L. Inch, 8 Clarendon-terrace, Plymouth.	9
Alexander Hewat, and Michael Grayhurst Hewat, Colebrook-row, Islington.....	65	Mrs. Eliza Inglis, 6 Queen's-gate, Hyde-park....	2
Alexander Hewat, and Richard James Hewat, Colebrook-row, Islington.....	92	Thomas C. Inglis, Army and Navy Club, St. James's-square.....	33
Alexander Hewat, Richard Jas. Hewat, and Mrs. Margaret Hewat, 17 Colebrook-row, Islington	13	William Janvrin, 3 Crosby-square, Rev. John W. Benet, Huddersfield, and Edward E. Benest, Norwich.....	12
Michael G. Hewat, 19 Park-road, Highbury New Park, Islington.....	22	Miss Fanny Jaques, and William Ormsby Gore, 66 Portland-place.....	20
Richard James Hewat, and Michael G. Hewat, Colebrook-row, Islington.....	93	William Joseph Jarrett, Lincoln's-inn-fields.....	8
Thomas Hewat, 42 Old Broad-street, and Joseph Sanders, jr., Eaton-square.....	15	Fielder Jenkins, Lloyd's.....	20
Rev. Augustus Hewitt, 28 Dorset-square, Regent's-park.....	6	Fielder Osmer Jenkins, Lloyd's, Miss M. Jenkins, Maria F. Jenkins, and J. Jenkins, Brook-hill-cottage, Bracknell, Berks.....	10
Col. Edward Hickey, care of T. S. Harvey, Esq., 12 Pall Mall, East.....	20	Henry James Johnson, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, and John Rogers, 40 Jermyn-street, St. James's.....	12
Dame Rachel Maria Higgins, Bath.....	10	Edward Jones, 11 Hanover-crescent, Brighton....	20
Rev. Henry Highton, The College, Cheltenham...	2	Edward Anketell Jones, Upper Thames-street....	147
James Hinton, 5 Paradise-square, Oxford.....	2	Elias A. Jones, 23 Fenchurch-street, and R. S. Palmer, 4 Trafalgar-square.....	15
Rev. John Howard Hinton, 59 Bartholomew-close	10	Miss Eliza Jones, Herne-hill, Dulwich.....	35
Mrs. Amelia C. Hodgson, Bow.....	100	Mrs. E. Armstrong Jones, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	5
William Holditch, 2 Clarendon-place, Plymouth, and John Widdicombe, Torhill, near Ivy-bridge, Devon.....	2	Henry Montray Jones, Bellevue-Park, Dalkey...	108
John Eyre Holt, Grantham, Lincolnshire, Vesey Weston Holt, Warwick-square, Pimlico, and Charles John Duncan Cole, Surbiton, Surrey	30	John T. W. Jones, Marsham-lodge, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks.....	38
William Hooper, East Harptree, Bristol.....	60	Oswald Croxon Jones, dec., Herne-hill, Dulwich..	20
Mrs. Barbara Hopkins, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Miss Susanna Jones, Marsham-lodge, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks.....	25
Mrs. Anna Maria Hornidge, 21 Gordon-street, Gordon-square.....	11	Mrs. Sophia Joseph, Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	14
Miss Mary Ann Horrod, 5 Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Charles J. Rumfitt, Brook Bank, West Teignmouth, Devon.....	6	Augustin Jourdain, Quebec.....	5
Thomas Hosterman, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20	William Henry Keating, Halifax, Nova Scotia....	4
James Peter Howard, Whithed-wood, near Southampton.....	160	Daniel Keith, Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	2
Richard Howell, Spelthorne-grove, Sunbury.....	20	Rear-Adm. B. M. Kelly, Salford-house, near Bath.....	100
Mrs. Mary Jane Howgrave, 4 Belinda Cottages, Islington.....	12	Robert Kemp, 2 Cleveland-terrace, Hyde-park...	25
Mrs. Anne Howton, dec., Kingston, Canada.....	3	Edward Kenny, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	47
Mrs. Helen Hudson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Mrs. Catherine Keogh, Streatham, Surrey.....	10
Rev. Joseph Hudson, Hexham.....	10	Miss Ellen King, 3 Rochester-place, Bromley, Kent.....	1
Mrs. Catherine Humbert, 29 Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, Lewis Humbert, 1 Belmont-place, Vauxhall, and Adrian Delmar Humbert	12	James Kirk, St. John, New Brunswick.....	1
Lewis Humbert, 108 Leadenhall-street.....	12	Sir John Kirkland, 17 Whitehall-place.....	25
Mrs. Eliza B. Hume, 6 Bryanston-square.....	10	James Kittermaster, Meriden, Warwickshire.....	35
James C. Hume, M. D., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	13	Augustus Knaut, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	17
Joseph B. Hume, 3 Delamere-terrace.....	10	Miss Emily Kough, Morden, Surrey.....	2
		Hugh G. R. Kyd, Fleetlands, Surbiton, Surrey...	15
		Thomas C. Kinnear, Halifax.....	30
		Mrs. Ann Kirlew, The Mount, York.....	10
		Frederick W. Ladds, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia....	6
		Commissary-General John Laidley, 6 Duke-street, Westminster.....	35

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

(Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

Shares. (Actions.)	Shares. (Actions.)
John Bailey Langhorne, Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Registry, Wakefield.....	Alexander McLeod, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Mrs. Harriet Lapslie, 95 Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico.....	Mrs. Jane McLeod, Kingston, Canada.....
David C. Laurie, M. D., 6 Boyne-terrace, Notting-hill.....	William McLeod, Richibucto, New Brunswick... 70
David C. Laurie, M. D., Boyne-terrace, Notting-hill, and John Dixon Gibbs, Queen's terrace, Bayswater.....	Miss Christina McLimont, Staten Island, New York.....
Joseph Laurie, M. D., 12 Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square.....	Edward McMullen, dec., Niagara, Canada.....
Francis Le Breton, Crosby-square.....	Mrs. Martha McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
George A. Le Maire, Rule Office, Temple, James Fenning, Torrington-square, and Henry W. Fisk, Lowther Cottages, Holloway.....	Miss Sophia Louisa McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia 2
Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., Chobham-place, Surrey, Major Thomas Le Marchant, New Lodge, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, and Henry Shaw Lefevre, Austin Friars.....	James McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Maj. Gen. Sir John G. Le Marchant, Governor of Malta.....	Henry Martin Madden, Athenæum-Club, Pall Mall.....
Miss Ann C. F. L. Lemoine, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Devon.....	Samuel Eustache Magan, 42 Old Broad Street... 50
Major William Lemoine, R. A., Thornhill Villa, Southampton.....	James Malcom, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Mrs. Emma Lermitté, Lower Clapton.....	Mrs. Anne R. Manfield, 8 Norfolk Square, Brighton.....
James Lermitté, Finchley, and Frederick Lermitté, Twickenham.....	Miss Emily Mansfield, Torquay.....
James Hill Liddell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	William Marsden, Alston, Lancaster.....
Mrs. Joseph G. Lindsay, Quebec.....	Jas. Marshall, Wildwood, Northend, Hampstead 20
Miss Margaret Lindsay, 14 Cloudesley Street, Islington.....	Miss Louisa Marshall, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Mrs. Emma Lister, Toronto.....	Thomas Martel, Guernsey.....
John Lithgow, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	Henry Wilkes Masterson, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park.....
William Loch, Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	William Matheson, Pictou, Nova Scotia.....
Arthur Henry Lockett, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	John H. Mathews, Temple.....
Joseph Louis, Quebec.....	James Maxwell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
William Low, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Mayberry, Paxton-house, Turnhamgreen.....
John Sheridan Macdormot, 20 Gloucester-street, Camden Town.....	Charles Mayhew, 14 Argyll Street, Regent Street, Mrs. Georgiana Margary, 38 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gridley, 38 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park 17
Donald Lorn MacDougall, Montreal.....	Rev. Thomas Maynard, Windsor, Nova Scotia... 6
Rev. George Mackie, Quebec.....	Rev. Thomas Maynard, Charles B. Bowman, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and Hugh Hartshorne, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Thomas Mackie, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	Rev. Robert B. Mayor, Rugby.....
Andrew Mackinlay, and James Isles, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	John Meacher, Sergeant's Inn.....
Mrs. Caroline Macreight, Hauteville, Jersey.....	James Mellor, 8 Warwick Place, Leamington, Warwickshire.....
Peter McBride, St. John's, Newfoundland.....	Rev. Edmund Melvill, dec., 40 St. James's Place 25
Hugh McCalmont, 3 Crown-court, Philpot-lane.....	Sir James Cosmo Melvill, East India House.....
Robert McCalmont, 3 Crown-court, Philpot-lane.....	James W. Merkel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Hugh McDonald, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.....	Mrs. Mary Ann Middleton, De Grey Terrace, Dublin.....
Alexander Henderson McDougall, 46 Parliament street.....	Mrs. Rosalie J. Miles, 5 Lilford-Road, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, Frederick Miles, Stockwell-Park-Road, and John Brooks, Grove-lane, Camberwell.....
Daniel McDougall, dec., Martin-town, Canada... 2	Stephen Miller, 11 Craven Street, Strand.....
Alexander T. McFarlane, 61 William Street, Dublin.....	Captain Charles Mills, dec., 3 Douro Villas, Cheltenham.....
Miss Annie McKenzie, Quebec.....	Edward Wheler Mills, Lombard Street.....
Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, Quebec.....	Thomas Henry Milner, 77 Grosvenor Street.....
James McKenzie, Point Levi, Quebec.....	Gavin Milroy, M. D., and Mrs. Sophia Milroy, 149 Strand.....
Miss Jessie McKenzie, 15 Alexander-square, Brompton.....	Lewis Moffatt, Toronto.....
Maria McKenzie, Widow of Alexander Provan, Quebec.....	Miss F. Brooks, Montague, Mousehold House, near Norwich.....
Mary McKenzie, Wife of Francis Lucas, Dublin 20	Mrs. Sarah Montizambert, Quebec.....
Thomas Howard McKenzie, Duadas, Canada West.....	Matthew Mooney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Archibald McLean, Joseph D. Ridout, and John G. Howard, Toronto.....	Thomas Mooney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
	Mrs. Jane Moore, 6 Canterbury Road, Brixton, Surrey.....
	Mrs. Jane Moore, 6 Canterbury Road, Brixton, Surrey, and Joseph S. Moore, 89 Chancery-lane.....
	William S. More, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

(Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Edmund S. Morris, Epsom, Surrey.....	7	Mrs. Hannah W. Plenderleath, Ramsgate.....	11
Silvanus Morton, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	5	William S. Plenderleath, Ramsgate.....	10
David Moss, and Edward Moss, Montreal.....	4	Thomas Podd, dec., Quebec.....	6
Mrs. Margaret Mousley, Teoting Common.....	10	Henry Poole, Albion Mines, Pictou.....	54
Mrs. Isabella Muirhead, Halifax, Nova Scotia...	11	John Porteous, Chatham, New Brunswick.....	2
Miss Grace Eliza Munro, 10 George Yard, Lombard Street.....	10	Clarendon Potter, 5 Surrey Place, Old Kent road, Charles Leonard, 13 Surrey Place, Old Kent road, and William T. Clark, Coltishall, Norfolk.....	101
James Murdoch, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	25	Rev. S. Hopper Powell, Sharrow, Ripon, Yorkshire.....	16
William Murdoch, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	50	William Powell, 2 Palace Gardens, Bayswater....	16
Edward Murphy, Rawdon, Nova Scotia.....	3	Captain W. W. Powell, Lucan House, Ripon.....	10
Thomas Musson, 3 Rochester Place, Bromley, Kent.....	12	Mrs. Martha Prentice, 40 Jermyn Street, St. James's.....	2
Lieut.-Col. Wm. James Myers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18	Charles Ramage Prescott, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.....	20
Robert Nasmyth, and John Gardiner, Edinburgh	40	Vice-Admiral Sir, Henry Prescott, K. C. B., 7 Leinster Terrace, Bayswater.....	100
John Naylor, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10	Bonamy Price, 11 Princes-Terrace, Hyde Park, South, Francis J. Lacc, Inghorpe Grange, Yorkshire, and Rev. John Day Collis, Bromsgrove, Worcester.....	20
Thomas Nettlehip, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.....	30	Mrs. Elizabeth Price, 3 Hampton Place, Exeter...	25
Wm. Johnstone Newall, 3 Crown Court, Philpot Lane.....	108	Arthur Wellesley Pridham, 2 Arlington Villas, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.....	26
Fowler Newsam, Stamford Hill, Middlesex.....	40	Alexander Primrose, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Miss Antoinette Nordbeck, Halifax, Nova Scotia	2	James Primrose, Pictou, Nova Scotia.....	1
Peter Nordbeck, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	24	Joseph Prior, dec., Quebec.....	13
George Nugent, Castle Rickard, Meath.....	8	Philip Proctor, 2 York Villas, York-road, Highgate.....	2
Mrs. Elizabeth Odell, Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	4	John Pryor, 17 Bedford Square.....	20
Miss Frances Mary Ogilvie, 5 Lime Street Square	6	James Punchard, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5
James Ogilvie, 1 Woburn Place, Russell Square	10	Frederick Raikes, 61 Pall Mall.....	15
John Hewett Osmond, Westbourne, Sussex.....	20	Caleb Handley Rand, Kentville, Nova Scotia.....	20
Frederic Osteroth, Barmen, Prussia.....	12	Alfred Randall, St. Ives Cottages, Brixton road..	3
Miss Henrietta E. Otway, 2 Hyde Park Gardens	20	John Ranking, St. Helen's Place.....	25
Thomas Scambler Owen, Tottenham.....	40	William Parker Ranney, St. John, New Brunswick.....	4
John Oxley, Upper Clapton.....	10	John Rannie, 5 Lower Belgrave Street, Eaton Square.....	35
Rev. Charles Edward Palmer, Torrington, Devon	30	John Rannie, Belgrave Street, Belgrave Square, and Robert H. S. Campbell, Argyll place, Regent Street.....	189
Robert S. Palmer, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.....	67	Mrs. Mary C. Rannie, 4 Sussex Place, Kensington Gate.....	3
Miss Ann Shaw Parker, Beccles, Suffolk.....	6	William Ogilvie Rannie, 4 Sussex-place, Kensington-gate.....	2
Mrs. Sophia Parson, 3 Old Cambridge Terrace, South Lambeth.....	23	John Ransom, Hitchin, Herts.....	15
Richard Paterson, Leasons, Chiselhurst.....	100	William Ransom, Hitchin, Herts.....	6
Thomas Patton, Montreal, and Thomas Christian, St. John.....	40	Augustine Raymont, East India House.....	29
Henry Bradshaw Paulin, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	10	George Reay, Hart Street, Mark Lane.....	7
Fred. Augustus Paull, 15 Gloster Terrace, Hyde Park.....	27	John William Reay, Hart Street, Mark Lane.....	1
Rev. John N. Pearson, 20 Montague Square.....	75	Miss Julia Reay, 20, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park.....	1
Miss Maria I. Pearson, 11 Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park.....	2	James Reeves, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
Joseph Peill, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street....	12	John Russell Reeves, King's Arms Yard, Moor-gate Street, William James Thompson, Mincing Lane, Mrs. Esther Thompson, and Miss Esther Thompson, West Hill Lodge, Brighton.....	35
George Pemberton, New Broad Street, Joseph B. Provan, of same place, and William W. Hawkins, Alesford Hall, near Colchester.....	19	Capt. George Reid, 1 Greville Terrace, Worthing, Sussex.....	10
Mrs. Margaret Pemberton, 4 Alderman's Walk...	60	Charles Reynard, Norwood House, Beverley.....	10
Mrs. Elizabeth Penny, 7 Brunswick Place, Brighton.....	8	William Richardson, 2 Onslow Villas, Onslow Square, Brompton.....	55
Miss Jemima Penny, 7 Brunswick Place, Brighton.....	8	Rev. Nicholas Jas. Ridley, Hollington, Newbury	8
Miss Mary D. Penny, 7 Brunswick Place, Brighton.....	7	Oliver M. Ridley, 86 Lincoln's Inn Fields.....	5
John Percival, Gateshead, Chatham, New Brunswick.....	10		
Frederick Perkins, Toronto.....	10		
Charles Perring, Trinity College, Cambridge....	5		
Merrick Shawe Perse, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3		
Abraham H. Phillipotts, Gloucester.....	120		
Miss Mary Ann Pilton, 20 Dorchester Place, Blandford Square.....	4		
Lady Anne Plasket, 28 Threadneedle Street.....	10		

Bank of British North America.—(Continued)

(Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

Shares. (Actions.)	Shares. (Actions.)		
Rev. John Dowell Ridout, Bourn Vicarage, near Caxton, and Rev. George Ridout, jun., Sandhurst Rectory, near Staplehurst.....	20	Thomas Dodgson Saunders, 37 Fleet Street.....	6
Miss Sophia Ripley, 12A St. Helen's Place.....	2	Miss Sarah Savage, Carrickfergus.....	7
John W. Ritchie, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	7	Alexander F. Sawers, M.D., dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
John W. Ritchie, William J. Almon, and James W. Johnston, jun., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	15	Miss Henrietta A. Scott, Hermitage House, Lindon Grove, Bayswater.....	15
Frederick Roberts, Doctors' Commons.....	15	Miss Margaret Scott, Lime House, Kelso, and M. G. Hewat, 19 Park Road, Highbury.....	8
John Robertson, St. John, New Brunswick.....	10	Janet E. Scougall, 8 Melville Street, Edinburgh.....	5
Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1	Thomas Scougall, 8 Melville Street, Edinburgh.....	15
Henry Crabb Robinson, 30 Russell Square.....	66	Amos Seaman, Minudie, Nova Scotia.....	15
Joseph Robinson and James Isles, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Thomas Seaton, M.D., Town Malling, Kent.....	10
Miss Martha Robinson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1	Caleb Seeley, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	14
Charles Roche, 4 Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square.....	25	Miss Elizabeth Sellon, Coffin Island, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	2
James Rodger, 184 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.....	40	Rev. Edmund John Senkler, Quebec.....	10
John Rodgers and Francis Edward Smedley, Jermyn Street, St. James's, and George Henry Clifton, Kent Terrace, Regent's Park.....	10	Eliza Janet Sewell, Quebec.....	9
Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Oxley, near Wolverhampton.....	15	Rev. Henry Doyle Sewell, Quebec.....	22
Major Hugh Munro St. Vincent Rose, United Service Club, Pall Mall.....	10	Richard James Shepard, The Firs, Guildford.....	100
Mrs. Ann Maria Ross, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Richard James Shepard and Miss Marian Shepard, The Firs, Guildford.....	2
Charles Henry Ross, Quebec.....	16	Richard James Shepard and Richard Warren Shepard, The Firs, Guildford.....	1
Eliza Janet Ross, Quebec.....	2	Robert Howard Shepard, Lloyd's.....	110
Rev. David Roy, East River, Pictou, Nova Scotia.....	3	Robert Howard Shepard, 34 Tavistock Square; John Leatherdale, 16 Barnsbury Park, and James Wm. Shepard, 34 Tavistock Square.....	50
Miss Clara Rundle, Holme Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.....	1	George Sherlock, Carrigduve, Blackrock, Cork.....	30
Miss Caroline E. Russell, Guildford Villa, Richmond Park, Clifton, near Bristol.....	22	Wright Sherlock, Rock Cliff, Blackrock, Cork.....	40
Miss Maria W. Russell, Guildford Villa, Richmond Park, Clifton, near Bristol.....	9	Rev. Charles J. Shreve, Chester, Nova Scotia.....	2
Mrs. Sarah Ryton, 24 Grove Road, Regent's Park.....	4	Adam Sim, Chatham, New Brunswick.....	3
George Paris Salmon, Perth, N.B.....	20	Sir George Simpson, Lachine.....	55
Miss Ann Salmond, 1 Inverleith Terrace, Edinburgh.....	3	Mrs. Rebecca Simson, 8 Highbury Park, and Lewis Whincop Jarvis, King's Lynn.....	12
Aaron Salomons, 22 Cambridge Square, Hyde Park.....	12	Joseph Skey, M.D., 18 Saville Row.....	12
Barent Salomons, Old Change.....	23	John Sluman, 14 Montague Place, Bryanston Sq.....	4
Miss Ann Bunn Salter, Southtown, Yarmouth.....	20	Chs. Webber Smith, care of Messrs. Coutts & Co. 12	10
Robert Salter, Southtown, Yarmouth.....	10	Mrs. Eliza Smith, Loughborough, Leicestershire.....	10
Arthur Saltmarsh, Bill-hill Park, Wokingham, Berkshire.....	17	George Smith, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.....	46
William Saltus, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	14	George Smith, Park Row, Greenwich.....	26
Louis Samson, Stock Exchange.....	10	Mrs. Janet Smith, dec., James Scott, dec., and John Smith, Montreal.....	48
Miss Augusta I. Samuel, 5 Howley Place, Paddington.....	4	Samuel George Smith, jun., Lombard Street.....	17
Bunford Samuel, Stock Exchange, and Albert Samuel, Parade, Birmingham.....	1	Thomas Smith, Chilton Lodge, Hungerford.....	229
Miss Emily I. Samuel, 5 Howley Place, Paddington.....	12	Thomas Smith, Chilton Lodge, Chilton-Folliott, Wilts, and Randolph Robinson, St. Catherine's Torr, Devon.....	4
Mrs. Esther Samuel, 30 Gloucester Place, Portman Square; Horatio Simon Samuel, Motley Park, Bowden, Cheshire; Bunford Samuel, Stock Exchange, and John Samuel, 32 Park Lane, Hyde Park.....	53	William Gregory Smith, Hudson's Bay House.....	20
Mrs. Henrietta Samuel, 5 Howley Place, Paddington.....	10	Lieut.-Col. W. R. B. Smith, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.....	63
Joseph Samuel, 5 Burton Street, Nottingham.....	6	William M. Snelling, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	16
Miss Maria I. Samuel, 5 Howley Place, Paddington.....	6	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.....	3
Michael Samuel, Pine-apple Lodge, Peckham Rye.....	29	Miss Harriott Sowerby, 8 The Crescent, Clapham Common.....	13
Edward Saunders and Jacob H. Cotterell, Bath.....	30	Sir Alex. Young Spearman, Bart., 7A Portman Square; John De Kewer Frampton, Oxford Terrace, Paddington, and Alexander Young Spearman, Portman Square.....	46
John Saunders, dec., Charing, Kent.....	11	Sir George Simpson, Trustee for Margaret Mackenzie.....	20
John Simcoe Saunders, Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	20	Mrs. Harriott Spearman, 82 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park.....	7
		Rev. Henry Stamer, Wilmot, Nova Scotia.....	1
		Mrs. Mary Ann Stanmore and Miss Diana Maria E. Stanmore, 63 John's Road, Jersey.....	14
		Mrs. Isabella Stanton, 5 Park Villas, Cheltenham, and Charles H. Stanton, Temple.....	12

Bank of British North America.—(Continued)

(Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Thomas Starey, dec., Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road, and Joseph Bouch, 7 London Road, Brighton	8	Waldegrave R. Thompson, 6 Duke Street, Westminster	10
Joseph Starr, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	Andrew Thomson, Quebec	4
Rev. John Stephenson, Weymouth, Dorsetshire	2	James Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia	12
William Sterns, Liverpool, Nova Scotia	20	John Thomson, Quebec	12
Mrs. Agnes M. Stewart, 5 Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, and Edmond Logan, George Street, Edinburgh	350	Miss Susan C. Thomson	2
Alex. Stewart, Hammond Court, Mincing Lane	20	William Gordon Thomson, 33 Gloucester Road, Hyde Park Gardens	50
Miss Eleanor Stewart, The Elms, Kingston, Surrey	11	Thomas William Thornes, Marsham Lodge, Gerard's Cross, Bucks	20
Miss Elizabeth Stewart, The Elms, Kingston, Surrey	5	Dacre Threlkeld, 9 Orme Square, Bayswater	35
James Stewart, Halifax, Nova Scotia	42	John Verner Thurgar, St. John, New Brunswick	16
John Stewart, Hampton Wick, Middlesex	25	Thomas Tilston, Brixton Hill	71
Jno. Stewart, Hampton Wick; Horace Townsend, Derry, Ireland, and Richd. B. Wade, Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square	5	Miss Caroline Tinson, 22 Clayton Place, Kensington Road	15
Henry Stiles, Northleach, Gloucestershire, and James Andrews, Cheltenham	42	Thomas Stephen Tobin, Halifax, Nova Scotia	20
Mrs. Eliza Ann Stirling, Halifax, Nova Scotia	11	John Torrance, Montreal	7
Miss Mary Ann Stirling, 5 Chapel Place, Cavendish Square	5	Mrs. Charlotte C. Townsend, 1 St. John's Terrace, Regent's Park	12
William S. Stirling, Halifax, Nova Scotia	2	Edwin James Trannack and Mrs. Sarah Cobb Trannack, Guernsey	7
Miss Ellen I. Stocker, Tichfield, near Fareham, Hants	8	Miss Henrietta P. Tremain, Halifax, Nova Scotia	2
Miss Mary Ann Stocker, Tichfield, near Fareham, Hants	4	Barrington Tristram, Park House, Clifton, near Bristol	32
Mrs. Mary Stokes, Bednall, Staffordshire	150	Mrs. Caroline Tristram, 48 Conduit Street, Hanover Square	20
Miss Eliza Mary Stooks, Fenton, Teignmouth, Devon	9	Major-Gen. Chas. Trollope, C.B., Halifax, Nova Scotia	20
Miss Louisa Stooks, Fenton, Teignmouth, Devon	9	Capt. Anthony Tunstall, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court	10
Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, St. Anne's Parsonage, Highgate Rise	9	Charles Twining, Halifax, Nova Scotia	7
Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, 10 Connaught Square; Rev. Arthur Brooking, Bovingdon, Herts, and John Henry Plowes, 64 Old Broad St.	4	Charles Twining and William Twining, Halifax, Nova Scotia	20
William Story, sen., Halifax, Nova Scotia	48	Edward Handfield Twining, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	6
John Strang, M.D., 22 Park Crescent, Brighton	12	Rev. John Thos. Twining, D.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia	2
Rev. Jas. Stratten, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood	30	Rev. John Thomas Twining and Mather Byles Almon, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4
Lt.-Col. Severus W. L. Stretton, Grosvenor Square, Southampton	20	Miss Mary Twining and Miss Ann Twining, Kingston, Canada	2
William Stuart, jun., Aldenham Abbey, Hertfordshire; Hon. W. S. Knox, Dungannon; Hy. R. Farrer and William James Farrer, Lincoln's Inn Fields	16	Robert Smith Tylee, Montreal	12
John Summers, 1 Clarence Square, Cheltenham	20	Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, Halifax, Nova Scotia	10
Thomas Surr and Miss Sarah Surr, Ebury Street, Piccadilly	13	John Vance, M.P. Leeds	25
George Swinney, St. John, New Brunswick	12	Col. Chas. Jowett Vander Meulen, Carlton Villa, Carlton Street, Cheltenham	13
George Burns Symes, Quebec	12	Nicholas Vass, Halifax, Nova Scotia	8
Mrs. Charlotte Ann Symons, York Mills, near Toronto	2	David Veasey, Huntingdon	15
John Hughes Symons, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	Charles Wade, Lincoln's Inn	35
William Horatio Tapp, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	John Tucker Wainwright, Halifax, Nova Scotia	7
John Tarratt, dec., Wolverhampton	10	Alexander Wallace, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	3
William Tarratt, Wolverhampton	25	Charles Hill Wallace, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	15
Rev. Matthew James Taylor, 8 Sheffield Gardens, Kensington	34	Rev. Charles Hill Wallace, Sion Row, Clifton	9
Rev. Montagu Jas. Taylor, Craven Hill Gardens, Bayswater	40	Serjeant Joseph Wallace, Dunmanway, Cork	2
Tobiah Teape, Tower Hill	30	Rev. Joseph N. Walsh, Kingston, Herefordshire	12
John Tempest, Montreal	6	Sidney Warner, Kingston, Canada	5
Mrs. Maria May Temple, Quebec	20	William H. Warner, The Woodlands, Ross	25
John Terry, 1 Columbia Place, Cheltenham	15	Miss Georgiana C. Warren, The Firs, Guildford, Surrey	9
Miss Sarah M. A. Thomas and Miss Catherine P. Thomas, Fairford, Gloucestershire	15	Edmond Thomas Waters, 36 Gloucester Place, Portman Square	50
		Miss Agnes Watson, Ayr, Scotland	20
		Rev. William F. W. Watson, Ickleford Rectory, Hitchin	9
		Miss Ann B. Wayte, Calne, Wilts, and Charles Wayte, Appleshaw, Andover	10
		Charles Wayte, Appleshaw, Andover	60

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

Banque de L'Amérique Britannique du Nord.)—(Suite.)

		Shares. (Actions.)			Shares. (Actions.)
William Weavers, 2 Northampton Park, South, Islington	25		Mrs. Janet Willoughby, 18 Anne Street, Edinburgh	11	
Daniel Coggs Webb, 12 Arlington Street, Piccadilly	120		Josiah Wilson, Stamford Hill	20	
Captain Charles Wetherall, Montreal	12		William Wilson, Kingston, Canada	13	
Mrs. Louisa Whalley, 7 De Beauvoir Grove, Kingsland	10		Watkin Wingfield, Union Club, Trafalgar Square	20	
Henry Wheeler, Bolingbroke-house, Wandsworth Common	60		Benjamin J. Wolfe, 8 St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross	14	
George Wheelhouse, Deptford	100		William Binns Wood, Whitechurch, Oxford	35	
George C. Whidden, Halifax, Nova Scotia	1		William Binns Wood, 41 Bloomsbury Square, Edward S. Turner, 47 Lime Street, and Edward Showell, 25 Tokenhouse-yard	10	
Moses White, M. D., Burn Bank Town, Mill-road, Glasgow	4		Arthur Woodgate, Halifax, Nova Scotia	21	
Charles Norris Wilde, 17 Russell Square, Dame Eearne Norris, of Ashurst Lodge, and Wm. Norris Nicholson, of Torrington Square	40		William Woodridge, Manor House, Broadwater, near Worthing, Sussex	29	
Edward Paston Wilgress, Lachine, Canada	12		Mrs. Sarah Wright, Norfolk Lodge, Teddington, and Rev. Wm. Isaac, Petersfield, Hampshire	12	
Edwin Williams, 137 Fenchurch Street, and Jas. Ford, Trump Street, Cheapside	6		Miss Ann Wylie, 18 Dublin Street, Edinburgh	10	
Alexander Williamson, 29 Collenswood Avenue, Dublin	2		James L. Wylie, 17 Change Alley	20	
Miss Jane A. G. Williamson, 1 Carlton Place, Tonbridge Wells	20		John Wylie, The Grove, Clapham Common	52	
John Willis, Halifax, Nova Scotia	3		Miss Caroline Wylie, 8 The Grove, Clapham Common	3	
Captain James B. Willoughby, R. N., 40 Charing Cross	8		John Yorston, Picton, Nova Scotia	2	
			George Renny Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia	23	
			John Wilson Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia	12	
			Miss Lucy Young, Bailieboro' Castle, Cavan	8	
			William Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia	32	

COMMERCIAL BANK.

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)

RETURN OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Commercial Bank of Canada, as on the Sixth day of April, 1861, made in conformity with order from the Legislative Assembly of date Third of April, 1861.

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	
			Amount.	Montant.				Amount.	Montant.
Abercrombie, James	Perth	2	200	\$	Anderson, Thos. Brown, Trustee	Montreal	120	12000	\$
Adams, George	London, Eng	60	6000		Aruton, Wm. Gibson	do	8	800	
Adamson, James	Toronto	3	300		Ashurst, Rev. Fred. L.H.	England	120	12000	
Ainslie, Robert F.	Scotland	30	3000		Ashworth, Sophia (now Pipon)	Quebec	8	800	
Ainslie, Lieut. Col., W.B.	England	42	4200		Ashworth, Jon. deceased	do	21	2100	
Allan, Hugh	Montreal	404	40400		Ashworth, Mrs. Sophia L.	Quebec	8	800	
Allan, Hugh, Trustee, &c	do	40	4000		Auston, James	Cobourg	10	1000	
Allan, William	Perth	80	8000		Auchenleck, Samuel	Woodstock	9	900	
Allan, Hugh & Alex. Morris, Trustees	Montreal	25	2500		Aytor, Hephæ	Perth	12	1200	
Allan, Mrs. Ellen	Perth	4	400		Allport, Franklin	England	30	3000	
Allen, Smith, deceased	do	16	1600		Armitage, Alex. Doax	Scotland	8	800	
Alexander, Hon. George	Woodstock	14	1400		Bartley, J. M.	Dublin, Ireland	186	18600	
Alcorn, Samuel	Yorkville	38	3890		Bartley, J. Cowell, Maj.	London, Eng	88	8800	
Anderson, Robert	Montreal	500	50000		Baxter, George	Kingston	7	700	
Annuitant Fund Society W. Methodist Church	Toronto	3	300		Barley, Rev. John D.D.	Toronto	20	2000	

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	
			Amount.	Montant.				Amount.	Montant.
Fallender, John.....	Montreal.....	23	\$	2300	Burnham, Mark.....	Port Hope.....	6	\$	600
Barwick, John & D. Cameron, Trustees.....	Toronto.....	32		3200	Burns, Thomas.....	St. Catharines...	11		1100
Barwick, Jas. deceased..		61		6100	Bushly, Thos. & others, Trustees.....	London, Eng ...	70		7000
Barnston, Maria.....	Montreal.....	18		1800	Byrne, D.....	Toronto.....	6		600
Ballachey, George.....	Brantford.....	20		2000	Byrns, Olivia.....	Kingston.....	5		500
Baker, J. C., Hon. G. S. Boulton & E.S. Banum Trustees.....	Cobourg.....	23		2800	Blount, William.....	England.....	44		4400
Bain, Isabella.....	Perth.....	5		500	Bedenfeld, Charles.....	do.....	13		1300
Baldwin, Rev. Edmund..	Toronto.....	8		800	Blain, John.....	do.....	85		8500
Baileyt, Henry A., Jun.	Hamilton.....	14		1400	Blackmore, Jane.....	do.....	7		700
Barnston, George.....	Montreal.....	39		3900	Broughton, John.....	do.....	20		2000
Barbeau, E. J.....	do.....	1		100	Balston, Alfred & Geo. Baxter Aldridge.....	do.....	10		1000
Barbeau, E. J., Trustee for Geo. Grant.....	do.....	4		400	Boggs, Henry.....	do.....	10		1000
Barham, Lydia.....	London, Eng ...	1		100	Bird, William.....	do.....	48		4800
Bell, Rev. Wm. deceased		221		22100	Board, John.....	do.....	40		4000
Bethune, Robert.....	Thorah, C. W.....	136		13600	Cartwright, Mary N.....	Kingston.....	44		4400
Bethune, Rev. A. N.....	Cobourg.....	10		1000	Cartwright, Conway Ed.	do.....	28		2800
Bethune, Angus, dec'd..		71		7100	Cartwright, Sarah S.....	do.....	40		4000
Benson, Sarah.....	Kingston.....	4		400	Cartwright, Mary Jane..	do.....	28		2800
Benson, Mary Jane.....	do.....	4		400	Cartwright, Sarah H.....	do.....	2		200
Best, Ann Elizabeth.....	Peterboro'.....	13		1300	Cameron, A. & P.G. Bartlett, Trustees.....	Toronto.....	19		1900
Bell, John.....	Montreal.....	20		2000	Cameron, Col. Kenneth..	do.....	13		1300
Bell, Jus. Act. Ex. late J. McCallum.....	Perth.....	8		800	Cameron, Duncan, Est. of	do.....	4		400
Bidwell, M. S. & S. G...	New York, U.S.	6		600	Cameron, J. Dugal, Est. of	Montreal.....	2		200
Bird, Mrs. Mary.....	Montreal.....	48		4800	Cameron, Angus.....	do.....	60		6000
Blenkins, G. E., & W. H. Millar, & T. G. Ridout Trustees for Thurlow & C. B. Dowling.....	Toronto.....	100		10000	Cameron, Arch.....	Toronto.....	3		300
Blott, James.....	Hamilton.....	6		600	Campbell, Capt. William deceased.....	do.....	8		800
Black, Rev. R. K. & Jas. Affleck, Trustees.....	Perth.....	4		400	Campbell, A. H. Trustee for H. Morrison.....(A.)	Kingston.....	9		900
Black, Rev. John, & Jas. Ross.....	Red River Settl.	80		8000	Campbell, Arch. H. (B.)	do.....	70		7000
Rowloin, Capt. James T.	England.....	126		12600	Campbell, A. H. Trustee for Rev. A. J. Campbell	do.....	30		3000
Bannycastle, Sir Richard H., deceased.....		74		7400	Campbell, Christiana.....	Brockville.....	1		100
Boyd, Francis.....	Rich'd Hill, C.W	6		600	Campbell, Rev. P. Colin	Scotland.....	40		4000
Boulton, Major General Daniel, deceased.....		54		5400	Campbell, Donald.....	Colborne.....	6		600
Bowman, Chs., deceased		15		1500	Campbell, Donald J.....	Perth.....	6		600
Boulton, Hon. Geo. S. & C. G. Buller.....	Cobourg.....	50		5000	Campbell, Geo. Win., M.D	Montreal.....	20		2000
Bogert, J., deceased.....		4		400	Campbell, Jane Ann.....	do.....	18		1800
Bottam, William Henry	Prescott.....	3		300	Campbell, A. H. Trustee	Kingston.....	61		6100
Bourne, Cath. Harriett..	Montreal.....	3		300	Campbell, Hon. Alex. Trustee, &c.....	do.....	40		4000
Bower, Rev. Edw. C.....	Kingston.....	64		6400	Carne, Fanny.....	Penzance, Eng..	20		2000
Bosworth, E. Wegmore..	Toronto.....	2		200	Carlow, Mrs. E. A.....	Belleville.....	40		4000
Bosworth, Sarah.....	do.....	4		400	Cassie, Rev. John.....	Port Hope.....	22		2200
Bond, Frank.....	Montreal.....	1		100	Casselman, George M.....	Quebec.....	70		7000
Bourne, Harriet Cruso..	do.....	35		3500	Carnegie, John.....	do.....	4		400
Bot, Mary Ann.....	Kingston.....	2		200	Callaghan, Mrs. S. Jane	Kingston.....	3		300
Brace, Joseph.....	do.....	20		2000	Cheshire, Charles, Ex. of Church Society, Diocese Toronto, interest, &c.	Toronto.....	13		1300
Brooke, John.....	Montreal.....	5		500	Christie, Mrs. A. M. P...	Christieville C.E	60		6000
Brown, Anna.....	do.....	1		100	Chaffey, Benj.....	Brockville.....	250		25000
Bridger, Miss Jane.....	Kingston.....	22		2200	Clarke, Nepean.....	Halifax.....	40		4000
Brown, Magnus.....	Montreal.....	21		2100	Clark, Mary M. deceased	do.....	3		300
Brock, Rev. James.....	Brockville.....	3		300	Clerke, Francis Carr.....	England.....	40		4000
Bullock, M.....		2		200	Clerk, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	6		600
					Ciephane, Anna Maria..	Montrose, Scot'd	22		2200
					Clark, Robert.....	Montreal.....	10		1000
					Cowan, Alexander.....	Pittsburgh, C.W	12		1200
					Cowan, Alexander, Jun.	do.....	5		500

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE).—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	
			Amount.	Montant.				Amount.	Montant.
			\$	¢				\$	¢
Cowan, John.....	Pittsburgh, C.W	2	200		Dean, Jun., Jas. B. & Wm.	Quebec.....	40	4000	
Cockran, Rev. William..	England.....	75	7500		B. Vallean, Trustees...	Toronto.....	52	5200	
Cox, Mrs. Julia.....	Kingston.....	5	500		Diehl, Doctor Peter.....	do.....	30	3000	
Cooper, William.....	Toronto.....	2	200		Diehl, Trustee of Ann...	do.....	14	1400	
Cooper, Patrick William	Montreal.....	40	4000		Diehl, Dr. Peter, Trustee	do.....			
Cooper, John.....	Kingston.....	8	800		Diehl, Dr. Peter & others	do.....			
Coulson, George F.....	Glasgow, Scotl..	24	2400		Executors late John S.	do.....			
Colman, Thos. deceased	do.....	86	8600		Cartwright.....	do.....	20	2000	
Cowan, Welliametta.....	Brockville.....	8	800		Dixie, E. Frances.....	England.....	8	800	
Cook, Henrietta M. A....	England.....	25	2500		Dixie, Harriet, deceased	Galt.....	44	4400	
Cook, Catharine.....	Aylmer, C. E....	9	900		Dickson, William.....	do.....	600	60000	
Combs, John S.....	Perth.....	4	400		Dickenson, Chas. Mich.	do.....			
Cousins, Mary.....	Kingston.....	5	500		deceased.....	do.....	12	1200	
Connolly, Mrs. Julia....	Sorel, C. E.....	13	1800		Dixie, Mrs. Louise.....	Windsor.....	5	500	
Collis, R. D., Trustee...	Montreal.....	20	2000		Dods, Ann, deceased....	do.....	57	5700	
Cox, Rachel.....	Perth.....	1	100		Dods, John.....	Montreal.....	15	1500	
Court & Macintosh.....	Montreal.....	63	6300		Dods & Crawford.....	do.....	22	2200	
Court & Macintosh, Trust	do.....	16	1600		Dow, William.....	do.....	60	6000	
Constable, Thos. Walker	Sawyersville....	4	400		Douglas, Walter, dece'd	do.....	95	9500	
Craddock, A. W.....	Dublin, Ireland	50	5000		Donald, John.....	Perth.....	26	2600	
Crawford, Ed. & Jemima	Kingston.....	26	2600		Docharty, Ellen.....	Brockville.....	1	100	
Crazier, Thomas.....	Ballinasloe, Ire.	12	1200		Dorland, W. C.....	Pictou.....	3	300	
Craighton, Mrs. Mary....	Kingston.....	2	200		Donovan, Helen.....	Montreal.....	16	1600	
Craikshank, Mrs. E.M....	Edinburgh, N.B.	26	2600		Doran, James.....	do.....	14	1400	
Cruso, Miss Sarah.....	Montreal.....	9	900		Drinkwater, E. S.....	England.....	3	300	
Cruso, Miss Selina.....	do.....	8	800		Drinkwater, J.....	do.....	1	100	
Cumming, Jno. deceased	do.....	4	400		Drummond, John.....	Petite Cote....	100	10000	
Cunningham, Wm. White	Pictou.....	1	100		Durnford, Mrs. Charlotte	England.....	30	3000	
Cumine, Mrs. Jane.....	Banff, Scotland..	11	1100		Durnford, John.....	do.....	20	2000	
Cumming, Cuthbert.....	Montreal.....	15	1800		Durnford, Miss Mary....	Montreal.....	28	2600	
Callen, Richard.....	Drummond.....	25	2500		Dunn, John Roberts....	Toronto.....	43	4300	
Curry, Edward.....	Cobourg.....	2	200		Duncan, Miss Emilia....	Grantham, C.E.	9	900	
Carnegie, Mrs. Cecilia...	Scotland.....	11	1100		Duncan, Mrs. Rebecca..	do.....	6	600	
Carnegie, David.....	do.....	11	1100		Duncan, Mrs. Grace....	Drummondville	43	4800	
Cartwright, Richard Jon.	Kingston.....	17	1700		Duncan, Mary.....	do.....	22	2200	
Charter, Elles James....	Ireland.....	22	2200		Durnford, G. Col. 70 Reg.	do.....	10	1000	
Cruikshank, Edward....	Edinburgh, Sco	50	5000		Durnford, Miss Jane...	Three Rivers...	32	3200	
Corbet, Wm. Adam.....	Glasgow, do.....	50	5000		Dupont, Mary Ann.....	England.....	70	7000	
Cox, Emma Ann.....	England.....	4	400		Davis, Char. Christopher	Edinburgh, N.B	92	9200	
Crawford, John Gordon..	Scotland.....	150	15000		Dickson, Thomas Goldie	Edinburgh, N.B	58	5800	
Clarke, Susanna.....	England.....	20	2000		Dodson, Lucy.....	England.....	80	8000	
Carne, Fanny.....	do.....	24	2400		Dodson, Frances.....	do.....	53	5300	
Clark, Major Gen. John	do.....	85	8500		Dodson, Caroline Mary..	do.....	53	5300	
Cayley, Francis Melville	do.....	106	10600		Dodson, Mary.....	do.....	68	6800	
Conquest, John Tucker..	do.....	50	5000		Dodson, Octavia.....	do.....	10	1000	
Campbell, Isabella Ann..	Edinburgh, N.B	39	3900		Dodson, Benjamin.....	do.....	15	1500	
Clerke, Sir Wm H'y, Bart.	England.....	21	2100		Dodson, George.....	Edinburgh, N.B	22	2200	
Davidson, D. & A. H.	Kingston.....	32	3200		Devey, Francis.....	England.....			
Campbell, Trustees....	do.....	1	100		Duggett, Phelander & O.	do.....	17	1700	
Davidson, George.....	do.....	9	900		H. Kassalsch.....	do.....	12	1200	
Davidson, Geo., Trustee	do.....	11	1100		Easton, E.M., Mrs. Leach	Montreal.....	9	900	
Davis, William.....	do.....	60	6000		Eckford, Flora Charlotte	Scotland.....	20	2000	
Dawson, James.....	Montreal.....	10	1000		Emmett, John.....	Montreal.....	40	4000	
Dawson, Marg. Y.....	do.....	10	1000		Ermatinger, Francis dec'd	do.....	38	3800	
Davidson, Henry.....	River du Loup..	40	4000		Eveleigh, Fred. C.....	Montreal.....	2	200	
Dakers, James, Trustee..	Montreal.....	6	600		Ewart, James B. deceased	do.....	7	700	
Deacon, Rev. Job. Ex. of	do.....	5	500		Ewart, M.M. & others Exs.	Hamilton.....			
Derbshire, Mary Julia..	Quebec.....	38	3800		Express Comp'y British	do.....			
Dee, Mrs. Eliza.....	Chippawa.....	4	400		& American.....	Kingston.....	32	3200	
Denmark, A. W.....	do.....	28	2800		Elwall, Mary Ann.....	England.....	4	400	
Denn, William.....	Kingston.....	20	2000		Elliott, Capt. Jas. E., R.A	Swansea.....	20	2000	
Deschambeault, George..	Montreal.....	28	2800		Fairfield, D. Lockwood..	Pictou.....	20	2000	
Dease, John.....	do.....	5	500		Fahey, Eliza.....	Montreal.....	7	700	
					Fairman, Daniel.....	Oswego, N.Y....	50	5000	

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	
			Amount.	Montant.				Amount.	Montant.
			\$					\$	
Fouquier, Rev., Fred. Dawson & James Ingersoll, Trustees	Woodstock	20	2000		Gilbert, Herbert Joseph.	Kingston	25	2500	
Ferns, Mrs. Christina	Kingston	24	2400		Gilmour, John	Montreal	7	700	
Ferguson, Mrs. Janet	Perth	51	5100		Girdlestone, Mrs. Char.	Galt	5	500	
Ferguson, John, dec'd		12	1200		Glassup, Miss Harriet	Kingston	1	100	
Ferguson, Janet, in trust	Perth	14	1400		Glasgow, A.M., Trust's of	England	88	8800	
Ferguson, William	Kingston	92	9200		Golightly, Barbara	N. Elmsley	1	100	
Ferguson, A., Trustee for Cath. Stewart	Montreal	8	800		Goodhue, Hon. G. Jervis	London, C. W.	250	25000	
Ferrier, Margaret	Ancaster	24	2400		Graham, W. R.	Vaughan	13	1300	
Fenwick, George	Kingston	1	100		Grassett, Rev. H. J. and Thos. Dallas, Trustees	Toronto	21	2100	
Fellowes, Mrs. M. O. L.	Ottawa	80	8000		Grassett, Miss W. T.	England	40	4000	
Fisher, Susan	Edinburgh, N.B.	24	2400		Grassett, Miss Henrietta	do	40	4000	
Finlayson, Duncan	Montreal	31	3100		Grassett, Rev. Henry J.	Toronto	10	1000	
Finlayson, Duncan, in trust for Janet Hunter	do	6	600		Grant, Amelia	Montreal	30	3000	
Field, Miss Sophia	Perth	22	2200		Grant Alex. Registrar	Toronto	8	800	
Findlay, Elizabeth	Brockville	1	100		Grantham, Arthur	Oakville	18	1800	
Findlayson, Dunc'n, trus.	Montreal	22	2200		Gray, Andrew	Kingston	9	900	
Findlay, Mrs. Elizabeth	Augusta	3	300		Grist, John	Quebec	19	1900	
Fleming, Elizabeth	Montreal	8	800		Griffin, Wm. Hewitt	Amherst Island	41	4100	
Fourré, J. R. J.	Violet, P.O.	29	2900		Gilchrist, Archibald	Perth	12	1200	
Ford, Col. E. T.	do	9	900		Glass, James, Trustee	Belleville	2	200	
Forsyth, John R.	Scotland	108	10800		Gunn, John	Brockville	1	100	
Forsyth, John R., Trustee	do	74	7400		Gunn, Mrs. Winnie, dec'd	do	24	2400	
Forster, Sibley	Montreal	80	8000		Guthrie, Margaret	do	4	400	
Fowler, Daniel and Jas. J. Burrows	Kingston	40	4000		Guthrie, Peter	Darling	4	400	
French, Capt. W.P., dec'd		32	3200		Gzowski, Casimer Stanis.	Toronto	600	60000	
French, Mrs. Angelina M.	Melbourne	10	1000		Goldney, Fran. Bennett.	England	148	14800	
Frothingham, John	Montreal	50	5000		Goldney, Elenora	do	50	5000	
Fraser, Mrs. Catherine	Elora	24	2400		Gardyne, Cath. Bruce	Scotland	50	5000	
Fraser, Alexander	Drummond	9	900		Green, Julia	England	10	1000	
Fraser, James	Bathurst	1	100		Goldney, A. & F. Bennett	do	10	1000	
Fraser, John	Perth	2	200		Gooch, George Thomas	do	40	4000	
Fraser, Mrs. Cath., Treas.	Kingston	9	900		Godfrey, John R. Race.	do	150	15000	
Frizell, Sutton	Drummond	6	600		Gore, Mary Jane Ormsby	England	340	34000	
Flower, Philip William	England	250	25000		Green, Sarah Seager	do	5	500	
Finnie, John	do	500	50000		Green, Ann	do	2	200	
Fonblanque, Ed. B. de.	do	40	4000		Gore, Wm. Rich. Ormsby	Ireland	25	2500	
Fournier, George	do	50	5000		Grellier, Jane	England	5	500	
Fisher, Henry	Scotland	50	5000		Grant, William Forsyth.	Montrose, N. B.	278	27800	
Flower, Martha Dean	England	45	4500		Grellier, Peter Paul	England	25	2500	
Galt, Hon. Alex. T.	Quebec	260	26000		Hagerman, Mrs. Ann	Kingston	24	2400	
Gardiner, Richard	Brockville	4	400		Haig, Miss Allison	Jersey	40	4000	
Gardiner, George, Jun.	do	4	400		Hainey, Owen	Montreal	12	1200	
Gentle, James Ferrier	Kingston	18	1800		Hallen, Preston & Richd., Trustees	Toronto	80	8000	
George, Rev. Jas., D.D.	do	100	10000		Hallowell, William	Montreal	39	3900	
George, William	Scotland	71	7100		Hall, Benjamin	do	69	6900	
George, Mrs. Eliz., Treas. Orphans' Home	Kingston	8	800		Hall, Charlotte	do	38	3800	
Gibson, William	do	8	800		Haley, Isabella	Drummond	2	200	
Gibb, James Dun., dec'd		27	2700		Haley, Robert	do	34	3400	
Gildersleeve, H'y, dec'd.		73	7300		Hamilton, Hon. John	Kingston	30	3000	
Gildersleeve, Mrs. Sarah	Kingston	63	6300		Hamilton, Miss Mary H.	do	30	3000	
Gildersleeve, O. S. Acting Executor, &c	do	104	10400		Hamilton, Miss B.	Edinburgh, N.B.	4	400	
Gildersleeve, Chas. F.	do	1	100		Hamilton Brothers	Quebec	200	20000	
Gildersleeve, Sarah M.	do	1	100		Hamilton, Hon. John & Andrew Drummond, Trustees	Kingston	17	1700	
Gildersleeve, J. P.	do	1	100		Hamilton, Miss Isabella.	Quebec	59	5900	
Gillespie, Robert, Trustee	Montreal	50	5000		Hamilton, Rev. Charles.	do	67	6700	
					Hamilton, Robert	do	80	8000	
					Hamilton, Mrs. Julia Eliza, Trustee	Hawksbury	208	20800	
					Hancock, Mary	Bath	14	1400	

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Hancox, Orton.....	Bath	1	100	Holditch, Wm., & James A. Henderson, Trustees	Kingston	15	1500
Hands, William.....	Toronto	4	400	Holden, John.....	Prescott	16	1600
Hands, Mary.....	do	4	400	Holton, Luther H.....	Montreal.....	200	20000
Hancock, Edward C.....	do	15	1500	Hopper, Mrs. Jane.....	Cornwall.....	30	3000
Handyside, Mary B.....	Montreal.....	4	400	Hosmer, Anna L.....	Toronto.....	1	100
Hardy, E. H.....	Kingston.....	11	1100	Houliston, John.....	Montreal.....	48	4800
Harrison, Mrs. Maria.....	London, Eng'd	22	2200	Hope, Dr. William.....	Belleville.....	23	2300
Harrison, S. B., & Thos. Kirkpatrick, Trustees.	Toronto.....	15	1500	Hughes, Joseph, deceased	.....	4	400
Harris, Capt. James B.....	do	54	5400	Hugo, Nicholas, Trustee for T. W. Hugo.....	Kingston.....	6	600
Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	do	1	100	Hugo, Nicholas, Trustee for M. A. Hugo.....	do	6	600
Hargrave, Jane.....	Chateauguay	6	600	Humphreys and others, Trustees.....	do	6	600
Hargrave, James.....	Sault St. Marie	100	10000	Hunter, Rev. James.....	Montreal.....	2	200
Harriott, John Edward.....	Montreal.....	50	5000	Hungerford, J. B.....	do	40	4000
Hardisty, Richard.....	do	7	700	Halliday, Miss Jane.....	Haldimand.....	6	600
Harper, Francis A., de- ceased .....	.....	80	8000	Hale, George, Carleton & Jeffrey, Trustees.....	Quebec	52	5200
Harper, F. A. & A. E., Trustees.....	Kingston.....	3	300	Harrison, Frederick.....	London, Eng'd.	100	10000
Harper, F. A., Ex. and Ex. of.....	do	40	4000	Harvey, James Alex.....	England.....	135	13500
Harper, Thomas B.....	do	12	1200	Hammond, Ellen.....	do	20	2000
Haultain, Frederick Wil- liam, Lieut.-Col.....	Montreal.....	36	3600	Harrison, Elizabeth.....	do	4	400
Hayunga, Revd. Herma- nus.....	W. Williamsb'g	62	6200	Haworth, Richard.....	do	25	2500
Hayward, Francis.....	England.....	334	33400	Hopkins, Lady Eleanor.....	Dublin, Ireland	25	2500
Hawker, Sidney H.....	Lindsay.....	9	900	Hammond, Adele Astley	England.....	20	2000
Heath, James Glover, de- ceased .....	.....	520	52000	Hamilton, Capt. Digby St. Vincent.....	Ireland.....	24	2400
Hegarty, George.....	Kingston.....	5	500	Harper, William Morris.....	England.....	100	10000
Henderson, Jas. A. & H. Smith, Trustees.....	do	4	400	Hammond, Lucy.....	do	6	600
Henderson, James.....	Toronto	80	8000	Holdsworth, Thomas W. Estabrooke.....	do	16	1600
Henderson, R. C., Estate of.....	.....	40	4000	Hichens, Robert.....	do	50	5000
Henderson, Rufus C.....	Augusta.....	8	800	Holditch, William.....	do	32	3200
Henderson, Mrs. Ann.....	Toronto	6	600	Henderson, Jane & Ann Frances.....	do	2	200
Henry, Mrs. Emmy.....	Augusta.....	6	600	Harper, Jane Hamilton.....	Scotland.....	24	2400
Hepburn, William.....	Montreal.....	40	4000	Hickey, Emily Susanna.....	Dublin, Ireland	80	8000
Herschmer, Revd. Wm. M.	Kingston.....	353	35300	Heath, Charles James.....	England.....	15	1500
Herschmer, Laurence M.....	do	6	600	Jacques, Fanny M. R. & Wm. Ormsby Gore.....	do	60	6000
Herschmer, Henry T.....	do	6	600	Iisley, James.....	Montreal.....	12	1200
Herschmer, Francis M.....	do	6	600	Independent Order Odd Fellows, St. Catharines.....	St. Catharines.	6	600
Herschmer, Wm. M., Jun.	do	6	600	Irons, Stephen A., Trustee	Kingston.....	7	700
Herschmer, Miss Mary.....	do	6	600	Irving, James.....	Montreal.....	9	900
Herschmer, George Field	do	6	600	Irving, Emelius, Exe- cutor, &c.....	Hamilton.....	1	100
Herschmer, Revd. Wm. M. & Dr. P. Diehl, Trus- tees.....	do	23	2300	Irwin, Wm. James.....	Toronto.....	32	3200
Herschmer, Charles Lau- rence, deceased .....	.....	28	2800	Irwin, Revd. John.....	St. John's, C.E.	10	1000
Herschmer, Miss Mary Elizabeth.....	Belleville.....	12	1200	Jago, William.....	Montreal.....	10	1000
Herron, Edward.....	Montreal.....	3	300	Jarvis, George S.....	Cornwall.....	12	1200
Herbert, Florence Gilford	Southampton	1	100	Jardine, John.....	Brockville.....	9	900
Herbert, Georgina Mar- garet.....	do	1	100	Jeffrey, Andrew, Presi- dent, &c.....	Cobourg.....	10	1000
Hill, Francis M., deceased	.....	2	200	Jenkins, John, deceased.	.....	25	2500
Hepwell, Ellen.....	Toronto.....	4	400	Jobbling, Edward.....	Brockville.....	8	800
Hepwell, Cordelia.....	do	4	400	Jones, Charles, Estate of	do	4	400
Hind, Katharine.....	do	6	600	Jones, Dunham.....	do	16	1600
Hind, Henry Y.....	do	13	1300	Jones, Hon. Robert.....	St. John's, C.E.	20	2000
Hickey, Emily S.....	Dublin, Ireland	6	600	Jowett, Josiah.....	Chatham.....	15	1500
				Joyce, James.....	Kingston.....	8	800
				Keagy, James.....	Hamilton.....	1	100

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Keating, John	Lanark	4	\$ 400	Lister, Emma.....	Montreal	18	1800
Kent, Rybert	Kingston	94	9400	Livingston, Charles.....	Kingston	17	1700
Kent, Noel	do	25	2500	Lockhart, James.....	Red River Set- tlement.....	4	400
Kirkpatrick, Miss Mari- anne	do	7	700	Logie, Miss Mary	Kingston	23	2300
Kirkpatrick, Thomas.....	do	37	3700	Logie, Miss Mary, Trustee	do	17	1700
Kirkpatrick, Thomas & S. F.	do	3	300	Logie, Mrs. Ann	do	10	1000
Kirkpatrick, Alexander, deceased	do	12	1200	Logie, William, Exr. of	do	100	10000
Kirkpatrick, Thomas & George Baxter, Trus- tees	Kingston	40	4000	Logie, Alexr. & Mary, Trustees	do	40	4000
Kirkpatrick, Thomas & Lt.-Col. G. H. Willis, Trustees	Kingston.....	72	7200	Logie, Miss Mary, Trustee	do	2	200
Kirkpatrick, Thomas & others, Trustees.....	do	8	800	Logie, James	West Flamboro'	282	28200
Kirkpatrick, George B. ..	do	12	1200	Lovekin, Theodocia, de- ceased	do	8	800
Kirby, Robert	Montreal.....	52	5200	Lynes, Charles.....	Toronto.....	2	200
Kirby, Thomas	do	15	1500	Leeming, John, Exr. & Eliz'beth F. Price, Exr'tx	Montreal	28	2800
Kirby, Miss Jane.....	do	2	200	Machar, Rev. John, D.D.	Kingston	100	10000
Kimpton, Miss Mary	Brockville	2	200	Maitland, John, M.D.....	Halifax	4	400
Kingan, Jno., Trustee, &c	Montreal.....	1	100	Mair, John	Lanark	33	3300
Kingston, General Hos- pital.....	Kingston.....	1	100	Malloch, Edward	Ottawa.....	200	20000
King, Warden	Montreal.....	20	2000	Malloch, George.....	Brockville.....	49	4900
Kirby, James.....	do	1	100	Malloch, John G.....	do	40	4000
Kennedy, Thomas.....	Glasgow	50	5000	Malloch, George William Trustee.....	Hamilton.....	20	2000
Kaye, Robert Benjamin..	England	55	5500	Mallory, Caleb.....	Port Hope.....	6	600
King, John.....	Glasgow	100	10000	Martin, Richard.....	Cayuga.....	12	1200
Kilner, Thomas.....	England	10	1000	Martin, Richard, Trustee	do	6	600
Lancaster, William Jas. .	do	50	5000	Martin, Emily.....	do	14	1400
Law, George.....	Glasgow	55	5500	Marks, John B.....	Kingston.....	48	4800
Lynn, Rev. John Magnus	England.....	32	3200	Marshall Eleanor.....	Montreal.....	4	400
Laidley, John	do	20	2000	Marshall, Jane.....	Pictou	16	1600
Leslie, Anthony.....	do	200	20000	Marshall, James H.....	Montreal.....	5	500
Leach, George & Mary...	do	15	1500	Matthews, George.....	do	20	2000
Lind, Ann	do	12	1200	Matheson, Hon. Roderick	Perth	78	7800
Lind, Ann & J. W. Ald- ridge.....	do	12	1200	Mead, Joseph Hooper...	Toronto.....	40	4000
Labonté, Marguerite dit.	Montreal.....	1	100	Mercer, Andrew	do	169	16900
Lachlan, Robert.....	Cincinnati.....	20	2000	Meredith, Hon. W. C.....	Quebec	120	12000
Lackie, Mrs. Margt. Allan	Montreal.....	1	100	Merwin, Justus S.....	Prescott	131	13100
Laing, Patrick Sinclair ..	do	12	1200	Michel, Lieut.-Gen. John	London, Eng.....	23	2300
Lane, John.....	do	100	10000	Miller, William.....	Perth	4	400
Law Society of U. C.	Toronto	24	2400	Miller, Colin.....	Kingston.....	10	1000
Lee, W. H.....	Quebec.....	9	900	Miller, John.....	Montreal	25	2500
Leeming, Rev. William ..	Drummondville	60	6000	Miles, H. H. & Hon. John Ross, Trustees...	do	1	100
Leith, Annabella.....	Kingston.....	4	400	Miles, Robert S.....	do	60	6000
Leith, Jane	do	2	200	Mitchell, John.....	Lanark	7	700
Leith, Mary Ann.....	do	2	200	Mittleberger, Matilda P.	St. Catharines..	2	200
Leith, Stewart.....	do	2	200	Montgomery, Robert.....	Kingston.....	8	800
Lemoine, William.....	London, Eng.....	60	6000	Morrison, John.....	do	5	500
Lemesurier, H., Trustee, &c.....	Quebec.....	12	1200	Morrison, Rev. John.....	Prescott.....	31	3100
Leslie, Ann Innis Young	Wellington.....	8	800	Morrison, William.....	Brockville.....	3	300
Leslie, Margaret Young	do	12	1200	Morran, William.....	Scarboro'.....	6	600
Leslie, Isabella Young...	do	12	1200	Morris, Alex. & H. Allan, Executors, &c.....	Montreal	176	17600
Leslie, Hon. James.....	Montreal.....	5	500	Moran, Peter.....	Prescott.....	20	2000
Lewis, R. & W. W.....	Melbourne, C.E	11	1100	Moran, Elizabeth Jane..	do	20	2000
Lewis, Frederick Harry	Belfast, Ireland	171	17100	Moret Antoine.....	Pointe aux Trembles.....	4	400
Linklater, Magnus.....	Montreal.....	1	100	Montreal Fire Ass. Co..	Montreal.....	124	12400
Lindsay, Ernest.....	Corwall.....	8	800	Montreal City & District Building Society.....	do	25	2500
				Montreal Ladies' Benevo- lent Society.....	do	3	300

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares	
		Actions.	Montant.			A ctions.	Montant.
Monk, J. B. & H. Pinhey, Executors.....	Ottawa.....	39	3900	Macdonald, Jas. Trez. & Macdonell, Allen.....	Brockville	44	4400
Monk, William.....	do	3	300	Macdonell, Arch. John... Macdonell, Rev. George..	Montreal	40	4000
Mountain, Geo. J., Lord Bishop of Quebec.....	do	160	16000	Macdonell, Rev. John... MacDermott, Andrew.....	Kingston	10	1000
Mountain, Geo. J., Lord Bishop of Quebec, Trustee, &c.....	Quebec.....	18	1800	Macfarland, D., Trustee.. McFeely, Rev. Bernard...	Fergus	27	2700
Mountain, Mrs. Ann.....	do	10	1000	McGill, Margaret..... McGill, Rev. Rob., dec'd	Montreal.....	8	800
Mountain, Miss Mary.....	Cornwall.....	3	300	McGruer, Alexander..... McGregor, Elizabeth.....	Port Robinson... Fitroy Harbor...	58	5800
Muckleston, Samuel.....	do	60	6000	McIntyre, Rev. Rob., dec'd McIntyre, John.....	Toronto	5	500
Muir, Rev. James C.....	North George- town.....	8	800	McIntyre, Robert..... McIntyre, Hugh.....	Perth	12	1200
Mulock, Rev. John A.....	Kingston.....	40	4000	McInnes, Duncan..... McInnes, Janet.....	Montreal.....	13	1300
Munro, John Rae	do	3	300	McIntosh, Francis..... McIntyre, John.....	Kingston	21	2100
Munro, Mrs. Christina... Murphy, Mary.....	Belleville..... Toronto	4 1	400 100	McInnes, Isabella..... Mackenzie, Mrs. Sarah...	Perth	5	500
Murray, Thomas.....	Kingston.....	1	100	Mackenzie, Miss Lucretia Mackenzie, Mrs. Eliza...	Drummond..... Kingston	4 1	400 100
Murray, Lieut.-Gen. J., deceased.....	Drummondville	58	5800	Mackenzie, Miss Alexan... Mackenzie, Miss Janet...	Belleville..... Kingston	18 18	1800 1800
Murray, Mrs. Ellen B... Murray, James.....	Montreal.....	3 10	300 1000	Mackenzie, Mrs. Eliza... Mackenzie, Duncan.....	Kingston	1	100
Molson M. A., and Mrs. Sprague.....	Quebec.....	30	3000	Mackenzie, Charles..... McKenzie, Margaret.....	Montreal..... Prescott	8 23	800 2300
Moody, Lucius.....	Montreal.....	50	5000	McKenzie, Samuel..... McKenzie, Hector Eneas	Montreal.....	10	1000
Murdoch Joseph.....	Perth.....	12	1200	McKenzie, Miss A..... McKenzie, Miss Alexan...	do	1	100
Mariatique, Ant. José de Marylski, Harriet R.....	England..... Paris.....	50 2	5000 200	McKenzie, Miss Janet... McKenzie, John Sinclair	Melbourne, C. E	5	500
Miller, John.....	England.....	5	500	McKenzie, Miss Alexan... McKenzie, John P.....	do	4	400
Morice, Lewis.....	do	50	5000	McKenzie, Miss Sarah... McKie, Rev. George.....	Montreal.....	1	100
Morice, David Simpson... Mountain, Rev. Jacob S	do	40 39	4000 3900	McKichan, Mrs. Marg... Mckelvey, Charlotte.....	Galt.....	40	4000
Morice, Jane & Ann Al- lardyce.....	do	20	2000	McLeod, Mrs. Jane	Montreal.....	10	1000
Meeson, Mary.....	do	50	5000	McLean, A., J. D. Ridout and J. G. Howard, Trustees	Quebec	40	4000
Meeson, Elizabeth.....	do	70	7000	McLellan, Mrs. Marg... Mckelvey, Charlotte.....	Scotland	63	6300
Mack, David Ireland.....	Ayr, Scotland...	100	10000	McLellan, David..... McLellan, Mary.....	Perth.....	1	100
Marks, John Bennett.....	Kingston.....	2	200	McLennan, Catherine... McLennan, Flora.....	Kingston	120	12000
Macdonell, John Joseph	England.....	95	9500	McMahon, Samuel..... McMurry, William.....	Toronto	2	200
McTaggart, Sir John.... McLaren, Clara.....	do	300 40	30000 4000	McNabb, Mrs. Mary..... Macpherson, Maria.....	Cornwall..... Perth.....	23 19	2300 1900
Mackinlay, Maria.....	do	20	2000	McNabb, Mrs. Mary..... Macpherson, Maria.....	do	1	100
MoAdoo, Andrew.....	Kingston.....	10	1000	Macpherson, Evan, Maj. Macpherson, Andrew.....	Williamstown .. do	2 4	200 400
Macaulay, Rev. Wm. & others, Trustees, &c... Macaulay, John Kirby...	do	200 2	20000 200	Macpherson, Peter..... Macpherson, David L... Macpherson, Mrs. Marg't	Kingston	11	1100
Macaulay, Rev. William... Macaulay, Hon. J. & Hon J. Hamilton, Trustees	Pictou.....	112	11200	Macpherson, Peter..... Macpherson, David L... Macpherson, Mrs. Marg't	Montreal	2	200
Macaulay, Mrs. Ann Geo McCreath, John.....	Kingston.....	266	26600	McPhail, Catharine..... McPhail, John.....	Drummond..... do	5 20	500 2000
McCormick, Margaret... McCuaig, Maria A. trust'e	England.....	100	10000	McRae, John..... Macrae, Wm.....	Cornwall.....	40	4000
McDonagh, Rev. J. H... Macdonald, Hon. J. A... Macdonald, Hugh Jao... Macdonald, Christine... Macdonald, Arch., dec'd	Augusta..... Quebec..... do	1 10 2	100 1000 200	McTavish, William..... McTavish, Peter..... McVeety, Jas., Trustee... McNaughton, Margarek.	Montreal..... do	100 25	10000 2500
Macdonald, Rev. Malc'm Macdonald, John D., Ex. Macdonald, Louisa Jane Macdonald, Duncan..... Macdonald, Donald.....	Stratford..... Pictou..... Perth..... Quebec..... do	4 6 5 10 2	400 600 500 1000 200	McTavish, Peter..... McVeety, Jas., Trustee... McNaughton, Margarek. Macdonnell, Edward..... McLaren, Peter.....	Perth..... Perth..... do	4 4 5	400 600 200
Macdonald, Hon. J. A... Macdonald, Hugh Jao... Macdonald, Christine... Macdonald, Arch., dec'd	Kingston..... do	1 2	100 200	Macdonnell, Edward..... McLaren, Peter.....	Montreal..... Lanark.....	15 2	1500 200
Macdonald, Rev. Malc'm Macdonald, John D., Ex. Macdonald, Louisa Jane Macdonald, Duncan..... Macdonald, Donald.....	Stanesead..... Hamilton..... Kingston..... Perth..... Montreal.....	37 4 2 6 26	3700 400 200 600 2600				

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE).—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
Newcomb, William.....	Montreal.....	200	20000	Reid, Jas., Trustee, &c...	Dalhousie.....	8	800
Newlands, Elizabeth.....	Kingston.....	8	800	Renaud, Mrs. Mary Ann	Kingston.....	52	5200
Nicolls, Mrs. Harriet F.	England.....	74	7400	Reynolds, Eleanor Sarah	Brockville.....	3	300
Nicol, Thomas.....	Perth.....	28	2800	Richardson, John.....	Portsmouth CW	26	2600
Notman, William.....	Dundas.....	80	8000	Richardson, Everetta.....	Montreal.....	13	1300
Nickalls, Mrs. Ann L.....	Kingston.....	33	3300	Richardson, Wm. P. trust'	Port Rush, Ire.	11	1100
North, William.....	London, Eng.....	150	15000	Rice, Mary.....	Kingston.....	14	1400
Oxley, John Timothy.....	Surrey, do.....	200	20000	Rice, Anna.....	do.....	16	1600
O'Gorman, Dennis.....	Kingston.....	13	1300	Rice, Harriet.....	do.....	26	2600
Oliver, Catherine.....	Brockvill.....	2	200	Rice, Margaret.....	do.....	14	1400
Oliver, Robert.....	Jersey.....	1	100	Rice, Jane.....	do.....	14	1400
O'Reily, William.....	Kingston.....	12	1200	Ridley, Geo. N. deceased	.....	52	5200
Orr, William.....	Thorold.....	64	6400	Rintoul, Rev. William.....	Montreal.....	12	1200
Page, Lt. Col. G. C.....	England.....	100	10000	Rintoul, Euphemia.....	Darling T'ship.	2	200
Page, John.....	Iroquois.....	60	6000	Ritchie, William.....	Perth.....	2	200
Palmer, Rev. A. and L.	.....	.....	.....	Robertson, Janet.....	Kingston.....	8	800
Battersby.....	Guelph.....	8	800	Robertson, John.....	Lanark.....	70	7000
Park, Joseph.....	Dalhousie.....	5	500	Robertson, Thomas.....	Ops.....	8	800
Paton, Thos., Chairman.....	Montreal.....	1600	169000	Robertson, Flora.....	Martintown.....	2	200
Paton, John.....	Kingston.....	11	1100	Robertson, John D.....	Kingston.....	5	500
Patton, John, deceased.....	.....	3	200	Robinson, Jas. & Mary.....	Toronto.....	4	400
Patton, John, Trustee.....	.....	60	6900	Robison, Thos. W.....	Kingston.....	12	1200
Patton, Ann C.....	Prescott.....	4	400	Robson, George.....	Montreal.....	5	500
Patrick, William.....	do.....	17	1700	Roche, Geo. Wm. Walter	Kingston.....	20	2000
Patterson, Jno., deceased	.....	5	500	Roger, Rev. J. M.....	Peterboro'	60	6000
Patterson, George.....	Perth.....	2	200	Rogers, Rev. R. Vashon	Kingston.....	8	800
Paterson, Adam.....	Orillia.....	16	1600	Rogers, George.....	Montreal.....	20	2900
Payne, Charles A.....	Prescott.....	40	4000	Rose, Hon. John.....	do.....	140	14000
Peddie, Helen.....	Christieville.....	2	200	Ross, Daniel, deceased.....	.....	18	1800
Pelton, Miss Margaret.....	Montreal.....	3	300	Ross, Murdock and J.	.....	.....	.....
Pelton Caroline.....	do.....	3	300	McLennan, Executors.	Brockville.....	28	2800
Petrie, Arch.....	Cumberland.....	44	4400	Ross, Charles S.....	Kingston.....	120	12000
Phair, Thomas.....	Kingston.....	18	1800	Ross, Chas. S. Trust's, &c	do.....	125	12500
Polson, William.....	.....	36	3600	Ross, Bernard Rogan.....	Montreal.....	11	1100
Porteous, John.....	Kirkwall.....	6	600	Ross, Chas. J., & Arch.	.....	.....	.....
Porter, Janet.....	Paisley, N. B.....	32	3200	J. Macdonell, Trustees	Kingston.....	100	10000
Portré, Francois.....	Prescott.....	4	400	Rowe, Thomas.....	Guernsey I.....	10	1000
Powell, E. M., Trustees of	Toronto.....	6	600	Routh, H. L., & Thos. J.	.....	.....	.....
Prentiss, Douglass.....	Kingston.....	310	31000	Ready, Trustees.....	Montreal.....	22	2200
Prickett, Elizabeth.....	Niagara.....	11	1100	Routh, Mrs. Mary S.....	do.....	7	700
Price, Adelaide.....	Montreal.....	26	2600	Roy, William.....	Toronto.....	45	4500
Penn, Emma M.....	England.....	2	200	Rush, Mary.....	Montreal.....	4	400
Pollard, George.....	do.....	160	16000	Rutherford, Wm., M.D.....	Limerick, Ire.....	28	2800
Phillips, Thomas.....	do.....	5	500	Ruttan, Henry.....	Cobourg.....	7	700
Pollock, John.....	Glasgow.....	50	5000	Ryan, Mary.....	Kingston.....	2	200
Peck, William.....	England.....	180	18000	Ryan, Hugh.....	Sand Point, Co.	.....	.....
Phillips, Jane.....	do.....	5	500	Renfrew.....	.....	44	4400
Page, Alex. Shaw.....	do.....	6	600	Roche, Charlotte P.....	Peterboro'.....	8	800
Penn, Richard.....	do.....	36	3600	Squance, Barry Parr.....	England.....	50	5000
Penn, Susan.....	South Wales.....	6	600	Smale, Henry Lewis.....	do.....	40	4000
Fridham, A. Wellesley... ..	England.....	40	4000	Smytlan, Madeline G.....	Perth, N. B.....	40	4000
Penny, Sarah.....	do.....	20	2000	Skey, Joseph.....	England.....	67	6700
Pearson, Charles.....	do.....	100	10000	Simson, Sarah Mortimer	Scotland.....	15	1500
Queen's College, trust's of	Kingston.....	320	32000	Simple, Ann Lyon et al.	do.....	6	600
Quigley, Rose, Trustees of	Pictou.....	4	400	Seymour, Geo. Henry.....	England.....	100	10000
Rogers, John.....	England.....	50	5000	Scott, Maria Georgina.....	Edinburgh.....	139	13900
Reid, Lestock Robert.....	do.....	50	5000	Shadbolt, Wm.....	England.....	85	8500
Rutherford, Wm. & John	Scotland.....	271	27100	Sullivan, Mich.....	Ireland.....	50	5000
Radcliffe, Henrietta A.....	Allanburgh.....	1	100	Stokes, Mary.....	England.....	80	8000
Ramsay, Rev. J.....	Montreal.....	15	1500	Stephenson, John.....	do.....	35	3500
Ready, Emily.....	do.....	10	1000	Smith, George.....	do.....	60	6000
Ready, Cath. L.....	Montreal.....	7	700	Sandys, Aileen Theresa..	do.....	100	10000
Reekie, James.....	Pointe Levi.....	40	4000	Salmon, William.....	Simcoe.....	7	700
Reid, James.....	Funtingdon.....	50	5000	Salmon, Rev. George.....	Hamilton.....	22	2200

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Salmon, Wm. Thos.....	Victoria, Co. Nor	7	700	Smith, Wm. R. B. and Chas. W., Trustees....	England.....	60	6000
Sands, Robert.....	Port Hope.....	20	2000	Smith, Emma Wilhelmina	Brantford.....	4	400
Saunders, William.....	Kingston.....	6	600	Smith, Fred. Webber.....	Dublin, Ireland	40	4000
Savings' Bank, Montreal City and District.....	Montreal.....	49	4900	Smith, Chas. Webber.....	Dublin, Ireland	60	6000
Sawbridge, Capt. Robert Cooper.....	England.....	12	1200	Smith, Caroline M., Trus- tee, &c.....	Kingston.....	6	600
Sayer, Henry.....	Montreal.....	2	200	Smith, Wm. Simpson.....	London, C. W.....	16	1600
Scadding, Charles.....	Toronto.....	60	6000	Spragge, Martha A. & W.	Quebec.....	10	1000
Scobell, Jane Tennant....	England.....	45	4500	Spragge, William.....	do.....	16	1600
Scott, Eliza.....	Quebec.....	12	1200	Spellane, Eliza.....	Kingston.....	36	3600
Sellars, Robert.....	Kingston.....	5	500	Stanton, William, D.C.G.	do.....	10	1000
Selby, Samuel Brown Jackson, and others, Trustees.....	Toronto.....	16	1600	Stayner, Thomas A.....	Toronto.....	100	10000
Senkler, Rev. Edmund John.....	Brockville.....	68	6800	Starke, Rev. M. Y.....	Dundas.....	6	600
Sewell, Wm. S.....	Quebec.....	24	2400	St. Germain, Jos. & Ann A.....	Montreal.....	24	2400
Sherwood, L. P., dec.....	Perth.....	7	700	Snedden, Alexander.....	Ramsay.....	11	1100
Shillington, Mrs. Char- lotte.....	do.....	9	900	Stevenson, Adam.....	Montreal.....	14	1400
Shillington, Henry.....	Port Hope.....	95	3500	Stewart, Robert, M. D.....	Belleville.....	39	3900
Short, Rev. Jonathan.....	Kingston.....	15	1500	Stewart, Caroline.....	do.....	13	1300
Silliman, James.....	Kingston.....	15	1500	Stewart, Jessie Mary.....	Brockville.....	7	700
Simpson, Sir Geo., Execu- tors of.....	Kingston.....	202	20200	Stewart, Mrs. Margaret.....	Scotland.....	14	1400
Simpson, Sir Geo. and D. Finlayson.....	Kingston.....	51	5100	Stewart, Colina.....	do.....	3	300
Simpson, Sir Geo., Trus- tee for A. McLeod.....	Kingston.....	3	300	Stewart, Peter.....	Perth.....	5	500
Simpson, Sir Geo. Trus- tee for A. McDonell.....	Kingston.....	17	1700	Stewart, James.....	Sarnia, C. W.....	20	2000
Simpson, Sir Geo., Trus- tee for Jno. McDonell.....	Kingston.....	17	1700	Stewart, Rev. A.....	Kingston.....	6	600
Simpson, Sir Geo., Trus- tee for Mary Taylor, jr.	Kingston.....	10	1000	Stevens, Grace Jane.....	Scotland.....	24	2400
Simpson, Sir Geo., Atty. for R. McKenzie.....	Kingston.....	6	600	Stephens, John.....	Chatham.....	2	200
Simpson, Sir Geo., Trus- tee for Marg. C. McKen- zie.....	Kingston.....	20	2000	Stephens, Ann Jane.....	do.....	2	200
Simpson, Sir Geo., Trus- tee for Catharine Mc- Kenzie.....	Kingston.....	20	2000	Stephens, Abram Oliver.....	do.....	1	100
Simpson, John W.....	Montreal.....	7	700	Stinson, Thomas.....	Hamilton.....	1	100
Sinclair, Alexander.....	Toronto.....	40	4000	Stow, Ann.....	Toronto.....	1	100
Sinclair, Wm. Thompson.....	England.....	22	2200	Storie, John.....	Brockville.....	9	900
Sinclair, William.....	Red River Set- tlement.....	91	9100	Stuart, Sir Charles Jas., Bart.....	Quebec.....	60	6000
Sinking Fund, Township Pittsburgh.....	Kingston.....	9	900	Strachan, Lieut. Col. H. A.....	England.....	58	5800
Sisson, Jonathan.....	Belleville.....	2	200	Street, Thomas C.....	Chippawa.....	400	40000
Skyenner, Mary.....	Toronto.....	1	100	Street, Abigail H.....	do.....	7	700
Smith, Wm. R. B., Lieut. Col.....	England.....	101	10100	Street, Thos. C., Trustee for Mrs. Plumb.....	do.....	93	9300
Smith, Eliza McKenzie.....	Montreal.....	7	700	Strange, Mrs. Mary.....	Kingston.....	91	9100
Smith, John.....	do.....	60	6000	Strange, Orlando G.....	do.....	79	7900
Smith, Robert.....	Bathurst.....	7	700	Strange, Maxwell W.....	do.....	66	6600
Smith, Revd. John, de- ceased.....	do.....	30	3000	Sutherland, Mrs. Eva.....	Toronto.....	6	600
Smith, Jane.....	Perth.....	8	800	Sutherland, Wm. M.D.....	Montreal.....	80	8000
Smith, Henry.....	Glanford.....	20	2000	Sutherland, John.....	do.....	5	500
Smith, Donald A.....	do.....	14	1400	Sutherland, Christian.....	do.....	6	600
				Smith, Sarah Watts.....	do.....	4	400
				Tilson, Thomas.....	England.....	130	13000
				Tilson, Charles.....	do.....	100	10000
				Tilson, George.....	do.....	121	12100
				Toulmin, Fred. Justus... Tunny, Lucy Gordon T.....	do.....	20	2000
				Thompson, William.....	do.....	5	500
				Toker, Clarissa Mary J.....	do.....	6	600
				Thompson, Francis.....	do.....	4	400
				Tawse, Rev. John.....	Toronto.....	33	3300
				Taylor, George, M.D.....	Montreal.....	64	6400
				Taylor, Eliza.....	do.....	10	1000
				Taylor, Thos. M., Trustee	do.....	40	4000
				Taylor, Bros., Trustees, &c	do.....	37	3700
				Temple, Major H.....	do.....	64	6400

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Templeton, James.....	Perth.....	6	600	Wallace, James.....	Montreal.....	11	1100
Templeton, Janet.....	do.....	13	1800	Walker, Hon. William...	Quebec.....	63	6800
Tessier, Michel.....	Montreal.....	4	400	Walker, Mrs. Margaret...	do.....	20	2000
Thomson, James C.....	Paris, France...	150	15000	Wardell, W. H.....	England.....	8	600
Thomson, Miss Georgiana	England.....	150	15000	Ward, Letitia Sabrina ...	Montreal.....	10	1000
Thomson, Miss Elizabeth	do.....	138	13800	Ward, Matilda.....	do.....	14	1400
Thomson, Miss Hume...	do.....	155	15500	Waring, Francis.....	Pictou.....	4	400
Thomson, Jas. C, Trustee	Paris, France...	142	14200	Waring, Joseph.....	Norwich.....	3	300
Thomson, Thomas.....	Belleville.....	8	600	Waring, Thomas.....	Pictou.....	23	2800
Thomson, Andrew.....	do.....	13	1300	Watkins, John.....	Kingston.....	314	31400
Thomson, Robert.....	do.....	7	700	Watkins, Eliza.....	do.....	6	600
Thomson, Jos. N., and Thos. Workman, Trustees	Montreal.....	15	1500	Washburn, Simeon, deceased	.....	5	500
Thomson, Mary Ann.....	do.....	8	800	Watt, James, Treasurer Township Darling	Darling.....	9	900
Thomson, Joseph N.....	do.....	16	1600	Webster, Henry, deceased	.....	20	2000
Thomson, A., Tutor, &c.	Quebec.....	21	2100	Wenz, Philip.....	Kingston.....	12	1200
Thompson, S. A.	Indiana, Grand River.....	1	100	West, Margaret.....	London.....	12	1200
Thompson, Walter.....	do.....	1	100	White, Miss Mary.....	Toronto.....	6	600
Thompson, E. J.....	do.....	1	100	White, Mrs. Mary.....	do.....	24	2400
Thompson, D., jr.....	do.....	1	100	White, Rev. J. P.....	Chambly, C. E.	21	2100
Thompson, J. W.....	do.....	1	100	Whitehead, M. F.....	Port Hope.....	6	600
Thompson, Archibald...	Co. Welland....	19	1900	Wilson, Mrs. Jane.....	Kingston.....	1	100
Thompson, Thomas.....	Perth.....	10	1000	Wilson, James.....	Montreal.....	12	1800
Thompson, James.....	Kingston.....	12	1200	Wilson, Dr. James.....	Brockville.....	67	6700
Thibodo, Robert.....	do.....	8	800	Wilson, Christiana.....	Stamford.....	13	1300
Tiffin, John.....	Montreal.....	12	1200	Wilson, Jane.....	Lanark.....	2	200
Token, Clarissa M. J.....	Peterboro.....	13	1300	Wilson, Christian.....	Toronto.....	12	1200
Tomkins, Rev. John.....	Dunham, C. E..	19	1900	Wilson, William.....	Quebec.....	20	2000
Trinity Church, Cornwall, Rector and Church- wardens of.....	Cornwall.....	30	3000	Wilson, Julia.....	Amherstburg...	2	200
Trustees for Municipality Township Drummond..	Drummond.....	40	4000	Wilson, Mrs. Sarah Ann	Kingston.....	7	700
Tucker, Mrs. Ann.....	St. Johns, N.B.	45	4500	Wilson, Sarah A., J. A. Henderson, & G. H. Oliver, Executrix and Executor Estate late Wm. Wilson.....	do.....	69	6900
Tunis, Rees.....	Hamilton.....	7	700	Wilson, Sarah A., J. A. Henderson, and G. H. Oliver, Jr., Trustees for Eliz'th Smith Wilson..	do.....	28	2600
Turner, M.....	Quebec.....	18	1800	Wilson, do Trustees for Hannah Wilson.....	do.....	20	2600
Taylor, Capt. John Bar- ton C.....	London, C. W..	10	1000	Wilson, do Trustees for Martha P. Wilson.....	do.....	40	4000
Urquhart, Rev. Hugh...	Brookville.....	8	800	Wilson, do Trustees for Frederick Wilson.....	do.....	40	4000
Virtue, George.....	England.....	100	10000	Wilson, do Trustees for Children of W. P. Wil- son.....	do.....	33	3300
Van Straubenzee, Bowen	do.....	43	4300	Wilson do Trustees for Sarah E. Roberts.....	do.....	10	1000
Valentine, George.....	Belleville.....	3	300	Willard, Julia.....	do.....	16	1600
Vennor, Harriet Ann...	Montreal.....	30	3000	Willoughby, Capt. James B., R.N.....	.....	14	1400
Victoria College, Cobourg, Trustees of.....	Cobourg.....	10	1000	Willoughby, Janet.....	Montreal.....	22	2200
Vidal, Alex'r and James Henry, Trustees of Owen, Alex. and Bede- ford H. Vidal.....	Toronto.....	40	4000	Wigless, Edwd P., Lieut. Colonel.....	do.....	67	6700
Woodford, Jno. Bailey...	England.....	6	600	Wigless, Edward, Tutor.	do.....	1	100
Watson, Henry George...	Edinburgh, — Scotland.....	45	4500	Williams, Teresa.....	Perth.....	20	2000
Woodhouse, Francis V...	England.....	75	7500	Williams, John Tucker, deceased.....	.....	80	8000
Whitely, George Friend..	do.....	38	3800	Wilkinson, Miss A. E....	Cobourg.....	5	500
Wright, Sophia Amelia..	do.....	40	4000	Wilks, Rev. Henry and Benj. Holmes, Trustees	Montreal.....	13	1300
Wright, J. R., Executor of late.....	do.....	80	8000				
Wright, J. R., Represent- ative of late.....	do.....	10	1000				
Wright, Frances Anna...	do.....	2	200				
Whigham, Robert.....	do.....	60	6000				
Wallbridge, Hannah C...	Belleville.....	1	100				

COMMERCIAL BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE COMMERCIALE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
Woodruff, J. A. and H. Sullivan, Trustees	Toronto	43	4300	Yale, James M.	Montreal	9	900
Wood, Orrin S.	Montreal	38	3800	Yarwood, Clara St George	Belleville	4	400
Workman, Wm., Trustee	do	28	2800	Young, Mary	London	3	300
Workman, William	do	120	12000	Young, John	Hamilton	2	200
Wreford, William, dec'd.		112	11200	Young, Charlotte Lucy	Coteau Landing	5	500
Wright, David M.	Toronto	18	1800	Yule, William, deceased		75	7500
Wylie, Mrs. Mary, Administratrix, &c	Ramsay	6	600				
Wylie, John Hamilton, Executor, &c	Ramsay	3	300	Shares		40000	\$4000000
				Say Forty Thousand Shares, par value, Four Million of Dollars.			

A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Upper Canada, furnished pursuant of an order of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated the 3rd April, 1861.

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
Abraham, William	Late of Scarb'ro	8	400	Auchinleck, Eliz. Straton	Woodstock	58	2900
Ackerman, Cynthia	Picton	12	600	Andy, Jacques Roy	Quebec	20	1000
Adams, John	Gore, Toronto	54	2700	Austin, Mary	Tecumseth	7	350
Adams, Catharine	St. Catharines	13	650	Aylmer, Geo. E., Major	England	50	2500
Adams, Mary	do	12	600	Bailey, Thomas or Helen	Toronto	56	2800
Adams, Susan	do	20	1000	Baldwin, Aug. W., Adml	do	253	12650
Airey, Richd., Maj.-Gen.		108	5400	Baldwin, Anna Maria	do	30	1500
Alexander, George, Hon.	Woodstock	250	12500	Baldwin, Edmund, Rev.	do	48	2400
Alexander, William	Toronto	16	800	Baldwin, Phebe Maria	do	1	50
Allan, Geo. Wm., Hon.	do	45	2250	Baldwin, Robt. & Wm. A	do	5	250
Allan, Hugh	Montreal	40	2000	Baldwin, Anne	do	42	2100
Allan & Robinson	Toronto	271	13550	Baldwin, Morgan	do	95	4750
Alliance Insurance Co.	Montreal	191	9550	Baldwin, Maurice S., Rev	St. Thomas	45	2250
Ambrose, Mary Anne	T'nsHIP Moore	23	1150	Balmer, George	Caledon	13	650
Anderson, Susan	England	25	1250	Balmer, Elizabeth	do	119	5950
Anderson, Charles, dec'd.	Late of Scotland	258	12900	Ball, Catharine	Niagara	9	450
Anderson, Eliza Garland	Quebec	80	4000	Barham, Lydia	Kingston	10	500
Anderson, Robert Grey	Toronto	56	2800	Barker, David	Picton	22	950
Armstrong, Edward	York Township	3	400	Barker, Mary Ann	do	14	700
Armstrong, Charlotte	Niagara	80	4000	Barnes, Jane Robinson	Buffalo	3	150
Armstrong, Jno Fellowes	Royal C. Rifles	80	4000	Barrows, Liberty A.	New York	20	1000
Arms, onique	Sandwich	22	1100	Bartley, John M.	Dublin	12	600
Askin							

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Montant.			Actions.	Montant.
Barwick, Jas., Major, dec	St. Catharines Woodstock	47	2350	Bradfield, Henry	Brockville	90	4500
Barwick, H. C } Execu-				Bradshaw, James F.	Quebec	17	850
Barwick, Jas. } tors.				Braham, Alfred	Toronto	64	3200
Barwick, Agnes	do	6	300	Bramley, Juliana	England	17	850
Battersby, Anna Maria	Cayuga	31	1550	Bramley, Thos. C.	Quebec	4	200
Battersby, Mary	Dundas	37	1850	Breakenridge, A. M., dec	Niagara	44	2200
Battersby, John Palmer	Toronto	10	500	J. G. Stevenson, Exec'r			
Battersby, Jno Palmer, jr	do	19	950	Brennan, Mary	Toronto	7	350
Bayley, Elizabeth	London	38	1900	Brent, Jas. W. and Cor-	do	10	500
Beach, Rhoda	Kingston	4	200	bain Lydia			
Beard, Charles	England	20	1000	Bridger, Jane	Kingston	18	900
Beaufort & Sons	Montreal	14	700	Brighteven, John	England	50	2500
Beaven, Edw. Wm., Rev.	Matilda	2	100	Brockville Div. No. 1, O.	Brockville	24	1200
Beebe, George	Ireland	29	1450	of Sons of Temperance.			
Bélanger, François	Toronto	8	400	Brockville Lodge, No. 9,	do	3	150
Bell, Wm., Rev., dec	Perth	29	1450	I. O. of Odd Fellows			
Jas. Bell, Administrator				Toronto	3	150	Broughall, A. J., Rev.	Toronto	9	450
Bellairs, Walter George	Quebec	80	4000	Brown, Christopher F.	England	101	5050
Belleau, Narcisse F., Sir	Ireland	55	2750	Brown, William	do	54	2700
Bellingham, W. T., Cap.	Montreal	1	50	Brown & Co., James, jr.	Toronto	61	3050
Benjamin, E. H.	do	2	100	Brown, G. S. H.	Kingsey, C.E.	32	1600
Benjamin, Samuel	Toronto	20	1000	Brown, William	Quebec	8	400
Bennett, Henry Edward	Daillebout, C.E.	42	2100	Brown, Eliza C.	Conwall	2	100
Berczy, William	England	23	1150	Brown, Ch'ttete the younger	T'ship Hamilton	28	1400
Berrie, Robert	Cobourg	78	3900	Brubaeker, John	Berlin	32	1600
Bethune, A. N., Ven. DD	Scotland	63	3150	Bruce, Agnes	Vespra	6	300
Bethune, Angus, decas'd	England	39	1950	Bryans, Rev. R.	England	20	1000
Biddle, Laura	Sarnia	9	450	Buchanan, Mary Agnes	Hellier	25	1250
Biddle, Joseph	T'nship Moore.	100	5000	Buckley, Timothy Henry	London	80	4000
Birchall, T. W., Trustee	Toronto	14	700	Burnham, Zaccheus, dec'd	Cobourg	1	50
Kent Testimonial Fund				Asa A. Burnham Exec			
Bisset, Barbara	Port Hope	4	200	Burnham, Elizabeth	Otonabee	24	1200
Black, James, deceased.	St. Catharines	46	2300	Burnham, Zaccheus	Whitby	32	1600
Duncan McFarlane, Ex.	England	23	1150	Burns, Arabella	St. Catharines	4	200
Blackwell, William	Staff Surgeon	17	850	Burns, Thomas	do	14	700
Blakeney, Edward Hugh	Quebec	16	800	Byrne, Daniel	Toronto	12	600
Blatherwick, Thos., Treas	Ireland	230	11500	Caddy, Elizabeth Ann	York Mills	10	500
Canada Military Asylum	Toronto	30	1500	Cameron, Archibald, &	Toronto	45	2250
Blizard, David	Dunnville	67	3350	Bartlett, P. G. Rev.,			
Bloor, Joseph	Toronto	16	800	in Trust S. B. Cameron	Kingston		
Blott, James	Brockville	32	1600	Cameron, J. H., Hon	Toronto	637	31850
Bogert, Anastasia	Late Rl. Engr's	145	7250	Cameron, Angus	do	15	750
Bolton, D., Maj-Gen., dec	St. Andrews, C.E	50	2500	Campbell, Duncan	Simcoe	170	8500
Bond, William	Kingston	148	7400	Campbell, Wm. Capt. de'd	Ireland	56	2800
Bonnycastle, R.H., Sir, dec	9th Regiment	120	6000	J. H. Otway, Executor			
Lady Frs. Bonnycastle,	England	200	10000	Campbell, Jane Ann	France	70	3500
Executrix	do	228	11400	Carfrae, Margaret J.	Toronto	18	900
Borton, Arthur, Colonel.	Ancaster	36	1800	Carmichael, Catharine	do	3	150
Bosanquet, R. G.	Cobourg	50	2500	Carr, Samuel	do	2	100
Boughton, C.H.R., Sir, Bvt	Exeter, C.W.	3	150	Carroll, Chas. Ingersoll.	do	15	750
Boulbee, Rossalind	Toronto	42	2100	Carroll, Jane	do	3	150
Boulbee, Washington	do	242	3900	Carscadding, Thomas	Pictou	2	100
Boulton, George S., Hon	Quebec	5	250	Cartwright, Conway Ed.	Kingston	4	200
& C. G. Buller.	Montreal	2	100	Cartwright, Mary M.	do	16	800
Boulton, Henry Carew	Toronto	13	650	Cassie, John, Rev.	Port Hope	20	1000
Boulton, George D'Arcy.	Cooksville	56	2800	Castle, Geo. E., Trus'e, E	Cobourg	1	50
Boulton, Hy. John, Hon.	do	50	2500	S. & M. G. Castle			
Bowles, George John	do	50	2500	Cayley, William, Hon.	Toronto	15	750
Bowman, Chas., Estate of	do	50	2500	Cayley, Edward	do	14	700
Boyd-William Thomas	do	50	2500	Cayley, John D.	do	10	500
Braddell, Mary	do	50	2500	Cayley, F. M.	England	181	8050
				Cazalet, George H.	do	112	5600
				Cazalet, Marianne, dec'd	do	194	9700
				Geo. H. Cazalet, Exec			

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Amount.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Amount.
		Actions.	Montant.			Actions.	Montant.
Cellem, R. Trustee, Mary				Creen, Thomas, Rev.....	Niagara	40	2000
Cellem & children.....	Toronto	16	800	Creighton, Gertrude.....	Toronto.....	1	50
Chadwick, Jane.....	Drummondville	10	500	Creighton, E. E., Trustee	do	5	250
Chaffey, Benjamin.....	Brockville.....	40	2000	Croil, William R.....	Osnabruck	9	450
Chapman, Wm.....	England	10	500	Cronyn, Benj., Rt. Rev....	London.....	160	800
Chapman, John.....	do	30	1500	Crooks, Mary M.....	Brockville	4	200
Chichester, Charles, Sir, deceased, Lady Mary				Cross, Margaret.....	St. Catharines..	3	150
B. Chichester, Ex'trix	do	68	3400	Crowe, John Brooks.....	Frampton	4	200
Chieholm, Harriett.....	Esquusing	3	150	Crozier, Thomas.....	England	45	2250
Christie, Robt., deceased	Quebec	4	200	Cruikshanks, George.....	Montreal.....	10	500
Church Soc'y Diocese of	Toronto.....	25	1250	Cryslar, Nancy.....	Bath	5	250
Church Soc'y Diocese of	Huron.....	48	2400	Cummins, James.....	Chippawa	10	500
Church of Engl'd Female				Cummins, Alex.....	England	30	1500
Orphan Asylum of.....	Quebec	16	800	Cunningham, Lennox F., Staff Surgeon.....		28	1400
City & District Savings' Bank of.....	Montreal.....	312	15600	Cunningham, Wm. White	Pictou.....	10	500
Clanaghan, John.....	London	5	250	Cunningham, David.....	Montreal.....	21	1050
Clapp, Joseph Dorland.....	Pictou.....	16	800	Curling, William.....	Delaware	70	3500
Clarke, Mary Isabella.....	England	16	800	Curran, Mary Jane.....	Oakville	12	600
Clarke, Charles.....	Mersea	11	550	Cuthbert, Robt. A., Col.	England	200	10000
Clark, John Curtis.....	Kingston	20	1000	Dailey, Mary Ann.....	Pictou.....	20	1000
Clarke, Palen.....	Marysburg, Esa	24	1200	Dakers, James, in trust..	Montreal.....	14	700
Clark, Agnes, now Nesbitt	Kingston	8	400	Dakers, James.....	do	2	100
Clarke, J. S. Rev.....	Saratoga Spr'gs	94	4700	Dampier, Alfred.....	England	50	2500
Clavis, Margaret M.....	St. Thomas	24	1200	Dampier, Mary B.....	do	64	3200
Clavis, Geo. Thomas.....	do	6	300	Dampier, John L.....	London	22	1100
Cobbam, James, M.D.....	Milton.....	80	4000	Dampier, Jno. L. in trust for L.H. & E.A. Dampier	do	7	350
Cockburn, James.....	Cobourg	7	350	Dancy, Nehemiah.....	Toronto.....	4	200
Cochrane, William, Rev.	Red River	220	11000	Darling, Sophia L.....	Orillia	24	1200
Cochrane, Hannah M.....	Trenton.....	32	1600	Darrab, Jane L.....	England	282	14100
Coleman, Maria Theresa	Montreal.....	204	10200	David, William, Rev.....	Wales	100	5000
Colquhoun, William.....	Dickinson's La'	1	50	Davidson, Samuel.....	Mariposa	30	600
Cook, Elizabeth.....	South Cayuga..	129	6450	Davis, Richard.....	Tecumseth	68	3400
Cook, William.....	Vaughan.....	40	2000	Dawson, James.....	Montreal.....	56	2800
Cook, Jn & Cook, C., Ex. & Exec'x S. Thynne..	Goshen, Indiana	57	2850	Dawson, Martha.....	Quebec	16	800
Cook, Wm. Clamp.....	Toronto	34	1700	Day, John.....	England	43	2150
Cooper, Wm., deceased				Day, Frances.....	do	28	1400
Isabella Cooper, Exe'x	do	50	2500	Dee, Robt. H., dec., Eliz. Dee, Executrix.....	Stamford	12	600
Cooper, Isabella.....	do	45	2250	Dean, Thomas.....	Toronto.....	58	2900
Cooper, Timothy.....	Nelson.....	6	300	DeMariateque, A. J.....	England	50	2500
Cooper, Charles William	Mohawk	90	4500	Denison, Eliz. Sophia.....	Quebec	48	2400
Cooper, Daniel.....	Niagara	6	300	Denmark, A. W.....	Seymour	22	1100
Corbett, James.....	Royal Engineer Depart. Eng.....	18	900	Denoon, William.....	Quebec	40	2000
Corbett, Armanelta.....	Drummondville	43	2400	Derbishire, Eliza.....	do	40	2000
Cornwall, Edward.....	Trafalgar	40	2000	Desbarats, George.....	do	418	20900
Corry, Matthew N., M.D.	Stamford	55	2750	DesVaux, Geo. William..	Toronto.....	139	6950
Corwin, Mary.....	Fenwick.....	20	1000	Devlin, John.....	Montreal.....	9	450
Corwin, Jno, dec'ed, Jno. Ker, J. Garner, Cath'ne Corwin of Stamford & Jacob R. Henderson of Pelham, Ex. & Exe'x				Dewar, Daniel.....	London	9	450
Corwin, Catharine.....	Stamford	10	500	Diamond, Caroline.....	Bowmanville ..	17	850
Cottle, Thomas John.....	Woodstock	120	6000	Dickinson, Walter D.....	Prescott.....	25	1250
Conlon, Emile.....	Toronto.....	9	450	Dickson, William.....	Galt.....	90	4500
Counter, Caroline.....	Kingston	2	100	Dickson, Jss., deceased, Harriett Dickson, Ex'x	Three Rivers...	5	250
Counter, George.....	do	2	100	Dickson, Harriett.....	do	40	2000
Counter, John.....	do	1	50	Diehl, Peter.....	Toronto	88	4400
Counter, John, Jun.....	do	2	100	Dingman, John.....	Pictou.....	8	400
Cowen, Mary Ann.....	Quebec	2	100	Dixon, Benjamin Homer	Toronto.....	20	1000
Craddock, Adam W.....	Ireland.....	49	2450	De Fonblanque, E. B.....	England	80	4000
				Doan, Jesse.....	E. Gwillimbury	30	1500
				Dobbin, Eliza.....	Kingston	2	100
				Dodd, William.....	Port Hope	8	400
				D'Olier, Harriett.....	Belleville	13	650

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Donald, John	Dalhousie	4	200	Fleming, And., and Lett, Rev. W. Stephen	Toronto	6	300
Dorland, Philip A., and Dorland, Stephen H.	Pictou	26	1300	Flint, Mary	England	7	350
Dorothy, John	Toronto	16	800	Fluker, Harriett	do	116	5800
Dorr, James	Quebec	32	1600	Folingsby, Joseph B.	Hamilton	388	19300
Dougall, William	Hallowell	100	5000	Footo, Mary Grace	Oakville	30	1500
Doughty, Frances	Thornhill	5	250	Footo, Joseph, Cap.	do	31	1550
Douglass, James	Goderich	3	150	Forbes, Duncan	Niagara	3	150
Downes, John Pepper	Pictou	168	8400	Forsyth, John R.	Kingston	200	10000
Drinkwater, John	England	4	200	Foster, Hetherington	Toronto	31	1550
Drought, Henry Piggott	London	120	6000	Fowler, Fife, M.D.	Kingston	27	1350
Drummond, John	Petite Côte	136	6800	Fox, George	England	20	1000
Drury, James	Bradford	40	2000	Frost, George, Rev.	do	49	2450
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	New York	90	4500	Frost, Percival, Rev.	do	49	2450
Duncan, Eliza	Toronto	2	100	Frampton, George	do	50	2500
Dunlop, Louisa	Goderich	16	800	Fuller, Cynthia	Thorold	172	8600
Dunn, Alex. R., Lt.-Col.	100th Regiment	139	6950	Fuller, Thos. B., Rev. DD	do	25	1250
Durie, William K. H.	Toronto	61	3050	Fuller, Samuel B.	New York	8	400
Durnford, Philip, Trustee	Montreal	23	1250	Galbraith, Daniel	Scarboro'	182	9600
Durnford, Jane	do	24	1200	Gardiner, Geo., deceased, Geo. Gardiner, Exec'r	Yonge	9	450
Dyett, Harriett Maria	England	36	1800	Gardiner, George	do	8	400
Dysart, Julia, now Griffin	Kingston	9	450	Gardiner, Joseph	York Township	3	150
Eastwood, Elizabeth	Brockville	16	800	Gariller, Alex	Tecumseth	12	600
Eccles, Cuthbert	Toronto	116	5800	Gaudet, Dorothy E.	Quebec	32	1600
Eccles, William	St. Catharines	70	3500	Gibb, Robert	Moore	23	1150
Edmonds, Richard Pell	England	32	4100	Gibson, Ann	Willmington, Ill	12	600
Edwards, Caroline	Pictou	3	150	Gibson, John	Storrington	20	1000
Elliott, Rev. C. B.	England	200	10000	and Thos. Kirkpatrick & T. S. F. Kirkpatrick	Kingston	do	do
Elliott, Edward George	Sligo, Ireland	32	1600	Gildersleeve, Henry, dec.	do	do	do
England, P.V., Maj-Gen, and C. V. England, his wife	do	66	3300	O. S. Gildersleeve, Ex.	do	193	9900
Ermatinger, Francis, dec	St. Thomas	56	2800	Gildersleeve, Overton S., Exec., H. Gildersleeve	do	80	4000
Ermatinger, Achsah	do	24	1200	Gildersleeve, Sarah	do	108	5400
Esten, John H., Major	Newmarket	137	6850	Gildersleeve, Overton S.	do	5	250
Evans, Ephraim, Rev.	Brit. Columbia	32	1600	Gildersleeve, Lucretia S.	do	8	400
Evans, Thomas	Belleville	40	2000	Gildersleeve, Emily G.	do	7	350
Ewart, Jas. B., deceased, Mary M. Ewart, James McIntyre, Executor & Executrix	do	11	550	Gildersleeve, James P.	do	2	100
Executors of Jno Benbow	Toronto	20	1000	Gillespie, Sara Williams	Quebec	8	400
do Jno. S. Cartwright	Kingston	48	2400	Gillespie, John, Rev.	Esqueving	10	500
do W. Denmark	Seymour	15	750	Gilmour, Isaac Clarke	Toronto	40	2000
do Gabriel Fisher	Esqueving	5	250	Glyn, G. G. & H. L. R.	England	500	25000
do Geoffrey Hunter	London	80	4000	Goldie, Elizabeth Ann	Jersey	40	2000
do Jacob E. Irving	Hamilton	120	6000	Golightly, Barbara	Perth	2	100
do John Jenkins	Kingston	58	2900	Gooderham, William	Toronto	129	6450
do Peter Milne	Markham	26	1300	Goodman, Henry Riggs, M. D.	St. Catharines	80	4000
do Rev. John Smith	Hamilton	9	450	Gowan, James R	Barrie	2	100
do William Spiers	St. Thomas	12	600	Graham, Alexander	Reach	55	2750
do R. N. Starr	London	16	800	Graham, Ann	do	23	1150
do Geo. Wilson	Toronto	4	200	Graham, Ann, Trustee	do	4	200
Farrel, S. B.	England	28	1400	Graham, James	do	20	1000
Fair, Robert	Brock	12	600	Graham, Frederick	do	5	250
Falconbridge, Mary	Drummondville	40	2000	Graham, William	London	96	4800
Fehan, D. K., Manager T. S. B.	Toronto	219	10950	Graham, Peter	Kingston	32	1600
Fellows, Mary M. O. L.	Ottawa	100	5000	Graham, Duncan	Ottawa	128	6400
Ferris, James	Toronto	22	1100	Graham, Arthur	Trafalgar	94	4700
Findlay, Martha Ann	Brockville	26	1300	Grasett, Henry Jas., Rev.	Toronto	54	2700
Finkle, Jane	Kingston	5	250	Grasett, Henry Jas., Rev. Trustee to Henry Jas.	do	1	50
Fitton, Henry W.	Toronto	65	3250	Grasett, a minor	do	1	50
Fitzgerald, W. H.	68th Regiment	23	1150	Grasett, Henry Jas., Rev. Trustee to Geo. Robt. Grasett, a minor	do	1	50

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	
			—	Montant.				—	Montant.
				\$					\$
Grasett, Henry Jas. Rev. Trustee to Henrietta G. Grasett.....	Toronto.....	6	300		Hartney, Henry.....	Quebec.....	58	2900	
Grasett, Henry Jas. Rev. and Scadding, H., Rev., D.D., Trustees to Frances J. Baldwin.....	do.....	33	1650		Harvey, Jas. Alex.....	England.....	77	3850	
Grasett, Elliott, Rev.....	Simcoe.....	24	1200		Harvey, Esther.....	St. Davids.....	23	1150	
Grasett, Charles B.....	Ottawa.....	3	150		Hassard, Augusta Mary.....	England.....	153	7650	
Grasett, Chas. B., Treasurer Ionic Lodge Freemasons.....	Toronto.....	1	50		Hatt, Mary, deceased.....	Port Hope.....	45	2250	
Grasett, Clement D.....	Montreal.....	3	150		Haw, John.....	Scarboro'.....	27	1350	
Grasett, William J.....	Kingston.....	18	900		Hayward, W. G.....	England.....	30	1500	
Graves, Frances.....	England.....	20	1000		Heath, James G.....	do.....	540	27000	
Gravson, Martha.....	Niagara.....	9	450		Helliwell, Thomas.....	Toronto.....	52	2600	
Green, William.....	Township Peel.....	13	650		Hellmuth, Isaac, Rev., D. D.....	Quebec.....	81	4050	
Green, Anson, Rev. D.D.	Toronto.....	40	2000		Henderson, Jane and Ann F.....	England.....	25	1250	
Grigg, J. M., Rev.....	England.....	100	5000		Henderson, James Alex.	Kingston.....	80	4000	
Greene, Columbus Hopkins.....	Toronto.....	20	1000		Henderson, Mary Ann.....	do.....	56	2800	
Green, R. G., Rev.....	England.....	200	10000		Henderson, Ann.....	Toronto.....	11	550	
Griffin, Sophia H.....	Quebec.....	11	550		Henderson, Jacob R.....	Fenwick.....	10	500	
Griffin, William Henry.....	do.....	12	600		Hepburn, William.....	Scotland.....	300	15000	
Griffin, Henry Hewett, a minor.....	Kingston.....	1	50		Herchimer, Wm. M. Rev.	Kingston.....	140	7000	
Gueron, Louis.....	St. Hilaire, C.E.	8	400		Herchimer, Jane Catharine.....	do.....	12	600	
Gzowski, C. S.....	Toronto.....	53	2650		Heron, Andrew.....	Niagara.....	20	1000	
Hacking, John.....	Whitechurch.....	85	4250		Heron, Catherine D.....	do.....	2	100	
Hacklem, Mary Ann.....	Toronto.....	2	100		Heward, Augustus.....	Montreal.....	113	5650	
Hagerman, Anne Catharine.....	Kingston.....	9	450		Heward, John O.....	Toronto.....	640	32000	
Hall, Mary.....	Pictou.....	1	50		Hewlett, William.....	do.....	7	350	
Hallamore, John.....	Toronto.....	36	1800		Hicks, Mary.....	England.....	24	1200	
Hallen, Geo., Rev.....	Penetanguishene.....	9	450		Higginson, Thos. Chas.....	do.....	50	1500	
Hallen, George.....	Dundas.....	18	900		Hill, Arundel C.....	Clear Lake,—Dummer.....	14	700	
Hallen, Arabella D. H.....	do.....	22	1100		Hislop, Thos. Richard.....	Toronto.....	24	1200	
Halliday, Wm. R., Col.....	England.....	70	3500		Hodgetts, Thos. Captain.....	London.....	7	350	
Hamilton, Andrew.....	Toronto.....	71	3550		Hodgson, Henry.....	Beaverton.....	27	1350	
Hamilton, George.....	do.....	467	23350		Hodgson, Thomas.....	Whitby.....	4	200	
Hamilton, George A., in trust.....	do.....	2	100		Holcroft, Thomas.....	West Oxford.....	6	300	
Hamilton, Jane B.....	Scotland.....	23	1150		Holditch, William.....	England.....	100	5000	
Hamilton, Robt. D. deceased, Jas. Williamson and C. Neilson, Executors.....	Scarboro'.....	12	600		Holdsorth, Thos. W. E. Lt. Col.....	England.....	59	2950	
Hancox, Orton.....	Bath.....	323	16150		Holland, Henry, Rev.....	Port Erie.....	10	500	
Hancox, Mary.....	do.....	83	2650		Holland, Jane Amelia.....	London.....	6	300	
Hands, Wellen, deceased, Mary Hands, Executrix.....	Windsor.....	11	550		Holland, Charles.....	Hamilton.....	6	300	
Hannington, William.....	Oakville.....	13	650		Hooker, Alfred.....	Prescott.....	72	3600	
Hardie, Elizabeth, now Smith.....	London.....	23	1150		Hooper, Edward.....	Toronto.....	89	4450	
Harley, John, deceased, Susannah Harley, Executrix.....	Toronto.....	96	4800		Hopkins, Francis.....	Niagara.....	328	16400	
Harris, James.....	Cornwall.....	13	650		Hopkins, Jas. Holmes.....	Lindsay.....	1	50	
Harrison, Ellen.....	Toronto.....	38	1900		Hopkins, Edward Martin, Tutor to G. L. McTavish.....	Lachine.....	40	2000	
Harrison, Saml. B., Hon.	do.....	79	3950		Hore, Lucy, Smith and Charity.....	England.....	104	5200	
Hart, Samuel.....	Cornwall.....	60	3000		Hore, Jas. S.....	do.....	56	2800	
					Hosmer, Anna S.....	do.....	50	2500	
					Houliston, John.....	Three Rivers.....	9	450	
					Hua, Paul.....	Montreal.....	7	350	
					Hubbs, Benjamin.....	Pictou.....	50	2500	
					Hudson, Joseph, Rev.....	England.....	63	3150	
					Hugonin, Patrick.....	Halifax.....	80	4000	
					Hunt, Henrietta.....	Quebec.....	120	6000	
					Hunter, Catharine, a minor.....	London.....	18	900	
					Hunter, Fanny Talbot.....	do.....	18	900	
					Hunter, William.....	do.....	18	900	
					Hunter, Roger Rollo.....	Scotland.....	162	8100	

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant	NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Hutchinson, Frederick Joseph.....	64th Regiment..	186	9300	Kirkpatrick, Thos. and Dollard Patrick, Trustees.....	Kingston	40	2000
Inglis, Chas. J., Rev.....	Drummondville	38	1900	Kirkpatrick, Wm. Wallis	do	4	200
Inglis, Mary Chandos.....	do	5	250	Kirkpatrick, Marianne... ..	do	3	150
Irvine, George.....	Quebec	18	900	Kirkpatrick, Helen.....	do	6	300
Irvine, Hannah M.....	Drummondville	84	4200	Kirkpatrick, Thomas and Baxter, Geo., for the Kingston Permanent Building Society.....	.....	120	6000
Ironsides, Jean.....	Dundas	10	500	Kirkpatrick, Geo. B.....	Kingston.....	24	1200
Ivor, Samuel.....	St. Thomas	81	4050	Kyte, Thomas William... ..	Montreal.....	24	1200
Jago, William.....	Montreal.....	4	200	La Caisse D'Economie Notre Dame de Québec Ladies' Protestant Home of Quebec.....	.....	120	6000
Jardine, John.....	Brockville	7	350	Laird, P. S.....	Staff Surgeon... ..	16	800
Jarvis, George S.....	Cornwall.....	18	900	Laidlay, John.....	England	45	2250
Jeffrey, Richard.....	Nissouri.....	12	600	Lajoie, Antoine Gerin... ..	Quebec	64	3200
Jeffs, Edward.....	W. Gwillimbury	21	1050	Lally, Edmund S.....	Burrio	200	10000
Jeune, F., Rev. D. D.....	England.....	100	5000	Lane, Samuel.....	Montreal.....	20	1000
Johns, Reuben M., deceased, Alder Johns, Executor.....	Elizabethtown..	80	4000	Lavaseur, Preale.....	Quebec	8	400
Johnson, Isabella.....	Cobourg.....	22	1100	Lawe, Henry.....	Dunnville.....	19	950
Johnson, Wm. A., Rev.....	Weston.....	9	450	Lawrason, Laurence.....	London.....	205	3050
Johnston, Thos. W., M.D.	Port Sarنيا.....	120	6000	Layton, Jane.....	Manitoulin Islands.....	13	650
Johnston, Robert.....	Toronto.....	6	300	Lee, Wm. Henry.....	Quebec	62	3150
Jones, Clarkson.....	do	10	500	Lee, Stephen J. and Cameron, Allan, Trustees Ellen DeB. Cameron.....	Toronto.....	2	100
Jones, Jonas, Ap.....	do	40	2000	Lee, Arabella.....	Niagara.....	14	700
Jones, Robert D., dec'd, Eliza Jones, Representative.....	Ancaster.....	44	2200	Leeming, William, Rev. Lefroy, John H., Lt.-Col. Le Marchant, Thos., Major General.....	Royal Artillery	121	6050
Jones, Mary Elizabeth... ..	Toronto.....	72	3600	LeMesurier, Henry.....	Quebec	24	1200
Jones, Catharine.....	Brockville.....	4	200	Leslie, William, deceased, Alex. Sinclair, Executor.....	Moore.....	22	1100
Jones, Wm. Herbert.....	Quebec	10	500	LeSuer, Abraham, Rev. Lester, Jane.....	England.....	30	1500
Joseph, Jacob H.....	Montreal.....	15	750	Lester, Sarah.....	Indiana, C.W... ..	6	300
Jourdan, Francis.....	England.....	10	500	Lester, Margaret.....	do	4	200
Jowett, Josiah.....	Morpeth.....	23	1150	Lester, Arthur.....	do	9	450
Jukes, Mark R. deceased, Augustus Jukes, administrator.....	St. Catharines... ..	158	7900	Lester, Arthur.....	England	80	4000
Keele, Wm. Conway.....	Toronto.....	24	1200	Levisconte, Sarah.....	Belleville.....	80	4000
Keevil, Henry.....	England.....	32	1600	Levisconte, Rose Henrietta	do	29	1450
Kemp, Thomas.....	do	50	2500	Lewis, Tenes B.....	Drummondville	20	1000
Kendall, Ed. Kay, Rev... ..	do	20	1000	Lindsay, Sarah H. E., deceased, Rev. H. Patton and G. P. Jarvis, Executors.....	Cornwall.....	67	3350
Kennedy, Eneas S., deceased.....	Hamilton.....	1	50	Lindsay, Michal, deceased, Phebe Lindsay, Executrix.....	Hornby.....	16	800
Kennedy, Roderick, M.D.	Bath.....	6	300	Lloyd, David.....	Wales.....	60	3000
Kennedy, Thos. S., Rev.	Toronto.....	5	250	Logie, James.....	West Flamboro'	120	6000
Kent, Edward.....	England.....	51	2550	Longman, A. H.....	Coifu.....	180	9000
Kent, Rybert.....	Kingston	80	4000	Low, Nathaniel.....	Nanticoke.....	32	1600
Kent, Belinda.....	do	20	1000	Luard, Louisa Georgina..	Scotland.....	29	1450
Kerr, Mary, Lady.....	England.....	54	2700				
Ketchum, Jesse.....	Buffalo.....	53	2650				
Kilgour, Ann.....	Ireland.....	3	150				
Killsaly, Hamilton H.....	Toronto.....	81	4050				
King, Wm. Brooks.....	England.....	366	18300				
King, Margaret.....	Ireland.....	46	2300				
King, Edwin Francis.....	Quebec	20	1000				
King, Brinsley.....	do	2	100				
Kingsford, William.....	Toronto.....	120	6000				
Kingston, Arthur J.....	Warwick.....	180	9000				
Kirby, Thos., deceased, Alice Kirby, Executrix	Toronto.....	8	400				
Kirgan, Thos., deceased, Margaret McLeann, Executrix	do	15	750				
Kirkpatrick, Thomas.....	Kingston	153	4900				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	
			—	Montant.				—	Montant.
			\$				\$		
Lynes, Chas.....	Toronto.....	8	403		Miller, John, Rev.....	England.....	50	2500	
Lyons, Jane, deceased, Charles Mitchell, Ex- ecutor.....	Woodburne.....	23	1150		Milne, Elizabeth G.....	Markham.....	11	550	
MacAnthur, James, de- ceased, James MacAr- thur, Executor.....	London.....	100	5000		Milne, John.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	
Macaulay, Wm. Rev.....	Pictou.....	81	4050		Mills, Walter Maynard, Trustee Letitia P Cottle do.....	Woodstock.....	40	2000	
Macaulay, Charlotte S.....	do.....	4	200		Mitchell, Rd., Rev., D.D.	York Mills.....	6	300	
Macaulay, Ann Geo.....	England.....	72	3600		Mittleberger, John J.....	St. Catharines..	9	450	
Macbeth, George.....	London.....	435	21750		Mittleberger, Helena C.....	do.....	22	1100	
Macbeth, Geo. William.....	do.....	80	400		Monro, George.....	Toronto.....	91	4550	
Macdonald, G. G. F., de- ceased, Capt. Joseph Foote, Executor.....	Oakville.....	80	4000		Montreal Fire and Life Assurance Company.....	Montreal.....	148	7400	
Macdonell, James.....	Toronto.....	1	50		Morgan, Jno Jordan, dec J. A. Dix, Adminis'tor	New York.....	56	2800	
MacGregor, Charles.....	Jamaica.....	150	7500		Morgan, John.....	England.....	20	1000	
Macbell, Richard.....	Aurora.....	20	1000		Morrice, David.....	Toronto.....	80	4000	
Mackenzie, Sarah.....	Port Hope.....	184	9200		Morris, Edward.....	Tecumseth.....	15	750	
Mackenzie, Sarah, in tr'st do.....	do.....	40	2000		Morris, William Lyon.....	Brockville.....	41	2050	
Mackenzie, John G.....	Montreal.....	16	800		Morris, James, Hon.....	do.....	18	900	
Mackenzie, Lucretia.....	Bellevue.....	68	3400		Morrow, William.....	Toronto.....	2	100	
Mackie, Geo. Rev., D. D.	Quebec.....	80	4000		Mortimer, Herbert.....	do.....	1	50	
Macklem, Anna.....	Chippawa.....	23	1150		Mossington, Thomas.....	Georgina.....	34	1700	
Maddison, Geo. Latham.....	Toronto.....	5	250		Mossington, Mary Ann.....	do.....	2	100	
Mair, John.....	Lanark.....	20	1000		Mountain, J. J. S., Rev.....	England.....	132	6600	
Mallet, Alfred A.....	England.....	108	5400		Mountain, A. M.....	Cornwall.....	32	1600	
Malloch, Edward.....	Richmond.....	160	8000		Mountain, Kath. A. P.....	Quebec.....	6	300	
Malvo, Maria.....	Ottawa.....	23	1150		Moyle, Henry, dec., Wm. Moyle, H. Moyle, Anna Moyle, Ex'rs & Exec'x	Brantford.....	50	2500	
Nanley, John G., Rev.....	Ireland.....	19	950		Muckleston, Samuel.....	Kingston.....	103	5150	
Mansfield, Rt. Hon. Earl of.....	England.....	540	27000		Munic. of Hellier, C.W.....	do.....	102	5100	
Mantovani, Frederick.....	Italy.....	80	4000		do Athol.....	do.....	57	2850	
Marks, John Bennett.....	Kingston.....	150	7500		do Sophiasburg.....	do.....	111	5550	
Maris, William Shearson.....	Tecumseth.....	18	900		do Hallowell.....	do.....	121	6050	
Marshall, Janc.....	Pictou.....	11	550		do Dalhousie, Sher- brooke, North Lavant.....	County Lanark	36	1800	
Martin, Richard.....	Cayuga.....	18	900		Murray, Saml. Grierson.....	Kingston.....	48	2400	
Martin, Edward.....	Hamilton.....	20	1000		Murray, John.....	England.....	372	18600	
Matheson, L. A.....	Vaudreuil.....	16	800		Murray, Ellen B.....	Drummondville	80	4000	
Mathie, Wm., dec., John Ross, G. Easton, Exec'x	Brockville.....	31	1550		Muter, Robert, Lt.-Col.....	Toronto.....	30	1500	
Maughan, John, jr.....	Toronto.....	9	450		McArthur, Emily.....	Ireland.....	160	8000	
Mead, Joseph Hooper.....	do.....	360	18000		McCord, A. J., Trustee Eliza Lepper.....	Toronto.....	13	650	
Meik, Susannah.....	England.....	36	1800		McCormick, Thomas.....	Niagara.....	60	3000	
Meldrum, William, Rev.....	Stratford.....	40	2000		McCutecheon, James.....	Toronto.....	12	600	
Meneiley, Tipporah.....	Niagara.....	2	100		do.....	do.....	5	250	
Meneiley, Thos. Fraser, a minor.....	Kingston.....	1	50		McCutecheon, Minerva.....	do.....	12	600	
Merritt, Charles.....	St. Johns, N.B.	60	3000		McDonald, Malcolm.....	Stanstead, C.E.	76	3800	
Merwin, Justus S.....	Augusta.....	83	4150		McDonald, John.....	Montreal.....	124	6200	
Metcalf, James.....	York Township	34	1700		McDougall, Daniel.....	Niagara.....	40	2000	
Mewburn, John, M. D., Trustee, Mary Davison	Stamford.....	5	250		McDowd, Michael.....	Toronto.....	6	300	
Mihell, Edward.....	London.....	27	1350		McFarlane, Alex.....	Etobicoke.....	9	450	
Mihell, Edward, jr.....	do.....	2	100		McGill, Robert, Rev.....	Montreal.....	24	1200	
Miles, Edward.....	Toronto.....	8	400		McGiverin, William.....	St. Catharines..	16	800	
Miller, Eliza.....	do.....	11	550		McGowan, Catharine.....	Toronto.....	2	100	
Miller, Ann.....	do.....	42	2100		McGrath, James Godfrey	South Quebec..	24	1200	
Miller, John, dec., John McKenzie & Dr Payne, Executors.....	Hamilton.....	126	6300		McIndoe, Georgiana Jane	Quebec.....	40	2000	
Miller, Mary.....	Cornwall.....	2	100		McKee, Phillis.....	Sandwich.....	22	1100	
Miller, Ann.....	Toronto.....	6	300		McKirdy, Margaret.....	London.....	1	50	
					McKinlay, Archibald.....	Toronto.....	9	450	
					McLean, Arch., Hon.....	do.....	52	2240	
					McLean, Donald.....	T'ship Morris..	5	250	
					McLean, John.....	Montreal.....	60	3000	

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
McLeod, Jane.....	Kingston	114	5700	Phelan, Patrick, Rt. Rev. in Trust for the Roman Catholic Clergy Diocese of Kingston.....	Kingston.....	65	3250
McMaster, James.....	Toronto.....	24	1200	Phelan, Patrick, Rt. Rev. Plenderleath, Chas., dec., Hannah W. Plender- leath, Executrix.....	Kingston.....	188	9400
McMaster, Wm & Nephew do	do	4	200	Plumb, Elizabeth.....	England.....	112	5600
McMicking, John.....	Chippawa.....	4	200	Polley, Thomas, Capt.....	Albany, N. Y.....	230	11500
McMillan, Mary O.....	do	121	6050	Porter, Thomas.....	Amherst Island.....	20	1000
McMillan, Alex., dec'sed Rodb. Matheson, Exce. do	Perth.....	56	2800	Porter, James.....	King.....	11	550
McMillan, Maria.....	do	34	1700	Porter, James.....	Ottawa.....	40	2000
McMillan, D.....	Greenville.....	10	500	Portway, George.....	England.....	30	1500
McMillan, Marcus.....	Orillia.....	8	400	Prevost, Thos. Wm., Cap do	do	10	500
McNicol, Sarah.....	Scotland.....	120	6000	Priestman, Thomas.....	Wainfleet.....	5	250
McPherson, Robert B.....	Thorold.....	18	900	Prince, Elizabeth M.....	England.....	100	5000
Nairne, John.....	Murray Bay.....	45	2250	Pritchard, Samuel, Capt. do	do	22	1100
Neale, Frances.....	England.....	56	2800	Proudfoot, William.....	Toronto.....	195	3350
Nelson, Esther.....	Drummondville.....	5	250	Proudfoot, Wm. James, Lukin Robinson and James Henderson.....	do	220	11000
Newton, Samuel.....	Quebec.....	80	4000	Pruyn, Ab. Van V., dec., Louisa M. Pruy, Adx do	Pictou.....	100	5000
Newton, William Joseph Nicol, John, dec., Margt. Nicol, Executrix.....	do	40	2000	Puckeridge, Philadelphia Purkiss, George.....	Paris, C.W.....	63	3150
Nicol, Wm. Bulmer, M.D. Nisbett, Henry.....	Markham.....	3	150	Pym, William, Sir.....	Montreal.....	8	400
Nordheimer, A. & S.....	Toronto.....	20	1000	Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank.....	England.....	400	20000
Nowell, Henrietta.....	do	12	600	Quesnel, Jules, Hon., dec do	Quebec.....	433	21650
Ogilvie, Patrick.....	England.....	16	800	Josefte Cotte V. Ques- nel, administratrix.....	Montreal.....	13	650
Ogilvy, David.....	Ottawa.....	25	1250	Quesnel, Josefte Cotte V. do	do	1	50
Ogle, George.....	Ireland.....	50	2500	Radenhurst, Tho. M. dec., Edith Radenhurst, ad'x do	Perth.....	266	13300
Ord, Lewis H.....	Toronto.....	38	1900	Rake, Beaven, dec., Thos B. Rake, A. S. Rake, executors.....	England.....	200	10000
Orr, William.....	Thorold.....	37	1850	Raikes, Walter.....	Barric.....	152	7600
Osborne, David M.....	Hamilton.....	14	700	Raikes, Henry.....	England.....	280	14000
Osler, Featherst. L., Rev. Oliver, George.....	Dundas.....	29	1450	Randolph, Francis, Capt do	do	90	4500
Oliver, James.....	England.....	50	2500	Rayner, John.....	do	25	1250
Oxley, John B.....	do	50	2500	Read, Robt & Geo Taylor do	Belleville.....	16	800
Page, Alex. S.....	Fonthill.....	10	500	Read, John.....	Port Hope.....	20	1000
Parke, Charles, deceased, C. J. Parke, Executor. do	England.....	48	2400	Read, Thos. Bolton, Rev. Receiver Gen. of Canada do	Orillia.....	16	800
Parke, William, Lt.-Col. Parke, John R.....	do	29	1450	Redfern, Joseph.....	Leeds, C.E.....	120	6000
Parke, Thos., jr., Trustee Parker, Alfred.....	72nd High'drs.....	54	2700	Reynell, Carew, dec., Ann C. Reynell, Executrix.....	England.....	71	3230
Patton, Henry, Rev., DD Patton, Georgina.....	Colchester.....	51	2550	Richard, Stephen, jr.....	Toronto.....	40	2000
Patton, Andrew, deceased Elizabeth Patton, Ex'x do	England.....	8	400	Riddell, Robert.....	England.....	354	17700
Patton, Elizabeth.....	England.....	180	9000	Ridley, G. A., deceased, Ann S. Ridley, Exec'x do	Belleville.....	16	800
Patton, Ann Cartwright. Patton, James, jr.....	Cornwall.....	5	250	Ridout, Joseph D.....	Toronto.....	40	2000
Patterson, Hugh.....	do	4	200	Ridout, J. D. & J. H. Ma- son, Presdt. and Treas- urer Canada Perma- nent Building Society. do	do	184	9200
Patterson, Robert.....	Quebec.....	53	2650	Ridcut, Thos. G., Trustee do	do	411	20550
Patterson, Elizabeth.....	Amherst Island.....	8	400	Riley, Edward, Rev.....	England.....	100	5000
Paterson, Peter.....	Kingston.....	20	1000	Rintoul, Robert.....	Montreal.....	5	250
Patterson, George.....	London.....	1	50	Rintoul, Wm., Rev., dec. do	do	24	1200
Payne, Lydia.....	Toronto.....	174	8700	Risley, Samuel.....	Toronto.....	20	1000
Payne, Charles A.....	Reach.....	12	600				
Peade, Eliza Jane.....	England.....	218	10900				
Penfold, George R.....	Prescott.....	40	2000				
Penn, Turton.....	Montreal.....	24	1200				
Perrin, Leonard.....	Glanford.....	10	500				
Peto, James Fielder.....	Montreal.....	90	4500				
Peto, John Neville.....	London.....	2	20				
Petitt, Andrew.....	London.....	96	4800				
Potitt, Mary Young.....	England.....	50	2500				
	Amherstburg.....	11	550				
	Grimsby.....	8	400				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Roaf, John, Rev., Exec. Estate J. J. Farr	Toronto	403	20150	Shore, John	London	54	2700
Rob, Mary	Picton	30	1500	Shore, Frederick	Township West- minster	42	2100
Roberts, Brownlow Wm.	England	108	5400	Short, J.	England	50	2500
Robertson, Thomas	Ops	22	1100	Short, Jonath., Rev., DD ..	Port Hope	34	1700
Robinson, James Lukin	Toronto	90	4500	Silliman, James	Kingston	43	2150
Robinson, Christopher	do	13	650	Sills, Elisha	Picton	8	400
Robinson, William	Scotland	135	6750	Simpson, G., Sir, estate of ..	Lachine	40	2000
Robson, George	Montreal	26	1300	Sims, Sarah Walker	Quebec	32	1600
Roche, Geo. Wm. Walter	Ireland	40	2000	Sing, Jas.	Town'p Cavan ..	8	300
Rolph, George, Rev.	Dundas	320	16000	Sisson, William J. W.	Port Hope	40	2000
Roman Catholic Episco- pal Corporation of the Diocese of Toronto		144	7200	Smith, Wm. R. B., Col.	England	190	9500
Roper, Chs., R. H. Roper and Sir Henry Roper	England	49	2450	Smith, Henry	Hamilton	64	3200
Ross, Allanson	Chippawa	5	250	Smith, John, Rev., dec., J. D. Macdonald, Exec ..	do	45	2250
Ross, John, Hon.	Toronto	50	2500	Smith, John Atley	Toronto	120	6000
Rothwell, John, Rev.	Amherst Island ..	245	12250	Smith, Ann	Chatham	10	500
Rowe, Joshua, Sir	England	47	2350	Smith, Charles Webber	Quebec	164	8200
Rowe, Basil R.	Orillia	58	2900	Smith, James William	Toronto	4	200
Rutherford, E. Hendersoz ..	Toronto	32	1600	Smith, Reginald S., Rev. ..	England	96	4800
Russell, Mary Jane	Stamford	21	1050	Smith, Wm. R. B., Col., and Charles W. Smith.	do	200	10000
Ryan, Thomas	Montreal	102	5100	Smith, Chs. Farquharson ..	Montreal	20	1000
Sadler, George, Rev.	England	80	4000	Smith, William	England	15	750
Sanders, Henry	London	80	1200	Sole, Hannah	Belleville	38	1900
Salt, Ann	Cobourg	4	200	Southall, William	England	44	2200
Sawbridge, R. C., Capt.	11th Hussars	41	2050	Southard, Archibald	Picton	40	2000
Scadding, Charles	Toronto	160	8000	Soules, David	Innisfil	12	600
Scadding, Hy., Rev., DD	do	226	11300	Sparks, Nicholas	Ottawa	124	6200
Scobell, Jane J.	England	67	3350	Spragge, William	Quebec	40	2000
Scott, Eliza	do	225	11250	Stanton, William	Kingston	27	1350
Scott, Marianne	Guernsey	70	3500	Stayner, Thomas Allen	Toronto	27	1350
Scott, Eliza	Ireland	42	2100	Stayner, Frederick Henry ..	do	285	14250
Scott, Alva	Picton	10	500	Stegman, Jesette	do	3	150
Scott, John Alex.	Cornwall	6	300	Stennett, Walter, Rev.	do	13	650
Scott, G. F. C., Lt.-Col.	England	40	2000	Stevenson, David B., dec., D. B. Solnes, Executor ..	Picton	12	600
Searis, Abram	Picton	64	3200	Stevenson, Rachel S. and Isabella	Kingston	107	5350
Security, Shaves	Toronto	160	8000	Stevenson, Phebe	Picton	4	200
Seels, John	do	80	4000	Stevenson M. and Stev- enson, H. C., Trustees ..			
Servos, John D., dec., P. C. Servos, Executor	Niagara	3	150	Amy E. and Wm. Stev- enson	Quebec	10	500
Servos, Elizabeth	do	20	1000	Stevenson, M. & Forsyth, H. G., Trustees Amy R. and Wm. Stevenson	do	9	450
Sewell, William Smith	Quebec	432	21600	Stewart, Priscilla A.	Niagara	46	2300
Sewell, Wm. Smith, in trust for child'n Lundy ..	do	38	1900	Stewart, Robert	Belleville	136	6800
Sewell, Lavinia Maria	do	16	800	Stewart, Caroline	do	48	2400
Sewell, Leveson	do	32	1600	Stewart, Alex., Rev.	Kingston	53	2650
Sewell, James A., M.D.	do	20	1000	Stinson, Efa	Berlin	24	1200
Sewell, Edmd., W., Rev.	do	8	400	Stinson, Elam Rush, Rev ..	do	80	4000
Sewell, Henry D., Rev.	England	92	4600	Stonehouse, Isaac	Toronto	7	350
Sewell, William & others	do	100	5000	Stonehouse, Elizabeth	do	7	350
Sewell, Thomas	do	75	3750	Stoneman, Sarah	England	97	4850
Sewell, Samuel	Toronto	78	3900	Stoneman, Agnes	do	13	650
Shanklin, Robert, Rev.	Oakville	2	100	Stoughton, Maria Eliza- beth and Mary	Kingston	6	300
Shanks, David, Rev.	Valcartier	8	400	Stow, John	Picton	8	400
Shaw, James and Kirk- patrick, Thos., in Trust ..	Kingston	18	900	Stow, Frederick P.	Toronto	1	50
Shaw, Sophia	Toronto	26	1300	Street, Thomas Clarke ...	The Falls	721	36050
Shaw, George	do	189	9450				
Sheean, Walter B.	Dunnville	10	500				
Sherman, Cornelia	Cobourg	80	4000				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Street, Thos. Clarke, Trustee Margt. and Cynthia			\$	Trustees of—			\$
McNicol	The Falls.....	4	200	Canada U. Odd Fellows	Toronto.....	14	700
Street, Abigail H.....	Scotland.....	100	5000	Cayley, Emma.....	do.....	5	250
Stuart, Alex. V., Rev.....	England.....	35	1750	Church at Shanty Bay	Barrie.....	95	4750
Stuart, Caroline.....	do.....	14	700	Claves, John & family..	St. Thomas....	81	4050
Stuart, Charles James, Sir	Quebec.....	40	2000	Coruwall Parochial			
Sutherland, Thomas.....	Moore.....	4	200	School.....	Cornwall.....	1	50
Sutherland, Sarah Case..	Toronto.....	34	1700	Cook, Hany.....	Toronto.....	83	4150
Sutherland, Angus.....	W. Gwillimbury	54	2700	Crawford, Mary, and			
Sutherland, Eva.....	Toronto.....	2	100	children.....	do.....	45	2250
Sutherland, Wm., M.D....	Montreal.....	20	1000	Crookshanks, Jane, C.			
Swan, Robert.....	Toronto.....	6	300	R. & J.....	Kingston.....	113	5650
Sylvester, Richard.....	Markham.....	80	4000	Dampier, Elizabeth A..	Goderich.....	60	3000
Tait, George.....	Pickering.....	11	550	Delatre, Emma.....	Toronto.....	135	6750
Tawse, John, Rev.....	King.....	28	1400	Dickinson, Mary.....	Cornwall.....	64	3200
Taylor, John Fenning....	Quebec.....	240	12000	Diehl, Ann.....	Toronto.....	92	4600
Taylor, James William...	Dunville.....	24	1200	Dowling, Charlotte B..	England.....	200	10000
Taylor, John.....	Toronto.....	200	10000	Dunn, Sophie L.....	do.....	3	150
Taylor, Malcolm.....	Pictou.....	6	300	Edmunds, Richard P &			
Taylor William.....	Scarboro'.....	8	400	Fanny C. Arnold.....	do.....	254	12700
Taylor, Jno. Barton, Capt	Township West-			Estate Thos. Bell.....	Peterboro'....	14	700
Telford, Elizabeth, now	minster.....	21	1050	Fanquiere, Isabella M.	Woodstock....	54	2700
Rudd.....	Toronto.....	6	300	Ferris, R. W., & Mar-			
Thompson, William.....	England.....	200	10000	garet his wife.....	St. Catharines..	15	750
Thomson, Sarah.....	York Township	5	250	Gale, R. S.....	Kingston.....	80	4000
Thomson, E. W., Col.....	do.....	31	1550	Hawke, Charlotte Ann	Toronto.....	8	400
Thomson, Chas. E., Rev..	Elora.....	7	350	Humfrey, Alex., and			
Thomson, John.....	Quebec.....	113	5650	Kirkpatrick, Thos.,			
Thorp, Mary Elizabeth..	Pictou.....	1	50	& S. B.....	Kingston.....	37	1850
Todd, Andr. T., Brough	Toronto.....			Huntingford, H., and			
Secker, MacLennan,				wife.....	Woodstock.....	137	6850
James, and Mackay,				Huntingford Church...	do.....	120	6000.
James D.....	Hamilton... }	40	2000	Jarvis, Ann Mary.....	Toronto.....	36	1800
Todd, Alphus.....	Quebec.....	60	3000	Jarvis, W. D. P., and			
Todd, Alfred.....	do.....	4	200	wife.....	Hamilton.....	58	2900
Todd, Catharine.....	do.....	24	1200	Lyons, J. S., and Mary			
Torrance, Andrew T.....	Toronto.....	2	100	Theresa.....	England.....	123	6150
Torrance, John.....	Scarboro'.....	24	1200	Macaulay, John, Hon..	Kingston.....	160	8000
Townend, Reuben.....	do.....	80	4000	Mackay, Mary C.....	England.....	100	5000
Trenor, Patrick, M.D.,				Mackpherson, Jano C..	Kingston.....	274	13700
deceased.....	Toronto.....	23	1150	Mills, Mary A.....	Indiana, C. W..	6	300
Trow, Ann.....	do.....	25	1250	Moore, Sophia.....	Toronto.....	63	3150
Trew, Richard Newland..	England.....	114	5700	Moore, Charlotte E....	Quebec.....	10	500
Trinity College.....	Toronto.....	44	2200	McNicol, Lachlan,			
Trinity College, Bishop				Marg't and Cynthia..	England.....	96	4800
Strachan's Jubilee				O'Meara, Margaret....	Brampton.....	57	2850
Scholarship.....	do.....	43	2150	Powell, Elizabeth Mary	Toronto.....	36	1800
Trood, John.....	England.....	35	1750	Ramsay, Frances.....	St. Catharines..	160	8000
Tucker, John.....	Toronto.....	36	1800	Richmond Hill Gram-			
Tuit, Hugh M., Maj.-Gen.	Royal Artillery	8	400	mar School.....			
Tunney, Lucy S. T.....	England.....	50	2500	Rudyard L. and wife...	England.....	166	8300
Turner, Enoch.....	Toronto.....	437	21850	St. Andrew's Church			
Turner, Chas. Hampden.	England.....	770	38500	Benevolent Fund.....	Toronto.....	12	600
Turner, Henry, deceased,				Sanson, Elizabeth.....	do.....	21	1050
Catharine Turner, Ex-				Seager, Edmund.....	do.....	33	1650
ecutrix.....	Toronto.....	7	350	Sewell, Mary.....	Weston.....	62	3100
Tuzo, Henry A., M.D.....	Van'v'er Island	14	700	Smyth, Harriett.....	England.....	77	3850
Tuthill, John.....	Ireland.....	30	1500	Vanalietine, Peter....	Pictou.....	11	550
Twinning, Mary.....	Kingston.....	8	400	Vidal, Owen A.....	Sarnia.....	169	8450
Trustees of—				Vidal, Charlotte P....	do.....	70	3500
Bardoux, Mary Ann....	England.....	229	11450	Weekes, Wm., Estate of	Toronto.....	109	5450
British American Ex-				Wesleyan Annuitant			
press Company.....	Kingston.....	160	8000	Fund.....	do.....	56	2800
				Wilson, George and			
				Elizabeth Hooper ...	Orillia.....	32	160

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Amount.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Amount.
		Actions.	Montant.			Actions.	Montant.
University of Toronto		23	\$ 1150	Wilson, Sarah Ann, Henderson, Jas. Alex. and Olver G. H. J. Trustees H. Rowan.....	Kingston	28	1400
Valentine, William	Pictou	6	300	Wilson, Sarah A., Hen- derson, Jas. Alex. and Oliver, G. H. J., Trus- tees S. E. Roberts.....	do	24	1200
Vidal, Alexander.....	Sarnia	40	2000	Wilson, Chas. Stewart... ..	Pictou.....	96	1480
Vidal, Charlotte P.....	do	40	2000	Wilson, William	Penetanguish's.....	39	1950
Vidal, Richard Emeric deceased, Alex. Vidal, Executor	do	143	7150	Wilson, John, Rev.....	Grafton.....	50	2500
Vidal, Alexander J. E.....	Moore	80	4000	Wilson, Christiana.....	Stamford	56	2800
Vidal, Alexander, Trustee	Sarnia.....	6	300	Wilson, Julia.....	Amherstburgh.....	8	400
Vidal, Emeric E.....	England	312	15600	Wilson, George, Sen.....	Medonte	2	100
Voight, Henry Charles.....	Kingston	60	3000	Wilson, George, Jun.....	Ingersoll.....	16	800
Wallbridge, Hannah C.....	Belleville	40	2000	Wilson, Joseph	Sault Ste. Marie	19	950
Wadsworth, Daniel.....	Queenston	6	300	Wilson, William	Medonte	20	1000
Walker, John	Tn'ship Hope	40	2000	Wilson, Andrew	Toronto	4	200
Walker, James.....	Toronto	19	950	Wilson, Sasher J.....	London.....	100	500
Walker Francis	do	10	500	Wilson, Effingham.....	England	50	2500
Walker, Robert & Son	do	9	450	Wood, Ambrose.....	Pictou.....	2	100
Ward, Matilda.....	Quebec	7	350	Wood & Grant.....	New York.....	60	3000
Ward, Jane.....	Markham	45	2250	Woodhouse, Francis V.....	England	27	1350
Ward, Letitia Sabina.....	Burford, C. E.....	40	2000	Woodruff, Richard.....	St. Davids.....	432	21600
Wardell, Wm. H., Major	England	64	3200	Woodruff, Wm., deceas- ed, Richard Woodruff, Executor.....	do	80	4000
Wardrop, John.....	Brockville	264	13200	Woodruff, Joseph C.....	Clifton.....	70	3500
Waring, Joseph.....	Norwich	24	1200	Wolfe, Phillippe, Rev.....	Montreal.....	103	5150
Waring, Thomas.....	Pictou	85	4250	Worthington, John	Toronto.....	7	350
Warner, Geo. W. & Son.....	Montreal.....	5	250	Wriggett, Wm.....	York Township	16	800
Watkins, John.....	Kingston	244	12200	Wright, John Ross, Lt.- Col.....	R'l Engineers... ..	90	4500
Watson, Thomas.....	England	22	1100	Wright, James.....	Penetanguish'e.....	9	450
Watson, Thomas.....	Seymour	8	400	Wright, James.....	Kingston	8	400
Webster, Henry, deceas- ed, P. E. Young, Exec.	Victoria.....	15	750	Wurtele, William G.....	Quebec	12	600
Weir, Thomas Christie... ..	Comm'y Genl... ..	3	150	Wurtele, Christian.....	do	8	400
Western Assurance Co	Toronto	200	10000	Wurtele, Richard Henry	do	51	2550
Whaley, Ellen.....	do	2	150	Wylie, Mary	Ramsey, C. E.....	16	800
Wheeler, James.....	do	24	1200	Windham, Alfred.....	North Gwillim- bury	28	1400
White, Mary.....	Orillia	22	1100	Young, Andrew.....	Scarboro'.....	40	2000
White, Thomas.....	Toronto	35	1750	Young, James.....	Goderich.....	36	1800
Whitaker, Geo., Rev.....	do	240	12000	Young, James, deceased, John Wilson, Executor	London.....	13	650
Whitley, Daniel.....	England	334	16700	Young, Henry.....	Woodstock	15	750
Whitley, William, Rev.....	do	108	5300	Young, James.....	Quebec	10	500
Whitley, Elizabeth.....	do	84	4200	Young, William	Markham	10	500
Widder, Frederick.....	Toronto	6	300	Young, James.....	Kingston	2	100
Widmer, Hannah Maria	do	40	2000	Zimmerman, Emmeline C., in trust for John and Richard Zimmer- man, infant sons of the late Samuel Zim- merman.....	Niagara Falls... ..	80	4000
Wilkinson, Amelia Eli- zabeth.....	Cobourg	80	4000				
Wilkinson, John.....	England	78	3900				
Williams, John Platt.....	Hallowell.....	6	300				
Williams, Charles Rich'd	88th Regiment... ..	26	1300				
Williams, Wm. J. M.....	Kingston	8	400				
Williams, Ann.....	England	8	400				
Williams, J. R.....	Tecumseth	51	2550				
Williams, Charles R.....	England	200	10000				
Willett, Alfred.....	St. Catharines... ..	271	13550				
Wills, Elizabeth.....	Belleville	2	100				
Wills, Thomas.....	Thurlow	2	100				
Willson, Hannah E.....	Niagara	8	400				

Number of Subscribed Shares..... 63,722 | Amount paid on Subscribed Shares..... \$3,133,320

W. CASSELS,

Cashier.

QUEBEC BANK.
(BANQUE DE QUEBEC.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.		Montant. Amount.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.		Montant. Amount.
		Shares.	Amount.				Shares.	Amount.	
				\$					\$
Airey, Lt. Col., Richard..	Europe	6	600		Dawson, Mrs. Martha ...	Quebec.....	14	1400	
Amiot, Laurent	Canada	6	600		Downes, William, Estate	do	10	1000	
Anderson, W. H.	Quebec	54	5400		Dowden, William	Canada	20	2000	
Alford, George.....	do	40	4000		Dubord, Edmund.....	do	4	400	
Annett, N. & J. & J.	Gaspé	40	4000		Dyke, Sarah Jane.....	do	3	300	
Anderson, Jano.....	Quebec	20	2000		Dean, James, Senior....	Quebec	24	2400	
Archbishop of Quebec ...	do	52	5200		Eliot, Lt. Col. G. Augt., Estate	Europe	20	2000	
Anderson & Paradis....	do	40	4000		Emmett, John, Ensign 17th Regt. of Foot.....	Quebec	5	500	
Auld, Joseph	do	12	1200		Fortier, Jean, Estate....	Canada.....	200	20000	
Ardouin, Mrs. G. G.	do	71	7100		Fire Assurance Co. Queb'	Quebec	640	64000	
Anderson, John P.	do	20	2000		Fraser, John.....	do	42	4200	
Bates, W. J.	do	8	800		Fielders, Rachel	do	1	100	
Bayfield, Admiral, R. N. ...	Canada	42	4200		Forsyth, Miss Charl. L. ...	do	20	2000	
Burroughs, Edward	Quebec	2	200		Forsyth, Jas. B., in trust	do	16	1600	
Blackburn, John	Canada	36	3600		Fitzgerald, Dr. J. M.	do	28	2800	
Bayfield, Mrs. Fanny....	Europe	13	1300		Ferguson, Jane	do	2	200	
Burrage, Rev. R. R.	Montreal.....	4	400		Fisher, Widow Jane....	Canada	4	400	
Belleau, Hon. Sir N. F. ...	Quebec	123	12300		Fraser, John, in trust for J. Blackburn	Quebec	10	1000	
Bell, Byran Burrell, Esta	Canada	10	1000		Frechette, Mrs. E. R.	do	16	1600	
Bald, Wm. Telfer	St. Maurice	59	5900		French, Mrs. A. M.	Canada	8	800	
Babineau & Gaudry	Quebec	10	1000		Forsyth, Charlotte M.	Quebec	8	800	
Boisvert, F. O.	do	20	2000		Forsyth, Jn. Richardson	Europe	16	1600	
Brown, Miss B.	do	24	2400		Frenette, F. X.	Europe	11	1100	
Borlase, G. H.	Sherbrooke....	57	5700		Gibb, James, Heirs.....	Quebec	167	16700	
Boyle, Minors	Canada	9	900		Gowen, Hammond.....	do	32	3200	
Brown, William.....	Quebec	34	3400		Giles, John.....	do	16	1600	
Burroughs, J. H. R.	do	32	3200		Garneau, Felix	do	5	500	
Brown, William	do	4	400		Grieve, Miss Mary	Canada	10	1000	
Bardy, Dr., P.M.	do	18	1800		Godbout, Louis	do	5	500	
Black, William	do	45	4500		Gray, F. R., Heirs.....	Quebec	120	12000	
Blundell, Margaret.....	do	2	200		Grant, William Forsyth..	Europe	40	4000	
Bishop of Quebec, R. C. ...	do	24	2400		Grant, Mrs. Forsyth....	do	40	4000	
Bishop of St. Bonifast....	Red River.....	24	2400		Guerout, Lucy.....	Quebec	44	4400	
Building Fund, Ladies Protestant Home.....	Quebec	20	2000		Galt, Robert.....	do	30	3000	
Bradley, Mrs. Alicia....	do	12	1200		Grieve, Mrs. Catherine... Gibson, George	Europe	20	2000	
Barchill, George.....	Miramichi....	20	2000		Grassett, Rev. H. J.	Canada	6	600	
Brown, Edward Henry....	do	9	900		Grassett, Mrs. H. J.	do	5	500	
Brousseau, Mad. Jean D. Caron, Hon. R. E. and Mrs. M. J.	Quebec	22	2200		Grassett, Mrs. H. J.	do	5	500	
Church, Society of Quebec	do	89	8900		Gilmour, Mrs. David	Quebec	20	2000	
Cremazie, J. & O.	do	20	2000		Gethings, Miss Esther M	do	1	100	
Corrivau, Benjamin	Canada	10	1000		Glover, Robert.....	do	7	700	
Cassels, R.	Quebec	1	100		Gingras, F. N.	do	12	1200	
Church Society, N. & O. Fund	do	24	2400		Hunt, James, Estate of..	do	110	11000	
Corporation of Quebec...	do	826	82600		Hale, Frances Isabella... Hale, Jeffery	do	20	2000	
Clint, J. H.	do	20	2000		Hale, Jeffery	do	80	8000	
Clark, Rev. H. B.	do	24	2400		Houlston, John.....	Canada	20	2000	
Cochrane, George R.	do	1	100		Hale, Miss Mary, (Mrs. Hotham)	Europe	50	5000	
Caisse, d'Econ. de N. D. ...	do	40	4000		Hale, Geo. Carleton	Canada	20	2000	
Coburn, William.....	Canada	12	1200		Hale, Edward.....	do	70	7000	
Cole, William.....	Quebec	12	1200		Hamel, Mrs. Wid. Adel. ...	do	2	200	
Canada Military Asylum, T. Blatherwick, Treas. Dubord, Hypolite	do	8	800		Hale, Wm. Amherst, Est. Hall, George	do	1	100	
Dubord, Hypolite	do	10	1000		Hale, Richard	Quebec	40	4000	
Deblois, Edmond Joseph	do	27	2700		Heath, Jas. G., Est. late	do	30	3000	
Deblois, Pierre Antoine..	do	7	700		Heath, Mrs.....	Europe	520	52000	
						do	15	1500	

QUEBEC BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE QUEBEC.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
			\$				\$
Henry, J. W.....	Quebec	160	16000	Nicolet Edowment Fund	Nicolet	16	1600
Hunt, Amelia.....	Europe	5	500	Norris, Thomas.....	Quebec	7	700
Hewitt, James.....	Quebec	10	1000	Newton, Wm. Joseph.....	do	8	800
Hetherington, Mrs. John	Canada	26	2600	Orlebar, Mrs. E. Harriet.	Europe	12	1200
Henry, James.....	do	2	200	Oliver, T. H., & in trust.	Quebec	17	1700
Henry, Mary.....	do	2	200	O'Connor, C.....	do	7	700
Holgate, Mrs. C.....	do	6	600	Ogden, Mrs. Rosina.....	Three Rivers...	3	300
Henderson, W. C.....	Quebec	5	500	Parent, A. A.....	Quebec	75	7500
Hale, J. & G. C., Trustees	Canada	34	3400	Petry, William, Estate...	do	27	2700
Hayes, Hannah.....	do	20	2000	Penn, Richard, Estate...	Europe	32	3200
Hossack William.....	Quebec	24	2400	Poston, William.....	Quebec	29	2900
Jameson, John.....	do	80	8000	Provident and Savings'			
Jameson, Mr. Elizabeth	do	20	2000	Bank	do	330	33000
Jones, Edwin.....	do	4	400	Poston, E. & W. & Co.	do	22	2200
Jackson, W. L.....	do	20	2000	Poston, Elizabeth.....	do	2	200
Joseph, A.....	do	3	300	Poston, Susan A.....	do	2	200
Jameson, Mrs. Frances.....	do	16	1600	Pless, Rev. R. G.....	do	8	800
King, Edwin F.....	do	8	800	Patton, Harriet.....	do	4	400
Keefer, Samuel.....	do	10	1000	Patton, Mrs. Deborah...	do	28	2800
Langevin, C. F.....	do	120	12000	Pope, Edward.....	do	12	1200
Langlois, François, Heirs	do	21	2100	Petry, William.....	do	20	2000
Lamie, Arch.....	do	80	8000	Parke, G. H., Trustee W.			
Lawson, Elizabeth G.....	Canada	37	3700	H. W. Hawtyne and			
Langlois, Catherine, R.....	Quebec	44	4400	Healey.....	do	8	800
Logie, David.....	do	4	400	Parke, G. H., Atty for			
Lindsay, Mrs. E. B.....	do	33	3300	W. H. W. Hawtyne.....	do	1	100
Langlois, Widow Frs.....	do	15	1500	Pope, Edward, Junior.....	do	4	400
Lindsay, Errol B.....	do	6	600	Peck, Georgina, William			
Lemesurier, Louisa.....	do	8	800	Ford, Attorney.....	Europe	20	2000
Lemesurier, H., in trust				Quebec Benevolent Soc'y	Quebec	2	200
for W. Lemesurier.....	do	37	3700	Quebec Friendly Society	do	10	1000
Lemesurier, H. J.....	do	5	500	Quebec Infant School.....	do	14	1400
Lindsay, E. B., in trust				Quebec Masonic Hall			
for Maj. M. Clifford.....	do	8	800	Association.....	do	6	600
Levey, Charles E.....	do	10	1000	Quebec Harbor Comm'rs	do	25	2500
Mountain, Lord Bishop				Robertson, A.....	do	60	6000
of Quebec, in trust for				Robertson, Mrs. Marg...	do	20	2000
Orphan Asylum Fund..	do	80	8000	Racey, Mrs. Anne.....	do	4	400
Mountain, Lord Bishop				Roberts, Miss E.....	do	4	400
of Quebec.....	do	24	2400	Roberts, Miss J.....	do	4	400
Masson, Estate of J.....	Canada	160	16000	Robertson, David.....	do	22	2200
Meiklejohn, J.....	Quebec	2	200	Racey, Mrs. Sarah.....	do	97	9700
Mcintosh, Emma C.....	Canada	10	1000	Ross, John.....	do	20	2000
Magnenat, Louis.....	do	12	1200	Rooth, Agnes.....	Canada	8	800
Mountain, Jacob J. L.....	do	10	1000	Ross, J. G.....	Quebec	40	4000
Mearher, John.....	Carleton	60	6000	Roberts, Joseph, Attorney	do	12	1200
Mountain, James.....	Quebec	40	4000	Ryan, Edward.....	do	4	400
Muir, G. M.....	do	8	800	Robertson, John.....	do	8	800
Morrin, Doctor Jos.....	do	49	4900	Savings' Bank. Quebec...	do	355	35500
Melvin, Sophia.....	do	20	2000	Sewell, Wm. Smith.....	do	9	900
Merewether, Mrs. Emily	Europe	5	500	Savard, Julie.....	do	12	1200
Mountain, Mrs. Armine..	Quebec	5	500	Smith, W. R. Burrell,			
Michaud, James H.....	do	1	100	Lt. Col.....	Europe	80	8000
McQuilkin, P.....	Europe	28	2800	Stevenson, Michael.....	Quebec	14	1400
McGregor, Charlotte.....	Quebec	52	5200	Smith, Charles Webber...	Europe	60	6000
McGreerey, Thomas.....	do	2	200	Sewell, Rev. Henry D.....	do	56	5600
McDougall, David.....	Canada	20	2000	St. George's Society.....	Quebec	12	1200
McKenzie, M.....	Quebec	20	2000	Senkler, Rev. John.....	Canada	60	6000
McGrath, J. G.....	do	8	800	Sasseville, François.....	Quebec	20	2000
McCarthy, Mary.....	Three Rivers...	70	7000	Sewell, J. A. & H. Tem-			
Nairne, John.....	Canada	60	6000	ple, Trustees.....	do	102	10200
Noad, Henry John.....	Quebec	41	4100	Symes, G. Burns.....	do	120	12000

QUEBEC BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE QUEBEC.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Sax, Mrs. Widow	Quebec	5	500	Thomas, Joseph	Canada.....	10	1000
Spencer, Bishop.....	Europe	100	10000	Taunton, E. W. P., James			
Stewart, James G.....	Quebec	5	500	Hossack, Attorney	Quebec	38	3800
Sewell, Rev. E. W.....	Quebec	1	100	Veasey, Mrs. George	do	2	200
Sparks, N.....	Ottawa	40	4000	Von Exeter, John	do	40	4000
Sewell, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Quebec	12	1200	Vanantwerpen, P.....	do	8	800
Stewart, Sir Charles.....	do	20	2000	Valleau, W. B., & Dean,			
Stevenson, M., Trustee.....	do	20	2000	Jas., Jr., Trustees for			
Sewell, Emily S.....	Europe	54	5400	Mrs. C. E. Moore.....	do	40	4000
Sewell, Dr. James A.....	Quebec	9	900	Walker, Hon. William	do	80	8000
Stevenson, Minors Wm	do	10	1000	Walf, H. Powell Lt. R.E	Europe	20	2000
Stevenson, Mrs. Maria E	do	120	12000	Walker, James.....	do	20	2000
Stevenson, M. & H., in				Walker, Mrs. Harriet.....	do	20	2000
trust Minors Stevenson	do	10	1000	Wilson, Margaret.....	Three Rivers ...	5	500
Smith, Lt. Col. W. R. B.				Woodbury, Mrs. Ann.....	Quebec	22	2200
& Smith, C. W., Trust's	Europe	20	2000	Wright, D. M.....	Canada	5	800
Shaw, S. J.....	Quebec	10	1000	Wood, G. L.....	Quebec	5	500
Stevenson, Minors Gury	do	8	800	Wood, Capt. R. H.....	Europe	1	100
St. Michael, Charles.....	do	20	2000	Wood, Maria E.....	do	3	300
Scott, Mrs. Marianne.....	Guernsey	29	2900	Wood, James J.....	do	4	4400
Strang, Mrs. Margaret.....	Quebec	6	600	Withall, William.....	Quebec	10	10900
Scott, Mrs. Margaret.....	do	12	1200	Wurttele, Christian, in			
Smith, John	do	11	1100	Trust Minors Wurttele.	do	1	100
Scott, H. S.....	do	37	3700	Wurttele, Christian, in			
Six, Rev. P	do	4	400	Trust Minors Wurttele.	do	1	100
Titu, Vital	do	20	2000	Wurttele, R. H	do	21	2100
Taylor, George.....	do	40	4000	Withall, Wm., in Trust			
Thomas, A. Fred., Heirs	do	10	1000	Mrs. Hammond	do	10	1000
Toussaint, Isidore.....	do	1	100	Webster, A. Dunlop	do	3	300
Tessier, Yves	do	18	1800	White, William	do	12	1200
Turner, Michael.....	Canada	9	900	Wickstead, Gustavus W.	do	20	2000
Temple, Mrs. Henry.....	Quebec	73	7300	Weedon, Mrs. Jane.....	do	14	1400
Téu, C.....	do	40	4000	Young, D. D.....	do	20	2000
Torrance, Maria.....	Canada.....	32	3200				
Tilley, John.....	do	8	800				
Taschereau, Hon. J. A...	do	26	2600				
Turbutt, J. C., in trust for							
J. Turbutt.....	do	1	100				
				Shares.....	10,000	\$1,000,000	

C. GETHINGS,
Cashier.

QUEBEC BANK,
Quebec, 4th April, 1861.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
(THE PEOPLE'S BANK.)

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)	Amount subscribed. (Montant souscrit.)	Amount paid in. (Montant payé.)
			\$	\$
Joseph Aumond.....	Ottawa.....	50	2500	2500
Wm. & H. F. Adams.....	Montreal.....	8	400	400
François Armand.....	Rivière des Prairies.....	80	4000	4000
Hon. P. U. Archambault.....	L'Assomption.....	96	4800	4800
Hon. D. M. Armstrong.....	Sorel.....	29	1450	1300
John J. Araton.....	Montreal.....	29	1450	1450
J. F. Allard.....	Chambly.....	50	2500	2500
F. Jos. Alvos.....	Montreal.....	24	1200	1160
Edwin Atwater.....	do.....	18	900	900
Amable Archambault.....	L'Assomption.....	60	3000	3000
John Atkinson.....	Montreal.....	36	1800	1800
H. O. Andrews.....	do.....	6	300	300
Louis Boyer.....	do.....	36	1800	1800
T. M. Bryson.....	do.....	12	600	600
Jos. R. Brillon.....	Longueuil.....	8	400	400
Famille Bertrand.....	do.....	13	650	650
A. Brousseau.....	Sault aux Récollets.....	12	600	540
Madme. A. Brousseau.....	do.....	4	200	200
Veuve Jean Boudreau.....	Berthier.....	193	9650	8480
Brais & Préfontaine.....	Montreal.....	6	300	270
Jean Brunceau.....	do.....	124	6200	5570
Hon. J. A. Berthelot.....	do.....	192	9600	9600
Veuve Edouard Beaudry.....	Varennes.....	12	600	600
Joseph Boulanger.....	Montreal.....	55	2750	2750
Jean L. Beaudry.....	do.....	141	7050	7050
Raymond Bourque.....	Vaudreuil.....	8	400	400
F. Benoit.....	Montreal.....	84	4200	4200
Joseph Beaudry.....	do.....	16	800	800
British North American Mining Company.....	do.....	25	1250	1250
Benj. Brewster.....	do.....	7	350	140
S. B. Bonnor.....	do.....	144	7200	7200
J. N. Bureau.....	Three Rivers.....	28	1400	1400
Monsieur Bourget.....	Montreal.....	8	400	250
J. B. Beaudry.....	do.....	160	8000	8000
Madame J. L. Beaudry.....	do.....	19	950	860
P. B. Badaux, Tuteur.....	do.....	18	900	900
Olympe Bousquet.....	do.....	4	200	200
Edouard Biron.....	do.....	2	100	100
Veuve D. Band.....	Quebec.....	12	600	600
Maria Bowles.....	Montreal.....	14	700	700
Tamerede Bouthillier.....	do.....	20	1000	1000
A. E. Beaudry.....	Varennes.....	38	1900	1900
John Brennan.....	St. Johns, C. E.....	50	2500	2500
Robert Brophy.....	Montreal.....	5	250	250
Félicite Beaudin.....	do.....	4	200	200
E. J. Barbeau.....	do.....	29	1450	1300
J. B. Brousseau.....	Belœil.....	25	1250	1250
Geneviève Brousseau.....	Montreal.....	5	250	250
Raphaël Bellamare.....	do.....	32	1600	800
Mrs. John Bethune.....	do.....	7	350	350
Madame S. S. Boudreau.....	do.....	2	100	100
P.-M. Benson.....	Vaudreuil.....	25	1250	1250
William Bond.....	St. Andrews.....	100	5000	5000
Veuve F. Bourbonnière.....	Montreal.....	10	500	440
William Bleakley.....	do.....	4	200	200
Séraphine Chinic.....	Quebec.....	12	600	600
R. Chipman.....	Montreal.....	100	5000	5000
W. R. Croil.....	do.....	46	2300	2300
Joseph Collard.....	do.....	60	3000	2670
Madame J. B. Choquette.....	do.....	19	950	950
Louis Cloutier.....	Quebec.....	30	1500	1500
F. Cadoret.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	40	2000	2000
Thos. Corcoran.....	Montreal.....	60	3000	3000
O. Chamard.....	Yamaska.....	10	500	410

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)
(THE PEOPLE'S BANK.)—(Continued.)

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. | Actions.	Amount subscribed. (Montant souscrit.)	Amount paid in. (Montant payé.)
			\$	\$
C. S. Cherrier.....	Montreal.....	240	12000	10800
B. G. Comte	do	58	2900	2600
Joseph Cam	Sheffield, England.....	30	1500	1500
Veuve C. F. Casgrain	Quebec	79	3950	3950
Léon Charlebois.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	910
F. X. Cadioux.....	St. Cimon.....	24	1200	1200
College St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	60	3000	3000
A. C. Cholette.....	Rigaud.....	14	700	700
Miss M. F. Coleman.....	Montreal.....	56	2800	2800
W. B. Cumming.....	do	106	5300	5300
H. C. Chaffers.....	do	10	500	500
Angus Cameron.....	Hudson's Bay Company	18	900	900
Corporation of Montreal.....	Montreal.....	144	7200	6450
G. E. Cartier, Honorable.....	do	6	300	300
Veuve Hubert Cimon.....	Quebec	10	500	500
Luce Cuvillier.....	Montreal.....	132	6600	6600
Curé de Montréal.....	do	4	200	200
C. F. Cazeau.....	Quebec	12	600	600
Patrick Cox.....	Montreal.....	21	1050	1050
Josette Cazeau.....	Quebec	4	200	200
John Crawford.....	Montreal.....	64	3200	3200
City & District Savings Bank.....	do	1900	95000	95000
Coverhill, J. & T.....	do	38	1900	1900
Joseph Dansereau.....	Verchères.....	8	400	400
Jacques Dorion.....	St. Ours.....	6	300	300
Madame A. C. Delisle.....	Montreal.....	22	1100	980
F. Defoy.....	Quebec	10	500	500
James Dakers, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	11	550	220
Maria Dubord.....	Quebec	82	4100	4100
Joseph Dubreuil.....	Lachine.....	2	100	100
E. A. Dubois.....	Montreal.....	30	1500	1500
N. B. Desmarteau.....	do	232	11600	11600
Laurent Dufresne.....	do	18	900	900
Jacob Dewitt.....	do	40	2000	2000
Estate Jacob Dewitt.....	do	28	1400	560
A. M. Delisle.....	do	28	1400	1280
Jas. Dean & W. B. Vallean, in Trust.....	Quebec	70	3500	3500
Madame Joseph Dumcsnil.....	do	32	1600	1600
M. N. Delisle.....	Montreal.....	7	350	350
Onézime Danis.....	do	4	200	200
Elzéar Duchesnay.....	La Beauce.....	64	3200	2925
Canfield Dorwin.....	Montreal.....	64	3200	2480
Jacques Désautels.....	do	12	600	600
J. B. Duncan.....	Grantham.....	12	600	600
Alexis Dubord.....	Montreal.....	48	2400	2400
J. J. Day.....	do	20	1000	1000
Geo. Deschambault.....	Hudson's Bay Company	12	600	600
John Dodds.....	Montreal.....	200	10000	10000
Pierre Daigle.....	do	3	150	45
Rose J. Deluga, Estate.....	Quebec	160	8000	8000
Alexina Demers.....	Montreal.....	16	800	800
David Demers.....	do	16	800	800
Christopher Dunkin.....	do	56	2800	2800
Frs. Evanturolle & Uxor.....	Quebec	250	12500	12500
Phillip Earl.....	Hatley.....	19	950	950
Robert Ewing.....	Montreal.....	244	12200	12200
Executors Joseph Masson.....	do	12	600	600
E. H. Fréchette.....	Chambly.....	14	700	700
Félix Fortier.....	Quebec	4	200	200
Francoeur & Giroux.....	Montreal.....	8	400	160
Edward Foy.....	Kingston.....	80	4000	4000
Olivier Fréchette.....	Montreal.....	67	3350	3020
C. L. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Col.....	Quebec	198	9900	9900

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)

(THE PEOPLE'S BANK.)—(Continued.)

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount subscribed. (Montant souscrit.)	Amount paid in. (Montant payé.)
			\$	\$
A. J. Fitzgerald, Capt.	India	24	1200	1200
Edouard Fournier	Montreal	12	600	600
Duncan Finlayson	Hudson's Bay Company	346	17300	17300
Fidei Commissaire Wm. Moore	Montreal	114	5700	5700
Mrs. C. L. Fitzgerald	Quebec	12	600	600
Betsy Fitch	Middlebury, Vt.	10	500	500
Geo. King Foster	Richmond, C. E.	50	2500	2500
General Fund, Quebec Church Society	Quebec	12	600	600
Missionary Fund, Quebec Church Society	do	12	600	600
Widows & Orphans' Fund, Quebec Church Society	do	56	2800	2800
Alfred Gaugh	Montreal	12	600	600
Catherine Gibb	do	10	500	500
Succession James Gibb	Quebec	10	500	500
Widow Wm. Galt	Montreal	294	14700	13230
Widow D. Gilmour	Quebec	20	1000	1000
Executors J. D. Gibb, for Chas. Gibb	Montreal	51	2550	2550
Executors J. D. Gibb, for V. Jane Gibb	do	60	3000	3000
Alexis Giard	do	18	900	900
Julien Guérin	Quebec	6	300	300
Alex. Gardner	Dundee, C. E.	12	600	600
G. J. Graham	London, England	96	4800	4800
M. A. Giraldi	Montreal	28	1400	1400
John Grant	do	12	600	600
Madame J. J. Girouard	St. Benoit	163	8150	8150
Widow Thos. Goodwin	Montreal	6	300	300
Hermine Gusselin	do	8	400	400
Misses L. & G. Guérout	Quebec	2	100	100
Madame P. M. Galarneau	Montreal	16	800	320
Louis Guérout	Belœil	7	350	350
Nathaniel Gould, in trust	London, England	192	9600	9600
James Gibb	Quebec	50	2500	2500
Samuel Gale, Hon.	Montreal	48	2400	2400
Eustache Gratton	St. Marie	4	200	200
Joseph Grunier	Montreal	12	600	600
Grunier & Martin	do	16	800	320
P. M. Galarneau	do	40	2000	2000
James Hargrave	Scotland	40	2000	2000
Phillip Holland	Montreal	80	4000	4000
Mrs. Jacob Hall	do	8	400	400
Veuve A. R. Hamel	Quebec	54	2700	2700
J. M. Henderson	Montreal	19	950	950
E. Hudon	do	48	2400	2400
Benj. Hall	do	204	10200	10200
Honor Healy, Widow J. McConniff	do	3	150	150
James Haldane	do	100	5000	5000
J. B. Hungerford	Granby	75	3750	3750
Veuve L. C. Hullet	Quebec	16	800	710
James Hamilton	Montreal	11	550	500
Alex. Henderson	do	25	1250	1250
Estate Phillip Holland	do	40	2000	2000
Michel Houle	do	4	200	200
John Hall	do	16	800	800
Pierre Hudon	do	29	1450	1325
Victor Hudon	do	48	2400	2160
Paul Hua	do	22	1100	1100
Thos. Hobbs	Quebec	59	2950	2900
Adeline Huot	Belœil	35	1750	1750
C. H. V. Huot	do	35	1750	1750
Capt. W. H. Humphreys	Royal Canadian Rifles	80	4000	4000
Mrs. Julia Hamilton, Executrix	Montreal	80	4000	4000
Thos. Walter Jones, in Trust	do	20	1000	1000
Hon. Robert Jones	St. John, C. E.	320	16000	16000
S. Jorand	Montreal	10	500	500

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)
(THE PEOPLE'S BANK.)—(Continued.)

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares (Actions)	Amount subscribed. (Montant souscrit)	Amount paid in. (Montant payé.)
			\$	\$
Pierre Jodoin	Montreal	122	6100	6100
R. W. Isaacson	do	5	250	250
Mathew Jack	do	48	2400	2400
Henry Judah	do	97	4850	4850
Maurice Jourdain	do	16	800	800
James Keith	Beauharnois	49	2450	2450
Willow John Kerr	Lachine	23	1150	1150
Robert Kerr	Montreal	20	1000	1000
B. H. LeMoine	do	62	3100	3800
Misses M. E. J., P. O. & M. P. Lachapelle	Sault aux Récollets	4	200	200
C. F. Langovin	Quebec	288	14400	14400
David Laurent	Montreal	12	600	480
J. C. H. Lacroix	do	2	100	100
E. Lawson	do	37	1850	1850
L. A. H. Latour	do	8	300	210
A. G. Lajoie	Quebec	48	2400	2400
David Lockhead	Montreal	94	4700	4700
M. J. T. Lespérance	St. Hyacinthe	11	550	550
F. & J. Leclaire	Montreal	168	8400	8400
Madame Pierre Levesque	L'Assomption	20	1000	1000
J. McPherson LeMoine	Quebec	40	2000	2000
Hon. Jas. Leslie	Montreal	77	3850	3850
Louis Lacoste	Boucherville	40	2000	2000
Frs. Lanthier	Montreal	24	1200	1200
Misses Lennox	do	154	7700	7700
T. Lafricain	do	4	200	200
Misses M. A. & C. Lennox	do	16	800	800
Miss M. A. Lennox	do	5	250	250
Arch. Laurie	Quebec	240	12000	12000
Rosalie Larivière	Lachine	2	100	100
Alex. Levy	Montreal	247	12350	12350
Aimé Lafontaine	Alymer	19	950	950
M. Laframboise	St. Hyacinthe	16	800	710
Madame L. A. H. Latour	Montreal	36	1800	1620
Christiana Laing	do	20	1000	1000
Veuvo Joseph Leblond	Quebec	30	1500	1500
Joseph Levy	Montreal	9	450	450
François Laurio	do	16	800	800
Joseph Louis	Quebec	62	3100	3100
André Lapière	Montreal	18	900	900
James Low	Lachine	15	800	800
Madame B. H. LeMoine	Montreal	24	1200	1080
W. F. Lano & wife	Hudson's Bay Company	30	1500	1500
Patrick Leslie, in Trust	Montreal	2	100	100
Wm. Learmont	do	114	5700	5700
Ed. Leboutillier	Gaspé	19	950	860
Chas. Leboutillier	do	19	950	860
Madame P. Lachapelle	Montreal	43	2150	2150
D. McLeay	do	30	1500	1500
P. Malot	Belœil	95	4750	4150
Montreal City & District Building Society	Montreal	42	2100	2100
Francis Monette	St. Johns, C. E.	32	1600	1600
Z. Mayrand	Contrecoeur	6	300	270
J. A. Mathison	Vaudreuil	24	1200	1200
Chas. Malhot	Pointe du Lac	64	3200	3200
Amable Marion	Verchères	2	100	100
Madame Wm. McKinnon	Montreal	8	300	300
E. Muir	do	48	2400	2400
Miss M. E. M. Morley	do	13	650	650
D. McMillan	Grenville, C. W.	10	500	500
Lawrence Moss	Montreal	115	5750	5750
A. E. Montmarquet	do	242	12100	12100
J. W. A. R. Masson	do	30	1500	1500
Thomas Mussen	do	16	800	800

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)
(THE PEOPLE'S BANK.)—(Continued.)

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount subscribed (Montant souscrit.)	Amount paid in. (Montant payé.)
			\$	\$
Madame Joseph Masson.....	Terrebonne.....	142	7100	7100
Miss Ann M. Morrough.....	Montreal.....	104	5200	5200
William McKinnon.....	do.....	298	14800	14800
Moss, Brothers.....	do.....	8	400	400
W. G. Mack.....	Brompton, C. E.....	8	400	400
J. B. Morand.....	Lotbinière.....	29	1450	1450
Agnes Mathie.....	Montreal.....	24	1200	1200
Gaspard Massue.....	Varennes.....	25	1250	1250
Hon. Peter McGill, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	80	4000	4000
Widow Arch. McDonald.....	St. Andrews.....	85	4250	3860
John McBean.....	Berthier.....	68	3400	3400
D. McIntosh.....	Hudson's Bay Company.....	72	3500	3500
John McLean.....	Montreal.....	151	7550	7550
Widow Andrew McDonald.....	do.....	17	850	850
Maria Maivo.....	Ottawa.....	22	1100	1100
Neil McCrank.....	Montreal.....	4	200	200
Succession N. McCrank.....	do.....	1	50	20
Widow N. McCrank.....	do.....	10	500	440
W. McGill.....	do.....	40	2000	2000
McDougall, Brothers.....	do.....	10	500	500
Thos. Nye.....	do.....	40	2000	2000
R. S. Nye.....	do.....	20	1000	1000
F. & B. Nye.....	Lacolle.....	320	16000	16000
William Newcomb.....	Pointe Clair.....	400	20000	20000
Madame Samuel Newton.....	Quebec.....	50	2500	2500
Freeman Nye.....	Lacolle.....	78	3800	3800
John Nairn.....	Murray Bay.....	40	2000	2000
Catharine O'Connor.....	St. Ours.....	12	600	600
Rev. M. O'Farrell, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	48	2400	2400
Rev. M. O'Brien, in Trust.....	do.....	48	2400	2400
E. Goff Penny.....	do.....	33	1650	1650
Edward Prentice.....	do.....	100	5000	5000
Succession Frs. Pominville.....	do.....	6	300	210
Etienne Parent.....	Quebec.....	72	3600	3600
Frs. Pominville.....	Montreal.....	10	500	500
Alfred Pinsonneault.....	do.....	4	200	200
Wm. Pearson.....	do.....	2	100	100
Frs. Paré.....	Lachine.....	40	2000	2000
P. C. Phaneuf.....	St. Damase.....	6	300	300
John Palliser.....	Ireland.....	111	5550	5550
Chas. Pitt.....	Quebec.....	192	9600	9600
Elizabeth Pelletier.....	do.....	20	1000	1000
A. A. Parent.....	do.....	10	500	500
Amable Prévost.....	Montreal.....	245	12250	11020
Louis Perrault.....	do.....	14	700	310
Hubert Paré.....	do.....	31	1550	1550
Augustin Perrault.....	do.....	8	400	400
William Petry.....	Quebec.....	80	4000	4000
John Pratt.....	Montreal.....	314	15700	15700
Ferd. Perrin.....	do.....	48	2400	2400
O. Ferrault de Liniers.....	do.....	60	3000	2700
Succession Wm. Petry.....	Quebec.....	16	800	800
Veuve Charles Perry.....	Montreal.....	48	2400	2400
C. F. Papineau, in Trust.....	do.....	1	50	50
C. F. Papineau, in Trust.....	do.....	1	50	50
Madame E. Goff Penny.....	do.....	23	1150	1150
Le Curé de Québec.....	Quebec.....	8	400	400
Veuve Jules Quesnel.....	Montreal.....	66	3300	3300
Hon. F. A. Quesnel.....	do.....	410	20500	19880
Frs. Queneville.....	St. Laurent.....	24	1200	1080
Quebec Fire Assurance Company.....	Quebec.....	203	10150	10150
Quebec Provident & Savings Bank.....	do.....	160	8000	8000
J. B. L. Rolland.....	Montreal.....	4	200	200

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)
(THE PEOPLE'S BANK.)—(Continued.)

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount subscribed. (Montant souscrit.)	Amount paid in. (Montant payé.)
John Robertson	Three Rivers	32	\$ 1600	\$ 1600
Catherine L. Raby	Quebec	115	5760	5750
do do as Usufruitière	do	77	3850	3850
C. S. Rodier	Montreal	96	4800	4 00
Rev. James Ramsay	England	48	2400	2400
C. L. Rudyerd	London, England	80	4000	4000
L. C. E. Ricard	Montreal	30	1500	1500
Ambroise Richer	do	16	800	800
P. O. Roy	St. Roch	3	150	150
Michael Rossin	Montreal	1	50	50
Ann Rudiger	do	16	800	800
Ignace Renaud	do	30	1500	1375
B. L. Richer	St. Denis	16	800	800
Mrs. Hugh Ramsay	Montreal	94	4700	4700
James Rattray	do	10	500	500
G. Reinbart	do	2	100	100
Adolphe Roy & Co.	do	48	2400	2400
Michael Ryan	do	6	300	300
John Smith	do	16	800	800
Madame F. Sénécal	do	32	1600	1600
Estate James Sterling	Vankleekhill	6	300	300
H. Seymour	Montreal	42	2100	2100
John Swanston	Beauharnois	32	1600	1600
S. F. Sykes	Montreal	120	6000	6000
James Somerville	Lachine	14	700	700
Henry S. Scott	Quebec	74	3700	3700
J. B. Sencerre	Montreal	80	4000	4000
Widow E. G. Smith and others, in Trust	do	40	2000	2000
Alexis Sauvageau	Laprairie	80	4000	4000
Alex. Somerville	Lachine	12	600	600
Madame D. Saupras Degrosbois	Chambly	10	500	200
Widow E. G. Smith	Montreal	53	2650	2650
W. S. Sterling	Halifax, N. S.	16	800	710
J. B. St. Denis	St. Hyacinthe	5	250	220
Frs. Sasseville	Quebec	79	3950	3950
W. H. Scott	St. Eustache	30	1500	1500
H. B. Smith	Montreal	245	12400	12400
James Sterling	Vankleekhill	4	200	200
Tancrede Sauvageau	Laprairie	40	2000	2000
Geo. Skene	Hudson's Bay Company	36	1800	1800
Sophie Bernard Schmidt	Montreal	120	6000	5500
Denis Sénécal	do	8	400	400
J. B. Sutherland	do	11	550	350
K. H. Seymour	do	96	4800	4400
M. A. Cuvillier Symes	Quebec	84	4200	3780
Séminaire de Nicolet	Nicolet	16	800	800
Alex. Simpson, in Trust	Montreal	5	250	250
Misses B. A. & Jane Scott	do	69	3000	2700
J. B. Smith	do	141	7050	7050
Joseph Shuter, Jun	do	74	3700	3340
Sir Geo. Simpson & D. Finlayson	Hudson's Bay Company	42	2100	2100
Clemence Sabatté	Chambly	48	2400	2400
W. O. Smith	Montreal	7	350	350
Sarah Watts Smith	do	5	250	250
Hannah S. Smith	do	8	400	400
H. D. Sewell	Quebec	40	2000	2000
R. W. Shepherd	Vaudreuil	120	6000	6000
W. S. Sewell	Quebec	40	2000	2000
Succession Stuart Scott	do	16	800	800
W. O. Smith, in Trust	Montreal	25	1250	1250
W. O. Smith, in Trust	do	2	100	100
Executors Sir Geo. Simpson	do	326	16300	16300
Widow J. B. Sutherland, Sen	do	40	2000	2000

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)
(THE PEOPLE'S BANK.)—(Continued.)

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		Amount	Amount
		— Actions.	— Montant souscrit.	paid in. — Montant payé.	
Adam Stevenson.....	Montreal.....	5	250	\$	\$ 250
Rev. Wm. Taylor.....	do	14	700		700
Monseigneur F. Turgeon	Quebec	20	1000		1000
Marie J. Trudeau Papineau	St. Hyacinthe	23	1150		1150
E. R. Tranchemontagne.....	Berthier	42	2100		1890
W. H. Thompson.....	Montreal.....	2	100		100
Martha Turner.....	do	7	350		350
Misses M. & D. Truteau.....	do	46	2300		2300
E. C. Tuttle.....	do	96	4800		4320
Joseph N. Thomson	do	36	1800		1800
M. Ann Thomson.....	do	10	500		440
Rev. Ant. Thibaudier.....	St. Andrews.....	29	1450		1450
Sir E. P. Taché	St. Thomas.....	180	9000		8550
Peter Tait	Montreal.....	10	500		500
Toussaint Trudeau.....	Quebec	40	2000		2000
L. H. Toupin.....	Montreal.....	5	250		250
Rev. A. F. Truteau	do	10	500		500
E. H. Trudel.....	do	13	650		650
Vital Tétu.....	Quebec.....	87	4350		4350
Joseph N. Thomson, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	63	3150		3150
Madame L. M. Viger	L'Assomption.....	199	9500		8540
Narcisse Valois.....	Montreal.....	60	3000		2750
J. B. Varrin	Laprairie.....	120	6000		6000
J. D. Vallée.....	Montreal.....	16	800		800
Veuve Ant. Voyer	do	20	1000		1000
W. B. Valteau.....	Quebec.....	4	200		200
Simon Valois.....	Montreal.....	12	600		600
Hon. Chas. Wilson	do	2	100		100
Joseph Wenham.....	do	5	250		250
Miles Williams.....	do	60	3000		3000
Flora Watts	Lachine.....	127	6350		6350
Lotitia S. Ward	Barford, C. E.....	30	1500		1500
Fred. Williams.....	Montreal.....	14	700		700
G. W. Weaver.....	do	24	1200		1200
E. Watson.....	do	48	2400		2400
H. H. Whitney.....	do	68	3300		3300
Widow John White.....	do	18	900		900
Edward Wilgress.....	Lachine.....	8	400		400
Elizabeth Ward	Barford, C. E.....	1	50		50
Rev. Phillip Wolff.....	Montreal.....	54	2700		2700
Louisa Ward.....	Barford, C. E.....	1	50		50
S. R. Warren.....	Montreal.....	30	1500		1500
Isaiah Wharton	do	26	1300		1300
Lucy Whitney.....	St. Armands.....	96	4800		4800
Madame P. A. Weibrenner.....	Montreal.....	24	1200		1200
Alex. Walker	do	33	1650		1650
Alex. Younic.....	Ormsdown.....	24	1200		1200
		24000	1200000		1177190

The Shares are \$50 each.

The Stockholders are only liable for the amount of Stock subscribed for.

The Members of the Corporation, who are also the Directors, are liable for the obligations and debts contracted by the Corporation, should the Institution fail to meet its engagements.

B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
Montreal, 11th April, 1861.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.
(BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Montant.			Actions.	Montant.
Adams, Rebecca.....	Montreal.....	23	1760	Brown, C. J.....	Montreal.....	8	640
Adams, W. H. F.....	do.....	24	1920	Browne, G. S. H.....	Kingsey.....	132	10560
Allan, Anne.....	do.....	40	3200	Brownell, Rev. J.....	do.....	6	480
Allan, Hugh.....	do.....	150	12000	Buchanan, Agnes.....	Montreal.....	6	480
Almon, Mather Byles.....	Halifax.....	40	3200	Burnaby, Sir Wm. C. H. the late.....	do.....	123	9840
Anderson, James.....	Huntingdon.....	5	400	Burnaby, Amelia.....	England.....	88	7040
Anderson or Adams, Margaret.....	St. Catharines.....	2	160	Bushel, Patrick.....	Montreal.....	3	240
Anderson, J. B. for Lon- gueuil Mission.....	Montreal.....	10	800	Cleveland, Norman.....	Richmond.....	1	80
Anderson, J. B., in trust (Ogden).....	do.....	1	80	Caldwell, Jane D.....	Chateauguay.....	52	4160
Anderson, J. B., in trust Gregory or Pent.....	do.....	11	880	Cameron, Angus.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	30	2400
Anderson, Rev. Wm., in trust, Sorel endow- ment fund.....	do.....	13	1040	Cameron, Jno. D., trustee of the late H. Bay Co. Campbell, A., Jr., tutor to John Prior.....	do.....	139	11120
Andrews, H. O.....	Montreal.....	61	4880	Campbell, G. W., M. D.....	Quebec.....	20	1600
Armour, Jean.....	do.....	15	1200	Campbell, Archibald.....	Montreal.....	25	2000
Armour, Elizabeth.....	Scotland.....	5	400	Campbell, Elizabeth.....	Chateauguay.....	1	80
Armour, Robt., the late, in trust.....	Montreal.....	24	1920	Campbell, Eliza.....	Montreal.....	10	800
Armour, Robt., trustees of the late.....	do.....	44	3520	Campbell, James E.....	do.....	10	800
Armour, Robt., trustees and Ex. for R. A. & E. A. Ramsay.....	do.....	10	800	Campbell, James and Richard Duncan.....	do.....	4	320
Armour, Robt., trustees and Ex. for R. & J. Armour.....	do.....	10	800	Carter, John, in trust.....	do.....	15	1280
Ashworth, Isabella.....	Quebec.....	14	1120	Carter, John.....	do.....	50	4000
Ashworth, S. L.....	do.....	14	1120	Carleton, Theresa Anne.....	do.....	26	2080
Austin, Estate, Frances.....	do.....	16	1280	Castle, Mary H.....	do.....	7	560
Aylmer, Lord.....	Melbourne.....	30	2400	Chichester, Sir Chas., the late.....	England.....	34	2720
Balfour, Rev. A.....	Kingsey.....	9	720	Charles, Lewis.....	Montreal.....	4	320
Barrett, Lucy.....	Montreal.....	10	800	Church of Canada, Pres- byterian.....	do.....	590	47200
Barrett, Margaret.....	do.....	17	1360	Chandler, Jane Grant.....	England.....	11	880
Barrett, J. T.....	do.....	10	800	City and District Savings Bank.....	Montreal.....	364	29120
Barrett, William.....	England.....	13	1040	Cleeve, F. C.....	E. Townships.....	34	2720
Bayfield, Fanny.....	Quebec.....	20	1600	Clerk, Elizabeth.....	Montreal.....	1	80
Bethune, Angus, the late	Toronto.....	80	6400	Cleveland, C. B.....	E. Townships.....	60	4800
Bell, John.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	14	1120	Cochrane, James.....	Ireland.....	24	1920
Bells, Heirs, Captain McCarthy, tutor.....	Sorel.....	21	1680	Codville, James.....	Quebec.....	10	800
Bell, or Divine, Catherine	Montreal.....	17	1360	Collis, R. D., in trust.....	Montreal.....	5	400
Black, Rev. David.....	Chateauguay.....	90	7200	Corney, Rev. Robert.....	Guelph.....	2	160
Black, Rev. Dr., Heirs of Blatherwick, T., Staff Surgeon, Tresr. Can- ada, Military Asylum.	Montreal.....	22	1760	Corse, Norton Butler.....	Montreal.....	25	2000
Bond, William.....	St. Andrews.....	46	3680	Corse and May.....	do.....	15	1200
Borlase, George.....	Sherbrooke.....	20	1600	Corrie, Lucy Anne Ju- gues.....	do.....	5	400
Boston, John.....	Montreal.....	8	640	Cotton, Eleanor.....	Quebec.....	9	720
Bowles, Joseph.....	Quebec.....	40	3200	Crawford, Jane M. and John Dods, in trust.....	do.....	18	1440
Bowman, Elizabeth.....	England.....	1	80	Crawford, Elizabeth.....	Ireland.....	33	2640
Braithwaite, Rev. John.....	Chambly.....	75	6000	Crawford, Emma Matilda	Montreal.....	34	2720
Braithwaite, Mary D.....	do.....	9	720	Crawford, John.....	do.....	3	240
Briton, Queen Lodge.....	Montreal.....	10	800	Cringan, Thomas.....	Scotland.....	125	10000
British North American Mining Company.....	do.....	20	1600	Crowder, Catharine Eric.	Georgia.....	50	4000
Brown, Anne.....	do.....	8	640	Cumming, Cuthbert.....	Colborne.....	34	2720
				Cumming, Walter B.....	do.....	100	8000
				Curley, Susan Jolly.....	Montreal.....	5	400
				Davidson, Henry.....	Rivière du Loup.....	30	2400
				David, Moses E.....	Montreal.....	5	400
				Dawson, James.....	do.....	31	2480
				Denny, Everetta.....	Ireland.....	37	2960
				Derbshire, Mary Julia.....	Quebec.....	31	2480

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)
(BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		Amount.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		Amount.
		Actions.	Montant.				Actions.	Montant.	
			\$				\$		
Deschambeault, George..	Hudson's Bay Co.....	10	800	Gould, Harriet.....	England	70	5600		
Dewar, Catherine	Pembroke.....	3	240	Gurney, and others, in trust.....	do	260	20800		
Dickson, James, the late	Three Rivers.....	14	1120	Hadden, M'ry Dalrymple	Montreal	11	880		
Dickson, Harriet.....	do	22	1760	Haensell, Rev. C. L. F.	Hamilton	5	400		
Dickinson, C. M., the late	Sherbrooke.....	12	960	Hall, Margaret.....	Montreal	10	800		
Dods, John.....	Montreal.....	202	16160	Hall, Charlotte	do	6	480		
Douglas, John Walter ..	London.....	32	2560	Hall, Frances H.....	do	9	720		
Drummond, John.....	Montreal.....	155	14800	Hall, Benjamin.....	do	25	2000		
Dunkin, Christopher	do	29	2320	Hall, Jerusha.....	do	10	800		
Durnford, Mary.....	Quebec	28	2240	Hall, John.....	do	6	480		
Durnford, Jane	do	26	2080	Hallowel, Wm.....	do	6	480		
Durnford or Sewell, Mrs. E. W.	do	8	640	Haney, Owen.....	do	14	1120		
Edgington, W. H.....	Stanstead	30	2400	Hamilton, Rev. Chas.....	Quebec	5	400		
Esdaile, J. and R.....	Montreal	2	160	Hamilton, Robert.....	do	26	2080		
Esdaile, Robert.....	do	2	160	Hamilton, Brothers.....	Hawkesbury.....	100	8000		
Estate of the late Hon. Joseph Masson.....	do	120	9600	Hamilton, S. C.....	Quebec	14	1120		
Estate of Stewart Scott.	Quebec	16	1280	Hamilton, Isabella.....	do	6	480		
Estate of Patrick Small.	Hudson's Bay Co.....	2	160	Hamilton, Julia, in trust.	do	16	1280		
Farquhar, T. N.....	England	50	4000	Harbeson, Matthew.....	Quebec	12	960		
Finlayson, Duncan.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	68	5440	Hart, Theodore and D. Torrance, (in trust).....	Montreal.....	10	800		
Fisher, Arthur, M. D.....	Montreal.....	25	2000	Hayes, Eleazer.....	do	27	2160		
Fisher, Susannah, or Corse	do	39	3120	Heath, Ann.....	E. Townships.....	10	800		
Fleming, Elizabeth.....	do	11	880	Hempstead, James.....	Montreal	1	80		
Flowers, Mary Anne	do	5	400	Henderson, Rev. A.....	do	3	240		
Forbes, C. J.....	Carillon	130	10400	Hollands, P., Executor.....	Montreal	100	8000		
Forsyth, J. B.....	England	85	6800	Holmes, Maria Matilda.....	do	2	160		
Fraser, Paul, Heirs of... Hudson's Bay Co.....	do	20	1600	Hopkins, Edward M.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	20	1600		
Foster, George King..... E. Townships.....	do	71	5680	Hopkins, Frances Anne, by her Tutors.....	do	40	3200		
Foy, Major Edward..... England	do	100	8000	Hopper, Jane.....	St. Andrews.....	5	400		
Fraser, Wm., M. D..... Montreal	do	12	960	Horn, Genl. F.....	England	20	1600		
Freligh, R. V. V., the late..... E. Townships.....	do	20	1600	Howden, C. and C.....	Scotland	30	2400		
Frothingham, John..... Montreal	do	125	10000	Hoyle, Lydia H.....	Montreal	2	160		
Frothingham, G. H..... do	do	6	480	Hoyle, Lydia S.....	do	4	320		
Frothingham, Rev. F..... Portland	do	4	320	Hua, Paul.....	do	11	880		
Gale, William..... Brantford	do	12	960	Hugonin, Roderick.....	Halifax, N.S.....	50	4000		
Galt, Margaret..... Montreal	do	5	400	Hunt, James, Heirs of.....	Quebec	24	1920		
Gibb, Benial..... do	do	50	4000	Hutton, James.....	Montreal	8	640		
Gibb, Catherine..... do	do	10	800	Hurlbutt, A.....	Frelighsburg	25	2000		
Gibb, James D., the late.	do	5	400	Hurley, William.....	Montreal	6	480		
Gilmour, John, and Matilda White..... Quebec	do	54	4320	Idler, Ernest.....	do	1	80		
Glen, Jane A..... Chambly	do	32	2560	Isley, James.....	do	34	2720		
Glennon, John..... Montreal	do	25	2000	Isley, Eliza.....	do	18	1440		
Grant, Alex., Hon. the late..... do	do	20	1600	Irish, Emily.....	do	1	80		
Grant, Chas., the late... do	do	10	800	Jack, Matthew.....	do	30	2400		
Grant, Jane..... L'Original	do	8	640	Jackson, Joseph.....	do	4	320		
Grant, William F. and Forsyth, John B., (in trust).....	do	33	2640	Jamieson, John.....	Quebec	20	1600		
Griffin, Sophia Louisa ..	England	75	6000	Johnson, Susan.....	England	22	1760		
Gordon, Isabella C..... Montreal	do	20	1600	Johnston, John.....	Scotland	86	6880		
Gould, Caroline..... England	do	70	5600	Johnston, Jas. Bell, M.D.	Sherbrooke	39	3120		
Gould, Frances Lydia..... do	do	70	5600	Johnston, John.....	Scotland	20	1600		
Gould, Nathaniel, junr... do	do	70	5600	Jones, Hon. Robert.....	Christieville	200	16000		
				Joseph, Abraham.....	Quebec	13	1040		
				Joseph, J. H.....	Montreal	129	10320		
				Jourdain, L. T. Maurice	do	20	1600		
				Judah, Henry.....	do	52	4160		
				Journeaux, Edward.....	Melbourne	5	400		
				Keefe, Anne.....	Montreal	1	80		
				Keith, George, the late.	Hud'n Bay Co.	30	2400		

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. — Montant.	NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. — Montant.
Keith, James	Beauharnois.....	40	\$ 3200	Mowle, John.....	E. Townships...	67	\$ 5360
Keith, Maria Oakley	do	10	800	Mountain, Rev. Jacob J.S.	England.....	48	3840
Kelly, William	Montreal.....	5	400	Muir, Agnes.....	N. Georgetown...	3	240
Kimpton, Alpheus	St. Thérèse.....	10	800	Muir, Rev. James C.....	do	15	1200
Kingan, Jane.....	Montreal.....	4	320	Munro, Alex., in trust, Mary Munro.....	Montreal	5	400
Kirkwood, Ellinor	do	12	960	Munro, Alex., in trust Janet Munro	do	5	400
Knowlton, Silencia.....	Waterloo.....	20	1600	MacCallan, Claud.....	do	4	320
Lachance, F.....	Quebec.....	4	320	MacAllister, Margaret.....	do	6	480
Laurie, A.....	do	125	10000	MacAulay, Anne.....	do	5	400
Lay Ass'n of Church of Scotland.....	Montreal.....	20	1600	McCord, Anne.....	do	6	480
Learmont, William.....	do	31	2480	MacBean, John.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	40	3200
LeBund, Esther.....	do	6	480	MacCulloch, Ferdinand.....	Montreal.....	11	880
Leeming, John, & Eliza- beth Price, Executors.	do	17	1360	MacCummin, Mary.....	do	1	80
Leslie, Hon. James.....	do	25	2000	Macdonald, Archibald, the late	St. Andrews.....	15	1200
Levey, Charles E.....	Quebec.....	113	9040	Macdonald, Donald F., the late	L'Original	55	4400
Liddell, James, Trustee, E. Morrison and others	Halifax.....	25	2000	Macdonald, Duncan.....	Montreal	68	5440
Logan, Kenneth, per Sir Geo. Simpson.....	do	5	400	Macdonald, G. L.....	St. John's.....	2	160
Low, Charles A.....	Montreal.....	2	160	Macdonald, James.....	Lupprairie.....	59	4720
Lowe, Chamberlin.....	do	10	800	Macdonald, James, the late.....	Montreal.....	20	1600
Lucas, M'ry or McKenzie	Dublin.....	12	960	Macdonald, Jane Klyne.	do	4	320
Ludlane, William.....	Montreal.....	100	8000	Macdonald, Peggie.....	do	3	240
Louis, Joseph.....	Quebec.....	6	480	Macdonald, William.....	do	80	6400
Lyman, Hannah.....	Montreal.....	16	1280	Macdonald, Anne Gray..	St. John's.....	13	1040
Lyman, Mary Corse, wife of Henry Lyman.....	do	12	960	MacDougall, D. Heirs of	Martintown.....	16	1280
Lyman, Henry.....	do	3	240	MacDougall, D. L., in trust for Mrs. Price.....	Montreal	4	320
Mathieson, John A.....	Vaudreuil.....	11	880	MacDougall, H. L.....	do	50	4000
Marshall, Ellen.....	Terrebonne.....	7	560	MacGibbon, Margaret Shaw	do	37	2960
Marshall, Margaret.....	do	7	560	McGillivray, Neil J.....	Glengarry.....	40	3200
Marshall, James II.....	Montreal.....	2	160	McGillivray, Simon.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	20	1600
Marshall, Roger.....	Terrebonne.....	14	1120	McGregor, Mary Ann, (Mrs. Auld).....	Montreal.....	40	3200
Marshall, William.....	do	15	1200	McGillis, Mary.....	Williamstown	58	4640
Mason, Dr. James.....	St. Annes.....	50	4000	McIntosh, Donald.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	24	1920
Mason, Mrs. James.....	do	50	4000	McIvor, Margaret.....	Scotland.....	12	960
Masson, M. G. S. R.....	Terrebonne.....	104	8320	McIvor, Lillias Anne.....	Montreal.....	2	160
Maybell, Sarah.....	Montreal.....	2	160	McKenzie, Anne.....	Quebec.....	13	1040
Mciklejohn, James.....	Quebec.....	50	4000	McKenzie, Elizabeth.....	do	12	960
Mills, Estate per N. S. Whitney, in trust.....	Montreal.....	76	6080	McKenzie, Hector.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	50	4000
Mitchell, John, in trust..	do	1	80	McKenzie, J. G., in trust	Montreal.....	27	2160
Moffat, the Hon. Geo. & Wm. Macrae, in trust..	do	6	480	McLean, John.....	do	116	9280
Moffat, Geo. Jun., P. G. Lodge of Free Masons..	do	4	320	MacLeary, Donald.....	Richmond	20	1600
Molson, John Thomas.....	do	35	2800	McLeod or Anderson, El.	Godmanches- ter	4	320
Montreal City and Dis- trict Building Society.	do	19	1520	McLeod, Janet.....	Melbourne	5	400
Montreal Ladies' Bene- volent Society.....	do	1	80	McLeod, John.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	20	1600
Montreal Lying-in Hos- pital.....	do	25	2000	MacWilliam, Duncan.....	Montreal.....	10	800
Montreal Order of Odd Fellows.....	do	17	1360	McNider, Quintin.....	Belleville.....	32	2560
Montreal Fire Insurance Company.....	do	210	16800	Macrae, William.....	St. John's, C.E.	225	18000
Moore, Charlotte E., by her trustees.....	Quebec.....	36	2880	Macrae, Catharine.....	Montreal	25	2000
Morris, John.....	St. Thérèse.....	40	3200	MacTavish, G. A., Sir George Simpson, tutor.	Scotland.....	54	4320

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.)—(Suite.)

NAMES.— (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES.— (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Napier, William E.....	Montreal	16	1280	Ross, Executors of David	Montreal.....	12	960
Nelson, Emma.....	Philadelphia	177	14160	Ross, Jane Davidson	do	63	5040
Neate, Rev. A.....	England.....	10	800	Ross, Jos., the late.....	do	40	3200
Newcomb, Wm.....	Pointe Claire.....	200	16000	Ross, Ellen McGregor.....	do	2	160
O'Brien, Elizabeth Mac- dougall	Montreal	55	4400	Ross, Eliza.....	do	19	1520
Orkney, Elizabeth C	do	25	2000	Ross, Mary MacCallan	do	2	160
Panet, P. L.....	do	13	1040	Rowan, Gen. Sir Wm.....	England	400	3200
Peddie, W. M.....	do	10	800	Rowand, Margaret	Red River	37	2960
Perkins, J. A., in trust.....	do	6	480	Rowand, Sophia.....	do	38	3040
Perrault, Olivier.....	do	41	3280	Russell, Colin, the late	Montreal.....	16	1280
Phepoe, Wm. Henry.....	do	25	2000	Russell, Catharine.....	Scotland.....	45	3600
Phepoe, Richard.....	do	21	1680	Russell, Hector	Montreal.....	32	2560
Phillips, Charles.....	do	54	4320	Russell, Hector, in trust.....	do	96	7680
Pitt, Charles.....	Quebec.....	66	5280	Rush, Mary	do	3	240
Ployart, Aline Anne.....	Montreal.....	3	240	Ruthven, Ann Barclay.....	do	6	480
Ployart, F. W. R.....	E. Townships.....	5	400	Ryan, Edward.....	Quebec	50	4000
Ployart, Samuel.....	do	3	240	Sanderson or Spiers, Jessie	Montreal	4	320
Ployart, Clara S.....	Montreal.....	3	240	Scott, Eliza.....	Quebec	2	160
Poston, Wm.....	Quebec.....	4	320	Scott, H. S.....	do	87	6960
Potts, Agnes.....	Montreal.....	31	2480	Scott, Stewart	do	29	2320
Potts, Mary Anne.....	Chamblly.....	7	560	Sealy, James	do	40	3200
Priestly, Major, Exec. of	Ireland.....	60	4800	Seamen's Strangers Friends' Society.....	Montreal.....	20	1600
Pringle, Beatrice.....	St. Eustache.....	4	320	Senkler, Rev. E. J.....	Brockville	15	1200
Prior, Isabella, wife of A. Campbell, Jun.....	Quebec	20	1600	Sewell, A. R.....	Quebec	2	160
Pritchard, Col. Saml. D.	Montreal.....	40	3200	Shaw, Jane, per P. W. Cooper	Montreal.....	41	3280
Provan, Maria or Mc- Kenzie.....	Quebec.....	13	1040	Simpson, Sir George	do	112	8960
Quebec Church Society, Widows' and Orphans' Fund	do	19	1520	Simpson, Sir George and Dr. Finlayson	do	20	1600
Quebec Church Society, Nicolet Endowment Fund	do	13	1040	Simpson, Robert.....	St. Andrew's.....	10	800
Rae, Jackson.....	Montreal.....	9	720	Simpson, Wemys Mc- Kenzie.....	Hud. Bay Co.....	13	1040
Rae, Phoebe.....	do	14	1120	Smith, H. B.....	Montreal.....	5	400
Rae, William, in trust.....	do	5	400	Smith, John.....	do	215	17200
Ramsay, Agnes Hunter.....	do	21	1680	Smith, Margaret Henon.....	Lachine.....	17	1360
Ramsay, Agnes Hunter, for self and Children	do	15	1200	Somerville, Beatrice.....	Scotland.....	40	3200
Ramsay, Rev. James.....	Ireland.....	37	2960	Spry, Dr. William, the late.....	Toronto	10	800
Ramsay, Mrs. Charlotte.....	do	25	2000	Spry, Dr. William, Exe- cutor of	do	18	1440
Rannie, Rev. John.....	Montreal.....	26	2080	Spry, William.....	do	5	400
Rattray, David.....	do	13	1040	Stark, Jane Wood.....	Montreal.....	1	80
Rattray, James.....	do	51	4080	Steel, Alexander.....	Chateauguay	4	320
Roekie, James.....	Point Levi.....	134	10720	Stephen, William.....	Montreal.....	5	400
Reid, Rev. James.....	Freighsburg	10	800	Stevens or Mary Wing.....	Dunham	20	1600
Reid, Julia, wife of Rev. C. P. Reid.....	Sherbrooke.....	19	1520	Stevenson or Gagy, Eli- zabeth	Quebec	2	160
Reinhardt, Gottlieb	Montreal.....	25	2000	Stevenson, Adam	Stratford.....	10	800
Rice, Anne.....	Kingston.....	20	1600	Stewart, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	10	800
Roach, Rev. W., the late	Montreal.....	8	640	Stewart, Dugald, the late	do	5	400
Roach, Mary R.....	do	7	560	Stikeman, Alfred Wm., F. Macculloch, in trust.....	Stratford.....	7	560
Robertson or Pangman, Georgians.....	Mascouche.....	15	1200	Stikeman, Thomas, the late.....	Montreal.....	45	3600
Robinson, Hezekiah, the late.....	Waterloo.....	33	2640	Struthers, Ellen.....	do	14	1120
Robinson, Jonathan.....	do	8	640	Stuart, Caroline.....	do	25	2000
Rollo, Hon. Col. Robt.....	Montreal.....	14	1120	Sutherland, C. J.....	do	9	720
Rose, Edward T.....	do	5	400	Swanston, John	Hudson's Bay Co	35	2800
Rose, Hon. John.....	do	131	10480	Taylor, Eliza.....	Quebec	25	2000
Ross, Catharine.....	do	61	4880				

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Amount.		NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Amount.	
		Shares. Actions.	Montant.			Shares. Actions.	Montant.
			\$				\$
Taylor, Major Wm.....	Quebec	10	800	Westover, Mary.....	Montreal.....	13	1040
Thomson Joseph N.....	Montreal.....	30	2400	Wetherley, Mrs.....	Granby.....	18	1440
Thomson, Thos. M.....	do	37	2960	White, Rev. Isaac P.....	Chambly.....	17	1360
Thomson, Wm. Henry....	do	9	720	Whitehead, W. T., the late	Montreal.....	22	1760
Torrance, David.....	do	30	2400	Whitney, John.....	Eastern T'ships.	30	2400
Torrance, Jane	do	30	2400	Whyte, Joseph, in trust.	Charleston, S.C.	5	400
Townsend, Rev. M.....	Eastern T'ships	4	320	Whyte, Joseph	do	26	2080
Tucker, John.....	New Brunswick	40	3200	Wilgress, George.....	England.....	23	2240
Turnbull, Mrs. John....	Montreal.....	6	480	Williams, Rev. Jas. W...	Lennoxville.....	48	3840
Turner, Elizabeth.....	do	36	2880	Willis, John.....	Halifax, N. S...	11	880
Turner, Mary Ann	do	11	880	Wilson, James	Montreal.....	25	2000
Turner, Isabella Boston..	do	31	2480	Wilson, William	Chambly.....	24	1920
Tusting, Samuel.....	Philadelphia ..	13	1040	Willard, Jeannie.....	Montreal.....	1	80
Tyre, Mrs. Hugh, the late	Scotland.....	8	640	Wolf, Rev. Phillip.....	do	25	2000
Tylee, Mary Jane.....	Montreal.....	18	1440	Wood, Robert, Etna In- surance Co., Hartford, Connecticut, held sub- ject to the Order of the Government of Canada	do	60	4800
Turner, Mary.....	do	32	2560	Workman, Thomas.....	do	8	640
Ure or Smith, Elizabeth..	Montreal.....	30	2400	Workman, Wm., in trust	do	12	960
Urquhart, Rev. H.....	Cornwall.....	20	1600	Workman, William.....	do	267	21360
Valleau, W. B.....	Quebec	10	800	Workman, W., in trust, W. Workman.....	Toronto.....	3	240
Walker, Joseph, in trust for Mrs. R. Walker....	Montreal.....	4	320	Wurtelc, Catharine	Montreal.....	30	2400
Walker, Joseph, in trust for Mrs. Veasey	Quebec	3	240	Young, Catharine	Hamilton.....	5	400
Walters, Anne Amelia....	Montreal.....	5	400				
Ward, Letitia Sabrina....	Barford.....	53	4240				
Ward, Elizabeth	do	1	80				
Ward, Louisa	do	1	80				
Warren, Samuel R.....	Montreal.....	9	720				
Waugh, William.....	do	64	5120				
				Total.....		15000	\$1200000

F. MACCULLOCH,

Cashier.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL,
8th April, 1860.

BANK OF TORONTO.
(BANQUE DE TORONTO.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares Actions.	Amount Montant	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares Actions.	Amount Montant
Armour, A. H.	Toronto	10	1000	Crawford, James	Dundas	40	4000
Alcorn, Samuel	Yorkville, do	47	4700	Cameron, Angus	Firhall, n. Nairn		
Ashworth, W. H.	Quebec	4	400		Scotland	124	12400
Austen, Jas., M. D.	Cobourg	5	500	Cornock, Wm	Eric	4	400
Armour, John D.	do	24	2400	Currie, Mark	Prince Albert	4	400
Armour Kate	do	2	200	Chisholm, W. R.	St. Catharines	10	1000
Allin, Wm	Orono	4	400	Chatterton, R. D	Cobourg	4	400
Appelbe, James	Trafalgar	40	4000	Creighton, John	do	4	400
Alexander, John	Barrie	4	400	Crawford, Angus	do	12	1200
Atkinson, John	do	4	400	Carpenter, A. B.	Keene	4	400
Ardagh, W. D.	do	20	2000	Campbell, Alex	do	2	200
Ardagh, Elizabeth	Oro	4	400	Cain, George	Mount Pleasant	2	200
Amys, Matilda	Smith Town	5	500	Clark, Robt.	Newcastle	2	200
Brown, John	Montreal	4	400	Carmichael, John	do	4	400
Bosworth, Barbara E.	England	20	2000	Cantley, Wm	Oakville	79	7900
Burnet, Thos., D.D.	do	10	1000	Caldwell, George	Barrie	4	400
Boulton, John	Toronto	14	1400	Cauchon, Hon. Jos.	Quebec	60	6000
Bright, Wm	do	10	1000	Caddy, Elizabeth Ann	York Mills	7	700
Bowes, John G.	do	53	5300	Campbell, James	Ballinafad	42	4200
Baldwin, Rev. Edw.	do	12	1200	Cleland, Jane	Edinburgh, Scot.	20	2000
Brown, James	do	2	200	Clouston, Jas. S.	Hudson's Bay C	4	400
Brunskill, John	Thornhill	100	10000	Clark, Alex.	Montreal	12	1200
Bird, Isaac	Grahamsville	3	300	Carden, Geo. F.	London, Eng.	125	12500
Burns, Garin	Oshawa	5	500	Durie, Wm., M.D.	Toronto	4	400
Bowman, Benjamin	Almira	4	400	Drummond, A., as Trustee for Mrs. M. Badgley	do	8	800
Barry, James W.	Bradford	5	500	Diel, Peter	do	10	1000
Burrell, Christopher	Stanley's Mills	10	1000	Derbshire, Stewart	Quebec	6	600
Burton, E. J. M.D.	Canterbury, En	100	10000	Dumble, Thomas	Cobourg	4	400
Boulton, Hon. G. S.	Cobourg	32	3200	Daintry, G. S.	do	32	3200
Burnham, Asa A.	do	52	5200	Davis, Lewis	Peterboro'	1	100
Beamish, John S.	do	4	400	Dean, M. S.	Bridgenorth	2	200
Bidwell, Harriet	Brighton	4	400	Drummond, Thos.	Keene	4	400
Burnham, Trustees of late Hon. Z.	Cobourg	32	3200	Dickson, Samuel	Peterboro'	27	2700
Burham, Mrs. Elizabeth	do	48	4800	Dunsford, George	do	4	400
Belfield, T. D. F.	Grafton, do	4	400	Dodd, Edw.	Port Hope	20	2000
Burrows, Elizabeth A.	Cobourg	3	300	Davey, John	Leskard	4	400
Boyd, Mossom	Bobcaygeon	8	800	Dennis, Joseph	Weston	10	1000
Brodie, J. M.	Milbrook	2	200	Dukes, Mrs. J. W.	Port Nelson	17	1700
Best, Wm	Mount Pleasant	2	200	De Fonblanque, E.B.	England	10	1000
Best, Thomas	do	4	400	Eyre, executors of late Thomas	Cobourg	10	1000
Burnham, Rev. Mark	Peterboro'	50	5000	Edsall & Wilson	Port Hope	5	500
Baxter, John	Palermo	6	600	Edey, executors of late John	Thornhill	4	400
Baxter, Thomas	Wellington Sq.	50	5000	Eastland, Thomas	Peterboro'	2	200
Balmer, Robt.	Oakville	7	700	Eastland, Wm	do	6	600
Baby, M. W., M.P.P.	Quebec	200	20000	Eddy, James	Newcastle	2	200
Baby, Alice	do	100	10000	Ewan, George	Oakville	12	1200
Bruce, George	Gormley	10	1000	Evenden, James	Barrie	4	400
Boulton & McCarthy	Barrie	4	400	Edwards, James	Peterboro'	1	100
Brown, Dorah	Cork, Ireland	5	500	Edmunds, Mrs. Zep	Rugby, Engd.	15	1500
Cameron, Hon. J. H.	Toronto	43	4300	Fowler, Henry	Toronto	20	2000
Cuff, H. W.	do	5	500	Fisken, John	do	20	2000
Chewert, Jas. G.	do	183	18300	Fulton, Michie & Co.	do	5	500
Cameron, Alexander	do	4	400	Foley, James	Norwood	4	400
Cameron, Angus	do	100	10000	Fowlds, Henry	Ashphodel	20	2000
Carty, Jeremiah	do	12	1200	Fowlds, J.S. and Brothers	Hastings	20	2000
Champion, Mrs. L.F.	do	4	400	Frazier, A. S.	Peterboro'	9	900
Cameron, A., as cash	do	10	1000	Frazier, Wm.	Port Hope	60	6000
Crowther, James	do	19	1900	Farncomb, Fred	Newcastle	16	1600
Cockburn, G. R. R.	do	5	500	Foster, Horace	do	10	1000
Cawthra, Wm.	do	100	10000				
Clark, David	Dunbarton	5	500				

BANK OF TORONTO.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE TORONTO.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
			\$				\$
Fraser, Hugh.....	Montreal.....	40	4000	Hall, J. J.....	Peterboro'.....	4	400
Flanagan, Revd. John.....	Lachine.....	10	1000	Hughes, Emma.....	Crookstown, Ireland.....	3	300
Greenshields, D. J.....	Montreal.....	34	3400	Hargrave, Mrs. Margaret.....	Brockville.....	8	800
Grasett, Rev. H. J. & Hon J. H. Hagarty, trustees of late Alicia S. Fuller.	Toronto.....	1	100	Haultain, Col. F. W.....	Peterboro'.....	16	1600
Gillyatt, Robinson and Hall.....	do.....	20	2000	Jones, John.....	England.....	10	1000
Gooderham, George.....	do.....	6	600	Jarvis, F. W.....	Toronto.....	10	1000
Gilmor, Isaac C.....	do.....	30	3000	Johnson, Neil.....	do.....	4	400
Gzowski, C. S.....	do.....	12	4200	Jamieson, W. M.....	do.....	10	1000
Gain, Elizabeth C.....	do.....	9	900	Jamieson, Wm.....	do.....	2	200
Graves, Robt.....	England.....	20	2000	Jeffrey, And., President Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank	Cobourg.....	317	31700
Gould, Joseph.....	Uxbridge.....	4	400	Johnston, W. & G.....	Peterboro'.....	4	400
Graham, Wm.....	Albion.....	4	400	Jackson, And.....	Otonabee.....	10	1000
Graham, Mary Ann.....	Kingston, Ja- maica.....	13	1300	Jones, W. H.....	Quebec.....	4	400
Gilchrist, Jas. A.....	Cobourg.....	4	400	Irving, Emilius.....	Hamilton.....	40	4000
Guillet, John.....	do.....	32	3200	Kerby, James M.....	Dundas.....	20	2000
Gilmour, Rev. John.....	Peterboro'.....	20	2000	Kelly, James.....	Millbrook.....	2	200
Gibson, Wm.....	Newcastle.....	10	1000	Keele, Joseph.....	Peterboro'.....	2	200
Gairdner, Thomas.....	do.....	20	2000	Kenpt, A. W.....	do.....	1	100
Gowan, Hon. J. R.....	Barrie.....	8	800	Kingan, Robt.....	do.....	1	100
Gowan, H. H.....	do.....	12	1200	Kerr, John.....	Toronto.....	20	2000
Gowan, Hon. J. R., W. D. Ardagh & A. Ardagh.	do.....	4	400	Langril, Patrick.....	do.....	4	400
Graham, Andrew.....	do.....	4	400	Leslie, George.....	do.....	4	400
Green, Walter.....	Cobourg.....	8	800	Lee, S. S. & Allan Came- ron, Trustees.....	do.....	30	3000
Granger, Thomas.....	Macroom, Ire- land.....	10	1000	Leak, John.....	do.....	10	1000
Grasett, John.....	London, Engl. do.....	20 60	2000 6000	Leach, Hugh.....	do.....	4	400
Harris, exec. of late Wm. Hutty, Peter.....	Toronto.....	6	600	Leitch, Margaret.....	do.....	22	2200
Hooper, Edward.....	do.....	10	1000	Lee, W. H.....	Quebec.....	20	2000
Hutchinson, Thomas.....	do.....	20	2000	Long, James.....	Newtown Ro- binson.....	8	800
Holland, Geo. B.....	do.....	40	4000	Lanc, John.....	Thornhill.....	5	500
Helliwell, John.....	do.....	18	1800	Lagie, James.....	Dundas.....	20	2000
Haworth, Thomas.....	do.....	24	2400	Lindsay, Wm.....	Brampton.....	3	300
Howland, W. P. M.P.P. Harrison, Hon. S. B.....	do.....	25 30	2500 3000	Lundy, Wm.....	Peterboro'.....	59	5900
Harrington, Eliza.....	do.....	4	400	Lount, George.....	Barrie.....	12	1200
Helliwell, John, W. C. Chewett & Wm. Ross, as trustees for Mrs. H. Torrance of Montreal.	do.....	80	8000	Lawrie, Wm.....	do.....	4	400
Henderson, James.....	Yorkville near Toronto.....	20 20	2000 2000	Lloyd, Thomas.....	do.....	8	800
Hargrave, James.....	Brockville.....	50	5000	Lyall, John.....	Clarke.....	4	400
Holmes, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	50	5000	Lawrie, Andrew.....	England.....	25	2500
Hopkins, E. M.....	Lachine.....	115	11500	Mullen, executor of late Mrs. M. A.....	Toronto.....	20	2000
Hyland, John.....	Oshawa.....	4	400	Murphy, Allen.....	do.....	4	400
Hyland Richmond.....	do.....	4	400	Michie, George.....	do.....	97	9700
Hall, James.....	Peterboro'.....	22	2200	Mitchel, James.....	do.....	20	2000
Hopkins, Daniel.....	do.....	1	100	Murray, Wm.....	do.....	2	200
Harvey, John.....	do.....	20	2000	Matthew, Wm.....	do.....	10	1000
Humphries, R. C.....	Keene.....	1	100	Moore, Ama.....	Grafton.....	20	2000
Hoey, Wm.....	Port Hope.....	10	1000	Malone, Amc.....	Cobourg.....	1	100
Helm, John, Jr.....	do.....	20	2000	Massey, excutor of late Daniel.....	Newcastle.....	10	1000
Hodges, Hiram.....	Newcastle.....	10	1000	Massey, H. A.....	do.....	11	1100
Hodges, Robert.....	Kendall.....	2	200	Martin, John.....	Thornhill.....	4	400
Halliday Jane.....	Haldimand.....	14	1400	Musson, Edwd.....	Islington.....	2	200
Hague, George.....	Cobourg.....	1	100	Musson, Thomas.....	do.....	1	100
				Musson, E. J.....	do.....	1	100
				Martin, Jane.....	Cork, Ireland.....	8	800
				Martin, Sarah.....	Crookstown, do	3	300
				Martin, Maria.....	do do	1	100
				Morrow, Arch'd.....	Peterboro'.....	1	100

BANK OF TORONTO.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE TORONTO.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant	NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Morris, Hon. Jas.....	Brockville	88	8800	Quebec, Lord Bishop of, in trust for the Quebec Church of Engl. Fe-			
Maclear & Co.....	Toronto	10	1000	male Asylum.....	Quebec	40	4000
McFarlane, Duncan	do	2	200	Quinn, Sarah B.....	Toronto	2	200
McMaster, Wm.....	do	42	4200	Rogers, Joseph.....	do	10	1000
McDougall, Margaret.....	do	15	1500	Read, George.....	Keene's	8	800
McKinlay, Archd.....	do	4	400	Roger, Rev. J. M.....	Peterboro'	4	400
McGee, John.....	do	4	400	Roy, James.....	Lindsay	2	200
Macpherson, D. I.....	do	40	4000	Robson, J. J.....	Newcastle	24	2400
McKenzie, T. H.....	Dundas	20	2000	Rose, W. N.....	do	2	200
McDougall, David.....	Thornhill	20	2000	Reid, Wm.....	Newtonville	2	200
McCallum, Peter.....	Cobourg	4	400	Ross, Robert.....	Barrie	8	800
McNeill, Thomas.....	do	4	400	Russell, Bros.....	do	4	400
McFiggan, Malcolm.....	do	24	2400	Robinson, Isaac.....	Peterboro'	6	600
McBean, Arthur and W. Brown, in trust.....	do	26	2600	Robson, Hannah.....	Newcastle	2	200
MacFarlane, D.....	Peterboro'	4	400	Robson, George.....	Montreal	7	700
McCrae, Duncan.....	North Eldon	4	400	Rae & Mitchell.....	do	4	400
McGregor, A.....	Peterboro'	1	100	Reid, L. R.....	England	20	2000
McFeeters, James.....	Bowmanville	8	800	Smith, John.....	Toronto	120	12000
McCarthy, D'Alton.....	Barrie	4	400	Smith, James, F.....	do	22	2200
McCarthy & Patton.....	do	8	800	Smith, A. M.....	do	20	2000
Mackeehnie, Capt. C.....	Brighton	17	1700	Smith, A. M. & Co.....	do	2	200
McDonald, Mary.....	Baltimore	9	900	Strachan, Wm.....	do	4	400
McDougall, John.....	do	2	200	Scott, Peter.....	do	4	400
McDonald, Adam.....	Unionville	2	200	Spreull, Samuel.....	do	4	400
McNeill, Neale.....	Newcastle	3	300	Saunders, Bernard.....	do	6	600
MacTavish, Dugald.....	Hudson's B. Co	51	5100	Scadding, Rev. H., D. D.	do	4	400
McCulloch, Bros.....	Montreal	2	200	Scarlett, Mrs. Sophia.....	do	13	1300
MacKenzie, Hector.....	Hudson's B. Co	36	3600	Strong & Scott.....	Cobourg	10	1000
McKenzie, J. G.....	Montreal	4	400	Stevenson, David.....	do	96	9600
McKenzie, J. G. & Co.....	do	7	700	Sisson, Wm.....	Port Hope	20	2000
Montreal City and Dist. Building Society.....	do	50	3000	Snyder, Wm.....	Peterboro'	5	500
Macrae, Wm.....	do	10	1000	Short, Thomas.....	Keene	40	4000
McKenzie, John.....	Melbourne, C.E	37	3700	Stobhart, John.....	Peterboro'	2	200
McNaughton, Wm.....	England	10	1000	Sutton, T. C.....	Bowmanville	4	400
Nordheimer, A. & S.....	Toronto	1	100	Strowger, Wm.....	Newcastle	2	200
Ogilvy, Wm.....	Peterboro'	4	400	Smith, Robert.....	Trafalgar	5	500
Ogilvie, Alex. & Co.....	Toronto	28	2800	Switzer, H. M.....	Palermo	4	400
O'Neill, P. J.....	do	20	2000	Simpson, Robert.....	Barrie	4	400
Owens, Daniel.....	Oakville	4	400	Steevens, Francis.....	do	8	800
Oliver, R. J.....	Barrie	4	400	Stoddart, W. D.....	Bradford	4	400
Ovington, Charles.....	England	5	500	Stodders, James.....	do	5	500
Paterson, Peter.....	Toronto	24	2400	Smith, Wm.....	Etobicoke	2	200
Paterson, P. & Son.....	do	1	100	Stimson, Rev. E. R.....	Berlin, C. W.....	16	1600
Pattigrew, Louisa.....	do	7	700	Stimson, Mrs. Effa.....	do	32	3200
Power, Mary.....	do	55	5500	Scott, Mrs. Eliza.....	Dublin, Ire'lnd	3	300
Perry, Minerva.....	Cobourg	4	400	Sawers, Augustus.....	Peterboro'	12	1200
Perry, Horace.....	Port Hope	10	1000	Smith, Mrs. Margt.....	Hamilton	20	2000
Pass, Arch.....	Barrie	8	800	Sewell, W. D. Atty. for Rev. H. D. Sewell,			
Paget, Horatio E.....	Grafton	4	400	Headcom, England.....	Quebec	24	2400
Patterson, R. S.....	Peterboro'	1	100	Sewell, Alex.....	do	8	800
Pitt, Charles.....	Quebec	20	2000	Smith, Alex.....	Peterboro'	1	100
Paterson, Adam.....	Orillia	12	1200	Strong, W. G.....	Cobourg	5	500
Price, Mrs. E. F. & John Leeming, executors of late Wm. Price.....	Montreal	10	1000	Shanly, Walter.....	Montreal	10	1000
Quebec Provident and Savings Bank.....	Quebec	90	9000	Shepherd, R. W.....	Vaudreuil	40	4000
Quebec Savings Bank of our Lady.....	do	40	4000	Simpson, executor of late Sir George.....	Montreal	394	39400
				Smith, John.....	do	60	6000
				Stuart, Henry.....	do	4	400

BANK OF TORONTO.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE TORONTO.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
Stuart, Caroline.....	Montreal	4	\$ 400	Wadsworth, C. & W.....	Weston	20	\$ 2000
Saul, Jane.....	England	25	2500	Wadsworth, Charles.....	do	1	100
Saul, George Thos.....	do	25	2500	Wiseman, Timothy.....	Cobourg	12	1200
Saunders, John.....	do	20	2000	Weller, C. A.....	Peterboro'	20	2000
Seantlebury, Thomas.....	do	15	1500	White, Thomas Sen.....	do	4	400
Smith, James N.....	do	25	2500	White, Richd.....	do	4	400
Taylor, John.....	Toronto.....	20	2000	Williamson, John	do	1	100
Todd, A. T. Seeker				Wallbridge, A. F.....	Newcastle.....	10	1000
Brough, J. McLennon,				Walker, John	Clarke.....	8	800
& J. D. Mackay, as				Wallbridge, E. Z.....	Newcastle.....	9	900
trustees.....	do	40	4000	Wilcox, Samuel.....	do	1	100
Torrance, Mrs. M. E.....	Montreal	12	1200	Whitehead, M. F.....	Port Hope	2	200
Taylor, Emerson.....	Springfield.....	1	100	Weir, T. C.....	Dublin, Irel'nd	22	2200
Timlin, Revd. M.....	Cobourg	20	2000	Wallace, Samuel	Grafton	15	1500
Tully, Wm.....	Peterboro'	6	600	Wade, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Cobourg.....	4	400
Tully, And.....	do	4	400	Wright, D. M.....	Baltimore.....	4	400
Tamblyn, Thos.....	Newcastle.....	15	1500	Wainwright, Mrs. E. F.	Grafton	122	12200
Trull, W. W.....	Orono	4	400	Wilkinson, Miss A. E.	Cobourg.....	100	10000
Trigge, Hy. W.....	Nicolet, C. E.....	10	1000	Wilmot, Mrs. Harriet.....	New York.....	10	1000
Vassie, John.....	Dundas	10	1000	Wartels, Magt. A.....	Quebec.....	3	300
Worts, James G.....	Toronto	325	32500	Williams, A. T. H.....	Port Hope.....	20	2000
Walton, John.....	Scarboro'	2	200	Watson, John.....	Montreal.....	4	400
Wardrop, John.....	Brockville	20	2000	Wilkes, George.....	do	4	400
Warren, Rev. Robt.....	Crookstown, Co.			Workman, Wm.....	do	2	200
	Cork, Irel'nd	99	9900	Wagner, John.....	England	50	5000
Warren, Dr. Richd.....	Queenstown	48	4800	Yark, Wm.....	Cobourg	2	200
Warren, John B.....	Oshawa.....	80	8000	Young, Rev. G. P.....	Toronto.....	12	1200
						8000	800000

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.

(BANQUE DU DISTRICT DE NIAGARA.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
Arnold, Walter	Toronto	40	\$ 4000	Bate, Albert	Dunnville.....	26	\$ 2600
Adams, Elias S.....	St. Catharines..	11	1100	Bosauquet, Rich. Godfr. y	London, Engl'd	66	6600
Benson, James R.....	do	80	8000	Burrows, Arnold	Woodstock	44	4400
Benson, James R. (Trustee for Mrs. S. C. Merritt)	do	40	4000	Burns, Thomas.....	St. Catharines... ..	1	100
Benson, James R. (Trustee for Niagara District Bank)	do	45	4500	Burns, Miss Arabella F.	Niagara	2	200
Brownlee, William	do	10	1000	Chisholm, William A.....	St. Catharines..	11	1100
Bradshaw James F.....	Quebec	22	2200	Clark, John.....	West Chester, Pa.	44	4400
				Currie, James G.....	St. Catharines..	2	200
				Corwin, John (deceased)	Stratford	19	1900
				Corwin, Mrs. Catharine.	do	5	500

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DU DISTRICT DE NIAGARA.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	NAMES. (Noms)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Donaldson, Robert.....	Ottawa.....	20	2000	Morris, Hon. James.....	Brockville.....	44	4400
Donaldson, Robert (Administrator)	do.....	2	200	Morris, James H.....	Toronto.....	10	1000
Dixon, William.....	Toronto.....	20	2000	Minor, John S.....	Alpena, Mich... ..	15	1500
Donaldson, Andrew, & F. Paffard, (Trustees for the Estate of the late T. Prossor.....)	St. Catharines..	2	200	Mackie, Rev. George... ..	Quebec.....	24	2400
Donaldson, Morley.....	Ottawa.....	31	3100	Mattice, William.....	Cornwall.....	27	2700
Eccles, William.....	St. Catharines..	4	400	Mack, Theophilus.....	St. Catharines..	10	1000
Eastman, Mrs. Catharine	Smithville.....	20	2000	Macdonald, Rolland.....	do.....	44	4400
Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thos. B.	Thorold.....	37	3700	Macdonald, Hon. J. S... ..	Cornwall.....	22	2200
Gregory Philip.....	Grantham.....	21	2100	McFerland, Mrs. Amelia	Thorold.....	23	2300
Harn, John.....	St. Catharines..	7	700	Oill, George N.....	St. Catharines..	5	500
Hill, William.....	Oshkosh, Wis... ..	22	2200	Paffard, Frederick.....	Niagara.....	72	7200
Haynes, Daniel C.....	St. Catharines..	13	1300	Price, David.....	Pelham.....	4	400
Hainer Jacob.....	do.....	100	10000	Phoenix Insurance Co... ..	Hartford, Conn... ..	50	5000
Irving, Emilius.....	Hamilton.....	48	4800	Reynolds, Benjamin F... ..	St. Catharines..	46	4600
Ingersoll, Miss Catharine	do.....	10	1000	Rannie, John.....	Allenburg.....	40	4000
Jukes Augustus.....	St. Catharines..	11	1100	Street, Thomas C.....	Niagara Falls... ..	180	18000
Jukes, Mark R. (dec'd)..	do.....	29	2900	Smith, William.....	Grantham.....	18	1800
Junkin, Samuel S.....	do.....	30	3000	Sewell, Rev. H'y Doyle.	HeadCorn, Kent England.....	34	3400
Killaly, Hon. Ham. H... ..	Toronto.....	100	10000	Smart, Mrs. Catharine S.	Port Hope.....	13	1300
Ker, John.....	Drummondville	9	900	Smith, W. R. B. & C. W. (Trustees for Emily S. Hickie).....	London, Eng'd..	20	2000
King, Squire.....	Dunrville.....	18	1800	Stevenson, Miss C. M... ..	St. Catharines..	2	200
Keefer, Mrs Magdalene... ..	Thorold.....	6	600	Tobin, John.....	do.....	33	3300
Keefer, Samuel.....	Quebec.....	50	5000	Thompson, Henry.....	Niang'a Falls, v.s	40	4000
Keefer, Ferdinand.....	St. Catharines..	3	300	Woodward, Mrs Mary Ann (Adm'x.).....	St. Catharines..	77	7700
Lamb, James.....	do.....	57	5700	Wright, D. M.....	Baltimore, by Cobourg, C.W... ..	5	500
Lindsay, Nathaniel.....	do.....	4	400	Woodruff, Richard.....	St. Davids.....	62	6200
Merritt, Hon. William H.	do.....	169	16900	Woodruff, William (dec'd)	do.....	20	2000
Merritt, Thomas R.....	do.....	240	24000				
Merritt, Wm. H. (dec'd)	do.....	24	2400				
Merritt, Jedadiah P.....	do.....	150	15000				
Merritt, Nehemiah.....	Hamilton.....	20	2000				
Merritt, Charles.....	St. John's, N. B	22	2200				
Merritt, George, Charles and Nehemiah & Wm. Wright (Trustee for Mrs Edwards' child)...	Hamilton.....	22	2200				
				Number of Shares subscribed.....		2779	277900
				Amount paid on same.....			\$262,646.24

C. M. ARNOLD,
Cashier.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK,
St. Catharines, April 8, 1861.

MOLSON'S BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE MOLSON.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	
			—	Montant.				—	Montant.
Molson, H. B.....	Montreal.....	80	\$	4000	Robinson, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	40	\$	2000
Molson, Wm. in trust for Mrs. E. S. Macpherson	do	160		8000	Rogers, Geo.....	do	42		2100
Monnett, Francis.....	St. Johns, C. E.	29		1450	Ronald, Widow L.....	do	20		1000
Moore, Terence.....	Montreal.....	40		2000	Rowlands, W.....	do	20		1000
Macdonald, Major C., in trust for Mrs. E. Macdonald	do	8		400	Roy & Frères.....	do	40		2000
Macdonald, do, in trust for Mrs. B. Thompson..	do	8		400	Sache, Wm., tutor to M. A. E. F. Sache.....	do	16		800
Macdonald, Hon. J. S.....	Cornwall.....	50		2500	Sache, Wm., tutor to W. C. de Sache.....	do	4		200
Macdonald, Wm.....	Montreal.....	12		600	Sache, Wm. in trust for G. M. S. Sache.....	do	8		400
Macdonald, John.....	do	80		4000	Sache, Wm., in trust for J. Crawford.....	do	340		17000
MacKay, Mrs. Christina.	do	8		400	Sangster, Jas.....	Lancaster.....	22		1100
MacKenzie, Lucretia.....	do	16		800	St. Charles, F. X.....	Montreal.....	20		1000
MacKenzie, S. M., in trust for J. G. Mackenzie...	do	16		800	Stocks, Benjamin.....	do	16		800
Macpherson, D. L.....	Toronto.....	210		10500	Sutherland, Dr. Wm.....	do	42		2100
Macrae, Wm.....	St. Johns, C. E.	9		450	Sutherland, Dr. W., in trust for Mrs. C. S. Sutherland	do	12		600
McDougall, John.....	Montreal.....	15		750	Taylor, Robt.....	do	50		2500
McDonald, Donald.....	do	5		250	Tiffin, Thomas.....	do	80		4000
McGillies, Miss M.....	Glengarry.....	40		2000	Trigge, T., tutor to M. K. Maharg.....	Nicolet.....	16		800
McLaren, Miss Jessie...	Montreal.....	4		200	Valois, Simon.....	Montreal.....	14		700
McMillan, D.....	Grenville.....	12		600	Warner, G. W.....	do	42		2100
Petry, Wm., Estate of.....	Quebec.....	80		4000	Warren, Mrs. Hannah...	do	40		2000
Phelan, John.....	Montreal.....	24		1200	Warren, William.....	do	120		6000
Phillips, Henry.....	do	50		2500	Warren, Sam. R.....	do	23		1150
Phillips, Henry, in trust for Cath. E. Conn.....	do	14		700	Wight, Dr. E. H.....	St. Johns, C. E.	24		1200
Pierce, C. S., in trust for Amy H. Pierce.....	do	40		2000	Williams, Miles, Jr.....	Montreal.....	40		2000
Pierce, C. S., in trust for Mrs. J. C. Pierce.....	do	100		5000	Wilson, Thomas.....	do	40		2000
Pierce, C. S., in trust for Julia C. Pierce.....	do	20		1000	Wood, R. Agent Etna Fire Insurance Co.....	do	80		4000
Renand, Ignace.....	do	20		1000	Woodhouse, Joshua.....	St. Hyacinthe...	24		1200
Reinhardt, Gottlieb.....	do	14		700	Workman, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	20		1000
Rintoul, Mrs. C.....	do	40		2000	Wurtele, Miss Catharine.	do	4		200
Rintoul, Miss M. J.....	do	4		200	Wurtele, Miss Mary Ann	do	24		1200
Robertson, D., in trust...	do	2		100					
Robinson, Daniel.....	do	20		1000					
Robinson, John.....	do	20		1000					
					Total.....	20,000 Shares...	\$1,000,000.		

GORE BANK.
(BANQUE DE GORE.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. | Actions.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. | Actions.
Anderson, R. G.	Toronto	50	Frase, Barbara	Montreal	5
Austin, James	Cobourg	40	Ford, E. T.	England	30
Ambridge, J. A.	Hamilton	20	Frothingham, John	Montreal	240
Atkinson, Richard	Kingston, Ja'ca.	100	Fuller, Thos. B., Rev.	Thorold	185
Booker, Alfred	Hamilton	25	Fergusson, Adam, Hon.	Woodhill	150
Browne, Edward	do	126	Freeman, William	Saltfleet	25
Eryson, Thos.	Trustees for M., & Watson, } Geo. D. } Widow.		Fisher, Arthur, M. D.	Montreal	40
Bardley, J. M.			Montreal	5	Green Shields, John, trustee for Alex. Rowand, M. D.	do	100
Berrie, Robert	Kingston	12	Gildersleeve, H., estate of the late	Kingston	25
Brooke, John	London, Eng.	2	Gage, James P.	Lyons, Iowa	66
Brown, Richard, estate of the late	Quebec	12	Green Shields, John	Montreal	100
Battersby, A. M.	Indiana	25	Glennon, John	do	35
Bogart, Anastasia	Cayuga	32	Grasett, Henry James	Toronto	5
Bethune, Angus, estate of the late	Brockville	25	Holland, Jane A.	Hamilton	13
Buchan, David, bursar of the college	Toronto	34	Henderson, Maria Margaret	Aberdeen, Scot.	55
Blain, James	do	18	Hess, Peter, estate of the late	Hamilton	173
Blain, Richard	Galt	10	Hall, John	Lisburn, Irel d,	17
Blain, Thomas	do	10	Hunter, R. R.	Scotland	25
Baxter, Thomas	do	10	Hill, Catharine	York	1
Bellhouse, David	Wellington Sq.	150	Hill, Bold C., Rev.	do	85
Bain, Jean	Montreal	68	Hosmar, Anna S.	Stamford	10
Bendyshe, Nelson	W't. Flamboro'	32	Henderson, Eliza A.	Kingston	35
Craddock, R. H.	Woodstock	20	Henderson, Alex.	Montreal	100
Church Society	Dundas	15	Holditch, William	England	80
Coldham, Charles	Toronto	5	Holland, Philip, estate of the late	Montreal	150
Cummings, Sophia	Hamilton	10	Hamilton, Peter H., estate of	Hamilton	63
Cobbau, J., estate of the late	Chippawa	6	Henderson, J. R. A.	Kingston	30
Corbett, James	Trafalgar	25	Jamieson, Elizabeth	Hamilton	30
Campbell, Duncan	England	26	Irving, Emilus	do	300
Cooper, Isabel	Simcoe	307	Irving, Emilus, executor to the estate of the late Jacob E. Irving		106
Cooper, Charles W.	Toronto	16	Irving, A. and Robinson, John B., trustees for Diana Jarvis		28
Craddock, A. W.	Mohawk, Brant	200	Kirkpatrick, Alex., estate of the late	Chippawa	27
Cheyne, George, Rev.	Dublin, Ireland	50	King, William B.	Devonshire, Eg	400
Clarke, William, M.D.	Saltfleet	23	King, Rufus H.	Albany	500
Caverhill, John	Guelph	60	Kirk, Patrick James	Hamilton	10
Counsell, Charles O.	Montreal	100	Lunn, Julia	Montreal	40
Caverhill, John and Thomas	Hamilton	70	Laurie, John	Midealder, Scot	12
Chambers, Amos	Montreal	78	Leeming, William, Rev.	Stamford	50
Croil, William R.	Saltfleet	25	Logie, James	West Flamboro'	150
Drysdale, Alex.	Montreal	60	Leith, George	Ancestor	30
Dickerman, James P.	Fergus	50	Lloyd, Howes	Whitby	20
	New Haven, London	250	Metcalfe, Jane	Hamilton	30
Davidson, John	do	100	MacNider, John	Belleville	250
DeCoverly, Chas. Rogers	Galt	100	Macdonald, J. D., executor, estate of Rev. John Smith.		5
Dickson, Robert, estate of the late	Caledonia	15	MacClimont, Catharine, admin- istratrix to the estate of the late Rev. Robert McMill.		71
Dunn, Alex.	Niagara	50	Mitchell, Helen	Chatham	100
Edmond, Thos. and Wm.	100th Regiment	162	Murray, Wm.	Montreal	418
Ermatinger, Francis, estate of the late	Seneca	23	Mercer, Andrew	Toronto	12
Edmond, Janet	St. Thomas	151	Mountain, A. M.	Cornwall	10
Elliot, James E.	Barton	18	Macklem, Nancy	Chippawa	18
	Carrickfergus, Ireland	10	Martin, Richard, trustee for Louisa Nelles	Cayuga	133
Ford, D. B. O.	Brockville	62			
Ferrie and Van Every, Trust- ees for Henrietta Cleop	Hamilton	6			
Ferrie, Catharine	do	40			
Fisher, Susannah	Edinburgh, Sc.	40			

GORE BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE GORE.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Martin Richard.....	Cayuga.....	200	Ross, C. H.....	Llanely, Engl.	30
Martin, Emily.....	do	7	Rogers, Eliza Jane.....	York.....	5
Martin, Harriet L. and Mary Jane.....	Hamilton.....	20	Ransom, John G.....	Hamilton.....	200
Miller, John, estate of the late.....	Edinburgh, Scot	352	Ross, John.....	Beachville.....	10
Mason, James.....	St. Andrews.....	75	Rattray, David.....	Montreal.....	35
Morse, William, Rev.....	Paris.....	50	Rattray, James.....	do.....	25
Masson, J. W. A. R.....	Montreal.....	36	Rumbold, Dorcas.....	Hamilton.....	30
Moyle, Henry, estate of the late.....	Paris.....	61	Switzer, H. M.....	Palermo.....	9
Montreal Assurance Co.....	Montreal.....	408	Stevenson, Rachel S. and Isabella.....	Kingston.....	45
Macaulay, John and Hamil- ton, John, Hon. trustees for Mrs. Jane Macpherson.....		212	Steanger, James.....	Hamilton.....	80
Macaulay, John, estate of the late.....	Kingston.....	10	Springer, Oliver S., estate of the late.....	do.....	112
Macaulay, J. S., estate of the late.....	Toronto.....	48	Springer, D. R.....	Nelson.....	77
Macdonald, G. G. S.....	do	15	Smith, Henry.....	Glanford.....	30
Merwin, J. S.....	Prescott.....	50	Strange, Orlando S.....	Kingston.....	11
Mein, Sarah Frances.....	Aberdeen, Scot.	110	Seaman, Catharine.....	Devonshire, England.....	328
Maculloch, Ferdinand.....	Montreal.....	187	Stark, M. Y., Rev.....	Dundas.....	60
Mills, Samuel, Hon.....	Hamilton.....	70	Stow, Ann.....	Toronto.....	15
Magill, Catharine.....	Montreal.....	5	Street, Thomas C.....	Chippawa.....	2000
McCallum, P.....	Cobourg.....	2	Street, Thomas C., trustee for Mrs. Plumb.....	Albany.....	77
McQuesten, Calvin.....	Hamilton.....	350	Street, Abigail H.....	Chippawa.....	125
McLeod, Jane.....	Kingston.....	50	Simpson, Alex., trustee for the Alliance Insurance Co.....	Montreal.....	250
McGill Robert, Rev., estate of the late.....	Montreal.....	30	Sibald, Fanny.....	Niagara.....	25
McDiarmid, J. D.....	71st Regiment.	28	Shore, John.....	London.....	57
McFlashan, J. F.....	Stamford.....	75	Street, Lyon & Steven, trustees for Mrs. Radcliff.....	Chippawa.....	222
McGregor, Charles.....	Jamaica.....	200	Stewart, A. M.....	Hamilton.....	4
McKenzie, Arthur N.....	Hamilton.....	100	Street, Mary Ann.....	do.....	6
McKenzie, Joseph M.....	do.....	5	Shade, Absalom.....	Galt.....	100
McLlwraith, Thomas.....	do.....	25	Steven, Andrew.....	Hamilton.....	25
Nelson, Robert, Hon.....	Philadelphia.....	303	Stevens, John A.....	New York.....	150
Notman, George.....	Dundas.....	25	Traup, William, Rev.....	Erroll.....	9
O'Reilly, Henrietta.....	Hamilton.....	30	Templeton, Daniel.....	Dumfries.....	5
Ormeston, Wm., Rev.....	do.....	50	Turner, Duncan.....	Saltfleet.....	60
Oliver, Robert, estate of the late.....	Jersey, England	60	Torrance, John.....	Montreal.....	145
Pettit, Henry John.....	Grimsby.....	40	Tyre, Hugh, Mrs.....	do.....	17
Palmer, John J., estate of the late.....	New York.....	125	Tiffany, Geo. S., estate of the late.....	Hamilton.....	27
Purcell, Catharine, estate of the late.....	Cornwall.....	5	Triller, John.....	Wellington Sq.	140
Pettit, M. Y.....	Grimsby.....	20	Thompson, Thomas, estate of the late.....	Stamford.....	25
Pettit, Andrew.....	do.....	30	Thompson, David, estate of the late.....	Indiana.....	996
Pettit, John.....	Ontario.....	6	Thornburn, David.....	Queenston.....	100
Proudfoot, Wm. trustee for Home District Savings B.	Toronto.....	35	Thompson David.....	York.....	22
Phillips, J., estate of the late.	Montreal.....	97	Wyld, Maria Louisa.....	Hamilton.....	10
Patton, Elizabeth.....	Toronto.....	10	Wood, Robert.....	Montreal.....	30
Penfold, G. R.....	Glanford.....	47	Walker Jessie.....	Seneca.....	2
Plumb, J. B.....	Albany.....	1000	Workman, W., Administrator to the estate of the late James Porteous.....	Montreal.....	25
Pruyn, John V. L.....	do.....	250	Welby, Thomas E., Rev.....	Cape of Good Hope.....	14
Reid, Colin D.....	Hamilton.....	30	Woodruff, Richard.....	St. Davids.....	315
Ross, Catharine.....	Montreal.....	12	Wilgress, E. P.....	Lachine.....	17
Radford, Joseph.....	Tadousac.....	50	Weir, John.....	West Flamboro' Kingston.....	57
Russell, Charles H.....	New York.....	150	Watkins, John.....	Kingston.....	75
Rolph, George.....	Dundas.....	400	Wenham, Joseph.....	Montreal.....	5

GORE BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DE GORE.—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	NAMES. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
White, Clara D.....	Syracuse.....	125	Young, Catharine.....	Hamilton.....	55
White, Hamilton.....	do	125			
Wilgress, George.....	London.....	30			
20,000 Shares at \$40 per share, amounting to \$800,000					

The responsibility of Shareholders to the Public is pointed out in the 27 Clause of the original Charter of the Bank, passed in the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled: "An Act to Incorporate Sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Gore Bank."

(La responsabilité des actionnaires est indiquée dans la 27e clause de la charte primitive de la Banque, passée dans la Première Session du Douzième Parlement de la ci-devant Province du Haut-Canada, intitulé: "Acte pour incorporer diverses personnes sous les nom et raison de 'Les Président, Directeurs et Compagnie de la Banque de Gore.'")

A. STEVEN,
President.
W. G. CRAWFORD,
Cashier.

GORE BANK,
Hamilton, 11th April, 1861.

ONTARIO BANK.

(BANQUE D'ONTARIO.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.
			\$				\$
Alison, William.....	Bowmanville...	25	1000	Alder Robert.....	Prescott.....	8	320
Arkland, Charles. Estate of.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	Ault, J. R.....	Aultsville.....	2	80
Annis, Andrew.....	do	25	1000	Atwater, E.....	Montreal.....	25	1000
Agnew, John.....	Whitby.....	10	400	Allan, Hugh, in trust, W. Grange.....	do.....	50	2000
Allen, Hugh.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	Allan, Margaret.....	Port Hope.....	30	1200
Allen, William F.....	Port Hope.....	42	1680	Burk, John, Estate of.....	Bowmanville.....	500	20000
Austin, Charles.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	Brodie, Thomas, Junr.....	Newcastle.....	50	2000
Adams, W. & H. F.....	do	57	2280	Brown, Thomas.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000
Augusta, Township of.....		150	6000	Bellwood, Charles.....	Clarke.....	100	4000
Akin, W. S.....	Prescott.....	10	400	Bickell, James B.....	Brooklin.....	35	1400

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE D'ONTARIO.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Amount.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Amount.	
		Shares. Actions.	Montant.			Shares. Actions.	Montant.
			\$				\$
Burns, Gavin	Oshawa	60	2400	Beaufort, E. P. & E. L.	Montreal	15	600
Bartlett & Sons, Messrs.	do	75	3000	Bowen, Hiram	Clarke	25	1000
Berth, Robert	Darlington	20	800	Bogert, Anastasia	Brockville	25	1000
Brown, Evelina	Montreal	50	2000	Beaufort & Sons, Messrs	Kingston	15	600
Bain, William	Darlington	25	1000	Clemence, Stephen	Darlington	50	2000
Boswell, George M.	Cobourg	100	4000	Cryderman, James	Hampton	20	800
Bates, Charles S.	Bowmanville	150	6000	Calder, John	Whitby	25	1000
Burk, Ira B	Darlington	4	160	Channon Samuel	Tyrone	10	400
Burk, William K.	Bowmanville	50	2000	Clemens, Joseph	Darlington	10	400
Burk, Clara, Mrs.	do	10	400	Clemens, William	do	50	2000
Beman, Joel	Clarke	10	400	Courtier, C	do	20	800
Bradley, W. R.	Newcastle	2	80	Courtier, Wm.	do	10	400
Beall, William	Columbus	20	800	Clarke, Robert	Newcastle	5	200
Bates, Elizabeth	Bowmanville	25	1000	Casselman Jacob	do	5	200
Bone, John D	Darlington	10	400	Courtier, David	do	5	200
Bowen, Bradford	Clarke	25	1000	Collins, Asa	do	2	80
Bellwood, John, Junr.	do	50	2000	Cooper, Edmund, Estate of	Oshawa	25	1000
Brock, Joseph	Newcastle	5	200	Conat, Thomas	do	50	2000
Bowen, Samuel	Clarke	25	1000	Croll, James	Whitby	10	400
Boate, W. T	Newcastle	3	120	Cochran, Samuel	do	50	2000
Bethel, Robert, Estate of	do	3	120	Campbell, R. A	Montreal	25	1000
Best, John	Orono	25	1000	Crاندell, Reuben	Port Perry	53	2120
Bowles, John	Whitby	25	1000	Currie, George	Prince Albert	25	1000
Bigelow, Joel	do	10	400	Churchill, Levins	Pickering	25	1000
Brown, A. W	Lindsay	2	80	Coledge Johiel	Oshawa	12	520
Bigelow, Joseph	Port Perry	10	400	Cummings, W. B.	Montreal	100	4000
Barbeau, E. J	Montreal	10	400	Colquhoun, William	Dickinson's L'g	15	600
Barrière, J. B	do	50	2000	Cheney, Gilman	Montreal	25	1000
Boyer, T. W	Bowmanville	10	400	Coutlie, Agnes	Newcastle	1	40
Bradley, Thomas	Darlington	10	400	Cuvillier & Sons, Messrs.	Montreal	30	1200
Blaney, Mrs. Ann	Oshawa	5	200	Carson, John	Charleville P.O.	8	320
Brouke, John	Montreal	300	12000	Crichton, John	Prescott	50	2000
Bradford, W. M.	do	18	720	Conway, Daniel	do	25	1000
Birch, Edward	do	5	200	Clapperton, James	do	10	400
Borland, J. B.	do	25	1000	Carman, John A.	Iroquois	4	160
Blakey, J. & R., Messrs.	Prescott	10	400	Cook & Brothers, Messrs.	Morrisburgh	100	4000
Brundige, Abram	Easton's Corn'rs	15	600	Currie, J. M.	Ottawa	10	400
Broadhead, Mrs. I. C.	New York	5	200	Clerk, Alexander	Montreal	40	1600
Burnett, Henry O.	Ottawa	30	1200	Collis, R. D., President, Irish Bene't Society	do	10	400
Blackburn, R.	do	10	400	Cumming, James W.	Montreal	25	1000
Brouse, W. H	Prescott	15	600	Christoe, W. G.	Orono	25	1000
Bacon, E.	do	10	400	Colton, Vanna	Hampton	12	480
Barnhart, A. G	Barnhart's Isl'd	25	1000	Dryden, James	Brooklin	68	2720
Bissell, A. and J	Brockville	10	400	Darlington, Robert	do	10	400
Blakey, Mary Anne	Prescott	12	480	Diepy, Thomas	Clarke	25	1000
Blakey, Margaret	do	12	480	Darcy, John	Liskard	15	600
Blakey, Eliza	do	12	480	Dunn, Edward	Oshawa	25	1000
Blakey, Caroline	do	12	480	Drew, Joseph	do	25	1000
Blakey, Victoria	do	12	480	Dulicci, Denis	do	10	400
Bertholot, J. A	Montreal	200	8000	Draper, Chester	Whitby	185	7800
Boyd, John	do	5	200	Davis, J. W.	Port Perry	5	200
Bartlett, William	Oshawa	10	400	Dunn, Edw. in trust, E. Beswick	Oshawa	10	400
Burk, D. F., Senr	Bowmanville	10	400	Dewar, John F	Port Hope	55	2200
Brown, William	Tyrone	5	200	Dorwin, C.	Montreal	50	2000
Bédard, Mrs. M. L.	Montreal	20	800	Doran, S. T	do	25	1000
Bédard, Mrs. L. S.	do	16	640	Dowsley, John, Junr.	Prescott	10	400
Brennan, P	do	25	1000	Dowsley, Jane, Mrs.	do	14	560
Brennan, Margaret	do	50	2000	Dowsley, Mathew	do	10	400
Beaudry, L.	do	100	4000	Dickinson, Moss K.	Montreal	20	800
Blackman, Chs.	do	25	1000				
Burns, Mrs. Helen	Oshawa	15	600				
Benmore, John	Montreal	25	1000				

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE D'ONTARIO.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
			\$				\$
Dowsley, W	Port Elmsley...	10	400	Glackmeyer, Charles.....	Montreal	20	800
Dickinson, W. D.	Prescott	60	2400	Greenshield, J., in trust	do	30	1200
Drummond, John	Spencerville	3	120	Gaut, M. H., in trust for			
Drummond, Maria	do	9	360	Irish Prot. Benevolent			
Dunn, James, Senr.	do	13	500	Society	do	10	400
Dowsley, Margaret	Prescott	5	200	Hinds, A.	Bowmanville	50	2000
Dowsley, John K.	do	5	200	Haines, George	do	125	5000
Duncan, William	Montreal	25	1000	Hoskin, William	Darlington	25	1000
Dougall John	do	10	400	Honey, Charles	Bowmanville	5	200
Elliott, Henry	Hampton	50	2000	Hughes, Samuel	Darlington	10	400
Elliott, George	Clarke	12	480	Hatch, Francis	do	10	400
Eddy, James T.	Newcastle	4	160	Hoar, John	do	10	400
Eddy, Chs. M.	Orono	25	1000	Hisplo & Gilchrist.....	Oshawa	25	1000
Elliott, William	Iroquois	25	1000	Iyland, John	do	50	2000
Easton, S. S.	Easton's Corn's	25	1000	Ham, J. V.	Whitby	50	2000
Easton, Hiram	Merrickville	10	400	Hopkins, Henry	do	50	2000
Ellis, William	Prescott	25	1000	Huden, V.	Montreal	50	2000
Esdale, R.	Montreal	30	1200	Hudson, E., Son & Co.	do	50	2000
Fisher, David	Bowmanville	70	2800	Hepburn, John, Senr.	Oshawa	10	400
Fairbairn, James B.	do	50	2000	Heron, William	Ashley	25	1000
Foote, Honble Solomon.	Rutland, Vt.	250	10000	Hardman, James	Montreal	90	3600
Foote, Thomas	Hampton	25	1000	Holmes, George A.	do	65	2600
Faircomb, Frederick	Newcastle	10	400	Hart, Theodore, in trust			
Farewell, Abram	Oshawa	50	2000	for Miss E. Bradbury ..	do	25	1000
Foote, Jonathan	Brooklin	50	2000	Hua, Paul	do	45	1800
Forman, Thomas C.	Prince Albert	25	1000	Humphries, William	North Augusta	10	400
Fielding, William	Clarke	25	1000	Hains, Jacob	Morrisburgh	10	400
Ferguson, A., in trust for				Holden, George K.	do	5	200
C. Stewart	Montreal	50	2000	Howard, James	Maitland	10	400
Ferguson, David	do	71	2840	Hurd, Henry	Kemptville	5	200
Ferguson, Arch'd	do	51	2040	Hillyard, Joseph	Prescott	15	600
Forman, Mrs. T. C., Trus-				Holden, John	do	50	2000
tees of	Oshawa	60	2400	Holden Charles	Merrickville	8	320
Freeland, Henry	Brookville	10	400	Harding, George	Prescott	7	280
French, B. G.	Milleroebe	25	1000	Henry, Mrs. Emma	do	2	120
Fraser, Grace	Prescott	2	80	Henderson, Alexander	Montreal	10	400
Furlinger, Isabella F.	Morrisburgh	8	320	Hopkins, C. A.	Bowmanville	44	1760
Fisk, M. D.	Prescott	10	400	Hull, Maria	Montreal	100	4000
Ferrier, Hon. James	Montreal	125	5000	Haldane, James	do	35	1400
Fraser, Hugh	do	50	2000	Jones, Mathew	Darlington	50	2000
Fuldi, Sophia	Prescott	70	2800	Jeroine, James	Clarke	5	200
Gibbs, Thomas W.	Oshawa	100	4000	Johnston, Robert	do	5	200
Gibbs, William H.	do	100	4000	Jones, George	Whitby	10	400
Gray, Rev. James	Waterdown	100	4000	Jones, Mrs. Susan J.	Brookville	200	8000
Glendinning, John	Newcastle	2	80	Joseph, Jacob H.	Montreal	350	14000
Gairdner, Thomas	Clarke	50	2000	Jakes, Samuel	Merrickville	2	120
Galbraith, David	Newcastle	100	4000	Irwin, James	Prescott	51	2040
Gilmour, Thomas	do	10	400	Jones, Dunham	Maitland	8	320
Gamsby, Guy, Estate of ..	Orono	25	1000	Jones, Andrew	do	60	2400
Guy, James O.	Oshawa	15	600	Isaacson, R. W.	Montreal	2	80
Gould, Joseph	do	25	1000	Johnson, J. R., in trust			
Gunn, Robert J.	Whitby	20	800	for Mrs. J. Connolly ..	do	50	2000
Graham, Alexander	Prince Albert	10	400	Kinnear, John	Springville, Can-		
Graham, Frederick	do	10	400		van	10	400
Glennan, John	Montreal	50	2000	Ketchum, J., Junr.	Oshawa	50	2000
Gray, John	Tyrene	25	1000	Knapp, Joseph, Estate of	Montreal	100	4000
Gorri, William M. H.	Toronto	100	4000	Keith, J.	Beauharnois	50	2000
Greenwood, John H.	Whitby	10	400	Kelly, John R.	Prescott	27	1080
Gibb, Benniah	Montreal	200	8000	Kerr, Mrs. Ellen	do	10	400
Gardiner, Charles	Lyn	10	400	Kirkpatrick	Montreal	25	1000
Graham, James	Prince Albert	5	200	Keluson, Elizabeth	Bowmanville	5	200
Gibb & Bro., Messrs.	Oshawa	235	9400	Low, George H.	do	100	4000

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE D'ONTARIO.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount	
			— —	— —				— —	— —
			\$					\$	
Lamin, David	Brooklin	25	1000		Mason, Hon. J., estate of	Montreal	600	24000	
Lockhart, F. K.	Montreal	10	400		Montreal, City of	do	1350	54000	
Lorriman, William	Darlington	50	2000		Molson, Alex., in trust for Mrs. E. A. Molson	do	5	200	
Lorrinan, George	do	10	400		Montreal City & District Building Society		100	4000	
Leslie, Hon. James	Montreal	50	2000		Milne, John	Bowmanville	10	400	
Leslie, Patrick	do	25	1000		Merrick, S. H. & Son	Merrickville	20	800	
Leslie, Edward	do	25	1000		Merrick, S. D.	Easton's Corn's	10	400	
Lister, Charles J.	Bowmanville	6	240		Mirwin, J. S.	Prescott	76	3040	
Lockhart, Andrew	do	95	3800		Murdoch, P. C.	do	25	1000	
Lockhart, Jas., estate of	do	23	1000		Mathews, Thomas	Ottawa	10	400	
Lansbury, William	do	50	2000		Muir, John	Merrickville	10	400	
Langmaid, Joseph	Darlington	25	1000		Moss, Samuel H.	Milleroche	8	320	
Lick, William	Oshawa	25	1000		Mann, James, in trust for Mrs. Toulin	Bowmanville	10	400	
Lescombe, E. R.	Bowmanville	10	400		Milligan, Margaret	Clarke	75	3000	
Lemkins, James P.	Newcastle	10	400		Merrick, Aaron	Merrickville	50	2000	
Lyall, John	Clarke	50	2000		Molson, John Thomas	Montreal	30	1200	
Lockhart, William T.	Bowmanville	3	120		Montreal British N. A. Mining Company		10	400	
Luke, James	Oshawa	15	600		Milligan, William	Clarke	10	400	
Lund, R.	Port Perry	10	400		Morris, Hon. James	Brockville	400	16000	
Linton, Wm	Bowmanville	175	7000		Mitchell, Robert, in trust Estate James Mitchell	Parkman, Scot.	15	600	
Lockhart, James	Hudson's Bay Co	25	1000		Mackie, James	Oshawa	30	1200	
Luke, Philip, in trust for P. & M. Begg	West Hunting- ton, Co. Hest.	5	200		Morrie, James H.	Toronto	7	280	
Leduc, Joel	Montreal	50	2000		Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal		50	2000	
Lane, Charles	Charlottesville	25	1000		Moffat, Hon. George	Montreal	10	400	
Lyon, Robert	Prescott	10	400		Milroy, R., in trust	Toronto	25	1000	
Laidlaw, Andrew	Spencerville	4	160		Morris, Alathia	Brockville	20	800	
Levey, Charles E. & Co.	Quebec	260	10400		Montreal City & District Savings Bank		420	16500	
Lawrence, Revd. George	Orono	37	1480		McMurtry, William	Bowmanville	50	2000	
Laroque, Alfred	Montreal	5	200		McArthur, Francis P.	do	25	1000	
Lynch, C.	Whitby	50	2000		McDuggall, George	do	100	4000	
Lick, J.	Oshawa	25	1000		McMurtry, Samuel	do	25	1000	
Lockhart, Allan	Bowmanville	10	400		McLauchlan, John	Tyrone	30	1200	
Mann, James	do	110	4400		McDermid, John	Manvers	20	800	
Mitchell, Z.	Lindsay	25	1000		McNaughton, Andrew	Newcastle	83	3320	
Maynard Joseph	Bowmanville	10	400		McIntosh, William	do	75	3000	
Moore, Richard	Brooklin	10	400		McNaughton, John	do	5	200	
Moore, R. S.	Bowmanville	75	3000		McMahon, James	Clarke	6	240	
Mitchell, B.	Darlington	25	1000		McGill, William	Oshawa	100	4000	
Mason, William	Brooklin	25	1000		McLan, John	Whitby	1	40	
Menhennick, William H.	Bowmanville	10	400		McCulloch, Hugh	Epsom	5	200	
Moorcraft, William	do	20	800		McMaster, William	Toronto	100	4000	
Murdoch, Bros., Messrs.	do	25	1000		McKenzie, J. G.	Montreal	100	4000	
Munro, Henry	Newcastle	10	400		McKenzie, Gordon	do	50	2000	
Milligan, A.	Clarke	50	2000		McNally, Hester	Bowmanville	2	80	
Muir, Alexander	do	5	200		Maddonell, William J.	Toronto	125	5000	
Middleton, John	do	25	1000		Maddonell, D. L.	Montreal	10	400	
Montague, Rebecca	Newcastle	45	1800		McGill, George	Oshawa	25	1000	
Martin, Sanford	Oshawa	10	400		McDonald D. A.	Cornwall	150	6000	
Major, Edward	Port Perry	10	400		McPherson, K.	Edwardsburgh	10	400	
Mitchell, Joseph	Brooklin	25	1000		McDonald, Alexander	Iroquois	9	360	
Mathews, G.	Montreal	75	3000		McMillan, Alexander	Edwardsburgh	10	400	
Murdoch, William	Halifax, N.S.	200	8000		McRae, William	St. John's, C.E.	250	10000	
Marchand, L.	Montreal	50	2000		McGibbon, Alexander	Montreal	50	2000	
Mason, Joseph W. A. R.	do	400	16000		McGill, Hon. Peter	do	100	4000	
Magill, Robert	Manvers	30	1200		McKenzie, George	do	30	1200	
Magill, William	do	20	800						
Mills, Matie & Co., Messrs	Montreal	25	1000						
Montgomery, Andrew	Darlington	25	1000						
Major, Alicia	Montreal	50	2000						
Major, James E.	do	80	3200						

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE D'ONTARIO.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount Montant.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount Montant.
McKenzie, J. G. & Co.	Montreal	56	2240	Reid, John	Prescott	5	200
McDonell, Revd. George	Fergus	36	1440	Reid, William	Morricksville	10	400
Neads, Jacob	Bowmanville	100	4000	Read, Guy C.	Brockville	10	400
Newson, S. F.	do	25	1000	Reid, James	Edwardsburgh	3	120
Northumberland & Durham Savings' Bank	Cobourg	150	6000	Ryan, M. P.	Montreal	25	1000
Orr, Henry	Bowmanville	15	600	Reid, James	Huntington, CE	50	2000
Orr, John	do	50	2000	Rogers, George	Montreal	50	2000
O'Hara, R. and H.	do	10	400	Simpson, Hon. John	Bowmanville	237	9480
Ogilvie, Patrick	do	50	2000	Simpson, Hon. John, in trust for estate of late Mrs. Smith			
O'Connor, Daniel	Ottawa	10	400	Simpson, Alexander	Montreal	20	800
Ogilvie, John	Montreal	60	2400	Starnes, Henry	do	50	2000
Porter, William	Bowmanville	50	2000	Sutton, Thomas C.	Bowmanville	12	480
Patterson, B.	do	25	1000	Souch, Richard	Darlington	100	4000
Post, Jordan	Pickering	100	4000	Silver, Edward	Bowmanville	10	400
Post, Sarah	Bowmanville	25	1000	Stanton James	Darlington	25	1000
Patton, Henry	Tyrone	20	800	Shaw, Robert	Williamsburgh	40	1600
Power, Edward	Bowmanville	25	1000	Sisson, William	Port Hope	50	2000
Patrick, Thomas C.	Lindsay	10	400	Smith, Revd. John	Bowmanville	15	600
Paxton, William, Jur.	Whitby	50	2000	Stark, William	Clarke	5	200
Paxton, Thomas	Port Perry	15	600	Strowyer, William	Newcastle	5	200
Paxton, William	do	10	400	Smith, Noble C.	Newton	25	1000
Paxton, George	do	15	600	Smith, L. F.	Clarke	25	1000
Paxton, Charles	Brooklin	10	400	Spalding, John	Port Hope	50	2000
Patterson, Mary	do	10	400	Shipman, John	Oshawa	25	1000
Payne, Charles A.	Ogdensburgh	100	4000	Stone, W. K.	do	25	1000
Pago, John	Mutilda	50	2000	Sutton, Walter J.	do	25	1000
Peck, C. H.	Prescott	75	3000	Smith, Robert	Columbus	30	1200
Paton, Mrs. M. M.	Burrie	5	200	Skinner, Abraham	Oshawa	25	1000
Purkin, Isaac D.	Prescott	10	400	Sexton, William J.	Port Perry	10	400
Payne & Co.	Iroquois	10	400	Sheppard, John	Pickering	50	2000
Patrick, William	Prescott	50	2000	Stephen, William	Montreal	210	8400
Peattie, William & Mary	Mohawk P. O.	22	880	Smith, Edward	Oshawa	50	2000
Paton, Miss Anne C.	Prescott	11	440	Small, A. G.	do	25	1000
Phelan, John	Montreal	30	1200	Smith, Sarah Jane	Montreal	72	2880
Park, Catharine H.	Danville, C.E.	3	120	Simpson, Alexander	do	200	8000
Price, Maria Ann	Montreal	45	1800	Seymour, William H.	do	50	2000
Penney, E. G.	do	50	2000	Sutherland, William	do	100	4000
Reed, Richard	Bowmanville	10	400	Sparks, N.	Ottawa	10	400
Roy, William	Darlington	10	400	Smith, Alex., Estate of	Prescott	20	800
Rollo, James	Toronto	20	800	Smith, H. D.	Merrickville	20	800
Rose, William M.	Newcastle	2	80	Snail, Andrew	Spencerville	2	80
Renwick, Herbert	Clarke	25	1000	Stark, Alexander	Prescott	8	320
Ruddock, Richard	do	25	1000	Short, Revd. W.	Morrisburg	13	520
Renwick, William	do	10	400	Skead, J.	Prescott	25	1000
Renwick, Walter W.	do	25	1000	Swanson, John	Montreal	90	3600
Renwick, John	do	10	400	Sharp, Hugh	Cullen, Scotland	30	1200
Rench, Henry	Newcastle	10	400	Smith, J. B.	Montreal	100	4000
Ritson, John	Oshawa	25	1000	Simpson, Alexander, in trust for John W. Douglass	London	50	2000
Ross, Aaron	Prince Albert	25	1000	Simpson & Lockhart, Messrs.	Bowmanville	16	640
Richardson, James	Pickering	25	1000	Sumpton, John	do	12	480
Renaud, Hon. L.	Montreal	50	2000	Somerville James	Montreal	30	1200
Rac, William	do	50	2000	Smith, John	do	150	6000
Richardson, James, & B. Checkley, in trust for Mary Wright	Pickering	25	1000	Sexton, Daniel, in trust for Eliz. Sexton	do	50	2000
Robinson, Benjamin	Montreal	20	800	Stephen, George	do	25	1000
Rattray, James	do	60	2400	Short, Jonathan	Port Hope	10	400
Raynes, Francis	Bowmanville	75	3000	Turr, William	Darlington	25	1000
Raynes, R. T.	Montreal	1000	40000				
Rath, Henry	Elizabethtown	10	400				
Rove, Isaac M.	Morrisburg	100	4000				

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE D'ONTARIO).—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
Trewin, William	Enniskillen	25	1000	Windatt, William	Darlington	10	400
Trewin, Samuel	do	25	1000	White, Edward	do	5	200
Thomson, Thomas M.	Montreal	50	2000	Werry, William	do	30	1200
Taylor, Stephen	Bowmanville	3	120	Wilbur, Clark	do	25	1000
Treleaven, John	Newcastle	2	80	Williams, D. D. estate of	Bowmanville	10	400
Tamblyn, Thomas	do	5	200	Williams, John	Orono	2	80
Taylor, Philip	Oshawa	5	200	Wallbridge, Asa P	Newcastle	50	2000
Taylor, Peter	do	25	1000	Wylie, George	Clarke	25	1000
Thompson & Warren	do	25	1000	Watson, E.	Oshawa	250	10000
Thomas, L. C.	Whitby	10	400	Workman, William	Montreal	125	5000
Thompson, William H.	Montreal	15	600	Workman, Thomas	do	25	1000
Turner, Allan	Brockville	10	400	Willmot, Samuel	Newcastle	25	1000
Tait, Mary Ann	Milleroche	20	800	Warren, William	Montreal	50	2000
Township of Darlington School Section No. 3.	do	10	400	Wade, John	Port Hope	200	8000
Thomson, T. M. in trust for Christina Young	Montreal	5	200	Whitney, H. H.	Montreal	50	2000
Varstine, Samuel	Darlington	25	1000	Wolf, Revd. Philip	do	250	10000
Vancamp, Jesse	Bowmanville	10	400	Wade, William	Bowmanville	10	400
Vincent, Thomas	Orono	10	400	Wilkinson, R. T.	Newcastle	2	80
Vanarnam, Charles	Brockville	20	800	Waugh, R.	Oxford Mills	25	1000
Villeneuve, N.	Montreal	50	2000	Weir, James	Prescott	20	800
Williams, William	Hampton	5	200	Waggoner, S. H.	Ottawa	10	400
Warren, John B.	Oshawa	385	15400	Willard, Miss Laura P.	Prescott	5	200
Warren, John	do	100	4000	Wagner, Daniel	Dickinson's Ldg	5	200
Walls, Mrs. Relune	Clarke	15	600	White, John R.	Prescott	10	400
Washington, Stephen	Hampton	25	1000	Wright, Mrs. Mary	Pickering	25	1000
Washington, Anthony	Darlington	25	1000	Washington, & Jones, Messrs	Bowmanville	50	2000
				25,000 Shares.....\$1,000,000.			

ONTARIO BANK,
Bowmanville, 12th April, 1861.

D. FISHER,
Cashier.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

(THE NATIONAL BANK.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Amount.
Audette, Geo. S.	Québec	36		Alain, Isidoro	Anc'ne Lorotte	4	
Amiot, Louis	do	20		Archevêché de Québec	Québec	36	
Angers, Anselme	do	25		Archer, Joseph	do	12	
Alley, Hon. Charles	do	40		Alain & Cie. Et	do	1	
Auld, Jno.	do	5		Archer, Leduc & Cie.	do	10	
Alain, J. B.	do	5		Archer, Joseph, Junr	do	4	
Auclair, Jos., Ptre	do	8		Angers, Louise Panet	do	20	
Andrews, Thos.	do	4		Austin, H. C.	do	5	
Audy, Charles	do	2		Brousseau, J. T.	do	40	
Alain, Michel	Anc'ne Lorette	2		Babineau et Gaudry	do	20	

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)

(THE NATIONAL BANK.—(Continued.))

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Baby, M. W., M. P. P.	Quebec	100	Chabot, Pierre	Quebec	8
Blanchet, Dr Hilarion	do	10	Caron, Elic	do	4
Blais, L. H.	St. Thomas	16	Côté, Ferd.	do	4
Bertrand, Chs.	Isle Verte	10	Charest, Z., Ptre.	do	4
Bélanger, Jean	Quebec	10	Constantin, L. J.	do	5
Baillargé, L. G.	do	5	Chartré, Zéphirin	do	2
Burroughs, J. H. R.	do	22	Carrier, Ferd.	do	1
Beaubien, L. A.	Cap St. Ignace.	4	Cazeau, Vincent	do	1
Bilodeau, Louis	do	4	Carpentier, Guillaume	do	1
Buteau, Frs	do	10	Côté, Aug.	do	10
Bellerive, F. X.	do	4	Couillard, P.	L'Islet	1
Bourget, Louis	do	10	Cauchon, Hon. Joseph	Quebec	5
Beaumont, Revd. Pierre	St. Jean Chr'mc	4	Côté, Majorique	Rimouski	8
Blais, Louis Eugène	Quebec	4	Corneil, Chs.	Quebec	5
Bolduc, J. B. Z., Ptre.	do	4	Clint, J. H.	do	20
Brouard, Frs	do	2	Cloutier, Vincent	Château-Richer	2
Breton, Joseph	do	2	Chapais, J. C., M. P. P.	St. Denis	3
Barry, John E.	Escoumains	2	Carrel, Edouard	Quebec	1
Bernier, François	St. Thomas	15	Couture, Marie Esther	St. Charles	2
Beaubien, Jean L., Ptre.	do	2	Couture, Vital	do	4
Bernier, G.	do	2	Chabot, Joseph	do	1
Blouin, Anselme	Quebec	2	Cazeau, Dlle. Joste	Quebec	4
Bouchard, Nazaire	do	1	Côté, Narcisse	do	16
Benjamin, Henry	do	20	Cannon, E. G.	do	40
Bogue, Denis	do	10	Caisse d'Economic N.-D.	do	722
Belleau, Pierre	do	5	Carcaud, A.	Isle Jersey	28
Bossé, W.	Cap St. Ignace.	2	Carrier, Henriette	Quebec	80
Bernier, Euloge	do do	2	Cockrane, John	New Richmond	8
Boucher, A. A.	Quebec	8	Cangly, William	Dublin	10
Bernier, Cyrille	Cap St. Ignace.	4	Dionne, Benjamin, M. P. P.	Cacouna	10
Brousseau, Léger	Quebec	40	Dioune, C.	Quebec	10
Blakiston, R.	do	8	Drolet, Stanislas	do	7
Baillargeon, Pierre	do	5	Delagrave, Cirille	do	25
Blondeau, Joseph	Anci'ne Lorette	5	Dion, Fortuné	do	4
Bernier, Ant.	St. Simon	5	Drolet, Olivier	do	6
Baby, François	Quebec	50	Dumontier, P. C.	N.-D. de Lévy.	4
Boucher, Jean	St. Charles	2	Delisle, N.	Po'tc-aux-Tr'ble	2
Beaulieu, J. Bte.	Kakouna	2	Dugal, Ignace	Quebec	2
Beaumont, Frs	Quebec	1	Dussault, J. Bte.	do	1
Belleau, Jean	Cap St. Ignace.	1	Dugal, P. G. et Frère.	do	2
Béland, François Xavier	Quebec	1	Déry, Pierre Célestin	do	2
Béland, Prime	do	1	Desbarats, Geo.	do	40
Blais, J. P.	Kamouraska	1	Dionne et Boisseau	Quebec	8
Barthe, J. G.	Quebec	16	Dufresne, Jacques	Anci'ne Lorette	1
Bowen, Hon. Ed.	do	40	Dubeau, J. B.	Quebec	20
Beaulieu, J. B.	N.-D. de Lévis.	20	Darveau, Grégoire	do	4
Biron, Octave	Quebec	1	Drolet, J. Bte.	Anci'ne Lorette	1
Blais, Godefroy	St. Pierre Riv. du Sud	8	Donis, Peter	Québec	10
Blais, Joseph	Quebec	2	Devine, Thomas	do	20
Brousseau, Madame J. D.	do	2	Desbishire, S.	do	20
Bowles, Geo. J.	do	1	Déry, Honoré	Beauport	2
Cinqmars, Charles	do	24	Dionne, Cyprien	Rivière-Ouelle	4
Crémazie, Jacques	do	40	Dionne, Elizée	St. Anne Lapo.	10
Chinic, Eugène	do	50	Dionne, Germain	St. Thomas	4
Crémazie, J. et O.	do	40	Dessaint, Pierre	Kamouraska	8
Chouinard, Julien	do	100	Dionne, A.	St. Roches Aul.	8
Clapham, J. G.	do	20	Dupuis, Louis	St. Thomas	2
Carrier, J. B.	St. Henry	10	Déroussel, Alexis	Beauport	20
Cloutier, Prisque	Quebec	10	Delorme, Marie Louise	Quebec	1
Carrier, L. et A.	Pointe-Lévy	10	Dalbec, J. F.	Rivière du Loup	5
Casault, Napoléon	Quebec	16	Dionne, J. Bte. et Cie.	Quebec	4
			Després Alexis	St. Thomas	1

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)
(THE NATIONAL BANK.—(Continued.))

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Dubeau, Veuve E.....	Quebec	8	Gingras, L. J., et Cie.....	Quebec	8
Drolet, C.....	do	10	Gauvin, Michel, père.....	do	2
Dubord, Marie.....	do	30	Grenier, Jac. B., Ptre.....	St. Henri.....	2
Doucet, O., Ve. M. Christie.....	do	4	Garneau, Félix.....	Cap Santé	8
Devlin, Hugh.....	do	10	Gibb, James, jr.....	Quebec	40
Darveau, Joseph.....	do	4	Hamel, Abraham.....	do	20
Fortin, Aldoric.....	do	20	Hamel, Joseph (Marchand)...	do	20
Frémont, Charles, M. D.....	do	40	Hallée, François.....	do	38
Flanagan, John.....	do	25	Huot, Charles.....	do	15
Fiset, Elzéar.....	do	24	Howison, Henry.....	do	10
Fréchette, J. Bte.....	do	20	Huot, Philippe.....	do	20
Fiset, Joseph.....	St. Thomas.....	10	Hardy, T. H.....	do	5
Fournier, Louis.....	do	10	Hamel, Ferdinand E.....	do	4
Fiset, Abraham.....	do	3	Hardy, N. S.....	do	2
Fiset, L. J. C.....	Quebec	40	Hamel et Frères, A.....	do	16
Fiset, Louis.....	do	4	Hamel, Jacques.....	Anci'ne Lorette	2
Foisy, Théodule.....	N.-D. de Lévy.....	2	Hamel, Edouard.....	do do	1
Fournier, Thomas.....	Quebec	5	Hamel, Joseph.....	do do	2
Frenette, Olivier.....	do	2	Hamel, Didace.....	do do	1
Fortin, Louis.....	Cap St. Ignace.....	5	Hamel, Jacques.....	St. Anges, do	2
Fortin, Siméon.....	Quebec	1	Hudon, Théophile.....	Quebec	4
Fiset, Charles.....	Anci'ne Lorette	4	Hamel, Théophile.....	do	20
Fiset, Michel.....	do do	3	Henry, J. W.....	do	30
Fuchs, J.....	Quebec	2	Hyman, William.....	Gaspé.....	40
Fraser, Alexander.....	do	10	Higgins, M. A.....	Quebec	4
Fiset, Joseph.....	Anci'ne Lorette	2	Harper, L. G.....	Percé.....	4
Fournier, Veuve J. B.....	Montmagny	2	Hart, F. Lazarus.....	Quebec	1
Fréchette, Louis.....	N.-D. de Lévy.....	20	Heath, Jobin.....	Isle-Verte	10
Fradet, J. N.....	Quebec	2	Joseph, Abraham.....	Quebec	104
Fortin, P., Capt.....	Laprairie	2	Joncas, Lazzare.....	St. Thomas.....	4
Frenette, F. X.....	Quebec	8	Jolicœur, Ph. J.....	Quebec	2
Fréchette, Antoin'te Painch'd.....	do	72	Julien, F. X.....	do	1
Faucher, Sophie Emélie.....	St. Henri.....	2	Jeunest, Pierre.....	do	1
Fortier, Rich. Achille, M. D.....	Sta. Marie, B'ce	35	Joly, G.....	do	20
Fiset, Olivier.....	Quebec	33	Jobin, Capt. Jos.....	Anci'ne Lorette	6
Giroux, Olivier, M. D.....	do	20	Jobin, Pierre.....	do do	8
Giroux, Pierre.....	St. Jean Chr'me.....	20	Jourdain, Veuve Augustin.....	Quebec	13
Ginchereau, Edouard.....	Quebec	10	Joseph, Fanny D.....	do	1
Gourdeau, Frs.....	do	34	Kirouac, Frs.....	do	20
Gaboury, Edouard.....	do	16	Kirwin, Wm.....	do	20
Gingras, F. N.....	do	26	Kerr, W. H.....	do	5
Guay, Jos.....	do	5	Langlois, Dame Vc. Fran.....	do	160
Gingras, Ignace.....	do	4	Ledroit, Théophile.....	do	40
Gauthier, Aug.....	do	2	Lemieux, Edouard.....	do	20
Garneau, F. X.....	do	2	Lemoine, Alexandre.....	do	40
Goudreau, L. F.....	St. J. des Ch'ls.....	2	Labrec, Alexis.....	do	10
Giblin, John.....	Quebec	2	Lemieux, F. X.....	N.-D. de Lévy.....	10
Gagné, Philippe.....	Cap St. Ignace.....	2	Lavoie, Félix.....	Quebec	8
Gagné, Hermégilde.....	do do	2	Langlois, Jean.....	do	16
Gagné, Pierre.....	do do	2	Lessard, Louis.....	do	2
Gamache, L. O.....	do do	2	Lespérance, Pierre.....	do	4
Gauvin, Chs.....	Anci'ne Lorette	2	Larue, George.....	do	24
Gauvin, fils, Michel.....	St. Anges, do.....	5	Lanctier, Amable.....	do	2
Guay, Florent.....	Quebec	10	Laberge, Narcisse.....	do	2
Gauvin, Michel, J. P.....	Anci'ne Lorette	2	Lapointe, L. M.....	do	3
Gauvin, Louis.....	St. Simon.....	2	Levasseur, P. C.....	St. Jean des Chaillons.....	8
Gingras, Pierre.....	Quebec	2	Lemesurier, John.....	Quebec	10
Gibb, James.....	do	20	Lemieux, Chs.....	Cap St. Ignace.....	2
Giasson, J. F.....	L'Islet.....	10	Larue, G. H.....	Quebec	4
Gagné, A.....	Kamouraska	2	Laberge, Jos., Ptre.....	Anci'ne Lorette	4
Garneau, Pierre.....	Quebec	4	Lemieux, N.....	Quebec.....	2
Gauvreau, Pierre Louis.....	Rimouski.....	1			

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)

(THE NATIONAL BANK.)—(Continued.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	
		—	Actions.			—	Actions.
Lamontagne, T. J.	Ste. Anne des Monts	4		Maxham, A. J. et Cie.	Quebec	20	
Lindsay, Josephite Guéroult	Québec	4		Murphy, James.	do	2	
Lajoie, A. Gérin	do	36		Mailloux, J. A.	do	4	
Lanouette, Léandre	do	1		Morgan, Terrance.	Etohemin	32	
Lomas, Robert.	do	10		Mathieu, P. M.	Grondines	24	
Larue, Swibert Vallière.	St. Charles.	1		Méthot, Succ. F. X.	Quebec.	80	
Lindsay, J. C.	Kamouraska	4		Méthot, Alfred	Ste. Croix	4	
Lambert, Julien	St. Romuald	6		McGreevy, R. H.	Ottawa	30	
Lespérance, Michel	St. Thomas.	10		Matthews, Geo.	Montreal	40	
Lambert, Pierre	St. Nicolas.	20		Nicol, N. Vennière.	Quebec.	2	
Lelièvre, Simon	Québec	60		Nadeau, Noël	Cap St. Ignace.	2	
Larochelle, L. N.	St. Anselme	4		O'Leary, John	Quebec.	20	
Lamontagne, J. Bte.	Rimouski	2		Oliva, James	St. Thomas.	2	
Langlois & Glass	Québec.	10		O'Neil, Hugh	Quebec.	15	
Letellier, Charles	Rivière-ouelle.	4		O'Meara, J. P.	do	40	
Lahaye, P. E., Ptre	Cap Santé	6		Parent, Louis	do	80	
Lazare, Martin	Paris	40		Paquet, Jean	do	20	
Louis, Mary.	Québec.	10		Poir, Ferdinand	do	10	
Lemieux, Hon. F.	do	8		Power, William, Hon., Succ.	St. Thomas	10	
Lemoine, Adélina Caïotte.	Château-Richer	2		Patton, W. L.	do	10	
Leblond, Mad. Josephte	Québec	24		Poulin, Marie Emilie	Québec.	8	
Lemoine, Edouard	do	4		Pye, John.	do	8	
Lee, Wm. Henry	do	24		Paradis, Laurent L.	do	40	
Lemieux, Frs.	do	2		Pelletier, Madame C. P.	do	5	
Landry, Dr.	do	20		Pampalon, Thomas	do	8	
Lindsay, E. B.	do	4		Piché, J. Bte.	do	4	
McGreevy, Thomas	do	260		Prévost, Louis	do	4	
Morrisette, J. Baptiste.	do	50		Pampalon, David.	do	4	
Maheu, Nicolas	do	20		Picher F. X.	do	2	
Marois et Lepage	do	80		Paré, André.	St. Thomas.	2	
Martel et Coulombe.	do	30		Petitclerc, Joseph.	St. Augustin	1	
Meagher, John, M. P. P.	Carleton	60		Plamondon, Ignace.	Anci'ne Lorette	2	
McCallum, John W.	Québec	20		Pageau, père, Jacq. Ed.	do	4	
Morgan, J. H.	do	20		Pelletier, C. P.	Québec.	10	
Mountain, M. G.	do	26		Pye, jr., W. John.	do	12	
Matte et Patoiné.	do	10		Pepin, Philippe.	Anci'ne Lorette	2	
Myrand, S. A.	do	10		Plamondon, Léon.	do do	6	
Martineau, L. J.	do	10		Paradis, F. X.	Québec.	40	
Méthot, Léandre.	Cap St. Ignace.	20		Poulin & Son, D.	do	4	
Molette, Alex.	Charlesbourg	5		Pelletier, Aug.	St. Simon.	4	
Montminy et Brunet	Québec.	4		Provost, John	Québec.	4	
Meagher, Joseph.	Carleton	4		Provost, Lévy.	St. Gervais	2	
Mathieu, Olivier	Québec.	5		Pelletier, M. D., On.	St. Charles.	1	
Matte, Edouard	do	2		Pelletier, Geo.	Rivière du Loup	2	
Merrill, A.	do	4		Plante, Pierre	St. Bernard	4	
Morin, A. N., Hon.	do	16		Pelletier, Elzéar	St. Arsène	2	
Muir, G. M.	Québec.	18		Pouliot, J. Bte.	Rivière du Loup	8	
Marceau, G. Simon, Ptre.	St. Simon	20		Pentland, Cath. Zoé.	Québec.	3	
Morin, Jos., M. D.	Québec.	2		Price, Evan, John	do	13	
Martineau, D. Ptre.	St. Charles	2		Pampalon, Ant.	N.-D. de Lévy.	4	
Martineau, Marie	do	2		Paterson, John.	Québec.	20	
Massue, L. H.	Varennes	40		Poliquin, Honoré.	do	3	
Mercier, J. Edouard.	Bic.	4		Poitras, Michel.	do	3	
McDonald, W. M. M.	Québec.	2		Pouliot, Revd. Pascal.	St. Gervais	2	
Martineau, T.	do	2		Poulin, Revd. Louis.	St. Isidore	2	
Morrisette, Honoré.	St. Charles.	1		Parent, Et.	Québec.	2	
Moraud, Jean Bte	Québec.	22		Quebec Fire Assurance Co.	do	269	
Martel, J. Bte.	do	10		Quebec Provd & Savings B'k.	do	80	
Matte, Jos. Oct.	do	4		Richard, John	do	40	
Moisan, Jos.	do	1		Renaud, Jean Baptiste.	do	400	
Martel, Pierre	do	2		Robitaille, Olivier, M. D.	do	20	
				Roche, John.	do	25	

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)
(THE NATIONAL BANK.)—(Continued.)

NAME. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	NAME. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.
Roberge, Germain.....	Quebec.....		10	Têtu, Magloire.....	St. Thomas.....		4
Racine, Ant, Ptre.....	do		2	Têtu, Prudent.....	do		4
Racine, Chs.....	do		2	Turgeon, Elie.....	Quebec.....		5
Rémillard, Edouard.....	do		2	Trudel, Flavien.....	do		5
Rousseau, Edouard.....	do		1	Taché, J. C.....	do		1
Richardson, Chs. R.....	do		1	Turcotte, F. X.....	St. J'n Isle d'Orl.....		4
Robitaille, Frsc. et Cie.....	Anci'ne Lorette.....		8	Turoot, Narcisse.....	Quebec.....		20
Russell, William.....	Quebec.....		24	Tessier, Victor E.....	do		4
Rochette, fils, J. Bte.....	Anci'ne Lorette.....		1	Turcotte, Nazaire.....	do		4
Reid, J. & W.....	Quebec.....		10	Taché, J. G.....	Kamouraska.....		80
Ross, James G.....	do		40	Têtu, Ludger, M. D.....	Rivière-Quelle.....		2
Robitaille, Louis.....	Anci'ne Lorette.....		2	Tourangeau, Ad. G.....	Quebec.....		1
Ross, John.....	Quebec.....		25	Têtu, Vitaline.....	St. Thomas.....		4
Rivet, Pierre.....	do		18	Tanguay, Revd. Cyprien.....	St. Michel.....		8
Renaud, Hon. Louis.....	Montreal.....		100	Tessier, Ulric, fils.....	Quebec.....		1
Roy, J. A.....	Riv.-du-Loup.....		2	Tessier, Adèle.....	do		1
Rinfret, Samuel, M. D.....	St. Arsenè.....		2	Tetu, Revd. D. H.....	St. R'ches des Aul.....		2
Rinfret, R. E., M.D.....	Quebec.....		20	Tashereau, Hon. J. A.....	Kamouraska.....		40
Roy, Léon.....	N.-D. de Lévy.....		2	Têtu, Caroline Dionne, Mad.....	Quebec.....		40
Richard & Plamondon.....	Quebec.....		2	Thibeau, Louis.....	Rivière-Rouge.....		12
Roy, F. William.....	do		8	Tessier, Lauront.....	Quebec.....		10
Robertson, Hugh.....	Haut-Canada.....		40	Tessier, Christine.....	do		12
Simard, G. H., M. P. P.....	Quebec.....		40	Tessier, Caroline.....	do		12
Sasseville, Frs.....	do		28	Tessier, Nathalie.....	do		15
Shaw, Samuel John.....	do		10	Topin, Widow.....	St. Romuald.....		8
Shea, Patrick.....	do		10	Tessier, Adèle K., Mme.....	Quebec.....		4
Sax, Revd. Pierre.....	St. Romuald.....		8	Turcotte et Frère.....	do		6
Silvain, Gae.....	Bic.....		8	Vallée, Prudent.....	do		80
Sinclair, Peter.....	Quebec.....		5	Vézina, François.....	do		45
Sirois, A. B.....	do		2	Von Exter, John.....	do		40
Silvain, Joseph.....	do		1	Vallières et fils, J. O.....	do		10
Stafford, Lawrence.....	do		25	Vincent et Dugal.....	do		10
St. Michel, Chs.....	do		10	Vaudry, Zéphirin.....	do		5
Scott, W. W.....	do		20	Verrot, Joseph.....	do		3
Sewell, W. S.....	do		80	Vinette, J. J., Ptre.....	Montreal.....		2
Symes, G. B.....	do		80	Vézina, Jean.....	Quebec.....		2
Simoneau, J.....	Cap St. Ignace.....		2	Vézina, Frs. (peintre).....	do		2
St. Pierre, Octave.....	Quebec.....		1	Vohl, L. P.....	do		7
Soulard, F.....	Lotbinière.....		2	Vézina, Toussaint.....	do		4
Sewell, Rev. H. D.....	London.....		40	Vohl, Benjamin.....	do		2
Sealy, Jas.....	Quebec.....		40	Vocelle, Olivier.....	do		10
Savage, Thomas.....	Gaspé.....		16	Fermette, Louis.....	do		8
Thibodeau, Isidore.....	Quebec.....		80	Venasey, Sarah Walker, Mad.....	do		10
Têtu, Cirice.....	do		40	Weippert, Ferdinand.....	do		80
Tessier, Yves.....	do		104	Witbal, Wm.....	do		120
Tessier, Ulric Joseph, Hon.....	do		80	Wright, Thomas.....	do		1
Têtu, Vital.....	do		40	Wurtel, R. H.....	do		2
Tessier, Michel.....	do		36	Wright, John.....	do		5
Têtu, Laurent.....	do		20	Webster, A. D.....	do		4
Tessier, Pierre, Succ.....	do		10				
Taché, E. P., Sir.....	St. Thomas.....		10				
Tessier, Cyrille.....	Quebec.....		10				

\$620

\$620 { shares at \$50 each..... } \$431,000 { amount subscribed.
actions à \$50 chaque..... } montant souscrit.

This sum, \$431,000. is payable by instalments, from February 1860, to October 1861.

Cette somme, \$431,000, est payable par versements, entre février 1860, et Octobre 1861.

On 15th April, 1861, 75 per cent due, equal to \$323,250.—Amount paid in, \$377,091 50 cts.

Le 15 avril 1861, 75 per cent dû, égal à \$323,250.—Montant payé, \$377,091 50 cts.

In conformity to a resolution of the Directors, of 30th March, 1861, \$313,000 were subscribed. This sum is payable, by instalments, from May, 1861, to November, 1862. On 15th April, 1861, the sum of \$26,745 was already paid in.

En vertu d'une résolution des Directeurs, du 30 mars 1861, \$313,000 ont été souscrites. Cette somme est payable par versements, entre mai 1861 et novembre 1862. Le 15 avril 1861 une somme de \$26,745 était déjà payée.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.
(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	Value. Valeur.	Amount paid up. Montant payé.
				\$	\$
E. H. Clarke.....	Sherbrooke.....	40		2000	2000
John Hallowell.....	do.....	40		2000	2000
Benjamin Pomeroy.....	do.....	340		17000	9390
S. J. Pomeroy.....	Compton.....	20		1000	1000
Mrs. Mary L. Ball.....	Stanstead.....	20		1000	1000
R. D. Morkill.....	Sherbrooke.....	40		2000	2000
Milton Carr.....	do.....	20		1000	1000
Hon. A. T. Galt.....	do.....	210		10500	3500
Thomas Griffith.....	do.....	20		1000	1000
Edward T. Brooks.....	do.....	38		1900	1480
Hon. Hollis Smith.....	do.....	40		2000	2000
Jos. Longee.....	Compton.....	60		3000	2520
Amos S. Merrill.....	do.....	40		2000	1460
Charles G. Rice & Brothers.....	do.....	20		1000	1000
A. O. Kellum.....	do.....	40		2000	2000
J. S. Sanborn.....	Sherbrooke.....	103		5150	2250
Charles O'Connor.....	do.....	16		800	400
L. E. Morris.....	do.....	20		1000	580
J. D. Fraser.....	do.....	20		1000	400
E. D. Worthington.....	do.....	40		2000	800
Charles Brooks.....	Lennoxville.....	120		6000	1000
James Barrie.....	do.....	40		2000	1100
John Johnston.....	Ascot.....	20		1000	1000
Caleb Jordan.....	Eaton.....	20		1000	1000
H. H. French.....	Cookshire.....	42		2100	700
Hiram Mor.....	Orford.....	20		1000	800
A. A. Adams.....	Couticooke.....	40		2000	1720
R. Baldwin, jr.....	do.....	61		3050	1840
A. D. Burns.....	Sherbrooke.....	1		50	5
James Jameson.....	do.....	2		100	70
Alex. Winter.....	do.....	2		100	30
A. M. Smith.....	do.....	14		700	110
Samuel Towse.....	do.....	1		50	5
John Lowe.....	do.....	2		100	30
Horace Wilson.....	do.....	2		100	30
M. Bostwick.....	do.....	2		100	30
David Somers.....	do.....	1		50	5
F. Henderson.....	do.....	2		100	20
Adam Lomas.....	do.....	20		1000	200
W. E. Ibbotson.....	do.....	2		100	10
W. Chamberlin.....	do.....	2		100	20
Wm. Ritchie.....	do.....	20		1000	300
R. W. Hauker.....	do.....	20		1000	300
John Campbell.....	do.....	4		200	60
Charles W. Whiteher.....	do.....	2		100	20
Mrs. C. M. Dickerson.....	Cowansville.....	10		500	150
H. R. Beckett.....	Sherbrooke.....	4		200	20
S. Thomas, jr.....	Melbourne.....	60		3000	1000
Edward Lawson.....	do.....	80		4000	1600
James D. G. Sloane.....	do.....	10		500	500
Thomas Tait.....	do.....	32		1600	480
David Parke.....	do.....	4		200	60
F. C. Cleor.....	Richmond.....	4		200	60
Levi Cleveland.....	do.....	10		500	50
Job Adams.....	do.....	10		500	150
A. Donnelly.....	do.....	20		1000	200
Thomas Hart.....	do.....	20		1000	300
G. K. Foster.....	do.....	70		3500	2600
George W. Hawse.....	Danville.....	40		2000	600
Mrs. George S. Carter.....	do.....	8		400	300
Mrs. C. B. Cleveland.....	do.....	47		2350	2105
J. W. Stockwell.....	do.....	10		500	150

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
		Shares.	Actions.		
Roderick MacLeay	Danville	10		\$ 500	\$ 100
J. P. Stockwell	do	10		500	150
W. R. Philbrick	do	10		500	150
S. M. Dennison	do	10		500	150
H. Glines	do	10		500	350
George Noble	do	5		250	75
A. J. Baker	do	5		250	75
M. W. Mahoffey	do	5		250	75
G. N. Cleveland	do	2		100	10
J. B. Horard	do	2		100	30
J. L. Goodhue	do	4		200	60
P. R. Dean	Lennoxville	2		100	30
H. H. Miles	do	6		300	60
B. T. Morris	do	4		200	60
C. E. Towle	do	5		250	75
Lewis McIver	do	20		1000	300
C. A. Bailey	Eaton	42		2100	700
George Goodwin	do	10		500	150
S. A. Hurd	do	10		500	150
Wilson & Luther Westen	do	20		1000	300
George Picard	do	6		300	90
Thomas S. Morey	do	10		500	150
Lockhart Hall	do	4		200	60
John McNicol	do	10		500	150
Edward Gwynn	do	2		100	30
D. H. Pope	do	4		200	20
John H. Pope	Cookshirc	120		6000	4800
Hiram French	do	2		100	30
J. C. Cook	do	20		1000	100
Rufus Pope	do	20		1000	100
J. F. Osgood	do	20		1000	200
John French	do	10		500	100
John L. French	do	20		1000	300
Albert W. Pope	do	50		2500	250
J. French Taylor	do	10		500	100
J. H. Cook	do	40		2000	400
T. W. Hurd	do	10		500	150
Craig Page	do	60		3000	300
Samuel Lake	do	20		1000	600
Ward Bailey	do	20		1000	100
Mrs. Sophia Sawyer	do	20		1000	200
William Mowle	do	20		1000	100
George Urquhart	do	10		500	50
Levi Baldwin	Coaticooke	20		1000	200
George M. Childs	do	30		1500	450
Lewis Sleeper	do	350		17500	17500
A. F. Adams	do	20		1000	100
John C. Beerbeck	do	2		100	10
James B. Thompson	do	8		400	40
Samuel A. Humphrey	Barnston	2		100	30
J. & S. B. Humphrey	do	5		250	75
John Bellows	do	20		1000	1000
John Sutton	do	2		100	100
Jas. Smith	Compton	20		1000	500
C. H. Hackett	do	5		250	50
W. R. Doak	do	10		500	100
Wm. Henry	do	20		1000	300
R. G. Lloyd	do	20		1000	200
Arba Stinson	do	20		1000	200
Isaac F. Davis	do	20		1000	100
John McClory, 2d	do	20		1000	200
Charles G. Rice	do	20		1000	100

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)
(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. Montant payé.
		Shares.	Actions.		
Warren Page.....	Compton.....	20		1000	\$ 300
John Ford.....	do.....	4		200	40
C. P. Mallory.....	Huntingville.....	20		1000	200
Joshua Nourse.....	Newport.....	10		500	150
Alanson Harvey.....	do.....	2		100	30
C. F. Jordan.....	do.....	20		1000	100
Henry Taswell.....	Lennoxville.....	2		100	20
James Ross.....	Lingwick.....	4		200	20
H. M. Barlow.....	Eaton.....	10		500	100
Israel Wood.....	Waterville.....	10		500	150
Henry Beckett.....	Orford.....	6		300	60
H. L. Robinson.....	Waterloo.....	40		2000	600
Amos E. Ball.....	Hatley.....	2		100	20
John Wright.....	Barford.....	4		200	60
Lyman Martin.....	do.....	2		100	30
Horace D. Holmes.....	Stanstead.....	20		1000	300
James Goodhue, jr.....	St. Christophe.....	20		1000	200
Hayes Gilman.....	Kingsey Falls.....	20		1000	300
G. S. Hickey.....	Montreal.....	20		1000	500
Samuel Tuck.....	Sherbrooke.....	4		200	200
R. B. Tebay.....	do.....	2		100	30
Robertson & Hutchins.....	Montreal.....	20		1000	300
Caloni Abbott.....	Magog.....	20		1000	300
A. Kimpton.....	St Thérèse, Co. Terrebonne	10		500	150
C. A. Richardson.....	Stanstead.....	10		500	250
Jonathan Fields.....	do.....	30		1500	900
Horace Stewart.....	do.....	40		2000	200
John Gilman.....	do.....	100		5000	1500
John Mears.....	Compton.....	2		100	10
Smith & Cochrane.....	Montreal.....	40		2000	400
Clark Fitts.....	do.....	10		500	220
R. A. Ellis.....	Waterloo.....	40		2000	600
J. Robinson.....	do.....	30		1500	450
Charles Allen.....	do.....	20		1000	400
H. A. Taylor.....	do.....	20		1000	300
George H. Allen.....	do.....	10		500	200
E. Longley.....	do.....	20		1000	100
H. O. Lawrence.....	do.....	10		500	150
J. R. Clark.....	do.....	10		500	150
C. P. Kilborn.....	do.....	5		250	25
Charles Whitcomb.....	do.....	10		500	150
Rotus Parmelee.....	do.....	32		1600	1600
Jacob Sparkman.....	do.....	1		50	15
J. J. Carpenter.....	do.....	1		50	15
J. B. Vient.....	do.....	1		50	10
John B. Lay.....	do.....	2		100	10
Orin Pickle.....	do.....	5		250	75
Charles S. Call.....	do.....	2		100	30
A. B. Parmelee.....	do.....	20		1000	300
O. K. Foss.....	do.....	5		250	75
Isaac Foss.....	do.....	5		250	75
C. S. Martin.....	do.....	1		50	5
A. B. Foster.....	Frost Village.....	100		5000	3500
L. S. Huntington.....	do.....	10		500	100
Alonzo Wood.....	do.....	10		500	50
John Williams.....	do.....	10		500	150
David Frost.....	do.....	10		500	150
J. C. Ellis.....	do.....	10		500	50
Benjamin Savage.....	Shefford Mountain.....	20		1000	1000
Mrs. Eliza Savage.....	do.....	4		200	200
Mrs. Anna Spencer.....	do.....	4		200	200
Duke Roberts.....	West Shefford.....	20		1000	300

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)
(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shros. — Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. Montant payé.
Wm. H. Shepherd	West Shefford	1	\$ 50	\$ 10
Selby Lee	Knowlton Falls	2	100	30
James Miller	do	5	250	50
John Miller	do	5	250	75
E. W. Moffatt	do	10	500	150
A. F. Lay	do	5	250	50
S. Richardson	do	1	50	15
P. Maheady	do	2	100	30
James Hayes	West Shefford	6	300	90
G. G. Stevens	Waterloo	90	4500	2700
John Wood	Roxton Falls	20	1000	200
R. Kimpton	South Roxton	10	500	100
Ralph Arms	South Granby	5	250	100
H. Lymans	Granby	10	500	100
J. G. & W. G. Cowee	do	20	1000	100
David Harory	do	8	400	120
James Irwin	do	4	200	80
J. G. Whitcomb	do	10	500	150
F. C. Gilmour	do	10	500	150
W. Frost	do	2	100	20
A. E. Knowlton	South Stukley	20	1000	200
A. A. Knowlton	do	10	500	50
L. H. Knowlton	do	2	100	30
Bourgeois Roy	do	5	250	75
Jacob Shepherd	do	1	50	15
Halleu Roberts	do	6	300	60
C. J. Page	do	8	400	80
L. H. Brooks	do	1	50	10
M. A. Bessette	do	20	1000	460
C. Peter	North Stukley	3	150	45
E. Lawrence	Lawrenceville	20	1000	300
H. S. Foster	Knowlton	40	2000	600
Luke M. Knowlton	do	10	500	150
D. McLachlin	do	3	150	45
Andrew Rolston	do	2	100	30
Jos. P. Allen	do	5	250	75
A. Kimball	do	2	100	30
A. T. Foster	do	5	250	75
T. E. Foster	do	1	50	15
Jos. Lefebvre	do	1	50	15
Jeremiah Mooney	do	4	200	40
John Mooney	do	1	50	10
H. Cooley	Brome	10	500	150
Geo England	do	2	100	40
E. O. Brigham	Brigham Centre	80	4000	1600
A. P. Hulbert	East Farnham	4	200	-60
R. Hutchins	do	4	200	60
George Adams	Adamsville	20	1000	300
Alson Knights	do	20	1000	300
D. Newton	do	2	100	10
Clark Hall	East Farnham	2	100	30
B. W. Hall	do	2	100	30
George C. Hall	do	1	50	15
C. L. Hall	do	2	100	30
Wm. Roberts	West Shefford	10	500	100
A. Nash	Nashwood	2	100	30
George Boright	East Farnham	1	50	15
W. Marshall	Lawrenceville	1	50	10
J. Galvin	Adamsville	1	50	5
C. G. Jones	Bromemere	1	50	15
James E. Major	Montreal	4	200	40
Wm. G. Cook	Hatley	20	1000	300

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.		Value.	Amount
		Shares.	Actions.	Valcur.	payé.
Paul Hitchcock	Massawipia	20		\$ 1000	\$ 200
L. E. Parker	do	10		500	150
Benjamin F. Bowen	Compton	10		500	150
J. Wheeler	Magog	4		200	40
M. T. Cushing	Barnston	2		100	30
Hollis Shorey	do	2		100	20
Carlton Ayer	Hatley	20		1000	100
John Wadleigh	Kingsey	40		2000	2000
Wm. Boyle	Newport	4		200	20
Elisha Gallup	Melbourne	10		500	300
B. C. Eaton, estate	Magog	5		250	75
Marcus Childs	Barford	2		100	30
Leonard K. Benton	Stanstead	20		1000	200
Lewis E. Rose	do	100		5000	2500
F. D. Gilbert	Hatley	20		1000	300
Rev. C. P. Reid	Sherbrooke	30		1500	550
Thomas Stokes	Bury	20		1000	200
Thomas Stokes, jr.	do	20		1000	200
George Whitfield	West Farnham	8		400	40
F. Fortin	Knowlton Falls	1		50	15
Robert Nichol	Granby	10		500	100
Hobart Butler	Stanbridge	6		300	90
Benjamin Damon	Coaticooke	10		500	50
Charles Damon	do	2		100	60
Leonard Martin	Barford	4		200	60
Erastus Lec	Stanstead	100		5000	500
John B. Paddon	Lennoxville	10		500	150
Wm. Parker	Wilbraham, Mass	20		1000	300
Thomas M. Thomson	Montreal	10		500	150
W. Macfarlane	do	10		500	150
D. Russ Wood	do	20		1000	100
H. H. Whitney, M.P.P.	do	20		1000	200
Wm. H. Edington	Stanstead	20		1000	500
Albert Knights	do	170		8500	1850
Abbott & Freer	Point Levi	20		1000	300
R. S. Mays	Compton	4		200	20
John Wadleigh, jr.	Kingsey	10		500	150
James A. Gordon	Sherbrooke	20		1000	300
Charles Batchelder	Compton	4		200	40
George Mathews	Montreal	20		1000	1000
John Edward Paddon	Lennoxville	1		50	15
Robert Henry Paddon	do	1		50	15
S. B. Jenks	Sherbrooke	1		50	10
Samuel Browning	Montreal	20		1000	100
James O'Halleran	Cowansville	10		500	150
Mathew Dixon	Stanstead	4		200	40
Ralph Lindsay	Eaton	2		100	10
Edward Lindsay	do	2		100	10
Thomas Steele	Richmond	10		500	500
T. S. Brown	Montreal	10		500	150
Benjamin Lymans	do	12		600	180
A. Savage	do	10		500	150
E. Jourcaux	Richmond	8		400	400
M. W. Copp	Magog	20		1000	100
Mrs. O. Wether Orr	Granby	7		350	350
Israel England	Knowlton	4		200	60
M. Patterson	do	1		50	10
E. Patterson	do	1		50	10
P. Patterson	do	1		50	10
J. Patterson	do	1		50	10
H. R. Williams	Brome Corner	10		500	150
E. L. Chandler	do	10		500	150

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—*Continued.*(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)—*(Suite.)*

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
				\$	\$
Nathaniel Pettes.....	Brome Corner	20		1000	300
Ephraim Keys	West Brome.....	2		100	30
S. L. Hungerford	do	4		200	20
Moses Sweet	do	4		200	20
R. M. Harrison	Arthabaska	20		1000	300
Mary Harrison	do	20		1000	300
H. N. Harrison	do	20		1000	300
George H. Napier	Richmond	5		250	75
D. Davidson	Montreal.....	20		1000	300
John Ryan	Quebec	20		1000	300
S. A. Stevens.....	Sherbrooke.....	1		50	10
C. W. Cowles	Stanstead	20		1000	1000
Miss Caroline Bailey.....	Compton	12		600	420
Archibald Campbell.....	Quebec	80		4000	1200
J. P. Cushing	Lennoxville	60		3000	2100
D. W. Mack	Stanstead	10		500	150
Alpheus Kimpton	do	10		500	200
Nathaniel Batchelder	do	4		200	200
Seth Taylor.....	do	10		500	500
George Pomroy.....	do	4		200	60
N. Trudeau	Roxton	4		200	40
Mulholland & Baker	Montreal.....	10		500	100
Jacob N. Galer	Dunham	20		1000	400
Wm. H. White	Durham	5		250	250
Frederick Robinson.....	Abbotsford	8		400	300
Mrs. S. Robinson.....	Waterloo.....	2		100	100
Rev. George Slack.....	do	1		50	50
B. T. Morrill.....	Stanstead	20		1000	300
Wm. Harvey	do	10		500	400
Philip Rogers	do	20		1000	1000
Franklin Mack	do	10		500	200
Benjamin Cote	do	10		500	200
J. B. Shurtleff.....	do	20		1000	1000
Henry Keyes.....	Newbury, Vt.....	20		1000	700
Israel Brinard	Stanstead	6		300	300
John Christie	do	4		200	200
Wm. Lamphier.....	do	10		500	200
Mrs. E. G. Ball.....	Sherbrooke.....	10		500	150
Seymour England.....	Sweetsburgh	2		100	40
David Brown	do	4		200	20
Chauncy Bullock.....	Stanstead	20		1000	1000
Richard Kimpton	do	10		500	50
John Frothingham	Montreal.....	20		1000	300
Walker & Brother	Sherbrooke.....	60		3000	2000
George Munro	Stanstead	2		100	100
Wm. Taylor	Cleveland	4		200	200
A. S. Peasley	Stanstead	6		300	90
P. & L. Lambkin	Stanbridge	8		400	260
Elijah Cleveland	Coventry, Vt.....	20		1000	300
City Bank	Montreal.....	32		1600	800
G. J. Beedy	Lynden, Vt.....	10		500	150
James Reuter	Cowansville	4		200	20
F. P. Wood	East Farnham.....	1		50	5
Imla H. Keep	Granby	5		250	75
Albert Clement.....	Dunham	10		500	50
Elijah Kemp	Sutton	20		1000	200
Asa Frasy	do	2		100	10
A. D. Riddell	Waterville	25		1250	1000
J. & J. Stockwell	Danville	2		100	30
Quartus Pomroy	Stanstead	2		100	30
J. Wilbur.....	Farnham Centre.....	2		100	30
Thomas Wood	Dunham	20		1000	300

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)
(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)—(Suite.)

NAMES. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
				\$	\$
Alvin Flint	Stanstead	10		500	500
James Codd	Waterloo	25		1250	1250
F. A. Cutter	Sutton	4		200	40
Mrs. Mary A. Brooks	Dunham	10		500	500
Mrs. Augustine E. Breaden	Stanstead	2		100	50
Henry Lyman	Montreal	20		1000	300
Mrs. Louisa D. Frothingham	do	10		500	500
Albert P. Ball	Stanstead	3		150	45
James A. Munro	do	12		100	100
J. Bowker, jr.	West Farnham	4		200	40
H. L. Robinson & Co.	Waterloo	2		100	30
Mrs. C. F. Phillips	Brookline, Mass	40		2000	1200
Moss & Brothers	Montreal	20		1000	1000
J. C. Butler	Waterloo	1		50	15
John & Henry E. Wilson	Huntingville	20		1000	1000
Wm. Wilson	do	16		800	800
R. H. Whitman	St. Armands, East	30		1500	500
S. R. Whitman	do	2		100	100
H. Thomas	do	20		1000	700
J. W. Toofe	do	3		150	45
P. H. Kraus	do	10		500	200
Lyman Johnson	St. Armands, West	10		500	300
Henry Bessette	do	4		200	200
G. L. Rhicard	do	20		1000	500
N. W. Stanton	do	4		200	100
Asa Westover	Dunham	20		1000	500
Alos Laraway	do	2		100	100
John Worden	do	20		1000	300
Malcomb Rykert	do	2		100	50
E. Finley	do	10		500	150
A. D. Meigs	do	2		100	50
Daniel Westover	do	10		500	200
S. P. Stanton	Stanbridge	6		300	200
N. M. Elin	do	20		1000	1000
F. G. Stone	do	4		200	50
Patrick Burke	do	10		500	250
E. J. Briggs	do	20		1000	500
Andrew Beatty	do	4		200	100
D. N. Davies	do	2		100	30
A. S. Palmer	do	4		200	50
Wm. Stanton	do	2		100	50
M. Burnham	do	4		200	100
Luke Baker	do	2		100	100
C. H. Baker	do	2		100	100
Moses Corry	do	2		100	20
Thomas Gibson	do	4		200	40
Charles Short	do	6		300	300
H. C. Elin	do	2		100	30
C. R. Tree	do	4		200	100
A. N. Martindale	do	4		200	80
H. H. B. Kemp	do	2		100	100
S. F. Rhicard	do	2		100	30
E. Martin	do	1		50	15
W. A. Davies	do	2		100	50
James Scagel	do	4		200	100
Thomas Baker	do	2		100	40
Cyril Chandler	do	16		800	240
H. N. Whitman	do	20		1000	300
E. Cornell	do	20		1000	1000
Mathew Saxo	do	10		500	100
Martin Rice	do	4		200	70
O. R. Anderson	do	2		100	30

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

(BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST.)—(Suite.)

Names. — (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
			\$	\$
F. Pierce	Stanbridge.....	20	1000	1000
S. M. Cornell.....	do	4	200	50
R. T. N. Weller	do	4	200	200
Pliny Woodbury	Bedford.....	20	1000	1000
N. Adams	do	20	1000	300
H. O. Meigs.....	do	5	250	75
H. Horskin	do	2	100	20
J. R. Briggs	do	2	100	20
W. S. Baker	Frelighsburg.....	20	1000	500
William M. Pattison	do	20	1000	300
E. S. Goodwin	Henryville	20	1000	200
A. T. Taylor.....	Pike River	20	1000	400
Zadoc Reed.....	Sutton.....	2	100	50
John C. Baker	Stanbridge.....	44	2200	2060
John Baker.....	do	60	3000	3000
Jennie Thompson.....	Sherbrooke.....	15	750	750
Jennie Thompson, tatrix to Ch'lotte B. Thompson.....	do	7	350	350
Jennie Thompson, tatrix to Louisa Thompson	do	7	350	350
Rev. Archibald Gellis	Eaton	2	100	100
Thomas P. Cleveland	Danville	5	250	50
Thomas Walker Constable.....	Sawycerville	2	100	50
John Fraser	Derby, Vt.....	10	500	435
William Clark.....	North Stanbridge.....	10	500	200
J. H. Smith.....	Frelighsburg	4	200	60
M. Gardner.....	Stanbridge.....	2	100	30
J. M. Jones.....	do	1	50	5
E. Chandler.....	do	1	50	10
George Wilkes, D.D.....	Montreal.....	8	400	460
P. H. Reed.....	Brome.....	2	100	30
Mrs. Sarah M. Butler	Waterloo.....	10	500	500
Asa Martindale.....	Stanbridge.....	6	300	100
James W. Williams	Lennoxville	40	2000	2000
Aline Anne Ployart.....	L'Avénir.....	4	200	200
Clara J. Ployart.....	do	3	150	150
Frederick Ployart	do	1	50	50
A. C. Squires	Waterloo.....	2	100	20
Ralph Merry, 2d	Magog.....	20	1000	300
Miss A. Savage	Waterloo.....	20	1000	300
Thomas MacLoay	Melbourne	4	200	160
Samuel W. Heath	East Douglass, Mass.....	16	800	800
Ozro Merrill	Stanstead	10	500	500
James Dinning.....	Quebec	20	1000	300
Isaac Butters.....	Montreal.....	114	5700	5700
New Stock, unsold, held by the Bank.....		76	3800	.....
		8000	40000	196060

WILLIAM PARNELL, JR.,
Asst. Cashier.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK,
Sherbrooke, C.E., 15th May, 1861.

RETURNS

From Chartered Banks, Savings Banks, and Assurance Companies.

CHARTERED BANKS.

No. 1.—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, on 30th March, 1861.

No. 2.—LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, on 1st March, 1861.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 3.—MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, on 31st December, 1860.

No. 4.—QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK, on 1st March, 1860.

No. 5.—LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE (Savings Bank) OF NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC, on 31st May, 1860.

No. 6.—NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SAVINGS BANK, on 2nd March, 1861.

No. 7.—TORONTO SAVINGS BANK, on 28th February, 1861.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. 8.—BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, on 31st December, 1860.

No. 9.—CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, on 30th April, 1860.

No. 10.—PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, on 31st August, 1860.

No. 11.—LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on 30th June, 1860.

No. 12.—PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, on 1st July, 1860.

No. 1.—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.

LIABILITIES.

	\$	cts.
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing interest.....	434545	00
Bills of Exchange do do do .....	.....	.....
Bills and Notes do bearing interest.....	.....	.....
Balances due to other Banks.....	99151	05
Cash Deposits, not bearing interest.....	324900	73
Cash do bearing interest.....	359761	73

\$1218358.51

ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion.....	200997	90
Landed or other property of the Bank.....	38000	00
Government Securities.....	162458	84
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.....	47995	24
Balances due from other Banks.....	46849	84
Notes and Bills discounted.....	1869253	26
Other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	181834	77

\$2547389.35

No. 2.—LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

CAPITAL.		\$	cts.
Capital authorized by Act.....		120000	00
Capital paid up		117719	00
LIABILITIES.			
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing interest.....		242612	00
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing interest.....		.....	.....
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest.....		.....	.....
Balances due to other Banks		33930	25
Cash deposits, not bearing interest.....		300634	14
Cash deposits, bearing interest.....		255478	53
Total Liabilities		\$355655	22
ASSETS.			
Coin and Bullion		150420	12
Landed or other property of the Bank.....		50915	89
Government Securities		120242	05
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.....		46156	71
Balances due from other Banks.....		43008	36
Notes and Bills discounted.....		1750540	92
Other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads		73397	58
Total Assets.....		\$2234690	63

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
Montreal, 11th April, 1861.

B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.

No. 3.—MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount due Depositors		746043	47		
“ on the property of the Bank		16600	00		
“ sundry persons, not ordinary depositors.....		14368	63		
				777012	10
ASSETS.					
Amount loaned on endorsed Promissory Notes, with pledge of public security				227117	43
Amount vested in public securities, viz :					
City of Montreal Debentures.....		202656	00		
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, first mortgage, sterling Bonds.....		67179	46		
Government of Canada, 6 per cent. Debentures		75710	17		
Amount vested in Bank Stocks, viz :				345545	66
La Banque du Peuple, of Montreal		54002	66		
City Bank		17153	60		
Bank of Montreal.....		12612	33		
Commercial Bank of Canada		2500	00		
Ontario Bank, Bowmanville		4026	66		
				90295	25
Amount loaned to Nuns of Hôtel-Dieu, secured by Bond and Mortgage				35283	68
Sale of Bank property, secured by Bailleur defonds and Mortgage. } special				21538	68
Amount secured by Mortgage on Real Estate..... } cases..				8000	00
Real Estate occupied by the Bank				23309	25
Carried forward				\$751089	92

No. 3.—(Continued.)

<i>Brought forward</i>			\$751099 92
Deposits on call, bearing 4 per cent. interest :		\$ cts.	
In the Commercial Bank of Canada	20000	00	
“ La Banque du Peuple.....	20266	68	
“ Ontario Bank.....	25468	94	
“ Molson's Bank.....	20200	00	
“ City Bank.....	19760	04	
			104695 64
Office Furniture.....			1000 00
			\$856785 56
Amount of Interest accrued during the year.....			\$47778 08
Expenses of the Bank for the year.....			\$6229 81
Number of Depositors	3072		

E. J. BARBEAU, *Actuary.*

EDWIN ATWATER,
A. LAROQUE,
HENRY STARNES,
NORBERT DUMAS, } Trustees.

L. H. HOLTON,
WOLFRER NELSON,
HENRY MULHOLLAND,
W. P. BARTLEY, } Trustees.

No. 4.—QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Invested in Bank Stock, viz:—		
Banque du Peuple Stock	8000	00
Quebec Bank Stock.....	32000	00
Upper Canada Bank Stock	8700	00
		49700 00
Deposited at interest in Quebec Bank.....		42645 72
Vested in, or loaned on, Public Securities, viz:—		
Montreal Corporation Water Works Debentures	44000	00
Quebec Fire Debentures.....	34260	00
Quebec Corporation Debentures	40000	00
Provincial Debentures.....	1337	40
City of Hamilton Debentures.....	76000	00
Town of London Debentures	56000	00
Town of Woodstock Debentures	14000	00
County of Middlesex Debentures.....	20000	00
Montreal Harbour Debentures	15800	00
Municipal Loan Fund Debentures.....	49600	00
Quebec Turnpike Trust Debentures	480	00
Kamouraska Debentures	240	00
		351767 40
Number of Depositors	2522	
Total of Deposits		441529 71
Accrued interest during the year.....		13278 14
Expenses of the Bank during the year.....		5000 76

CHRISTIAN WURTELE,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
EDWARD POSTON,
J. H. CLINT, } Trustees.

A. FRASER,
WM. WALKER, Jun.,
J. MUSSON, } Trustees.

GEO. VEASEY, *Cashier.*

No. 5.—LA CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE NOTRE DAME DE QUÉBEC.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
Balance on hand, 1st June, 1859.....		33361	86
Deposits	\$483,505 74		
Loans and Investments	246,516 39		
Interest	14,728 19		
		924750	32
		\$958612	18
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Deposits returned	\$583,612 86		
Loans and Investments	386,695 63		
Interest	9,964 99		
Current expenses, including Salaries.....	2,500 89		
Office furniture.....	49 15		
		882823	52
Balance:			
In Bank	75,766 08		
In hand.....	22 58		
		75788	66
		\$958612	18
LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.
Amount of Deposits (1238 Depositors).....		276172	02
Profits.....		21491	78
		\$297663	80
ASSETS.			
Debentures of the Province and of public Incorporated bodies.....	\$135,888 23		
Loans upon sundry collateral securities, amounting to \$12,392	29,396 09		
Real estate	25,553 61		
Shares of Banks—			
Banque Nationale.....	\$8000 00		
Bank of Upper Canada.....	6000 00		
Bank of Toronto.....	4000 00		
		18,000 00	
Loans under hypothecs, with guarantees, for \$5666 00	7,343 53		
Interest accrued and not received.....	5,558 00		
Office furniture	133 68		
		221875	14
Money in Bank.....	75,766 08		
Do in hand.....	22 58		
		75788	66
		\$297663	80

OL. ROBITAILLE, *President.*
 E. CHINIC.
 D. DUSSAULT.
 J. THIBAudeau.

A. B. SIROIS, *Vice-President.*
 CHS. CINQ MARS.
 J. V. BROUSSEAU.
 G. MATTE.

F. VEZINA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec, 31st May, 1860.

No. 6.—NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SAVINGS BANK.

	\$	cts.
Amount received from 3rd March, 1860 to 2nd March, 1861.....	49880	60
Do withdrawn during the same period.....	30249	18
Increase.....	19631	42
Do of Deposits, 3rd March, 1860.....	21975	37
Total Deposits, including interest at 5 per cent. to 1st December, 1860, at credit of 330 Depositors, 2nd March, 1861.....	\$41608	79
<i>Investment of Funds.</i>		
Cash deposited in Bank of Toronto, Cobourg.....	1654	92
“ invested in Bank of Toronto Stock, par value.....	31700	00
“ “ in Ontario Bank Stock, do.....	4000	00
“ “ in Commercial Bank Stock, do.....	1000	00
“ “ in Cobourg Harbour Debentures.....	3000	00
Premium account, total paid in purchase of Stocks.....	403	21
Total funds.....	\$41758	13
Annual expenses of the Institution, paid, including salary of Actuary, £200; Office rent, £30; Taxes, &c.....	1000	00

Cobourg, C. W., 2nd March, 1861.

DAVID BURN,
Actuary.A. JEFFREY,
President.

No. 7.—THE TORONTO SAVINGS BANK.

		DR.	\$	cts.
June 30, 1859	.....	To Balance, Principal and Interest, due 523 Depositors this day, per last Annual Statement.....	79087	37
do	do	To total Deposits received, and Interest thereon, from Depositors during the year ending this day.....	61375	70
			\$140483	07
June 30, 1860	.....	To Balance, Principal and Interest, due 524 Depositors this day, being total liability.....	61704	59
		To Balance, being excess of Assets over Liabilities, taking Securities at par..	9018	09
			\$70722	68
do	do	To Balance, Principal and Interest, due 524 Depositors this day, per Annual Statement.....	61704	59
February 23, 1861	.....	To total Deposits received from 30th June, 1860, to date.....	39134	89
do	do	To Interest due Depositors to date.....	1782	22
			\$102621	70
do	do	To Balance brought down, being Principal and Interest due Depositors this day, and total liability.....	60557	31
		To Balance, being excess of Assets over Liabilities, taking Securities at par..	9389	24
			\$69946	55

No 7.—THE TORONTO SAVINGS BANK.—(Continued.)

		Cr.	\$	cts.
June 30, 1860.....	By Principal and Interest withdrawn by Depositors during the year ending this day		78758	48
do do	By Balance, Principal and Interest, due 524 Depositors this day.....		61704	59
			\$140463	07
do do	By the following Assets :—			
	City and County Municipal Debentures, with Interest thereon to date..		22174	23
	Bank Stock and Dividend thereon to date.....		3296	00
	Advances made on the Collateral Security of Debentures, &c., to the extent of \$33279 10		24727	40
	Other Securities at short dates		13600	01
	Office Furniture.....		444	20
	Cash in Bank of Upper Canada.....	\$6428	80	
	Do in Treasurer's hands.....	52	04	
			6480	84
			\$70722	68
February 28, 1861	By amount paid Depositors from 30th June to date.....		42064	39
	By Balance, Principal and Interest, due 525 Depositors, being total Liability		60557	31
			\$102621	70
do do	By the following Assets, viz :—			
	Bank Stock, Municipal Debentures, and accrued Interest thereon		22704	48
	Advances made on the Collateral Security of Bank Stock Debentures, &c., to the extent of \$30908 71		26856	97
	Other Securities at short dates		12335	29
	Office Furniture		444	20
	Cash on hand		7605	61
			\$69946	55

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, 28th February, 1861.

No. 8.—BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Debentures at 6 per cent. with interest.....			93059	27
“ Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....			110645	50
“ Bills Receivable.....			3296	96
“ Company's premises, Leasehold Property.....			9900	91
“ Office Furniture.....			270	00
“ Steam Pumps, for Salvage purposes.....			576	15
“ Salvage Interest, Steamer “Trenton”.....			1265	07
“ Agents for this amount.....			3805	86
“ Bank of Upper Canada.....	12672	52		
“ Cash.....		93	62	
			12766	14
			\$235585	86

To Balance Brought Forward.....\$37536 38

No. 8.—BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.—(Continued.)

	\$ cts	\$ cts.
By Capital Stock paid in on \$400,000 :		
“ Forty-five per cent.....		180000 00
“ Fifty-five “ “ (Stock not called in).....	\$2 50	
“ Accounts and Expenses unpaid.....	1788 05	
“ Dividends 1 and 34 Unclaimed.....	1775 19	
“ “ 35 do.	9000 00	
“ Losses under Adjustment.....		12645 74
“ Balance.....		5403 74
		37536 38
		\$235585 86

Capital Stock, (Subscribed) 8000 Shares.....Amount \$400,000 00
 Capital Stock, (Paid in).....Amount 180,000 00

FIRE ASSURANCE for year ending 31st December, 1860.

Amount of Property insured.....	\$6,353,164 00
Amount of Premiums received for the same.....	59,993 29
Amount of Losses incurred.....	22,422 12
Present liability under 2879 Policies.....	6,433,181 00

MARINE ASSURANCE for year ending 31st December, 1860.

Amount of Property Insured on Inland Waters.....	\$1,005,141 00
Amount of Premiums received for the same.....	12,174 90
Amount of Losses incurred.....	2,249 71
Present Liabilities under 8 Policies.....	24,000, 00

We, the undersigned, do make oath and say, that the above is a full and true account of the Funds and Property of the British America Assurance Company, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

G. P. RIDOUT,
Governor.

P. PATERSON,
E. W. RUTHERFORD, } Trustees.
THOS. D. HARRIS. }

Sworn before me, in the City of Toronto, this
Twenty-sixth day of March, 1861.

J. H. GIBSON,
A Commissioner, &c., in B. R. in and for
the United Counties of York and Peel.

No. 9.—CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS.

	\$	cts.
By Cash at Bank.....	\$3505	04
By Cash in Agents' hands.....	2183	60
By Premiums outstanding at 30th April, 1860, and since paid.....	12410	97
By Mortgages on real estate, par value.....	\$375334	40
By Municipal Corporation Debentures, par val.....	181267	34
By Road Company Debentures, ".....	2400	00
By Stock in Hamilton Gas Light Comp'y ".....	3040	00
By Bills Receivable.....	5998	20
By Terminable Annuity, secured in real estate, &c.,—the present value.....	1426	10
By liability of Trustees of Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, secured on real estate.....	13215	23
By accrued interest to 30th April, 1860, on Debentures, &c.....	3841	42
By Real Estate and Leasehold Property, including the Company's Offices, &c.....	586522	09
By half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on Policies and payable within nine months.....	78993	50
By deferred half-payments on Half-Credit Policies.....	24095	06
By Office Furniture.....	13093	55
	3994	80
	724804	81
By present value of income of \$84382 17, from whole Life Premiums, profits accepted as diminution of future Premiums being deducted.....	973996	80
By present value of income of \$2991 49, from Life Premiums, for a limited period.....	25638	52
	\$1724440	13

LIABILITIES.

To 12 1/2 per cent. paid on 1944 shares of Capital Stock of \$777600.....	\$97200	00
To 10 per cent. paid on 556 shares of Capital Stock of \$222400.....	22240	00
To Dividend declared for 13th year.....	119440	00
To Balance of money lodged for accumulation, &c., with interest to 30th April, 1860.....	14345	24
To Deposit of money at credit of 849 Depositors in the Hamilton Deposit and Savings Bank, with interest to 30th April, 1860.....	13415	55
To claims matured awaiting proof, including vested additions.....	138526	07
To claims payable by instalments.....	\$18134	93
	685	15
To Cash Profits declared on Policies, but unpaid.....	18820	14
To present value of Policies held as cancelled, but which may be revived within 12 months.....	298	05
To present value of capital sums assured for life, under 1758 Policies, including vested additions, \$3303457 13.....	2785	85
To present value of capital sums assured under 48 Policies, for a limited period, including vested additions, \$61905 62.....	892878	89
To present value of five Life Annuities, \$1029 37.....	12949	60
To present value of one Bond, annuity and assurance combined, \$9 50 and \$45 14.....	10110	57
	19	13
To Balance in favor of the Company.....	1243389	09
Of which the sum of \$393534 99 is excluded from the valuation for profit, as representing the fund from which the future expenses, profit and other contingencies, will be met.....	481051	04
	\$1724440	13

JOHN FERRIE,
Vice-President.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.
Thos. M. SIMONS, Secretary.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Office, }
Hamilton, 23rd October, 1860.

No. 10.—PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Receipts on Capital Stock, less Instalments forfeited	11905	2 0	Investments on Mortgage.....	7348	9 6
Present value of £12,670, Insured under 44 Policies	3272	13 3	Deposit at Interest, Canada Building Society	550	0 0
Deposits for Investment.....	132	0 0	Other Investments.....	159	8 10
Bills payable.....	216	0 3	Interest secured by Mortgage.....	1080	0 0
			Current Interest and Fines.....	310	1 7
			Present value of Income from Life Premiums.....	3725	13 2
			Office Furniture	69	8 0
			Premiums receivable	80	1 10
			Balance at Bank.....	1	7 3
			Notes in hand	50	7 0
			Balance.....	2151	7 1
	£	15526 4 3		£	15526 4 3

(Signed,)

THOMAS HOOKEY,
Secretary.

W. H. SMITH,
Managing Director.

No. 11.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	
According to report, year ending 31st Dec., 1859.....	1213317	3	4	Stg.
Estimated accumulations from that date to 30th June, 1860	35000	0	0	"
Assets as correctly as can be stated, 30th June, 1860	£1248317	3	4	"
	<u>\$6075144 22</u>			

Said Assets consist of outstanding Debts, Real Estate, Government Funds, Loans on Mortgage, and other securities not being personal.

LIABILITIES.

These consist of undertakings to make good damage by Fire to property insured by the Company's existing Fire Policies, and of liabilities under Life Policies, Annuity Bonds, &c.

CAPITAL STOCK,

£2,000,000 Sterling, of which £181,736 was paid up on 30th June, 1860.

LOSSES.

	£	s.	d.	
The Estimated amount of Losses, the claims for which, on the 30th June, 1860, remained unadjusted, was.....	19167	16	2	Stg.
Losses due and unpaid at that date.....	NIL.			
do adjusted and not due	17610	13	0	"
do the payment of which is resisted.....	NIL.			

FIRE PREMIUMS.

Unearned on 30th June, 1860.....	£240627	0	0
Earned on Policies expired during year ending 30th June, 1860.....	£285850	0	0
Amount Invested and held by the Canadian Branch, (included in the above statement,) 30th June, 1860	£41423	9	7
	<u>\$165693 93</u>		

J. H. MAITLAND,
Resident Secretary.

(No. 8.)

RETURN of the Fees and Emoluments received by Registrars of Counties in Upper Canada; made in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., cap. 187, sec. 9, for the year 1860. (*Printed in Tabular Form.*)

County.	Name of Registrar.	Total Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Receipts.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Simcoe,.....	George Lount,.....	3403 28	1211 25	2192 03
Durham, (East Riding),.....	George C. Ward,.....	3132 57	1604 00	1528 57
Northumberland, (West Riding),.....	G. S. Boulton,.....	1619 80	1000 00	619 80
Peterborough,.....	Charles Rubidge,.....	1935 10	742 00	1143 10
Elgin,.....	John McKay,.....	1796 95	500 00	1206 95
Norfolk,.....	F. S. Walsh,.....	1843 84		
Wellington,.....	James Webster,.....	3545 70	2000 00	1545 70
Toronto, (City,).....	Samuel Sherwood,.....	1347 90		
Lincoln,.....	John Powell,.....	1789 57		
Victoria,.....	Hardley Dunsford,.....	1967 23		
Grey,.....	Thomas Lunn,.....	1660 62		
Huron,.....	John Galt,.....	4174 75		
Haldimand,	Agnew P. Farrell,.....	1922 07		
York,.....	John Ridout,.....	4262 24		
Welland,.....	D. D. Everardo,.....	1634 11	1087 50	54 61
Peel,.....	J. Brega,.....	1613 05		
Frontenac,.....	James Durand,.....	1374 50	400 00	974 50
Stormont,.....	G. C. Wood,.....	645 23		
Lanark, (South Riding),.....	James Bell,.....	927 75		
Leeds,.....	David Jones,.....	1406 75		

(No. 9.)

RETURNS of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials, from certain Districts in Lower Canada, for the year 1860.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

REPORT

OF THE

KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL,

FOR 1860.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in
Parliament assembled :*

The Governors of the Kingston Hospital, in compliance with the terms of their Act of Incorporation, beg leave to present their Annual Report of the General Hospital, under their charge, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1860 :—

The governing body of the Institution, under the corporate name of the "Governors of the Kingston Hospital," is at present composed of the following gentlemen, namely :

1. *Governors, ex officio, under section 2 of Act of Parliament.*

O. S. Strange, Esq., M.D., Mayor of the City of Kingston, for the time being ; Augustus Hooper, Esq., Warden of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, for the time being ; Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., Judge of said Counties for the time being ; Thomas A. Corbett, Esq., Sheriff of the said United Counties, for the time being ; John R. Dickson, Esq., M. D., one of the Medical Professors of Queen's College, appointed by the Senate thereof.

2. *Governors mentioned in section 2 of Act of Incorporation, and who still continue such.*

James Sampson, Esq., M.D. ; the Hon. John A. Macdonald ; Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. ; John Watkins, Esq. ; Thomas Askew, Esq. ; John Paton, Esq. ; Wm. G. Hinds, Esq. ; James Hooty, Esq.

3. *Governors appointed by the Governor General in Council to fill vacancies under section 5 of Act of Incorporation.*

John Counter, Esq. ; John Stewart, Esq., M. D. ; and Neil McLeod, Esq.

4. *Governors by subscription, section 3, of Act of Incorporation.*

Horatio Yates, Esq., M. D.

The duties of Chairman to the Board of Governors continues to be discharged by James Sampson, Esq., M.D. ; and Neil McLeod, Esq., has been appointed Honorary Secretary.

The Medical department of the Hospital is at present composed of a staff of four medical gentlemen in active practice and high professional status, namely : Horatio Yates, Esq., M.D. ; Fife Fowler, Esq., M.D., M. R. C. S., Ed. ; O. S. Strange, Esq., M. D. ; and Octavius Yates, Esq., M.D. ; together with a house surgeon, an undergraduate in medicine, Mr. A. Oliver, who resides in the building.

The household department is under the management of a Steward and Matron, together with three or four nurses, according to the number of the patients, two male and three female servants.

It affords the Governors much gratification to be able to report that the Kingston Hospital has been maintained during the year past in an excellent condition of cleanliness,

order and efficiency. It has been made to subserve the double object of a Lying-in Hospital (of which Kingston is destitute), and also of a General Hospital for the treatment and cure of the indigent sick. In both these respects it has proved an incalculable public benefit to the City of Kingston, to the several Counties adjacent, to the shipping interests, and to the emigrants.

A large portion of the inmates are poor patients from the surrounding country. They seek in the Hospital that medical treatment and care which they could not elsewhere obtain.

The Governors have manifested a continued interest in the well-being of the Institution, by a fair attendance at the monthly meetings of the Board, and by the appointment of Visiting Governors, who have almost daily visited and overlooked the working of every department of the establishment. The influence of this visitation is found to be exceedingly beneficial.

The limited means placed by the Government at the disposal of the Board, have not enabled them to proceed with the improvements suggested as needful in their last report, and for which a special grant was unsuccessfully sought; yet, by a careful and judicious management of the funds, they have been able to accomplish a little in the way of improvement. They refer to the erection of a small wash-house for the use of the establishment, the want of which had been previously much felt. The building has also been kept in a good state of repair; but the institution still lacks Hospital clothing for the patients, a great desideratum, and a most important item in the appointments of every first-class Hospital. This want the Board trust may yet be supplied through the enlarged liberality of your honorable House towards this useful provincial charity, and for which the Board venture again to express a hope.

The document annexed, marked A, to which the Governors beg to refer, contains ample details of the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital during the year past, together with all the sources, both Governmental and otherwise, from which the income is derived. The accounts are carefully and accurately kept; and, in the administration of the funds entrusted to them, the Governors have endeavored effectually to carry out and combine the principles of efficiency and economy. By the account referred to, the balance in hand on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, is stated to be six hundred and sixty-four dollars, thirty-one cents.

The Medical Report annexed, marked B, will be found to contain full and complete particulars of the number of persons admitted into the Hospital during the past twelve months, the various diseases for which they have been treated, the number relieved, discharged, or who may have died; also the number remaining under treatment on the 31st December, 1860; together with such other statistical information as will not fail to prove both useful and instructive; and will furnish reliable data for arriving at a proximately correct estimate of the public health in a large district of Central Canada during the past season.

The Governors have much pleasure in recording the high opinion which they entertain of the professional skill and ability of the medical officers of the Hospital whose names have been before mentioned. To their philanthropy in gratuitously giving their valuable services, and to their attention in visiting the Hospital patients daily, is to be ascribed in a great measure the efficiency for which this Institution is now characterized. The Board have also much pleasure in bearing honorable testimony to similar services rendered during the early part of the year by John R. Dickson, Esq., M.D., and John Stewart, Esq., M.D.

Much credit is also due to Mr. Oliver, the House Surgeon, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office, thus fully bearing out the high expectations as to his ability, which the Governors were led to form, from the excellent testimonials furnished at his appointment.

The Governors cannot conclude this Report without stating their entire satisfaction with the efficient management of the household department of the Hospital, and with the manner in which the duties devolving upon them have been respectively discharged by the Stewart, Matron, and Nurses in their various capacities.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, on behalf of the Board of Governors of the Kingston Hospital, by James Sampson, Esquire, M.D., their Chairman, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1861.

JAS. SAMPSON, Chairman.

NEIL McLEOD, Honorary Secretary.

A.—STATEMENT of the Income and Expenditure of the Kingston Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

INCOME.	\$	EXPENDITURE.	cts.
Cash Balance on hand, 1st January, 1860, viz.:		Paid for one share Commercial Bank Stock.....	\$ 112 00
In Bank of Upper Canada.....	\$45 71	Wages and Salaries.....	920 73
In hands of the Steward.....	29 42	" Groceries.....	1393 10
Amount of Grant from Provincial Government.....		" Wine, Beer, Spirits and Fruit.....	681 39
Do Governors' subscription fees received.....	6000 00	" House Expenses.....	107 57
Do Donations from private individuals.....	4 00	" Live Stock.....	378 43
Do Half-yearly dividend on one share of Commercial Bank	230 00	" Food for Live Stock.....	35 00
Stock.....	4 00	" Medicines.....	103 09
Do Received from Hospital Patients.....	138 01	" Interments.....	297 07
Do Fees received from Medical Students.....	44 00	" Clothing, and other expenses, for discharged patients.....	36 00
		" On account of Garden.....	38 81
		" Furniture.....	266 98
		" Hospital Clothing.....	10 80
		" Fuel Wood.....	315 92
		" Stationery.....	27 62
		" Printing and Advertising.....	21 35
		" Repairs to Buildings, Fences, &c.....	406 59
		" Improvements, including Wash-house, &c.....	601 03
		" Insurance on Buildings, &c.....	61 00
		" Discount on Bills payable.....	12 62
		" Petty expenses.....	12 05
		Balance carried down, viz.:	
		Cash in Bank of Upper Canada.....	\$637 20
		" in hands of Steward.....	7 05
Total.....	\$6495 14	Total.....	664 31
Balance, as per contra, say Cash on hand on 1st January, 1861.....	\$664 31		\$6495 14

JAMES SAMPSON,
Chairman.

B.—MEDICAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON HOSPITAL,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

In patients remaining, December 31st, 1859	52
“ admitted during 1860	356
Born in the Hospital.....	13
Total number of in patients in 1860.....	421

Nativity.

England	60	14.07 per cent.
Ireland	215	52.07 “
Scotland	11	2.07 “
Upper and Lower Canada (besides those born in Hospital)...	94	23.00 “
United States.....	19	4.06 “
Germany	5	1.03 “
France	1	.23 “
West Indies.....	2	.46 “
Unknown	1	.23 “

Religion.

Church of England	162	38.07 per cent.
“ Rome.....	164	38.67 “
Presbyterian	50	11.10 “
Methodist.....	38	9.06 “
Baptist	3	.72 “
Other sects.....	4	.96 “

Ages.

10 years and under, including births.....	36	8.01 per cent.
Over 10 and not over 20	55	13.02 “
“ 20 “ 30	97	22.02 “
“ 30 “ 40	89	21.03 “
“ 40 “ 50	68	16.02 “
“ 50 “ 60	43	10.20 “
“ 60 (including one 103 years).....	32	7.30 “

Sex.

Males	256	61.10 per cent.
Females	165	38.90 “

Of Medical cases	229	56.13 per cent.
Of Surgical cases	155	37.99 “
Of Lying-in cases	24	5.09 “

OF 324 ADULTS, THERE WERE—

Drunkards.....	150	46.03 per cent.
Moderate Drinkers.....	102	31.05 “
Temperate	72	22.02 “

Died during the year.....	26
Discharged, cured	268
“ improved	69
“ for breach of Rules, and left.....	13
Remaining, 31st December, 1860	45

AMONG THE ADMISSIONS WERE, FROM—

Abscess	6	Fever, Remittent.....	6
Aneurism	1	Do Scarlet.....	7
Asthma	1	Do Typhoid	2
Bronchitis.....	4	Fistula.....	1
Burn	5	Fracture, and disease of bone	15
Cancer	2	Frost-bite	4
Childbed	3	Hemorrhoids	2
Chorea, Sporadic.....	1	Hernia.....	1
Cholera	1	Influenza.....	12
Concussion	2	Insanity	2
Consumption	12	Neuralgia	8
Debility	11	Opium Eating	1
Delirium Tremens.....	13	Paralysis	1
Diarrhœa	2	Phlebitis	1
Diseases of Skin and Scalp.....	14	Polypus.....	1
Diseases and injuries of the Joints.....	11	Pneumonia	5
Do peculiar to women.....	10	Pregnant	15
Do and injuries of the eye.....	31	Pleurisy	4
Do do of the brain	7	Purpura.....	1
Do of abdominal viscera	11	Rheumatism.....	19
Do of the heart	3	Small-pox.....	1
Dropsies	2	Tumor	1
Dysentery.....	5	Ulcer	21
Dyspepsia	4	Veneral Diseases.....	19
Epilepsy	3	Whooping Cough	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Wounds, lacerated, contused, incised and punctured	25
Fever, Intermittent.....	3		

OF DEATHS, THERE WERE FROM—

Aneurism	1	Debility.....	1
Brought in, dying.....	5	Purpura	1
Cancer.....	1	Scarlet Fever	1
Consumption	5	Still-born	2
Disease of the brain	4	Suicide	1
Do of the heart	2	Tetanus.....	1
Do of the liver.....	1		

Kingston, 31st December, 1860.

HORATIO YATES, M.D.,
Senior Medical Officer.

RETURNS

FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. 1.—NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

No. 2.—MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD, for the year 1860.

No. 1.

Statement shewing the Traffic of the Northern Railway of Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Local Freight.....	88787	⁹³⁴	tons.
		²⁰⁰⁰	
Foreign Through Freight.....	36558		"
Total.....	125,345	⁹³⁴	"
		²⁰⁰⁰	

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Local Passengers.....	87096
Foreign Through do.....	1609
Free and for construction	2877
Total.....	91,582

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on the Northern Railway of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

EARNINGS.			
	\$	cts.	
Through Freight Traffic	50367	62	
" Passenger.....	2992	28	
			53359 90
Local Freight.....	186085	80	
" Passenger.....	85749	21	
			271835 01
Mail Service.....			3584 14
Storage			2210 42
Wharfage			1424 50
Other sources.....			573 04
Total Earnings.....			\$332967 01
EXPENDITURE.			
Maintaining Roadway.			
Material on Hand.....	459	31	
Repairs of Track.....	57198	45	
" Buildings.....	6337	36	
" Bridges.....	3519	61	
" Fences and Gates	521	55	
" Wharves	580	18	
" Ditches	711	51	
" Elevators.....	256	13	
			69,564 10
Less—Material on Hand	4,069	88	
			65494 22

STATEMENT showing the Traffic of the Northern Railway, &c.—(Continued.)

	S	cts.	S	cts.	S	cts.
Machinery and Rolling Stock.						
Material on Hand.....	11133	94				
Repairs of Engines.....	21202	30				
“ Passenger Cars.....	4354	51				
“ Freight do.....	17643	17				
“ Tools and Machinery.....	747	59				
“ Elevators.....	163	47				
	55244	98				
Less—Material on Hand.....	18148	61				
			37096	37		
Operating Road.						
Material on Hand.....	599	75				
Office Expenses.....	21379	03				
Station Masters' Salaries.....	8881	93				
Freight Labour.....	6761	17				
Conductors, Baggage and Brakemen.....	7254	19				
Engineers, Firemen and Cleaners.....	12197	10				
Switchmen, Watchmen, and Porters.....	9302	39				
Oil and Waste.....	6761	28				
Water Supplies.....	1934	15				
Damages.....	925	45				
Contingencies.....	5167	97				
Station Expenses.....	1932	19				
Telegraph Operators.....	2417	80				
Stationery.....	1952	89				
Clearing Snow.....	937	10				
Fuel (consumed).....	27122	47				
Parliamentary Expenses.....	130	50				
London Agency.....	1459	99				
New Water Service.....	3915	39				
Legal Expenses.....	886	73				
Direction do.....	2306	03				
Engineering do.....	4067	57				
Inspection do.....	475	00				
Insurance.....	935	98				
Taxes on Real Estate.....	3599	07				
Miscellaneous Disbursements.....	2130	64				
	135583	76				
Less—Material on Hand.....	690	41				
			134893	35		
Through Traffic Expenses.						
Agents' and Clerks' Salaries, Laborers' Wages, Rents, &c.....	22612	77				
Damages.....	369	85				
			22982	62		
Total Expenditure.....					260466	56
Excess of Earnings over Expenditure.....						72,500 45

THOMAS HAMILTON,
Accountant.

SAMUEL SKEETON,
Superintendent's Clerk

Office of the Northern Railway,
Toronto, 1st January, 1861.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad and appurtenances, together with the amount of Tonnage and of Passengers conveyed over the Road during the year 1860, as required by the 49th Section of the Act 2nd Will. IV., Cap. 58.

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
\$232,803.44	\$142,503.26	\$55,455	\$147,405

MONTREAL, March 26, 1861.

I, George Irving, do make oath, that the above Statement is correct and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G IRVING,
Accountant]

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
this 26th day of March, 1861

T. BOUTHILLIER,
J P.



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd April, 1861, for copies of Correspondence had since 1st January, 1860, between the Provincial Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, or any of its Creditors, concerning the affairs of the Company.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 17th April, 1861.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD,
Governor General, in Council, &c., &c., &c.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED, THE GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA,

Humbly Sheweth:

That the whole of the Company's works, from Riviere du Loup to Sarnia, including the Victoria Bridge, have been completed; and that the Line, throughout, between the points above named, is now open for traffic, and safely and efficiently worked from day to day, in accordance with the requirements of the Relief Acts of 1856 and 1857.

That, in order to secure the completion of their works, and the provision of sufficient equipments and rolling stock, the Company has been obliged to incur a large floating debt, exceeding £1,500,000, which sum was authorized to be raised by the Shareholders of the Company at their last meeting for the purpose of paying off the liabilities of the Company, and providing the additional rolling stock required, as above indicated.

That the attempt to raise the sum of £1,500,000 has hitherto wholly failed, and the consequence has been that the Company is now wholly unable to meet its engagements, and those to whom it stands indebted are taking such steps to enforce payment of their

claims as must inevitably lead to the stoppage of the Line, unless means can be found to avert a calamity which will affect the interests of the several Shareholders and Bondholders as well as the whole Province; and the Directors consider that a decision upon this most vital question cannot be postponed beyond the beginning of the month of October next.

The Directors of the Company are, however, unwilling to permit such a crisis in the affairs of the Company to arise without asking the attentive consideration of the Government. They believe that the improved traffic of the Company will, before many months, materially improve its credit; that the abundant harvest throughout the Western States and Upper Canada cannot fail to show that the enterprise must prove, ere long, remunerating, and that its receipts during the next twelve months will exhibit a surplus over and above its working expenses sufficient to meet the interest on its proposed new loan, as well as upon the preferential and ordinary bonds; and the Directors hope that the surplus receipts within a moderate period may also yield a dividend on the Share Capital of the Company, in addition to the payment of interest on its bonded debt.

In the meantime, however, the Directors cannot conceal from the Government or from themselves the imminent danger which threatens the Company, and the certainty of the Line being closed, unless some mode can be devised for raising money upon its weekly receipts to pay off its floating debt.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,

THOS. E. BLACKWELL,
V.P. and Managing Director.

Quebec, August 8th, 1860.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 11th October, 1860.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor General, having taken into consideration the Memorial of the Grand Trunk Railway Company transmitted by you on the 8th August last, in connection with the proceedings which appear to have been taken against the Company since that date, I am commanded by his Excellency to request that you will furnish, as soon as possible, for the information of the Government, a full statement of the financial position of the Company, comprising a Schedule of its liabilities and assets, a statement of the total expenditure shewing how the same has been provided and expended, and of the traffic receipts and working expenditure of the line for each six months, since the Incorporation of the amalgamated Grand Trunk Company, showing also the weekly rates per mile, together with such other information and full details as will enable the Government to have a complete knowledge of the present position of the affairs of the Company, both here and in England.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedt. servant,

T. E. BLACKWELL, Esq.,
Vice-President,
Grand Trunk Railway Company,
MONTREAL.

(Signed.)

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

CHAPMANTON,

Point Levi, 20th Aug., 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a Memorial to the Governor General, in connection with the management of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, which I have to request that you will lay before His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. humble servant,

The Hon. CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary, &c.

(Signed.) HENRY CLEAVER CHAPMAN.

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

THE MEMORIAL OF HENRY CLEAVER CHAPMAN OF THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL, IN ENGLAND, ESQUIRE,

Respectfully Sheweth :

That your Memorialist was a Shareholder in the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, which was, subsequently to his being such Shareholder, amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

That upon the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company with the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, the former undertook to pay interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the Quebec and Richmond Shares and Bonds until the Grand Trunk Railway and the Victoria Bridge should be completed.

That your Memorialist is also a holder of Grand Trunk Bonds, the payments of interest on which has been suspended until certain propositions emanating from the London Directors have been submitted and replied to by the Canadian Board of Directors.

That your Memorialist, as a Shareholder in the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has reason to complain of the management of the affairs of the Company.

That the line of Railway to the Rivière Du Loup was not finished or opened for traffic until the second day of July of this year, whereas, the Shareholders in England were given to understand that it was completed simultaneously with the Victoria Bridge.

That, in the opinion of your Memorialist, illegal and ruinous agreements have been entered into by the Managers of the Company with the Great Western Railway and the Kingston Royal Mail and Steamship Company.

That your Memorialist, on the twenty-fourth day of July last, addressed and sent the following letter to Mr. Blackwell, Managing Director :—

MONTREAL, 24th July, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I heard accidentally yesterday from your private Secretary, Mr. Hester, that you had returned from New York; not having received any reply to my letters from Quebec, I was not aware of your movements. The crisis in Grand Trunk affairs at home made me anxious to hasten to Montreal, as Mr. Glyn had expressed a hope that I would assist you with my advice and support in your trying position, and my brother earnestly joins in this request. I need scarcely assure you that I am fully prepared to do so and to report on our present position, tracing effects to causes which can be easily removed. I fully appreciate the mortification Messrs. Baring & Glyn must experience when the wide spread ruin and misery of widows and orphans is considered who had invested in bonds on the faith of the prestige of the name of Baring. I feel satisfied that under a different system of management the Grand Trunk, when completed at the Termini and efficiently stocked with plant, will pay interest on bonds and also on shares, and that it is a perfectly sound undertaking, if managed purely as a Commercial Carrying Company. With respect to the present I apprehend that the Directors will do in public matters precisely what they would do in private life, under similar circumstances, and at once announce that the financial position of the Grand Trunk compels the Direction to withdraw from all demonstration on the arrival of the Prince of Wales which will involve pecuniary outlay. Such a declaration would be well received in England and be appreciated in this Country as a step in the right direction towards the recognition of a healthy administration, the stake which my friends and myself hold in the Grand Trunk is sufficient to justify, if it should be necessary, a protest on their behalf against spending their money in feasting which, I am sure, would, under the circumstances, be distasteful to His Royal Highness. I shall be ready to discuss matters with you at your leisure. I am satisfied your through rates to and from the States are ruinous and that your local rates are as absurdly high and prohibitory."

That your Memorialist has received no answer to the foregoing letter.

That subsequently, on the 30th day of July last, your Memorialist addressed the following letter to the Hon. John Ross, at Toronto.

MONTREAL, 30th July, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had hoped to have seen you at Montreal, *en route* to Toronto, to have discussed the condition of the Grand Trunk affairs. The London Directors have issued a Circular to the Bondholders for forbearance until proposals which have been made to the Canada Board have been replied to. I have no idea of the nature of the proposals; I can only infer that pecuniary aid is again sought. For my own part, I have come to the conclusion that unless the whole system of management is re-constructed, the Grand Trunk will be only more deeply involved. The letters received from England imperatively call upon those who are, themselves interested, either personally or on behalf of relations, to act with truthful firmness. My reports have gone home to the Liverpool Shareholders. The question that will be asked will be,—has Mr. Baring been deceived, and by whom has he been deceived? I have seen enough to satisfy me that he not only has been deceived, but deluded into reposing apparently unlimited confidence in an administrator whose experience and want of practical knowledge, I have no hesitation in saying, are patent to all men of business in Canada. For my own part, I have been so astounded by Mr. Blackwell's tergiversations, that I cannot place any faith in this immaculate conception of Mr. Baring. Mr. Bidder, some two years ago, volunteered a statement that Mr. Blackwell had given Mr. Baring to understand that Mr. Galt intended, on your behalf, to present a claim of ten thousand pounds for your services to the Grand Trunk, and that Mr. Galt indignantly denied it; it struck me at the time as singular, that Mr. Blackwell should have made the same representation to me previously, and took credit for stopping the affair—what is the real fact? I am satisfied that the Shareholders will insist on nominating, in future, the Directors in Canada, as had there been any practical merchants on the direction, it seems impossible that you would have sanctioned either the Great Western or Steamboat agreement. If you call a full Board Meeting, I will, if invited, attend and repeat the opinions I have expressed in my reports.

That to this letter also your Memorialist has not received any answer.

That your Memorialist has been given to understand, and has reason to believe, that an application is about to be made to the Executive Government of this Province, for further Provincial Government pecuniary aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

That your Memorialist has inspected the Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec to Portland, from Detroit to Sarnia, and down to Montreal and Quebec, the result of which is his conviction, that the management in Canada is not such as will warrant the Shareholders in continuing their confidence in the present managing direction, and that nothing short of an entire re-construction of the system of management can retrieve the financial position of the Company.

Wherefore your Memorialist humbly prays that your Excellency will cause an enquiry to be made, through a Committee of Stockholders, into the past and present management of the affairs of the Company, and that, in the meantime, any further appropriation of the funds of the Province to their use be suspended.

(Signed)

HENRY CLEAVER CHAPMAN.

Quebec, 20th August, 1860.

QUEBEC, September 18th, 1860.

Russell's Hotel.

SIR,—I beg to remind you that I did myself the honour of addressing you sometime ago, enclosing a Memorial to the Governor General, in regard to the Grand Trunk, and that I have not yet received an acknowledgment of the letter, or any intimation that the Memorial has been laid before the Governor General.

I leave on Saturday next for England.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed)

HENRY C. CHAPMAN.

Hon. C. ALLEYN,

&c., &c., &c.,

Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 20th September, 1860.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and to inform you in reply, that the Memorial therein alluded to, dated 20th August last, respecting the management of the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has been duly received at this Office, but that, owing to the pressure of business, it was inadvertently not acknowledged.

The Memorial will not fail to engage His Excellency the Governor General's attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

HENRY C. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
Russell's Hotel, Quebec.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 14th November, 1860.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 11th ultimo, addressed to the Vice-President of this Company, conveying His Excellency the Governor General's commands that certain statements should be furnished for the information of the Government, and in accordance therewith, I now beg to enclose—

1st. Statement of Subscribed Capital, &c., to 31st July, 1860.

2nd. do. of Expenditure to do.

3rd. Half yearly Traffic Receipts and Working Expenditure to 30th June, 1860, with weekly rates of Receipts and Expenditure per mile.

4th. Summary of Liabilities in Canada at 8th November, 1860.

5th. Liabilities in England per Report of London Directors, dated 26th October, 1860, a printed copy of which is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
[Signed]

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Honorable C. ALLEYN, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Subscribed Capital and other Liabilities of the Company to 31st July, 1860.

<i>Consolidated Stock.</i>		\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
Shares Consolidated into Stock.....						13503040	67
<i>Share Account.</i>							
Shares not yet Consolidated				14938	48		
Received on forfeited Shares.....				6716	00	21654	48
<i>Debturc Capital.</i>							
Montreal City Debentures.....	400000	00					
Island Pond do	438000	00					
British American Land Company do.....	100000	00					
Montreal Seminary do	100000	00					
Quebec and Richmond do				1038000	00		
				486666	67		
<i>Grand Trunk Debentures.</i>							
6 per cent. Ordinary Debentures.....				8335821	34		
7 per cent. Debentures due 1862.....	2420344	21					
do do 1867.....	2433333	33					
do do 1872.....	2286212	37		7141889	91		
Amount received on unissued Companies Debentures allotted for forfeited Shares and on Debenture Certificates, Company's	17763	34					
Government	17763	34					
				35526	68	17037904	60
<i>Preference Debturc Capital.</i>							
First preference Debentures				9733333	33		
Second preference do				3510813	34		
						13244146	67
<i>Provincial Debentures.</i>							
Amount of the Provincial Debentures issued on account of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic R.R. do Quebec and Richmond R.R.....				2275166	67		
do Grand Trunk Railway.....				1216866	66		
				11650800	00	15142633	33
Add Premium of sale of Debentures	330693	88					
Transfer Fees, London	2676	66				333370	54
<i>Deduct</i> —Discount on sale of Stock and Debentures Exchange and Commission.....				1677902	91	59282750	29
Preference Capital Expense Account				129247	65	1883409	60
				81259	04		
<i>Actual Capital raised.</i>						57394340	69
Balance at credit of Revenue Account on 30th June, 1860, being amount received since the opening of the Line as per Ledger, from earnings of the Passenger and Merchandise Traffic, less working Expenses.....				1472113	08	1472113	08
Balance of Collections over Expenses for month ending 31st July, 1860.....				27756	73	27756	73
Profit and Loss, Fines, &c.....						1237	62
<i>Bills Payable, Outstanding.</i>							
Canada.....				285596	12		
London				1967127	27		
						2252723	39
<i>Carried over</i>						61149171	51

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.—Statement, &c.—(Continued.)

<i>Bills Payable, Outstanding.—(Continued.)</i>	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>					61148171	51
Bills of Exchange unaccepted.....					659747	17
Loans from Bankers, &c					7873597	37
Private Credits per General Account.....					38157	62
do per Disbursement Account					{ 313321	96
Wages, &c., charged but not yet paid.....					{ 234490	37
Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction R.R. Co., on lease account					81721	71
To be credited to Revenue account, amount credited Detroit Company under former arrangement.....					5114	73
Total.....					70354322	44

(Signed)

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Sec. and Treasurer.

Montreal, 14th November, 1860.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure of the Company to 31st July, 1860.

EXPENDED ON	Amount.		Total Amount.	
	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
<i>Eastern Division, 363 miles :</i>				
Engineering.....	399698	53		
Permanent Way	13169108	96		
Stations, Buildings and offices.....	1058362	42		
Miscellaneous Stock.....	70282	02		
Electric Telegraph	30673	17		
General Expenses.....	905676	10		
Lands and Land Damages	207542	73		
			15841343	93
<i>Central Division, 335 miles :</i>				
Engineering.....	373437	42		
Permanent Way	14343722	43		
Stations, Buildings and Offices	1676165	76		
Miscellaneous Stock.....	32183	99		
Electric Telegraph.....	24432	66		
General Expenses.....	731267	53		
			17181209	79
<i>Western Division, 190 miles :</i>				
Engineering.....	219601	44		
Permanent Way	7500742	08		
Stations, Buildings and Offices	688038	05		
Miscellaneous Stock	24423	63		
Electric Telegraph	13513	66		
General Expenses.....	150952	94		
Lands at Sarnia.....	43487	28		
Compensation to Contractors	121666	67		
			8762425	73
<i>Carried forward</i>			41785979	45

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.—Statement, &c.—(Continued.)

	EXPENDED ON		Amount.		Total Amount.	
			\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				41785979	45
<i>Rolling Stock :</i>						
	Locomotive Stock.....		2266091	56		
	Passenger Car Stock.....		454635	83		
	Merchandise Car Stock		1816990	96		
<i>Portland Division, 149 miles :</i>					4537718	35
	Engineering.....		10752	35		
	Permanent Way		939641	25		
	Stations, Buildings and Offices		362910	90		
	Miscellaneous Stock.....		5323	28		
	Electric Telegraph		9467	47		
	General Expenses.....		118953	56		
	Lease of Line to date.....		2272766	22		
	Lands in Portland Division		7666	75		
	Rolling Stock		161624	87		
					3889106	65
	Expended on Works of Detroit Line		32972	78		
	Advances to be repaid by Detroit Company		8616	97		
	Advanced on Works of Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway.....		192848	86		
	Victoria Bridge		6594434	01		
	Steam Ferry Boats and Barges		276162	27		
	Subscription to St. Lawrence Warehouse and Docks		123000	00		
	London Office Expenses.....		118189	70		
					7346224	59
	Balance of Interest paid to date on Capital, (the interest on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Shares, and Debentures is included in Expenditure on account of Portland Division,).....				9105155	77
	General Interest Account, Canada				341645	27
	Discount on Bills London.....				258692	01
	Amount paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Portland City Loan.....				236250	00
	Payment to Contractors for working Rivière du Loup Line.....				8169	35
	Carriage of Stores for Line by Freight Department		109347	78		
	Goods purchased in London.....		25350	45		
	Maintenance Tools, bought by Contractors.....		5237	33		
	Insurance of Buildings at Point St. Charles.....		23895	58		
	Port Hope Railway Junction Balance		4013	56		
	Quebec and Richmond Ground Rent		1864	39		
	Union Station, Toronto		539	76		
	Montreal Extension Railway.....		751	96		
	Sarnia Hotel.....		9527	42		
	Hon. John Hamilton, Lake Steamers.....		3815	00		
	Travelling painters for Victoria Bridge.....		4866	67		
	T. Bell, Solicitor.....		13608	76		
	Peto & Co., balance for Stores, &c		3552	98		
	Rhymney Iron Company		15208	78		
	Toronto Rolling Mill Company.....		16363	71		
	Canada Drawing Account, No. 1.....		7042	31		
	do No. 3.....		2000	00		
	Suspense Account		16242	94		
	General Expenses Account		139	63		
	Hire of Cars Balance.....		77	85		
	Victoria Bridge Inauguration Account.....		593	28		
					264060	14
	Toronto City Debentures on hand.....		252026	91		
	Atlantic and St. Lawrence Shares.....		191446	66		
	do do Debentures.....		33833	33		
	Outstanding Traffic Accounts.....		450163	06		
	Stores on hand.....		498498	53		
	Fuel on hand		279694	02		
	Amount in hands of Provincial Agents, under Act 19 and 20 V., C. 3, viz: On Three Rivers and Arthabaska Line		\$409225	83		
	do Subsidiary Lines.....		327770	00		
			736995	83		
	<i>Carried over</i>		2462658	34	67772001	58

TO BE CHARGED TO DISTRICTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.—Statement, &c.—(Continued.)

EXPENDED ON	Amount.		Total Amount.	
	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2442658	34	67772001	58
At Debit of Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway Company.....	23029	92		
Due on Steamship Wharf, Portland.....	26694	39		
Post Master General.....	6738	92		
Unissued Provincial Bond Account.....	9441	33		
Ontario, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad Company.....	5237	45		
Great Western Railway Company.....	3071	41		
Ontario Foundry Company.....	605	80		
Port Hope and Lindsay Railway Company.....	240	71		
Abbott and Freer, Wages and Stores.....	11220	10		
London Secretary to Drawing Account, No. 1.....	3195	34		
do do No. 2.....	350	82		
Canada Drawing Account, No. 2.....	24000	00		
Petty Debtors.....	12039	58		
Debiture Purchase Account.....	292	00		
Petty Cash.....	37	20		
Cash at Bankers.....	13467	55		
			2582320	86
Total			\$70354322	44

(Signed)

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 14th November, 1860.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS (including Rents, &c.,) and Working Expenditure of the Grand Trunk Railway for each six months since the Incorporation of the Amalgamated Company, shewing also the weekly rates of Receipts and Expenditure per mile.

	Miles open.	Traffic Receipts &c.		Weekly Receipts per mile.		Working Expenditure.		Weekly Expense per mile.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Six months ending 30th June, 1854.....	292	352221	32	46	31	284558	75	37	48
Six months ending 31st December, 1854.....	292	489424	05	64	46	339623	83	44	72
Six months ending 30th June, 1855.....	292	472123	87	62	11	454230	47	59	83
Six months ending 31st December, 1855.....	388,513	613629	97	57	62	518736	08	47	84
Six months ending 30th June, 1856.....	513	565797	53	42	42	558160	13	41	84
Six months ending 31st December, 1856.....	513,849	831405	08	50	40	700086	67	45	56
Six months ending 30th June, 1857.....	849	1157875	92	52	45	1138754	12	51	59
Six months ending 31st December, 1857.....	849	1437799	23	65	13	1229021	65	55	68
Six months ending 30th June, 1858.....	849	1064768	52	48	23	945219	88	42	82
Six months ending 31st December, 1858.....	849,880	1191527	30	51	90	1090391	27	48	53
Six months ending 30th June, 1859.....	880	1089793	45	47	63	988237	02	43	19
Six months ending 31st December, 1859.....	880,911	1376970	72	58	39	1118277	21	47	75
Detroit Line.....	59	10229	46			8355	74		
Six months ending 30th June, 1860.....	911	1475776	72	60	12	1207555	14	51	63
Detroit Line.....	59	40348	51			84700	19		

(Signed,)

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer

Montreal, 14th November, 1860.

SUMMARY of Liabilities of Grand Trunk Railway Company in Canada and United States at 8th November, 1860.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Bills payable</i>			641365	96
Engineering accounts	57596	90		
Store do	98267	97		
Fuel do	15777	54		
Stationery do	3082	68		
Miscellaneous do	2725	16		
Cheques issued unpaid	5509	69		
Amount due on Point St. Charles property	99688	18		
			282658	12
<i>Estimated amounts of the following Pay-Rolls and Accounts for October, 1860, not yet completed :</i>				
Pay-Rolls, say	110000	00		
Store Accounts, October, say	35000	00		
Engineer do do say	7790	90		
Fuel do do say	8500	00		
			161290	90
<i>Portland District—Engineering Accounts</i>	840	62		
Store do	3136	64		
Traffic do	564	54		
Fuel do	362	00		
			4903	80
<i>Estimated amounts of the following Pay-Rolls and Accounts for October :</i>				
Pay-Rolls	22480	04		
Engineering Accounts	1537	99		
Store do say	5000	00		
Traffic do	4115	53		
Fuel and Office do say.....	2100	00		
			35233	56
Contracts in progress of fulfilment	347750	00		
Rent due to "Chicago and Detroit" Road.....	81721	72		
Store Accounts not yet invoiced, say.....	50000	00		
Interest on Scrip.....	1188	32		
Coupons Montreal City Bonds	8150	00		
Contingencies.....	50000	00		
Balances overdrawn at Banking Institutions.....	61427	92		
			600237	96
			\$1725688	30

(Signed,)

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 13th November, 1860.

Under date 26th October, 1860, the London Directors report :

The following is an estimate of the Companies liabilities in England :

To loans and bills payable in England, - - - -	£1,782,668
Bills drawn by the Company from Canada, - - - -	235,564
	<hr/>
	£2,018,232 Stg.

Against which are hypothecated the following Securities, viz :

£275600 2nd Preference Bonds ; £326,000 Ordinary Bonds ; £47,200 Toronto Corporation Bonds ; £32,500 Atlantic and St. Lawrence Shares ; £7,500 Atlantic and St. Lawrence Bonds, for the value of - - - - -	443,043
	<hr/>
Add unpaid and overdue interest on Bonds, - - - -	130,500
	<hr/>
Securities in hand £32,800 ordinary 6 per cent Bonds, - -	£1,705,689
	<hr/>
£27600 do 7 per cent Bonds, or	\$8,301,019 80

The Directors also report under same date :—

Since the estimate of the wants of the Company in March last its pecuniary position has been deteriorated by the payment of

Interest on Bonds and Loans, - - - - -	£161,000
Difference in value of Assets from fall in prices, - - - -	250,000
	<hr/>
	£411,000

Whilst on the land to be re-sold and valued at £120,000, only a small portion realizing £5,000 has been sold.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 14th November, 1860.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd April, 1861,
for Statement of sums of money paid or advanced by Government
to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, from the 1st January, 1861,
to 2nd April instant.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 17th April, 1861. }

COPY OF A REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved
by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th March, 1861.

The Committee have had under consideration a Memorandum of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, dated 5th instant, stating that during the presence in Montreal on the 15th February of the Honorable Attorney General for Lower Canada and himself, the accompanying application by Resolution of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was placed in his hands, with the additional verbal information that the workmen were in hourly expectation of going on strike, and that the immediate closing of the line was expected.

That the facts set forth in the Resolution were indisputable, and it became the anxious duty of the individual members of Your Excellency's Council to consider the steps to be taken in this emergency. That the Trade of the country and the ordinary Mail Service had already for several weeks suffered most serious inconvenience, owing to the partial interruption of the Railway by snow, and it was much to be feared that the suspension even for a day of the ordinary exertions of the Company to keep the line open, would result in such a serious addition to the drift and ordinary interruption, that, apart from any evil resulting from the strike on the part of the men, it was quite uncertain when the line could be re-opened, on pecuniary aid being obtained.

That it was, however, further to be feared, that, in the embarrassed state of the Company, the closing of the line from this cause would be instantly followed by such universal discredit that it would be wholly out of the power of the Company, by any moderate assistance, to re-open it for traffic; and that the greatest danger existed that the line would remain permanently closed until re-opened through Legislative action,—a course attended with such delay that the most serious consequences must arise to the Trade of the country, and a fatal interruption to our arrangements for the foreign Mail Service, which had only just been replaced on a satisfactory footing by the Postmaster General.

That in view of all these circumstances, and especially the impossibility of obtaining aid in any other way, he, the Minister of Finance, requested the Bank of Upper Canada to advance the amount for the Government on the understanding with the Company that the surplus receipts of the Road should be exclusively appropriated to the repayment of this advance of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, week by week, to which the Directors at once assented.

The Minister of Finance therefore recommends that the arrangement so made be confirmed, and the Directors of the Grand Trunk informed thereof and directed to pay the surplus receipts to the credit of the Receiver General, from week to week, as earned,— and that a Warrant do issue to the Bank of Upper Canada to the amount of their advance of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Minister of Finance be approved.

W H. LEE,
C. E. C.

Certified a true copy.
WM. DICKINSON,
Act'g D. I. G.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Extract from Minutes of Board Meeting, on 15th February, 1861.

Resolved,—"That in consequence of the stoppage of the line from snow storms, the Receipts during the last five weeks have been insufficient to meet the working expenses, and that the Company is now in arrear for wages to the extent of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and upwards, which, unless paid without delay, will involve the immediate closing of the Road; and that, to avoid such a calamity, the Government be applied to for an advance of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to aid in payment of said wages, the same to be repaid out of the receipts of the line."

By Order.

(Signed)

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Secretary Treasurer.

A STATEMENT of all sums of money paid or advanced by the Government to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, from the 1st January, 1861, to the 2nd April inst. :—

This amount is authorized by Order of Council of 19th March, 1861, a copy of which is hereto annexed, with Extract from the Minutes of the Board Meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on the 15th February, 1861

\$120,000 00

On account of the above,
was received on the 5th April inst.

\$1,000 00

WM. DICKINSON,
Act'g D. I. G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 15th April, 1861. }

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "all papers in possession of the Government, or within its control, respecting the sale of certain property at Sarnia by the Ordnance Department to the Contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and all papers respecting the sale of such property, or any portion thereof, by the said Contractors."

By command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 3rd May, 1861.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 13th June, 1855, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 15th June, 1855.

On a communication, dated 22nd March, from the respective Officers of Ordnance, enclosing a letter from the Board of Ordnance, authorizing the disposal to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of such portions of the Sarnia Reserve as are required for the Terminus of the Work in that locality,

The respective Officers state that all the necessary preliminaries have been arranged as to the parts to be sold and the quantity of the Reserve to be leased, and that it remains only to be ascertained, with reference to the contemplated transfer of Ordnance Lands to the Province, whether any objection exists on the part of the Provincial Government to the ratification of the sale, with the understanding that the purchase money shall be held available for payment into the Military or Provincial Chest, according to the result of the arrangements now pending.

The Committee recommend that the respective Officers be informed that no objection exists, on the part of the Provincial Government, to the proposed transfer being made on the understanding mentioned in their letter above quoted.

Certified,

(Signed) WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 23rd June, 1855.

The Respective Officers
of H. M. Ordnance,
Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that His Excellency has had under his consideration in Council, your letter of the 22nd of March last, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Board of Ordnance, authorizing the disposal to

the Grand Trunk Railway of such portion of the Sarnia Reserve as may be required for the Terminus of the Railroad in that locality.

In reference thereto, I am to inform you in reply to your enquiry upon that head, that no objection exists on the part of the Provincial Government to the ratification of the sale or lease of the lands in question, upon the proposed understanding, that the purchase money shall be held available for payment into the Military or Provincial Chest, according to the result of the arrangements now pending in reference to the transfer of Ordnance Lands to the Provincial Government.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec, 26th April, 1861.

SIR,—In compliance with the request conveyed in your letter of the — instant, transmitting an extract from an Address from the Legislative Assembly, “praying that His Excellency the Governor General will cause to be laid before the House, all papers in the possession of the Government, or within its control, respecting the sale of certain property at Sarnia by the Ordnance Department to the Contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and all papers respecting the sale of such property, or any portion thereof, by the said contractors,” I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Ordnance Land Agent thereon, which contains all the information this Department can afford on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW FUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

The Honorable The Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 25th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Order of Reference No. 5,654, of this day's date, covering a letter from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, transmitting an extract from an address of the Legislative Assembly, “praying that His Excellency the Governor General would cause to be laid before the House, all papers in the possession of the Government, or within its control, respecting the sale of certain property at Sarnia by the Ordnance Department to the Contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company;” and have the honor to inclose an extract from the Ordnance Schedule, received by me from the Royal Engineer, 5th November, 1856, which, is all the information I possess or ever have possessed on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,

Ordnance Land Agent.

The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

	ACRES.	
Point Edward, Sarnia.....	686.....	Reservation.
Deduct—sold to Contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway Company,	664 1r.	
	<hr/>	
	41 3.	
Leased to Messrs. Gzowski, <i>et al.</i> , for £10 per annum, described on Plan endorsed on Lease,	41 3.	
Lease herewith for 30 years, from 24th July, 1856.—No. 45.		

(True Extract)

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,

Ordnance Land Agent.

Quebec, 25th April, 1861.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
MONTREAL, 22nd March, 1855.

SIR,—We have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of the communication from the Board of Ordnance, authorizing the disposal, for purposes of the Grand Trunk Railway, of those portions of the Sarnia Reserve which are required for the Terminus of the Work in that locality—and to state that all the necessary preliminaries have been arranged as to the parts to be sold, and the quantity of the Reserve to be leased; and that it only remains to be ascertained, with reference to the contemplated transfer of Ordnance Lands to the Province, whether any objection exists on the part of the Provincial Government to the ratification of the sale, with the understanding that the Purchase Money shall be held available for payment into the Military or Provincial Chest, according to the result of the arrangements now pending.

We accordingly request you will favor us, by communicating the decision of His Excellency in Council, upon this point, as early as may be convenient.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed),	W. R. ORD,	
		Col. Com. Rl. Engineers.
(Signed),	WM. BELL,	
		Col. Com. Rl. Artillery
(Signed),	J. S. ELLIOTT,	
		O. S.
(Signed),	W. H. BLENKARNE,	
		D. O. S.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
21st December, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorized the sale to the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, at a fair and reasonable price, of the portion of the Military Reserve at Point Edward and Port Sarnia, which is necessary for the Extension of the Line of Railway across the Reserve.

I have received the Board's command to notify the same to you, in reply to your letter of the 11th July, last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. BUTLER.

The Respective Officers,
Montreal, Canada.

No. 12.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

(In Part)

FOR UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

So far as received, under 22 Vict., cap. 99, sec. 154.

No. 13.

RETURN OF BONDS AND SECURITIES;

Recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office, between 28th February,
1860, and 16th March, 1861.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the
above Returns are not printed.]*

REPORT
OF
A. C. BUCHANAN, ESQUIRE,
CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT,
FOR 1860.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th February, 1861

SIR,—In accordance with instructions given me by the Chief Agent, when leaving here for the United Kingdom, I have the honor herewith to transmit the Duplicate Copy of his Annual Report to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, on the Emigration to Canada during the season of 1860; the original of which has been transmitted to the Governor's Secretary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

S. M. TAYLOR,
Acting Agent.

The Honorable CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

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Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the
Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1860.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report on the Immigration to the Province during the year 1860, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

On a reference to Table No. 1 in the Appendix, which furnishes the return of the season's immigration, it will be seen that the number of persons landed at this port during the season was 10,150 souls, 1,551 of whom were cabin and 8,599 steerage passengers, showing an increase, when compared with that of 1859, of 1,372 persons. They were classed as follows :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
Male adults	864	3972
Female do.	500	2678
Children, males.....	69	831
" females.....	88	801
Infants	30	317
	1551	8599— 10150

7,836 of whom embarked from ports in the United Kingdom, and 2,314 from the continent of Europe.

On a further reference to this Table, it will be seen that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of these emigrants was 76,—37 of which were steamers and 39 sailing vessels. The former class had an average passage of 12 days from Liverpool and 16 days from Glasgow; and the latter had an average passage of 40 days from the United Kingdom and 44 days from the Continent. Distinguishing the cabin from the steerage, the following is the comparison :—

	No.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Liverpool, Steamships	29	1375	4590
Glasgow, do.	8	122	845
United Kingdom. Sailing Vessels	20	14	890
Continent, do.	19	49	2274
	76	1551	8599

Of the sailing vessels from the United Kingdom, but 7 had a sufficient number of passengers on board to bring them within the regulations of the Passenger Act; 3 vessels brought out 439 passengers from England, and 4 vessels 360 persons from Ireland.

Table No. 2 presents a comparison of the number of passengers from each port and country during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, from which it will be seen that of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom (7,836), 6,359 embarked at Liverpool and 974 at Glasgow. Of the remainder, 122 came from English, 376 from Irish, and 5 from Scotch, ports. Of the whole number, 6,932 came by steamers, and but 904 by sailing vessels; thus confining the emigration, we may almost say, to the steamers' ports.

The nationalities of the passengers embarked at Liverpool, always various, were as follows :

English, 2,349; Irish, 2,333; Scotch, 997; German, 190; Norwegian, 28; Danes, 74; Italian, 1; American, 4; Colonists, 333.—Total, 6,359.

From Glasgow, the proportions were as follows :

English, 21; Irish, 71; Scotch, 853; German, 2; Colonists, 32.—Total, 979.

Many of the above stated, on their arrival here, that they had proceeded from their homes to Liverpool and Glasgow to avail themselves of the Steamers.

This shows a growing preference for steamers over sailing vessels, which in a few years may be expected to supersede the latter entirely with reference to the carriage of passengers. In all cases, where circumstances will permit, persons desirous of emigrating will find it their interest to secure a passage by steamers in preference to sailing vessels; and, in fact, the former will be found the cheapest in the end, if time, health, and comfort are fully considered.

The emigration has been very healthy, the mortality among the steerage passengers being confined to sailing vessels, with the exception of an elderly person who died suddenly on board a steamer on the day of her arrival from Liverpool.

The deaths among those from the United Kingdom were but 3; from Germany, 5; and from Norway, 19; in all, 27: 17 of which occurred on the passage, and 10 in the Quarantine Hospital.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from Europe in 1859 and 1860:—

	1859.		1860.	
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.
England.....	1493	3353	1352	5099
Ireland.....	4	413	1	375
Scotland.....	158	635	128	851
Germany.....	8	963	.....	533
Norway.....	57	1694	40	1741
	1720	7058	1551	8599
	5778		10150	
Total.....				

Showing a decrease in the emigration of 1860 of 169 in the number of cabin, but an increase of 1,851 on the steerage.

Distinguishing the origin or nationality of the immigrants of the two seasons, they will appear as follows:

	1860.	1859.
English.....	2491	2610
Irish.....	2831	1248
Scotch.....	1850	1787
Germans.....	725	1100
Norwegians.....	1809	1751
Danes.....	74	.....
Italians.....	1	.....
Belgians.....	.....	5
Americans.....	4	.....
Colonists.....	365	277
	<u>10150</u>	<u>8778</u>

The increase appears to be chiefly on the Irish, which is equal to nearly 127 per cent.; on the German there is a falling off of more than 34 per cent. All the other nationalities show a small increase.

Of those from the United Kingdom it is estimated that about three-fourths of the English and Scotch remained within the Province, and about one-fifth of the Irish.

The increase of the latter may in a great measure be attributed to the period during which the Mail Steamers made Queenstown their port of call, which was during the first six Spring trips, when these vessels brought out 1,992 passengers, viz.: 227 cabin and 1,765 steerage, of which number 1,052 were native Irish; and, by the returns received, it appears that of the whole number brought out by these vessels, 1,319 were provided with through tickets and proceeded direct to the United States, and 556 were similarly provided for different parts of Canada, leaving 117 unaccounted for.

On the 23 remaining trips of this line, calling at Londonderry, they brought out 3,965 passengers, of which number 2,130 had their destination in Canada and 1,320 in the United States, and 515 were unaccounted for, being chiefly cabin passengers or persons who may have remained a short time in this district, either for business or pleasure.

The steamers from Glasgow brought out 967 souls, equal to 841½ adults: of this number 177½ adults proceeded direct to the United States, and 664 remained in the Province.

Of the emigration of Germans, including Prussians, the number this season shows a considerable falling off, being but 725 against 1,100 received in 1859. This is to be attributed in a great measure to the difficulty they have in getting vessels direct; the parties engaged in the passenger traffic being more deeply interested in the New York route; which port, having the advantage of a line of steamers direct from Hamburg and Bremen, enables them to afford the emigrants greater facilities and despatch, to the discouragement of this route; and it has come to my knowledge that numbers of emigrants, who were desirous of coming by Quebec, were unable to do so from the impossibility of procuring a passage.

The several German Governments, it appears, are more disposed to impede than favor the diffusion of information upon emigration; and thus emigrants arriving from the interior at Bremen or Hamburg, ignorant and unadvised, are at the mercy of the Shipping Agents, who forward them by whichever route is most advantageous to themselves.

It is, however, satisfactory to know that of the German emigrants who have landed here, more than half have settled within the Province, and that the country continues to receive additional numbers by the route of the United States. Several parties are reported to have reached the Kingston and Ottawa agencies during the past season, who were coming out to join their friends and were obliged to take the New York route, not being able to procure passage to Quebec.

At Paper No. 5 of the Appendix I have appended copy of the Report of Mr. Sinn, the German Agent attached to this office, the result of his personal inspection and inquiry among his countrymen settled in the Ottawa country, which gives a satisfactory account of their progress and present condition. It appears that 95 German families have settled in that country within the past 18 months, and that they are so well satisfied with their position that they have written to their friends, from which circumstance a considerable addition to their number may be expected during the ensuing season.

The Norwegian emigrants, as in previous years, have nearly all proceeded to the Western States. The large settlements of these people in Illinois and Wisconsin naturally tend to draw their countrymen around them: every vessel which arrives here has always a majority of her passengers who are coming out to join their friends, and who exercise an important influence upon the others. These, just arrived in a strange country, and unacquainted with our language, naturally prefer to accompany their countrymen to encountering difficulties of which they have no proper knowledge; and which parties, from interested motives, are more inclined to exaggerate than otherwise.

Of the 1,781 Norwegians who arrived at this port during the past season, about 60 have remained in the Province. Nine families, numbering 50 souls, have proceeded to settle in the District of Gaspé. They were accompanied by Mr. Closter, who rendered them every assistance in selecting their lands, which they have taken up in the Township of Malbay. A copy of Mr. Closter's Report will be seen at Paper No. 6 of the Appendix, and to which I would beg to refer.

The progress of this settlement has so far been satisfactory, and it promises favorable results. By a letter received from Mr. Eden, the Crown Land Agent at Gaspé, in November, he writes as follows:

"You will be pleased to hear that the Norwegian settlers are making great progress, and appear to be perfectly satisfied with the lands they have taken for their settlement. They have now six habitable houses of a good size. The road is also fast progressing; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile is cleared and turnpiked, and nearly 1 mile cleared, grubbed and ready for turnpiking. No further work can be done during the winter, with the exception of cutting down and clearing the road, agreeable to contract."

I shall watch with much interest the future progress of this settlement, as on its results will in a great measure depend the success of our Norwegian settlements within Canada. The selection of Gaspé, as a nucleus around which to draw Norwegian immigrants, has many advantages. Its situation is such that vessels from Europe may land their passengers without being subjected to more than a few hours' detention; and, when landed, the emigrant is within a few miles of the Government lands, should he be disposed to settle on a farm of his own; or of the large fishing establishments, where steady employment, with wages according to capability, is offered to all inclined to work; and an

emigrant family at Gaspé can locate themselves on a lot of land for less money than they would have to pay at Quebec for their inland transport to the Western States.

Table No. 3 furnishes a Return of the adult steerage male emigration, distinguishing the trades and callings.

The number embarked was 3,976, who were classed as follows :

	Total.	British.	Foreign.
Farmers.....	1624	848	776
Laborers.....	1269	1267	2
Mechanics.....	362	323	39
Professional Men.....	9	8	1
Clerks, Agents and Traders.....	318	315	3
Servants.....	32	30	2
Miscellaneous.....	362	344	18
Total.....	3976	3135	841

The incomplete form in which many of the ships' lists continue to be made, in regard to classification, will account for the appearance of so large a number under the head of Miscellaneous.

The number of persons who were aided in their emigration during the past season was 130,—120 of whom were from Ireland and 10 from England.

Of those from Ireland, 76 received £1 sterling each on landing, and consisted of 44 female and 18 male adults, and 14 children, sent out by the New Ross Union, and 4 children from the Clonmel Union, who were proceeding to join their parents in Western Canada. Of the females from the New Ross Union, 7 were accompanied by children and 37 were single females from 18 to 30 years of age. The latter all readily found employment. Of the male adults, some of them were old and infirm and two were cripples; and it has been found necessary to send three of this party back to their native place, owing to their ill-health and infirmity rendering them unable to support themselves in this country and dependent on casual public charity. Steps have been taken to obtain repayment from the guardians of the Union for the expense of their passage back to Ireland.

The other party consisted of 22 females and 18 young men from the estates of Lord Palmerston, in the County of Sligo. They appear to have been provided with a free passage; and, being all able young men and women, found immediate employment in the rural districts.

The 10 youths from England were from the Wandsworth and Leeds Reformatories. They received 30s. sterling each on landing, and were directed up the Ottawa, where they were all immediately employed, and are reported as doing well.

Table No. 4 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port from the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 32 years, numbering in the aggregate 932,689 souls.

The general treatment experienced by the emigrants during the passage to this port during the past season, has been most satisfactory; and no complaints have been made which required the intervention of this office.

The condition of the emigrants has also, on the whole, been satisfactory; and no cases of extreme want have come under my notice. The large proportion of our immigration from the United Kingdom, having come out by steamers, were, with very few exceptions, provided with through tickets, and generally proceeded by the Grand Trunk Railway to their destinations within a very few hours of their arrival.

A large portion of the English and Scotch were farmers and mechanics. The former appeared generally in comfortable circumstances, and have mostly settled within the Province. There is no means of ascertaining the amount of capital they brought out; but it was probably considerable, as a number of cases came within my knowledge where the individuals brought out from £300 to £1,000 sterling.

The Irish were chiefly of the laboring class, who, with the mechanics above referred to, mostly proceeded to the United States.

But few of the emigrants have come out without a destination in view; and consequently, in the early part of the season, when there was a demand in this district for both

male and female labor, it was found impossible to induce them to remain; although in many cases, particularly with reference to domestic servants, the most liberal wages were offered.

The following is a proximate statement of the arrivals and distribution of immigrants within the Province during the past year:—

Landed at Quebec.....	10150
<i>Arrived in Canada, viâ the route of the United States:</i>	
By steamer to Portland, from January to April	663
“ “ “ November to December 31.....	141
By route of Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, as per Return from Mr. Dixon, 7,622, of whom there remained in Canada.....	2175
By steamers on Lake Ontario, from Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, &c., as per Return from Mr. Hawke.....	1650
By Lake Champlain, as per Return from Mr. Daley.....	200
	4829
Total arrivals	14979
<i>Distribution:</i>	
Of the arrivals by Quebec, there proceeded to the Eastern States....	3039
“ “ “ “ Western “	4113
	7152
Remaining in Canada	7827
Of this number there appear to have settled in Western Canada.....	4,769
Ottawa District.....	614
Eastern Canada.....	1200
Gaspé.....	50
Prince Edward Island	32
Unknown, but presumed to have remained in Canada.....	1162
	7827

The amount of Emigrant Tax realized in the course of the past season was \$9,830.50, of which \$9,808.50 was collected at Quebec, and \$22 at Montreal.

The expenditure incurred under the superintendence of this Department, during the season of 1860, amounted to—

For the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle.....	\$8664 48
“ Emigration, in the direct relief and assistance to destitute persons.....	4748 64
“ Agency charges, Salaries, Rent, &c.....	13100 71
Total	\$26513 83

The several heads of expenditure, on account of the Quarantine Establishment, were as follows:—

Pay of Wintering Party, 1859 and 1860	\$789 20
“ Officers and Staff.....	6142 42
Hospital Supplies	272 07
Cartage.....	184 00
Sundries	88 91
Steamboat Service.....	1187 88
	\$8664 48

This shows a decrease, when compared with the expenditure of 1859, of \$2,453.91.

On cost of establishment.....	\$2016 54	
“ Steamboat service	487 37	
		<u>\$2453 91</u>

This would appear to be the lowest possible cost of the maintenance of this establishment, with a due regard to its efficiency.

The expenditure incurred on account of immigration at the several agencies throughout the Province, for the year ending 31st December, has been as follows:

QUEBEC	Transport	\$2633 50	
	Provisions	21 81	
	Agency charges	1150 00	
	Salaries	2277 80	
			<u>\$6083 11</u>
MONTREAL	Transport	191 75	
	Provisions	9 15	
	Agency charges	292 85	
	Salaries	1255 00	
			<u>1748 75</u>
OTTAWA	Transport	197 12	
	Provision, \$14.60; and medical aid, \$40	54 60	
	Agency charges	397 38	
	Salaries	1240 00	
			<u>1889 05</u>
TORONTO & KINGSTON. {	Transport	850 52	
	Provisions	84 80	
	Agency charges	786 32	
	Salaries	3617 00	
			<u>5338 64</u>
HAMILTON	Transport	561 88	
	Provisions	143 51	
	Agency charges	284 41	
	Salaries	1800 00	
			<u>2789 80</u>
	Total		<u>\$17849 35</u>

From this statement it will be seen that the total direct relief extended to destitute emigrants throughout the Province has been—

For transport	\$4434 77
“ Provisions, &c.	313 87
	<u>\$4748 64</u>

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 918 souls, viz.: 254 male adults, 318 females, and 346 children,—equal to 683 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$3.61 each.

They were forwarded to—

Places in Canada East	189
Ottawa District	68½
Canada West	207
United States	213
The United Kingdom	5½
	<u>683</u>

Of the above there were, from

England	55½
Ireland	329
Scotland	6
Germany	68
Norway	224½

683

At Montreal, Mr. Daley reports that he assisted 106 souls, equal to 73 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$2.62½.

Male adults	26
Female do.	41
Children	39—106

They were forwarded to—

Canada West	68½
Eastern Townships	2½
Quebec	1
United States	1 { 73 adults.

At Toronto, Mr. Hawke reports that the number of persons who received assistance was 970, at an average cost of 93 cents each. They were forwarded to the nearest point to their destination on the line of railroad and steamboat travel within the Province. A large number were proceeding to their friends. In addition to the above, a number received assistance in bread and temporary shelter in the Emigrant sheds.

At Ottawa, Mr. Clemow afforded assistance to 113 persons, equal to 88 adults, at an average cost, for transport, of \$2.24. They were chiefly forwarded to the Upper Ottawa to friends.

Mr. Dixon, the Agent at Hamilton, reports the arrivals at that Agency during the season at 7,622,—419 of whom came by the way of Quebec, and 7,263 by the route of the United States and Suspension Bridge. 5,447 proceeded to the Western States; and 2,175 settled in Canada. 871 persons were assisted to reach their friends in different sections of the Province, of which number 839 came into the Province by the United States, and 32 by the way of Quebec.

With reference to the prospects for 1861, they are, on the whole, more satisfactory than any we have had for several years past. Having, within the present month, had occasion to address a letter to the Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture especially on this subject, I cannot do better than repeat the opinions therein stated:

“As the demand for labor and the prospects which Canada offers as a home for the industrial classes of Great Britain in the approaching season of 1861, I have to state that the circumstances which called forth my remarks, at the close of the last season, continue without much change. The country still holds out no encouragement to persons seeking situations as clerks; nor do I think the amount of employment or the remuneration generally offered to mechanics likely for some time to benefit that class of our emigrants, unless they should desire to establish themselves in our rising towns and villages, many good openings for which occur throughout our rural districts.

“The general prospects of the Province have, however, greatly improved during the past year; and our farmers, who are now realizing the benefit of the most abundant harvest they have had for years, will be able to afford increased employment to agricultural laborers—men who can plough, mow and reap, and who understand draining—to which class chiefly does this country at present offer the certainty of steady employment.

“The class of people whom we want and who cannot fail to do well are those who, having a small amount of capital, are prepared to purchase and settle on our lands, and make homes for themselves in the forest, as the inhabitants of this free and fertile land have done before them. The hardships to be encountered now are less than they were 25 years ago, when a few thousand people were scattered over a long frontier of country.

“Mr. Hawke, the Chief Agent in Western Canada, wrote me on the 28th November, that the prospects there are greatly improved; and it is known that there are large quanti-

ties of farm produce yet to be brought to market, all of which is in demand, at fair prices. Business is expanding, and consequently the demand for skilled and unskilled labour is much greater than it has been since 1857. Real Estate, which has been almost unsaleable for years past, at almost any price, begins to be enquired for, and sales are effected at fair prices.

“The quantity of Fall wheat sown is large: the sowing was early, and the tillage excellent; and the young wheat looks strong and healthy. But our farmers no longer rely, as in former times, almost exclusively on their Fall-wheat crop. Unusually extensive preparations have been made for Spring sowing, and for these preparations farmers have been much favored by the mildness of the weather.

“I am, however, opposed to holding out encouragement to any class of settlers, except farmers with means sufficient to enable them to buy or stock rented farms. There are plenty of such to be had on favorable terms, and the parties are sure of doing well, if they and their families have a reasonable amount of prudence and industry.”

Mr. Hawke, from his position, and long and intimate acquaintance with the Western section of the Province, may be presumed to afford, in the extract from his letter just quoted, the most reliable evidence in regard to that portion of Canada.

From the information which has reached me I am of opinion that we may look for a considerable increase of our immigration during the ensuing season. Enquiries are now being made, and particular information sought, by parties in the United Kingdom, contemplating emigration, several of which have been addressed to this office from persons possessing excellent qualifications as settlers.

The reports from Norway and Germany, also speak of numerous enquiries respecting Canada, and that we may look for a considerable increase in the arrivals from those countries next Spring.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, so gratifying in every respect to the inhabitants of this Province, cannot but exercise an important influence, and be the means of more fully directing the attention of the people of the mother country to our yet undeveloped resources.

We may also anticipate that the present excited state of the public mind in the United States, (which all must deplore,) will doubtless exercise a considerable influence on the European immigration of the next season, and lead a larger proportion of settlers to the public lands of Canada, rather than to those of the North-Western States.

A large edition of the Government pamphlet, corrected and brought down to the present period, and accompanied by an excellent map, is in course of publication, under the authority of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, chiefly for distribution throughout the United Kingdom, which will place much valuable and useful information at the disposal of all parties desirous of emigrating to Canada.

It is understood to be the intention of the Provincial Government to authorize the establishment at Liverpool, of a Reference office for the emigrants resorting to that port for embarkation to this continent. This measure, properly carried out, cannot fail to result beneficially to the interests of Canada. Of the large numbers of families who annually leave the mother country, it is true that a considerable proportion have already fixed on their destination and cannot be diverted from it. But there are still many who have not yet finally decided on their place of settlement. These sail for New York or Quebec, and, without special intention to do so, flow with the stream that sets from those two ports always Westward. If the influence of the American Emigration Agents and Colonizers, and that exercised equally from interested motives, by the forwarders, both by rail and by water, is not counteracted by information of Canada previously furnished, they cannot be induced to break from the great line of travel. They are hurried along, and find themselves in the Far-West without the means of returning to ascertain whether the climate, lands, and Government of Canada, would not have suited their circumstances very much better than the prairies.

With proper activity in the proper diffusion of correct knowledge respecting this country, and all its advantages for settlement, by means of the Books and Maps which have been carefully compiled and prepared for the purpose, and through a due attention to the individual applications for advice and information which will be addressed to the recog-

nized Agent of the Government of Canada, he cannot fail to bring the advantages which this Province offers to the British Emigrant, under the consideration of many valuable settlers who would otherwise know little of the country beyond its name. Time will be required to show the full result of the measure; but, I confidently anticipate the early appearance of advantage from it.

I beg to furnish copies of the reports that have reached me from the several inland Agencies, comprehending reviews of the business that has been carried through in the season just past, and referring to the prospects offering themselves for the immigration of the next year.

Submitting this Report to Your Excellency's favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most humble obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT,

1860.

CANADA.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked, with the number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of souls from each country; also, the number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen employed, and the average length of Passage, during the season of 1860.

WHENCE.	Number of Vessels.	Average days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						DEATHS ON THE PASSAGE.							
					Cabin Passengers.	Adults.	Children, 1 to 14 years.	Total Steerage.	Births.	Total souls on board.	Adults.	Children, 1 to 14 years.	Infants.	Total.				
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
England { Steamers	29	12	37327	2322	1375	1438	325	299	134	4591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
England { Sailing Vessels.	9	40	7304	170	7	162	58	53	26	568	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	8	39	3237	116	1	158	18	27	12	370	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland { Steamers	8	16	8186	443	122	270	103	75	30	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland { Sailing Vessels	3	40	1842	63	6	2	1	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5	59	2455	99	...	148	88	66	21	533	3	2	533	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	14	39	3788	205	40	504	242	285	91	1753	5	2	1793	3	1	...	...	...
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. ....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	76	...	68139	3409	1551	2682	835	805	314	8612	9	5	10163	3	2	...	...	...
Classification of Cabin passengers					864	500	60	88	30	1551								
Total					4840	3182	904	803	344	10163								

WHENCE.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.						Grand Total Landed in the Colony.			
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		Total.		Total Deaths.	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		Total.		Total Storage.	Cabin Passengers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				F.
England { Steamers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2395	1438	324	299	1737	4500	1375	5965
England { Sailing Vessels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	162	58	53	215	509	7	516
Ireland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	161	157	18	27	184	375	1	370
Scotland { Steamers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	270	103	75	345	845	122	907
Scotland { Sailing Vessels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	6	0	12
Germany .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	210	148	85	66	214	533	...	533
Norway	1	2	...	4	2	9	19	627	501	242	281	869	1741	40	1741	
*New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	2	1	4	2	10	27	3972	2678	831	801	8470	8599	1551	10150	

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

APPENDIX No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants landed in the Province, distinguishing the Countries and Ports whence they sailed, during the seasons of 1859 and 1860.

	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.
ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
Bristol.....	7	9	Aberdeen.....	117	.....
Cardiff.....	1	.....	Glasgow.....	612	974
Hull.....	56	.....	Greenock.....	2	.....
Liverpool.....	4522	6359	Montrose.....	62	5
London.....	35	.....	Total.....	793	979
Maryport.....	5	.....	FOREIGN EMIGRATION.		
Newport.....	7	.....	GERMANY.		
Penzance.....	6	.....	Bremen.....	63	.....
Plymouth.....	170	110	Hamburg.....	901	533
Poole.....	14	.....	Total.....	964	533
Portsmouth.....	6	.....	NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		
Shields.....	1	3	Arendal.....	.....	6
Southampton.....	2	.....	Bergen.....	356	578
Sunderland.....	.....	.....	Christiana.....	448	247
Torquay.....	5	.....	Drammen.....	168	257
Truro.....	6	.....	Drontheim.....	110	155
Tynemouth.....	3	.....	Gothenburg.....	41	.....
Total.....	4846	6481	Grimstadt.....	.....	1
			Kragerøe.....	58	17
			Porsgrund.....	404	363
			Stavanger.....	171	157
			Total.....	1756	1781
IRELAND.			BELGIUM.		
Belfast.....	13	1	Antwerp.....	2	.....
Cork.....	3	.....		
Limerick.....	110	140			
Londonderry.....	63	.....		
New Ross.....	194	225			
Trillick.....	8	.....		
Wexford.....	22	.....		
Youghal.....	4	7			
Total.....	417	376			

Recapitulation.

England.....	4846	6481
Ireland.....	417	376
Scotland.....	793	979
Germany.....	964	533
Norway and Sweden.....	1756	1781
Belgium.....	2	.....
Total.....	8778	10150

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Immigration of 1860.

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Bakers.....	24	1	Farmers, Gardeners, &c.....	848	770	Sawyers.....	5	
Bookbinders and Printers.....	8	3	Factory Spinners.....	2		Servants.....	30	2
Bricklayers and Masons.....	13		Hatters.....	2		Shipwrights.....	2	
Brickmakers.....	2		Labourers.....	1267	2	Shoemakers.....	3	
Butchers.....	5		Millers and Millwrights.....	6	3	Smiths.....	36	2
Cabinet Makers.....	6		Miners.....	28	1	Tailors.....	38	5
Carpenters, &c.....	51	9	Moulders and Foundrymen.....	12		Watchmakers.....	6	1
Carvers and Gilders.....	4		Painters and Glaziers.....	16		Wool and Flax Dressers.....	2	1
Cochmakers.....	1		Plumbers and Tinsmiths, &c.....	3		Wheelwrights.....	7	1
Copers.....	9	4	Professional men.....	8	1	Weavers.....	6	2
Clerks, Traders, &c.....	315	3	Ropemakers.....	1		Miscellaneous and Unenumerated.....	344	18
Dyers.....	1		Saddlers and Harnessmakers.....	2	2			
Engineers.....	1		Sailmakers.....	1				
	15							
						Total.....	3135	841

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the year 1829 inclusive.

	1829 to 1833	1834 to 1838	1839 to 1843	1844 to 1848	1849 to 1853	1854 to 1858	1859	1860
England.....	43386	28561	30791	40463	47405	18175	6754	10358
Ireland.....	102266	54904	74981	112192	93883	16165	4106	1688
Scotland.....	20148	11061	16311	12767	25127	6440	4859	2794
Continent of Europe.....	15	485	1777	3728	16867	11637	4804	7843
Lower Provinces.....	1889	1346	1777	1219	4455	867	691	261
							24	214
							32097	12810
Grand Total.....	167689	96367	123800	196359	187737	53183	21274	22489
								8778
								10160
								932743

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent

No. 5.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th October, 1860.

SIR,—According to your letter with instructions of the 11th ult., “to furnish the Government with some reliable information respecting the Prussian Immigrants who have settled with in the past few years, on the Upper Ottawa.” I proceeded at once to that District, and have now the honor to submit the following Report :

The statement annexed herewith, shows that 95 Prussian or German families have actually settled on the Upper Ottawa within the last eighteen months. They are scattered through the Townships of Alice, Wilberforce, Bromley, Admaston, North and South Algona, and along the Free Grants of the Opeongo Road; besides, some 30 families have made payments on land in Wilberforce and Alice, who have not been able to take possession, chiefly for want of roads to reach their respective lots. About a dozen families have settled in Petewawa and Westmeath, and a great number now in service, will enter on land by next Spring.

There is also a further increase of some 60 families expected, who have advised their friends that they will emigrate from Germany during next Spring.

Those settled along the North-west shore of Indian River, in Alice, and along the town-line, between Wilberforce and North Algona, have great trouble in getting to the mills at Pembroke and Egansville, because some old settlers have closed the shanty roads, which at present are the only means of access, as no regular road is made, as yet, through that locality. They have therefore to carry the produce upon their backs to market, and as they are not able to plead their grievances in the English language, the Township Councils seem slow in granting and having the necessary conveniences constructed.

At the commencement of the Opeongo road the land is generally poor, and the road, owing to the late heavy rains, was very much cut up; but on reaching the branch road to the Madawaska, which leaves the Opeongo at a place called the Corners, it begins to improve, and if the settler will proceed as far as Lot No. 17 beyond Brudenell, he will meet with a tract of excellent land, stretching towards Lake Opeongo, (a few of the Germans have already penetrated into this part, and settled within 8 miles of that Lake,) and, as the general report goes, continues to the head-waters of the River Trent, and towards Lake Nipissing; but of any of the Free Grant Roads, which lead into this good tract, I found the Bobcaygeon by far the shortest, as by that road the land carriage is only some 30 miles.—However, for parties without means, depending upon employment, there is no part of Canada which offers them greater facilities for acquiring at once a homestead, than the Ottawa District. They may secure, if they take the trouble and time to search, some scattered good lots of Crown Lands, among or convenient to the old settlements in the Townships of Horton, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford, &c., &c.

There is also in the vicinity of the Ottawa River picked land for sale by private owners, or speculators, at from 4 to 25 dollars per acre, especially in the Townships of Pembroke and Westmeath, or any other Townships down to Ottawa City.

The quantity of land cleared by the German settlers in Alice and Wilberforce, as appears in the Statement, has not been all under crop: about one-third was cleared only during last Summer, and it is now sown with Fall-wheat and rye, which presented an early appearance of 3 or 4 inches, in close and luxuriant growth; and the present mild weather will forward the same, and ensure its living through the Winter, and, if Providence favors further, towards another bountiful harvest.

These people have already advanced so far as that it would be a loss to them to give their labors to others; they have nearly all more than sufficient provisions until another harvest, and can therefore spend their energy and strength altogether upon the improvement of their own farms; they have reached the first step where a man feels the sweetness of independence! What a contrast! two years only, when they were yet the servants, or nearly slaves, of hard and exacting landlords in the old country.

The Prussian Poles settled on the Opeongo Road are not progressing so well. They have gone too far from employment—upon which they are yet dependent. They have no cattle themselves, so necessary for logging and preparing the land properly. The land is also of the worst description; they live in a tract of green pines, generally called “Nor-

way Plain." Some crops grown there, on the North side of a high mountain, where the sun hardly reaches, were so poor that they were not worth harvesting. It were better that those situated so would be allowed to change to a better tract, when the road is constructed further. Still, in the face of all the present hardships, they will push on also. They told me that the Roman Catholic Bishop at Ottawa City had promised to build them a Church, and request a Priest for them from Poland.

The general expression throughout the Ottawa District is, that their harvest has been larger than usual, and the average yield of wheat might be considered at more than 30 bushels per acre. I collected a number of samples of Spring and Fall wheat, from the settlers in different parts, which I deliver herewith, to your disposal.

I have also to hand you, herewith, a statement signed by a number of Prussian settlers, expressing their gratitude for having been directed to a district where they find the means of advancing themselves, in so very short a time, to the possession of a homestead, and the certainty of a comparatively independent position, and which may be an assurance also of a similar prospect, to those who are now intimidated from emigrating to Canada, and especially to the Ottawa District.

Your obedient and faithful Servant,

[Signed]

W. SINN.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Chief Emigration Agent,
Quebec.



STATEMENT of the Progress of Prussian Emigrants settled, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of the Settler.	His Place of Nativity.	The Township.	Government District.	When entered.	No. of Acres cleared since.	No. of Lot.	Concession.
Gottlieb Stahn	Baden-Baden	Baden-Baden	Duchy of Baden	Fall '59	3	C	South
Abbt. Flies	Horne	Berent	Danzig	Spr'g '60	2	B S	190 & 1
Albert Homernick ..	do	do	do	do .....	...	B N	232 & 3
John Flies	do	do	do	do .....	...	B S	192 & 3
Albert Zblowky	Kalisch	do	do	do .....	...	B N	229 & 30
Jos. Lobietzky	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	227 & 8
Joseph Zezarsky	Slaviska	do	do	do .....	...	do	225 & 6
Andrew Krockinsky ..	Philippa	do	do	do .....	...	do	223 & 4
Thos. Schulist	Kalisch	do	do	do .....	...	do	221 & 2
Jos. Susiek	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	217 & 8
Mathias Stipior	Stanzick	do	do	do .....	...	do	213 & 4
Chs. Zerezeck	Grabon	Karthausen	do	do .....	...	do	211 & 2
John Luzick	Kalisch	Berent	do	do .....	...	do	215 & 6
Paul Zblewsky	Gornitz	Marienwerder	do	do .....	...	do	208 & 9
Aug. Janto	Trehbohn	Berent	do	do .....	...	do	206 & 7
John Kulasser	Tuska	do	do	do .....	...	do	198 & 9
Jacob Kulasser	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	196 & 7
Casimir Rizo	Lipush	do	do	do .....	...	do	194 & 5
Joseph Sezalla	Karsin	Gornitz	Marienwerder	do .....	...	do	191 & 2
Paul Sezalla	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	189 & 90
John Liza	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	249 & 50
Anton. Zewerth	Selzena	Berent	Danzig	do .....	...	do	232 & 3
Franz Prinz	Kalish	do	do	Fall '59	...	do	230 & 1
Michel Prinz	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	228 & 9
Anton. Prinz	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	226 & 7
Jos. Atminsky	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	222 & 3
Jos. Hinza	Klultz	do	do	do .....	...	do	220 & 1
Paul Trebinsky	Stulzna	Karthausen	do	do .....	...	do	216 & 7
Albert Kulasser	Quarni	Berent	do	do .....	...	do	214 & 5
Mich. Stipior	Ostrawa	Karthaus	do	do .....	...	do	212 & 3
Aug. Flies	Korne	Berent	do	do .....	...	B S	210 & 11
Jos. Zblewsky	Kalisch	do	do	do .....	...	do	208 & 9
Jos. Jaxa	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	206 & 7
Math. Zadowsky	Puskwe	do	do	do .....	...	do	198 & 9
Math. Peculezky	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	196 & 7
Peter Kaldusky	do	do	do	do .....	...	do	194 & 5

F. G., OPEONGO.—These settled upon the Free Grants along the Opeongo, since the Fall of 1859, have raised some Wheat, Potatoes, Rye, Indian Corn, Turnips, Tobacco, &c., but by far insufficient for their support until another harvest! With some I found the crop very fair, but with others it was not worth harvesting,—partly in consequence of the land not having been sufficiently cleared or tilled, and partly of the rocky and sandy soil along the North side of a mountain, where the Free Grants are altogether worthless, and where the sun could not reach the small clearings among the heavy green pines.

Those who went in the Spring, or during the Summer and Fall, have only erected their block houses, but will clear a few acres for Spring crops.

This whole settlement possesses only five cows, and some pigs; and, as they cannot find employment nearer than Egansville, about 25 miles distant, it would be a great boon and assistance if these people were allowed to make a part of the Opeongo Road, and for which they would receive a fair allowance, or pay. I fear they will else suffer during next winter, although it is their own fault. They were warned not to go so far into the forest without sufficient means of support, and, as they are situated, they will not be able to do much upon their own lots, and as they are averse to hire out by the month, as in many cases they received no wages, they must lose the most of their time in searching and reaching a week's employment; but, in the face of all this, they expressed themselves quite content; the hope of better progress gives them courage.

NOTE.—Forty of the 95 settlers mentioned in the above statement, entered eighteen months ago, and during that time have progressed in the cultivation and settlement of their wild farms so far as to furnish a fair criterion of what any industrious and persevering family, possessed of only \$75, may accomplish, viz:—

Payment of 1st Instalment on 4000 acres—or 100 acres each,.....	\$700
40 Block-houses, stables and barns, at \$40.....	1600
48 Cows at \$25,.....	1200
6 yoke Oxen, at \$80,.....	480
15 Steers, at \$15,.....	225
45 Sheep, at \$2,.....	90
72 Pigs, at \$10,.....	720
260 Fowls, at 15cts.....	37
1400 bushels Wheat, at \$1,20,.....	1680
422 " Peas, Rye and Barley, at 60 cts.,.....	265
642 " Oats, at 40 cts.,.....	256
3060 " Potatoes and Turnips, at 30 cts.,.....	918
330 lbs. Flax and Tobacco, at 10 cts.,.....	33
40 tons Hay, at \$7,.....	280
334 acres cleared, at \$10,.....	3340
Total,.....	\$11824
Capital of 40 settlers brought in with them, \$75 each,.....	3000
Also balance in favor of the settlement to each \$220.60,.....	\$8824

(Signed,) W. SINN.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th October, 1860.

TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT, BY THE GERMAN SETTLERS.

We, the undersigned German immigrants, now settled in the County of Renfrew, Canada West, by the advice of Mr Sinn, who accompanied us into the wild forest, have settled here some eighteen months ago. We are now in possession of a homestead, which secures to us and our families the means of a comparatively independent livelihood. We are all satisfied with the land bought from Government, it produces abundant crops, and as we possess but little means, we find also remunerative employment among the old settlers, which

enables us to procure the necessaries which we may require until we have made a sufficient clearance on our own lots.

We can therefore, upon our own experience, recommend Canada to our friends and acquaintances in the old country, who are desirous to emigrate.

Signed and given in our domiciles, in the Townships of Alice and Wilberforce, in the month of October, 1860.

(Signed,) Wilhelm Thur,	Johann Boldt,	Johann Biesenthal,
Johann Witzel,	Friedrich Schütt,	Friedrich Wilt,
Carl Wassmund,	Johann Christen,	Carl Rühls,
Nicolaus Krantz,	Ferdinand Kaatz,	Gottl. Müller,
August Schroeder,	Friedrich Altenburg,	Wilhelm Schroeder,
Johann Bohn,	Wilhelm Suekow,	Friedrich Weissenberg,
Gottlieb Quast,	Albert Suekow,	Theodore Wassmund,
Herman Suekow,	Joachim Grund,	A. Lange,
Johann Weber,	Johann Wienholz,	Carl Bussow,
Friedrich Kulasser,	Edward Weber,	Martin Liesk,
Carl Ringel,	Martin Budarick,	Julius Ringel,
August Freiwald,	Gottlieb Wolgeringer,	Martin Budarick, Jr.,
Gottl. Weissenberg,	Martin Rinza,	Michel Man.
Jacob Ringel,		

The above is a faithful translation from the original.

(Signed,) W. SINN.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 20th October, 1860.

No. 6.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 10th September, 1860.

SIR,—In accordance with the approval of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as also from your communication of August 14th, I proceeded to accompany the party of Norwegian Emigrants who arrived here by the brig *Brødrene* from Drontheim, to make the first Norwegian settlement in Gaspé, and herewith respectfully beg to report my success.

On the 6th of August I left in the Steamer *Lady Head* with seven families, or 34 persons, and on our arrival at Gaspé Basin were met by those Norwegians whom I had sent down some three weeks previous with the same object, awaiting my arrival to assist them in the selection of a locality to commence to settle on.

They expressed much satisfaction with the appearance of the country, and also had every confidence with respect to future success, for any industrious family to work out a respectable living. Having thus expressed themselves, an increased encouragement was felt amongst those whom I accompanied.

An arrangement was consequently at once entered into by all the Norwegians, that from amongst them four of their number should accompany me into the interior to examine the Crown Lands, with a view of selecting a desirable locality for settlement.

The remainder I secured houses and obtained employment for, until a final conclusion could be arrived at for the future.

Having thus arranged, I proceeded to accompany the four Norwegians into the country, viz:—through the Townships of York, Douglas and Malbay. In all the unsettled parts of these Townships, I found a great deal of good land, fit for agricultural purposes, but the absence of any kind of passable road caused some discouragement, and particularly so when it was found that not a single lot of land could be obtained from the Crown having a frontage on the sea coast; and after having thus spent some 12 or 14 days in various parts of the country, we returned to the Township of Malbay (for re-consideration,) and finally concluded to file their applications in the office of the Crown Land Agent, (which I did on their behalf,) for all the unsettled and unsold lands in the said Township

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Hamilton, 12th January, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information, the following Report for the year 1860, and in doing so, I cannot but express my regret, that out of the many thousands of Emigrants who have left Europe for the purpose of improving their material condition in the blessings of life, so few have fixed their attention upon Canada, as a field for their future enterprise. That there is some reason for this apparent neglect of a fine country, must be evident to all those who think seriously upon the subject, and the necessity for a constant stream of Emigration to build up the permanent prosperity of the country. What that reason is, may be a matter of difference with those whose business it is to control the springs of action in the business of Emigration, and to enlighten the public mind of Europe with respect to the substantial blessings which Canada offers to the capital and industry of the emigrating classes. After the pamphlets which have been written, and the information which has been given in them, it would appear that they are either not properly circulated, or that no attention is paid to such means for imparting that judicious information about Canada which in Europe is so much required.

The Emigration to Canada does not increase; but, on the contrary, it has been decreasing in an inverse ratio to those efforts which have been made to increase it.

The number of Emigrants arriving here, and settling in Canada, has, for the year just closed, shown a great falling off in the number, as compared with 1859, and still more when compared with 1857 and 1858; yet, it will be seen, that the proportion of those who have settled in the Province, to those who have arrived for the four years past, has been nearly the same.

In 1857, the number arriving were 35,069; settled in Canada, 9,630, or over one-fourth. In 1858 the number were 27,325; settled in Canada, 4,895, or over one-fifth. In 1859 the number were 13,888; settled in Canada, 3,141, or nearly one-fourth. In 1860 the number were 7,622; settled in Canada, 2,175, or over one-fourth; and, which proportion, again shows the motives that operate upon the masses in Europe, before they leave their fatherland.

A striking feature, also, of that Emigration which has flowed into the Province by way of the Suspension Bridge, for the year 1860, is that it has been of a straggling character, consisting almost chiefly of fragments of families, repairing to their friends, and principally in very necessitous circumstances on reaching Hamilton. Nevertheless, the Emigrants who have arrived in 1860, have, so far as I know, found their friends generally prosperous, and in a position to offer to them a comfortable home, besides a much larger field for individual enterprise than they could enjoy in the older countries they have left. Their appearance and health has been good, with very few exceptions, and these have had all the care and assistance it was in my power to bestow.

The number of emigrants who have arrived here, and settled in Canada during 1860, have been landed almost altogether at New York, and their route has consequently been by way of Suspension Bridge to Canada. The exceptions by the St. Lawrence, as shown in Schedule No. 1, amounting only to 32. This fact is, as far as the poor Emigrants are concerned, truly lamentable, for it seldom occurs that the simple and uninformed amongst them are allowed to enter the Province with any means in their possession, and very often have to leave their luggage, in order to proceed on their journey. For this state of things, the cure has to be wrought in Europe.

The expenditure for the year will be seen in the general Statement of disbursements and receipts, No. 3, amounting in the gross to \$2,739.80.

The amount of relief afforded to the indigent Emigrants, in transport, is detailed in Schedule No. 2, and the amount expended in provisions, is shown in the statement of general disbursements, amounting together to \$682.49. The average cost for the relief of the necessitous will therefore be a little over 76 cents each. In the awarding of such assistance, I have exercised the strictest economy, consistent with the distress of the recipients.

The present prospect for the Agricultural class of Emigrants, is highly encouraging, and especially to those who have means sufficient to purchase farms and stock them. And, while there is no apparent distress among the class of general labourers, there does not appear to be any particular demand.

The present political aspect of the United States, will probably produce a more particular enquiry in Europe, respecting the capabilities and advantages to be secured in Ca-

nada by the industrious Emigrant. Such a result, I gladly hope, may be extensively realized by the well-wishers of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

THOMAS C. DIXON,

Emigrant Agent.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Chief Emigration Agent,
Quebec.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th November, 1860

SIR,—I herewith furnish you with my Annual Return of Expenditure, on account of Emigration, for the year 1860, at the Toronto and Kingston Agencies.

STATEMENT of the arrival of Emigrants at Toronto, Cobourg, Port Hope and Whitby, during the year 1860.

From England, <i>viâ</i> St. Lawrence.....	568
“ Ireland, “ “	343
“ Scotland, “ “	240
“ Germany, “ “	218
“ Norway, “ “	1756
Estimated number who passed the Suspension Bridge by night trains, and not included in Mr. Dixon's Return.....	350
Estimated number entered Canada, <i>viâ</i> Rochester, as per Return from Capt. Schofield.....	486
Estimated number <i>viâ</i> Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent.....	525

4486

Mr. Kersten reports that the number who proceeded to the United States was..... 2102

Number of Actual Settlers..... 2384

To these must be added the number returned by Mr. Macpherson, Kingston, and Mr. Dixon, Hamilton, in their Reports to your office, in order to ascertain the total number of settlers added to the population of Upper Canada, during the year 1860, to this date.

Of those who remained in Canada, there were assisted with Transport and Provisions 917, at an average cost of 93 cents each. They were forwarded to the nearest point to their destination on the line of railroad and steamboat travel within the Province. A large number were proceeding to their friends. In addition to the above, a number received assistance in bread, and temporary shelter in the Emigrant shed.

The expenditure incurred at the Toronto and Kingston Agencies during the year, has been as follows:—

Transport	\$850.52
Provisions.....	84.80
Salary of A. B. Hawke, Chief Agent.....	1600.00
“ W. J. McKay, Clerk.....	800.00
“ Edward Kersten, German Agent.....	425.00
“ Mrs. J. Huber, (by authority,).....	150.00
“ James Macpherson, Agent, Kingston.....	400.00
“ Office Messenger, Toronto.....	242.00
Office expenses, including Office Rent, Shed Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Printing, Taxes, Travelling expenses and other items, including estimate for Quarter ending 31st December.....	786.32

\$5338.64

The condition of the Emigrants who visited the Toronto Agency was decidedly good. With scarcely an exception, they appeared healthy able-bodied persons. I am not aware of a single death among them during the past season.

Our prospects have greatly improved, and it is known that there are large quantities of grain, pork, beef, butter, &c., yet to be brought to market, and in demand at fair prices; business is expanding, and consequently the demand for skilled as well as unskilled labour, is much greater than it has been since 1857.

Real Estate, which has been almost unsaleable for years past, at almost any price, begins to be enquired after, and sales are effected at what I consider fair prices. I hope the expansion of our Bank issues may not lead to speculation, as many anticipate. So far there is no disposition in that direction.

Although the cloud that has so long overshadowed this section of the Province, has not entirely passed, it is evidently disappearing, and another such harvest as the last, will set all to rights. The quantity of Fall-wheat sown is very large. The sowing was early, and the seed, I am told, selected with unusual care; the tillage excellent, and the young wheat looks strong and healthy; but our farmers no longer rely, as in former times, almost exclusively on their Fall-wheat crop. Unusually extensive preparations have been made for our usual spring crop; and, for these preparations, our farmers have been much favored by the mildness of the weather.

I am, however, opposed to giving any "invitation" to any class of settlers, except farmers, with means sufficient to enable them to buy or stock rented farms. There are plenty of such to be had, on favorable terms; and the parties are sure of doing well, if they and their families have a reasonable amount of prudence and industry.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Agent for Upper Canada.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Chief Emigration Agent,
Quebec.

EMIGRANT AGENT'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 5th December, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I have your's of the 30th ult., requesting me to furnish you with a statement of the probable number of Emigrants who have reached this District from or by the route of the United States, during the past season, with their probable destination.

It will be impossible for me to give you a correct statement of the number of Emigrants from or by the United States, or their destination, as most of the boats, arriving here from the United States, reached this port at night, and unless the parties were in actual want, or desired information as to how they would reach their destination, I had no means of knowing how many arrived to remain as actual settlers.

I, however, will give you a statement from my journal, of all that reported themselves at my office.

January, 28.—One Englishman and family, by way of the United States: directed him to the Township of Loberough, where he purchased and settled on Lot No. 17, in 12th Concession of that Township.

May 4.—A. McGill, and family, from Greenock, Scotland, by way of New York. I directed him to the Township of Olden, where he has taken up 500 acres of land, and has written to several of his friends and relatives at home, to come out and join him.

May 6.—Two English Emigrants arrived by way of United States: directed them to the Free Grant lands on the Frontenac Road, but cannot say whether they settled there or not.

May 15.—An English Emigrant came by way of United States: gave him a list of lands in the rear of Kingston. He did not return to purchase, but may have squatted on some of the lots or Free Grants.

May 26.—An English Emigrant, who came by way of New York, destined for Montreal, was sent by way of Hamilton, instead of being sent direct to Montreal, and when he reached here he was entirely destitute, and no employment could be found for him at his trade,

(Engine Driver). Gave him a ticket by G. T. R., to Montreal, where he expected to get employment.

June 23.—Twenty German Emigrants and families arrived *via* New York and Oswego, and remained over Sunday and Monday, and proceeded on Tuesday to Egansville, in the County of Renfrew, *via* Ottawa, per Rideau steamer.

June 25.—R. Busket, an English Emigrant, and by the way of New York, proceeded to the Free Grant lands on the Frontenac Road.

July 16.—Two Emigrants, by way of New York, arrived, and proceeded at once to Peterborough, Canada West.

July 30.—Godfrey Patch, wife and five children, Germans, arrived, by way of New York, where they had been swindled out of all their money. I gave them a ticket per Grand Trunk to Napanee, from whence they were to proceed on the Addington Road to the Township of Barric, where they had friends, and where they intended to settle.

November 1.—R. Haloway, a bricklayer, from London, was sent to Buffalo to reach Belleville; was robbed in the States of all the money he had; when he arrived at Belleville he found his friends had gone to Montreal, and as I could get no employment for him here, I gave him a passage on Grand Trunk to Montreal.

These are all that I am personally aware of arriving and remaining in the country; but I find, on applying at the Custom House, that there have been one hundred and thirty-eight entries made, under the head of "Settler's Entries," but cannot say where the parties were from, or where they proceeded to, but would suppose that the greater part of them were Americans, and, I suppose, on an average, each entry might be accompanied with at least two individuals of a family, but of this I can get no reliable information.

Trusting that the above will prove satisfactory,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your very obedient Serv't.,

(Signed)

JAMES MACPHERSON,

Agent.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,

Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

MONTREAL EMIGRATION AGENCY

Annual Report for 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you the following facts relative to the emigration of the past season at the port of Montreal, together with such observations and suggestions as have occurred to me as likely to be useful to the emigrant himself, as well as to those whose duty it is to advise and assist him, either on his first great journey across the Atlantic, or subsequently, on his oftentimes long and expensive inland transportation to the place of his selection on this continent.

My experience as Emigration Agent at this port, as you are aware, extends only over the last two years. I have therefore only the advantage of comparing the observations of the year now closing with my personal experience of the one immediately preceding.

I have, however, with a view to a proper preparation for the important duties with which I have been entrusted, carefully considered the mass of valuable information contained in your past reports, as well as that which is embodied in the able report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly in its last session.

DIMINISHED DEMAND FOR RELIEF.

The few facts I have to record are as follows:—

Though the number of Emigrants applying at this office for advice, exceeded in number those of the previous year by five hundred, the proportion of indigent and helpless families was largely diminished; and the relief afforded has been almost entirely confined to transportation of widows with families, joining their relations.

I am happy to be able to report, that a greater disposition, upon the part of the comparatively well-to-do Emigrant, has been evinced this year, to rely upon the Agency for guidance as to eligible localities for settlement, prices of lands, and for cheap and direct routes of travel. And, that but few (and those apparently accidental,) instances of those

painful misdirections—so ruinous to the purse of the Emigrant of small means—noticed particularly in my last report, have occurred this year.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF EMIGRANTS.

The comfortable, healthy appearance, and self-reliant manner of the applicants, indicated, also, not only the possession of means to purchase, but that correct emigration information is spreading abroad, and that, in general, the Emigrating class are more on their guard against the gross and heartless impositions of their old enemy, the “runner.”

The great demand for labor at home, and the increased attention of the employer to the interests and comfort of the employed, is evidently still checking that large supply of the sturdy agricultural servants with which, in former years, this Province was so abundantly blessed.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SERVANTS OF BOTH SEXES.

So great was the demand for this class, during the height of our late abundant harvest, that applications reached me from Farmers in Canada West, offering as high as two dollars per day for their services; but the actual supply was unequal to the demand of this city and its vicinity alone.

Of servant girls, no less than 189 were engaged immediately on their arrival, by families here, but this fell far short of the demand, and, in some instances, women, with the incumbrance of one, and even two children, were readily engaged on the larger dairy farms of this neighborhood.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION AMONG MECHANICS AND CLERKS.

In spite of the reiterated warnings furnished from the different Emigration Agencies in this Province, the skilled mechanic and clerk class, still present themselves in great numbers.

They throw themselves, inconsiderately, into a field already overstocked, injuring themselves, and, to some extent, the class with whom they compete; they become idle and dissipated, till at length compelled to succumb, they apply for assistance to their relations at home, to enable them to return.

Upon this subject, notwithstanding so much has been said, I feel it my duty to add such testimony as my long experience of the social condition of this, my native country, enables me to do, in the hope that it may reach those persons in Great Britain, for whose benefit it is more especially intended.

The great error that these people commit, is in supposing that society here is still in a normal state. They cannot comprehend the fact, that society progresses infinitely faster in this young and vigorous quasi-democracy, than in an old country.

That we have now, at least, three generations raised on the soil; that thousands, and tens of thousands, of wealthy farmers are raising large families, and that the sons of those farmers have the same aspirations as the sons of farmers of other countries—some seeking the bar—some medicine—some engineering—and some mercantile pursuits—and these in far greater numbers than can succeed, without the addition of foreign competition.

It is perhaps natural that the majority should be attracted by connection, but the shortness of the passage, the fertility of the soil, and especially, the extreme healthiness of the climate, are commonly cited, and certain I am, that however capricious the tide of Emigration may be at present, the advantages enumerated will, in the long run, assert for this country a lasting supremacy over every other field of Emigration.

In corroboration of this view, I need scarcely remind you of the number of persons now settled in Western Canada who had previously tried Australia and New Zealand, and, though the farm laborer of England may, as your correspondents generally assert, enjoy at home full employment and good wages, I feel a confidence that the day will yet come when the fee simple of Canada will become the favorite investment for his savings.

In your reply to question 106 (see page 35 of the Select Committee's Report,) I observe the following passage:—

“But a premium of 100 acres of land, in fee simple, as it is now offered, whatever the regulations connected with it, should always be a consideration with industrious men of the laboring classes, at home, and deserves to be made more generally known, as the encouragement of the Canadian Government, towards every actual settler.”

In this recommendation my information enables me entirely to concur. I have found the better educated mechanics, as well as many other Emigrants of various occupations, who have determined upon a life in the Bush, reading everything, and eagerly enquiring all about the Government Free Grants, though with but little apprehension of the task they are about to undertake, but relying principally upon their powers of endurance to overcome all obstacles; and it is certain that perseverance carries many of these men through.

The agricultural laborer and small farmer, on the other hand, though not less alive to the charms of the fec simple, approach the matter more warily. Their intimate acquaintance with farming, and the labor necessary to improve wild lands, induces the resolution to prepare themselves, by some previous earning and experience, to grapple with the prize.

In this City, we have hundreds of men employed as Carmen, Warehouse Porters, Police and Hotel Servants, saving their earnings with precisely the same object.

With one or two hundred dollars they know they can readily purchase the right of those who make it a business to chop and clear a few acres, erect a log house and remunerate themselves by selling out to newcomers.

ADVANTAGES OF STEAMSHIPS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The past history of Emigration shows that besides those whose necessities left them no alternative, there were many others who, though possessed of pecuniary resources, preferred inferior vessels where a passage was attainable at from 20s. to 30s. per head, regardless of the risk of long passage, in ships crowded like slave vessels, and often overtaken with pestilence and famine, till at length the Passenger Act of 1852 became an imperative necessity, to prevent a practice of a course so suicidal to the Emigrants, and so fatal to the country upon which they landed.

Upon this subject, the letter of Mr. Wilcox, of Plymouth, (England,) and the evidence of Hugh Allan, Esq., of the Canadian Ocean Mail Line, both of which are to be found in the Parliamentary Report, are worthy the notice of Emigrants.

Mr. Wilcox states that it is quite a mystery how steerage passengers are even now conveyed by Canadian ships as low as from £4 10s. to £5; and by American vessels, as low as £3 5s., without serious evasions of the Passenger Act. With regard to the New York ships sailing from Liverpool, Emigrants by that route have explained the mystery to me in this way:—From twenty to thirty passengers have been known to be taken on board after the ships had been inspected, and had been drawn from the wharf and anchored in the stream of the Mersey.

Mr. Allan states that his charge for adults is £7 7s. sterling. When we consider the shortness of the passage, the generous dietary, the unlimited supply of water, the protection afforded by the better description of these ships, from sickness, from ill-usage, and from the want of cooking accommodation, it is almost impossible to conceive how there can be any room for competition.

I am happy, however, to observe that these advantages are telling, and that the passengers by steam are increasing. The comfortable condition and respectability of the Emigrants landed here during the last season, from the Anchor Line, elicited much commendation from those who witnessed it. Still, I cannot but think, that should the cycle of events ever cause Emigration to assume its former dimensions, a large class of steamers inexpensively fitted up, and devoting themselves to the conveyance of steerage passengers and cargo—the former at £5 per head—would not only be a paying speculation, but would so familiarize the Emigrating class of Europe with Canada, as to cause them to look upon it as more accessible than many parts of their own country.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING SEASON.

I should be guilty of a great omission were I to close this Report without some allusion to the extraordinary commercial and industrial prosperity, manifested not only in this city, but in Lower Canada generally, during the past year. There is no Merchant or Manufacturer, with whom I am acquainted, who does not express himself satisfied with the results of the business season just past, and the benefits it has conferred upon all classes of our population.

It is perhaps only natural that they should feel more than ordinarily encouraged by the extraordinary Mineral discoveries which are daily developing themselves, both in the

Eastern Townships and in the neighborhood of Quebec; and certainly, if the success of the "Acton" mines, which, though commencing late in the season, are reported already to have produced copper to the value of two hundred thousand dollars, is any indication of the product of the rest, it is impossible to make any calculation of their future without great danger of exaggeration.

I am this day advised, that ship building at Quebec—a branch of industry long dormant—is reviving, and that there is a prospect of employment through the winter, for five thousand men, on eighteen vessels, and that preparations are also in progress for a vigorous prosecution of the Fisheries. Of these two latter branches of industry, you, who are residing on the spot, can form a more exact estimate than myself.

The copper discoveries are matters of public notoriety, the real value of which, to the labor market, time alone can test; and I shall be happy if, in my next report, I am enabled to say that the great hopes formed of them have been realized.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JOS. H. DALY,
Gov't. Emigration Agent, Montreal.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
H. M. Chief Emigration Agent,
Quebec.

NOTE.—December 24th, 1860.—Upon enquiring at Messrs. Edmonstone and Allan's office, this day, I am informed that the passage money from Ireland is reduced to £6 6s. sterling, but that from Liverpool it is still £7 7s. sterling.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1860.

SIR,—The arrivals of Emigrants at this port, during the present season, may be estimated thus:—

From England.....	223	souls.
“ Ireland.....	163	“
“ Scotland.....	69	“
“ Germany Poland.....	159	“
Total	614	“

Classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.
From England.....	126	41	53	.....
“ Ireland.....	66	57	40	.....
“ Scotland.....	27	18	24	.....
“ Germany Poland.....	57	43	52	1
Total.....	276	162	169	1

The very large majority of the Emigrants, included in the above statement, arrived in this City *via* the Ottawa and Prescott Railway from Prescott, which place they had reached from Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston, and New York.

A sensible increase from the latter two points was perceptible during the season of 1860, as compared with former seasons.

Such increase is to be accounted for from the circumstances that passage by *sailing vessels* to Quebec was not procurable during the greater portion of the year, and for this sole cause emigrants were obliged to patronize *foreign sailing vessels*, and hence it is why increased numbers were landed at American ports during 1860.

As advised you at various periods during the year, repeated complaints were made by many of the above respecting the treatment they had experienced after landing at the port

of disembarkation, by being forced or induced by false representations to adopt a circuitous and expensive inland route, involving serious outlay of money and loss of time. In numerous cases the expense attendant upon reaching this place from the sea-coast equalled the cost of Atlantic passage. The extent to which this ungenerous treatment has been carried, ought to warrant some effectual remedy being applied as will prevent (if possible) any similar recurrence for the future.

The emigrants of this season were of a mixed character, apparently respectable, but generally of the poorer classes; they were healthy and required but very trifling aid from our Hospital establishments.

During the season, relief has been afforded at this Agency to the undermentioned, to enable them to reach their friends located in distant parts of the District, or to aid them to reach points where suitable employment was procured by them.

In the aggregate 113 persons, equal to 88 adults, were assisted and forwarded to the following places:—

7 adults forwarded to Portage du Fort, at a cost of.....	\$1.90
2 " " Montreal "	2.00
6 " " Fitzroy "	1.25
9 " " Gould's Landing "	1.90
23 " " Farral's " for various places in the County of Renfrew, at a cost of.....	1.75
3 " " Oliver's Ferry "	1.50
2 " " Arnprior "	1.50
2 " " Clarendon "	1.60
3 " " Beckwith "	3.00
31 " " Pembroke "	3.15

Several of the arrivals to this District during the season of 1860 had been aided to emigrate to this country. A few male laborers reached this District that had been sent out by Lord Palmerston; on their arrival here, places were immediately provided for them with our farmers, who were glad to procure their services. Although they had not been accustomed to Agricultural pursuits, yet the majority were found willing hands and soon acquired a knowledge of the work of this country. Nine lads, sent out by the Wandsworth Industrial School, also reached this District during this season, and, on arrival, were supplied with suitable places. They were healthy and robust lads; and, from what I can learn, they have acquitted themselves in a creditable manner in their respective situations.

Among the arrivals of the present season, many had likewise received aid (to reach this country) from their friends already located in the Province. A large number of families arriving here, being *en route* to join their friends, showed that more had been aided in this respect during the present season than in former years; in fact, the number who so came out in 1860 largely exceeded that of any previous year in my experience.

The expenditure of this Agency during this season has been as follows:—

Transport by land and water	\$197.12
Provisions, bread supplied	14.60
Other relief, medical aid.....	40.00
Agency expenses, salaries.....	1240.00
Contingencies, office expenses	397.33
Travelling "	12.00
Other expenses	20.00
	\$1921.05

The annexed statement of arrivals of emigrants to this locality during the season of 1860 shows a small increase over that of the preceding year.

It is consolatory to be enabled to state that the entire number who reached the Ottawa valley this season may now be numbered as permanent settlers thereof: such portion as required employment were at once provided with suitable places, and the residue either located lands for their own account or else proceeded to join their relations or friends previously located in various parts of the country.

As stated in my last Annual Report, this section of the Province, in an Agricultural point of view, is rapidly increasing and extending in its proportions; and, when the bountiful and greatly increased nature of the return of the crops of 1860 is taken into consideration, it will be easily understood that increased demand for labor must necessarily have followed.

Applications were daily made at this office, during the present season, from almost every Township in the numerous adjoining Counties for laborers, averaging from 20 to 25 each; but I am sorry to add that a very small proportion indeed of the required help could be supplied by means or through the instrumentality of imported labor.

Female servants were likewise in great request: the number that reached this place this season was only 17. Great distress prevailed in every locality in this District for want of capable female servants. Only 26 mechanics reached this District during 1860: these were chiefly employed at the Government Works in this City. A larger number would have found employment through the same source had they arrived here the present year.

The Germans and Poles of this year, as a general thing, followed the footsteps of their predecessors and proceeded to the Upper Ottawa.

They have now formed the nucleus of a settlement on different parts of the County of Renfrew, and doubtless will yearly augment in numbers. From all I can learn, they are progressing favorably, and in time will compose an important and highly desirable addition to the population of that section of the Province.

As respects the future: at no period were the prospects as regards the future of this section of the Province more propitious. The abundant harvest of the present season, with the consequent revival in every branch of trade, has caused an activity to prevail in the entire Ottawa valley heretofore unprecedented.

The farmers are in a prosperous condition, and feel inclined to extend, to their fullest extent, their future operations; and, to enable them to carry this intention into practical execution, they will require a large increase of labor during the next season; consequently, Agricultural laborers may rest satisfied of being enabled to procure employment in this locality during 1861.

The services of farm laborers from the Agricultural Districts of the United Kingdom would be highly prized in this District. This class of emigrants, if they could be induced hither, would materially aid in developing the resources of the country; and, at the same time, their own future interests would be served by such a step. In this country, after a few years' servitude, every working man may become a landowner. That such is the case, the experience of almost every farmer at present in comfortable or affluent circumstances in the country, can readily substantiate as no fiction. The future offers precisely the same encouragement to the willing and competent hard-working man as the past; and now, as then, it only needs determined energy and perseverance to become a happy and prosperous settler.

With reference to mechanics, as before repeatedly stated, it is always difficult to offer any advice to this class of intending settlers. The country already possesses a large amount of mechanical skill; but yet the new settled rural parts of the country would absorb a considerable number of artisans. They must, though, be content to abide their time, and to grow and progress with the growth and progression of the locality whither they may settle. In various country places mechanical services can be advantageously combined with Agricultural pursuits; and in this way, in the space of a few years, an independence and comfortable home will most inevitably be the result. *Here* it may be that mechanics may find temporary employment; but such class of persons will generally find it to their ultimate advantage to seek a permanent settlement as quickly as possible, after becoming acquainted with the localities more particularly requiring their special trade, or in other respects suitable to their views with reference to the future.

It is indispensably requisite that some decided course of action should be taken to induce a sufficient number of female servants to emigrate to this country to meet its requirements. The subject has been so often brought under your consideration that I doubt not already you have taken the initiation in the matter. Suffice it therefore to say, at this time, that the inhabitants of the Ottawa country generally will hail with unspeakable

delight any steps that may be taken by you to supply them next year with a suitable class and sufficient number of female servants.

The judicious extension of the settlement of the country is always an important subject for consideration, and it especially behoves every one interested in its welfare to aid in developing and increasing its resources and capabilities. Heretofore a number of Emigrants have located the waste lands of the crown in various parts of the Ottawa country: of course, it takes some considerable time before any decided opinion can be formed as to the result of such settlement.

At this period I consider that the experience of the past justifies my reporting that, under all the circumstances, the result of the settlement by Emigrants during the three past years, must be considered as eminently successful.

Although in many instances the various persons locating the lands in question were not exactly the class of men who are best calculated to succeed in the like undertaking, and as it must be admitted that they were *not Agriculturalists*, and in many instances had never been accustomed even to undertake, (much less endure) manual labor: still, under, all these disadvantageous circumstances, they are now in a prosperous condition.

Their crops of this year will enable them to become exporters to a considerable extent after providing a sufficiency for the maintenance of themselves and families for the entire year. All this being accomplished within the short space of three years, under all the afore-mentioned disadvantageous circumstances, I consider the proof self convincing, that the Ottawa valley *does* offer inducements to parties desirous of engaging in the cultivation of land for settlement purposes.

It may be said that the great proportion of the past three years' settlers had but very trifling means at their disposal, after reaching this District, on an average not more, certainly, than equal to sustain their families for the space of one year, and in some instances doubtless they fell short of such necessary capital; in some few cases the reverse was the exception. A trifling number did possess a considerable amount of capital, which has been expended in the erection of Mills and other substantial improvements, all tending to promote the prosperity of the locality. With such evidence as the foregoing in my possession, it occurs to me that any recommendation that could be made in favor of inducing intending settlers to locate the waste lands of the Crown, in the Ottawa country, would not be unwarranted.

In my preceding Annual Reports, it has been my custom to allude to the advantages that would be likely to ensue, to a suitable class of settlers, locating lands belonging to the Government in various sections of this District; but at this time, I consider my previous arguments greatly fortified, judging from the experience of those who have been the Emigrant pioneer-settlers of that section of the country.

It would be conferring an act of the greatest benefit on numbers of the Agricultural classes of the United Kingdom, if they could be made aware that such a field exists for the employment of their labor and energies, as presents itself by the tillage of the soil of the Ottawa valley. It is with this desire that I now allude so pressingly to the subject, and trust that in your hands it may receive that attention which its importance, in a variety of ways, so urgently calls forth.

It is of course highly necessary that none but competent, and a working class of people, should be encouraged to settle upon lands of this Province. They should also possess some capital, for without adequate means it would be worse than folly to undertake the cultivation of land, even though the soil should be granted them as a free gift. Great discrimination is necessary in the selection of persons who should be urged, or even advised to emigrate, with the view of settling upon lands at the outset.

Among the Agricultural tenants and small freeholders of the United Kingdom, there are many who would be greatly benefited by taking up lands of this country for farming purposes, and to such class the foregoing remarks are peculiarly applicable.

The foregoing must be viewed as merely applicable to parties desirous of locating the waste lands of the Crown. To other classes desirous of embarking a larger amount of capital, and undertaking at once extensive agricultural pursuits, there are suitable sites in numerous localities in this District, always procurable for such purposes, at reasonable prices.

The markets, as you are aware, throughout the entire Ottawa country, generally rule

the highest of any in the Province, caused by the great local demand, which invariably exists, for all farm products required for consumption in the lumber trade. In every point of view, I can strongly recommend intending settlers to this section of the Province, when they contemplate and are desirous of becoming permanent residents of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLEWOW,
Agent for Ottawa, and the surrounding country.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
H. M. Chief Emigration Agent,
Quebec.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF CANADA.

*To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER
HEAD, Baronet, K. C. B., one of Her Majesty's most Honorable
Privy Council, Governor General of British North America,
&c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the Sale and Management of the Public Lands, the following Report of the proceedings, transactions, and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1860, is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency, to be laid before the Legislature.

LOWER CANADA.

CROWN LANDS.

The sales during the year amounted to 290,026 acres, being more than double the amount sold in 1859. The Free Grants on the Colonization Roads, 19,421 acres, shew an increase of 1,429 acres. Deducting the above from the balance of 5,377,999 acres on hand at the beginning of the year, and adding the Surveys, 328,639 acres, gives 5,397,191 acres, of ungranted lands at its close.

The purchase money of the lands sold amounts to \$149,063.41.

The gross amount received was \$78,901.60.

CLERGY LANDS.

The number of acres of Clergy Lands sold in 1860, 44,545, is about three times the quantity disposed of in the previous year; the gross receipts have also increased to

\$34,734.27. The refunds and commission amount to \$7,614.66, leaving a net revenue of \$27,734.27. 433,801½ acres remain undisposed of. The purchase money of the lands sold during the year is \$34,355.69.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

These Estates have yielded, in the year 1860, the sum of \$24,492.45; Of this amount, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 19th Vic., chap. 54, \$7,782.23, capitals of *Rentes foncières* and *constituées*, a payment on account of the sale of a mill and arrears due previous to passing of said Act (19th June, 1856), &c., is on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," and the balance of \$16,710.22, being rents, &c., exigible since said 19th June, 1856, is on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund." The expenses amount to \$3,647.54, leaving the net receipts at \$20,844.91. A Statement (see Appendix No. 14) shewing in detail the receipts of these Estates for the year and the expenses, &c., accompanies this Report.

In March a barn on the Domain Farm of the Seigniorship of Notre Dame des Anges, situated at Beauport, was destroyed by fire. It was insured for \$300. Tenders were called for and the building reconstructed at a cost of \$480.

SEIGNIORITY OF LAUZON.

The gross receipts from this Seigniorship in the year 1860, were \$9,444.36; the expenses \$1,401.95—the net receipts being \$8,042.41. For details see Statement herewith, Appendix No. 15.

THE CROWN DOMAIN.

\$5,398.04 have been received from the Crown Domain, Canada East, during 1860, of which the sum of \$1,910.59 has been expended for Agents' salary and disbursements, survey, cost of deeds (this latter to be refunded), &c.—the net remaining balance thus being \$3,487.45, as per accompanying Statement (Appendix No. 16).

U P P E R C A N A D A .

CROWN LANDS.

The sales of 1860 amounted to 126,413 acres; the purchase money to \$144,840.12; and the gross amount of collections, \$199,855.15.

26,300 acres were located as Free Grants on the Colonization Roads.

To the 1,709,515 acres remaining disposable at the beginning of the year, 296,319 were added by surveys, making a total of 2,005,834 acres, from which, subtracting the number of acres sold and located as Free Grants during the year, there remain 1,853,121 acres for future disposal.

TOWNSHIPS *EN-BLOC*.

Under the Regulations of the 13th January, 1859, ten townships, comprising 439,000 acres, were conditionally sold through the "Canada Agency Association" acting for certain gentlemen of high standing and wealth in England, and a payment of \$19,200 received on account.

The trustees of the Association are Sir Richard Bethel, Samuel Gurney, and George Lyall, Esquires.

This sale has not yet been completed, and may possibly fail, the conditions for enforcing actual settlement being so stringent that the intending purchasers have doubts of their being able to comply with the Government Regulations, which require, as an earnest of good faith, payment in full, and forfeiture of the money should the provisions for settlement (which is the object sought by the Government) not be fully and punctually complied with.

The advantage to the country of procuring the settlement of ten newly surveyed townships, in the very centre of the great tract of land lying between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, cannot be over-estimated.

It will form a nucleus for colonization on a more enlarged scale, as even the individual immigrant attracts to his neighborhood relatives and friends from abroad, and thus becomes an agent in the work.

It is not necessary to repeat here the observations which were made in the Report presented in the last Session, as to the motives and policy of the Government in adopting this system. I may, however, state now as then, that no inhabitant of Canada has attempted or offered to embark in the so-called speculation of purchasing a township.

CLERGY LANDS.

62,522½ acres were sold during the year, for \$174,808.70.

The gross amount collected was \$385,890.01, from which, deducting commissions and refunds, \$77,683.13, a balance of \$308,206.88 remains for appropriation under the Provisions of the Clergy Reserves Act, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, cap. 25. 198,974½ acres of Clergy Lands remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The quantity remaining on hand at the commencement of 1860 was 67,312½ acres, of which 6,900½ acres were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 60,412 acres. The purchase money of the lands sold amounts to \$11,403.93. The gross receipts of the year to \$30,490.66; and, deducting commission, \$6,098.14, the net receipts to \$24,392.52.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of these lands during the past year amounted to 3,221½ acres, leaving only 16,515½ acres, of the million originally set apart under the provisions of the Statute, undisposed of.

The purchase money of the lands sold is \$10,006.60; the gross collections \$115,286.43; commission, refunds, and other disbursements, \$23,243.78; and net income, \$92,042.65.

The total net amount realized from these lands to 31st December, 1860, is \$655,956.66.

STATEMENT of the number of acres sold, amount of sales, and amounts collected in Upper and Lower Canada, for the years 1859 and 1860.

	Acres Sold.		Amount of Sales.		Amount of Collections.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada	75698	62522½	181944 04	174808 70	211080 38	355890 01
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada	15031	44545	18980 21	34455 69	15319 04	34734 27
Crown Lands, Upper Canada	167196½	126413	174470 27	144840 12	136557 16	199855 15
Crown Lands, Lower Canada	132422	290026	76960 47	149063 41	33493 52	78901 60
Common School Lands.....	5852	3221½	13392 20	10006 60	50167 45	115286 43
Grammar School Lands	5247½	6900½	9447 92	11403 93	13185 62	30490 66
	401446½	533627½	475195 11	524578 45	459803 17	845158 12

C A N A D A .

O R D N A N C E L A N D S .

The receipts for the year amounted to \$26,210.49, of which \$7,261.64 were proceeds of sales, and \$18,948.85 rent income. The salaries and expenses, including those of the sales, were \$10,467.18. The annual revenue for 1860 applicable to the support of the Militia, comprising net rent income and interest on proceeds of sales since 1857 inclusive, and on the value of land assumed by the Province for Reformatories, &c., as estimated by the Ordnance Land Agent, amounts to \$50,175.25.

The lands at Amherstburgh, Pelham Farm, Prescott, Cornwall, Cape Vesey, and 250 acres on the Rideau, were brought into the market, and 1,601 acres were sold and leased for \$51,850.05. This sum represents the aggregate value of the sales and leases capitalized. The lands sold are payable in ten annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. In all cases one instalment was paid at the time of sale.

When the Ordnance Lands were transferred to the Province in 1856, the annual income from all the above last mentioned properties was only \$280. The amount is now \$3,106.83.

The Rideau lands have received special attention; many complicated cases of long standing have been reported on, some settled definitely, others under consideration, and many more in process of settlement necessarily deferred until next season. In concert with the Department of Public Works, eight most valuable water privileges on the Rideau navigation at Hogsback, Edmonds', Chaffies', Davis' and Lower Brewers', are now offered to public competition, and the necessary measures have been adopted to afford all facilities for the use of the water-power on the Rideau Canal, as the same may be demanded from time to time.

Surveys have been made and sales ordered at Fort Erie, Ottawa, Côteau du Lac and St. Johns, which will be carried out in due season.

The Ordnance Lands have been assiduously turned to account where favorable opportunities have offered, and the same course will be followed for the future. The Ordnance Land Agent's Report and Schedule (Appendix No. 34) contain the details of his proceedings during the year.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The amount of Revenue accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, during the year 1860, was \$327,649 33c., and from Slide Dues \$48,924 41c., making the total accrual from these sources \$376,573 74c., which amount includes \$14,528 93c. for other services, viz.: Clergy, School, Indian, and Jesuits' Estates.

The amount of Revenue collected from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, was \$321,904 73c., and from Slide Dues \$49,936 87c., making the total Revenue collected during the year 1860, \$371,841 60c., in addition to which, the sum of \$13,513 98c. was collected for other services, viz.: Clergy, School, Indian, and Jesuits' Estates.

The charges of management in collecting Timber Dues and Ground Rent (not including the salaries of the Woods and Forests Branch at head quarters, nor the sum of \$2,362 73c. refunds, and \$9,163 66c. transferred to Indian Department and Jesuits' Estates,) are \$27,045 92c., and the charges paid for collecting Slide Dues \$1,189, making the total cost \$28,234 92c.

During the year 1860, the Lumber Trade of Canada attracted more general attention, both here and in Europe, than for a long time previous.

This year has witnessed the repeal by the Imperial Parliament of the discriminating duties previously levied on Foreign Lumber, thus taking from the Colonial producer the protection he enjoyed in the Imperial Markets. Notwithstanding the repeal of those duties, the producers in this country have, for the greater part, sold their lumber at highly remunerative prices.

The attention directed to the manufacture of Wany or Board Pine Timber has been recompensed by having the superiority of that article fully admitted in the British Markets, and a corresponding price has been obtained for it, reaching, in some instances, to two shillings and four pence and two shillings and five pence sterling the cubic foot.

The quantity brought to market in 1860, was nearly 3,000,000 feet, or about one-sixth of the whole production of White Pine Timber.

It is satisfactory to see the increased attention bestowed by the Lumber Houses in the United Kingdom on the products of our forests, as manifested in their Trade Circulars, and their directing the attention of manufacturers here to the importance of producing a well manufactured article suitable to the wants of the British Markets.

With the view of obtaining precise information as to the requirements of the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, in wood goods, as well as with the view of endeavouring to illustrate the erroneous mode of measurement for wany timber followed

at some of the Ports in the United Kingdom, and to obviate objections to the correct mode, I have despatched the Supervisor of Cullers to those countries. In carrying out his instructions, he has been ordered to place himself in communication with our own Lumber Merchants who may be in Europe. I have also charged him with presenting to the Chambers of Commerce, at the principal Ports in which an import trade in lumber is carried on, boxes of specimens of our Canadian woods which are chiefly used in commerce. This will afford an excellent opportunity for making those woods better known. The practical knowledge of the lumber productions of Canada, which the Supervisor possesses, will enable him to acquire much information, which, I have no doubt, may be turned to advantage here. He will also be able to impart any information relative to our Lumber Trade which may be asked of him by the European Lumber Merchants.

Without interfering with the free course of trade, I have endeavoured, as far as Governmental action could properly intervene, to legitimise the Lumber Trade, by, in the first place, simply endeavouring to meet its actual wants in the offering of timber berths for license, and in disposing of them by public auction at such times and places as would seem to suit best the wants of the trade and the convenience of those embarked in it; and in the second place, by enforcing the regular payment of the price of the raw material.

On assuming the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, I found a large accumulation of indebtedness arising from the non-payment of timber dues of previous years, Apart from the inconvenience and uncertainty which this indebtedness caused in the accounts of the Department, a door was left open for fraud, which, in some instances, I am sorry to state, has been practised on the Department.

Without entering upon an examination of the causes which led to this accumulation of indebtedness, it may nevertheless be desirable to examine the principal reasons which have been adduced from time to time in favor of, at least, a partial continuance of the practice.

The first reason is, that the Government ought to give all possible facilities, credit, &c., to the lumberers, in order to encourage as large an export as possible.

The second reason,—that so long as the lumber is within the Province, the owner, producer or exporter, may be considered as having his timber in bond, and if he pays the dues according as he exports it, he ought to be asked for no more; just as the importer pays the duties on his goods according as he takes them out for consumption.

With regard to the first reason adduced it is proper to observe that the production of lumber differs considerably from the production of any other article of ordinary consumption. Wool, flax and cotton, from which cloths are manufactured, can be produced from year to year and may be produced almost *ad libitum*, but trees from which lumber is manufactured, require two or three generations to attain sufficient dimensions before they become profitable for the general purposes of commerce.

Lumber is also one of those peculiar articles, the consumption of which cannot be forced; hence, if Canada exports a much larger quantity than is necessary to meet the demands of the market to which it is exported, she must expect to realise much smaller profits than if she regulated her supply according to the demand. The article which is

thus parted with, in some instances for less than its value, cannot be produced again short of 150 or 200 years. It is true, we have a large supply of the raw material, but we must bear in mind that our forests are not inexhaustible. It is well known that over-production is one of the greatest evils to which the trade is subject, and this very practice of allowing timber dues to get into arrear encourages this over-production. The practice is not only injurious to the trade in its general results, but it is absolutely unjust to the regular traders who pay up their dues regularly. Hence I have felt the necessity of fixing a date (the 30th of November in each year) at which timber dues ought to be paid, and if they are not actually paid before the 1st of July following, the license held by the party in default, is to be absolutely forfeited. All amounts unpaid on the 30th November in each year, are charged with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. No lumber of any kind is to be exported before the dues thereon are paid.

With regard to the second reason adduced, there is a great mistake committed in imagining that there is a parity of condition between timber dues and an import duty, or between timber dues and an export duty. The timber dues represent part of the value of the raw material—the standing trees. This raw material when cut on public lands, the lumberers purchase from the Government, and when cut on private lands, they purchase from the owners. Now the value paid to the private individuals for their timber, could not in any way be likened to an import duty, or a duty of any kind. It would simply be the market value of the raw material. Purchasing from the Government the timber growing on the public lands, is certainly the same nature of transaction as purchasing from private individuals. The lumberers get value for value, and they purchase the public forest property at a much lower rate than they could purchase the forest property of individuals. The duty paid by the importer before he gets possession of his own goods, is a *tax* for which he gets no immediate and peculiar return, any more than any other citizen of the country. The equivalent which he gets in the shape of personal protection, and security of property, &c., the lumberer gets also. The importing merchant does not get from the seller time for payment of his goods, until he has disposed of them in this country. But the lumberer gets what the dry goods or other importer does not get,—he gets the raw material from which to produce lumber, and the ground rents and timber dues he pays, are the price of the raw material. If, in addition to the price of the raw material, the lumberer had to pay an export duty, then his case would bear an analogy to that of the importer, and it would be but fair to make the same provision for his convenience as is made for the convenience of the importer, namely, allow him to bond his goods, and pay the duties according as he exported them. There is certainly no more reason why the lumberer should claim exemptions in the payment of the timber taken from the public forests, than the settler does in paying for his land.—On the contrary, there is much more reason for granting to the latter delay in payment and an abatement of interest on his purchase money.

As a further step towards legitimising the Lumber Trade, I have found it necessary to put in force the existing laws of the country against trespassers in the public forests. Hitherto, those forests have been treated in some sections of the Province, as if they

were public commons, where everybody might enter, and cut and slash as he pleased. When seasons of partial prosperity in the lumber trade arrived, a great rush into the manufacture of lumber, and particularly of hewed lumber, generally followed—nearly always resulting in over-production, and in over-production too, of a badly manufactured article. Instances have come to my knowledge this season, of individuals of one section of the trade endeavoring to encourage this over-production by entering into contracts for the delivery next summer of from 75,000 to 100,000 feet of timber, notwithstanding that the party who undertook to furnish it had no timber berth of his own, and relied only on trespassing in the public forest, or in fraudulently obtaining timbered lots out of a lumberer's license, to enable him to fulfil his contract. To allow this trespassing to continue would be injurious to the general interests of the trade and of the country; it would also be unfair towards the licensed lumberer who conforms to the Law, and under its protection embarks his capital in making the many improvements necessary to enable him to get his lumber to market with advantage. This systematic trespassing was one of the contributing causes which tended to render the lumber trade of Canada almost a lottery, and took off the attention of a large class of our people from steady industrial pursuits, inducing farmers and others to become lumberers, to the great injury of their permanent interests.

While shaping governmental action so as to tend to legitimise the trade, and directing the attention of those engaged in it to the importance of economising the public forests, and of producing a well manufactured article; while also, I have not hesitated to enforce the Law and the Regulations against parties purchasing timbered lots out of lumberers' licenses, under guise of settling on the land, but in reality to get at the timber by fraud, the Government have found it proper to introduce New Regulations with regard to the timber on lots sold and occupied by actual settlers.

The first object to be attained by the Government of a new country is the settlement of it by peaceful and industrious settlers. In a country like ours, where the settler before he can plant anything in the earth to bring forth food for his support, has to struggle with the primeval forest, the object of the regulations relative to the sale or land should be to make this struggle as profitable to him as possible.

Under former regulations, no timber was allowed to be cut before the issuing of the patent, except for the clearing of the land, fuel, buildings and fences: all timber cut contrary to this condition, was dealt with as if cut without permission on public lands. The settler might, however, cut down and burn the timber if he pleased, but, if instead of burning it, he sold it, thereby adding to the productive wealth of the country, he was subject to be treated as a trespasser. That he did, notwithstanding, sell was constantly the case, and he thus became an offender against the Law. The new Regulation allows the settler to cut and sell the timber growing on the lot purchased by him, provided the value of the timber is applied in payment of the purchase money due to the Crown. He must, however, comply with certain preliminary conditions to show that he is a *bona fide* settler. He must have built a dwelling house on the lot, of at least 16 by 20 feet, have cleared and put under crop, or made ready for putting under crop, at least five acres

for every hundred acres, and have been actually residing on the lot for at least six months immediately previous to the date of his application for license—and pay a fee of \$4 for said license. For conditions, &c., in full, see Appendix A.

In order that no one but an actual settler may avail himself of the Regulation, and in order that the Agents of the Department may exercise the necessary supervision over all timber cut, I have found it necessary to oblige settlers who may desire to cut and sell the timber growing on their lots, to take out a license. The fee of \$4 is intended, in part, to cover the expense connected with the granting of the license. If the settler finds that the quantity of merchantable timber on his lot makes it desirable for him to take out a license, the payment of \$4 will be a matter of minor consideration; and there is no hardship in this additional charge to the man who, more fortunate than his neighbour, secures a well timbered lot.

A certain amount of antagonism has been growing up between settlers and lumberers for some years past. The lumberers complain that parties, under pretense of settlement, choose out the best timbered lots in their licenses, for which they have been paying ground rents for many years, and to utilize the timber on which they have (in some cases) made considerable outlay, in making roads, clearing out streams, building dams, &c., and that such parties, by paying one instalment of one-fifth of the purchase money, can enter upon the land and cut down the trees, which the lumberers have been preserving for years, making use of their roads, &c.

On the other hand, the settlers complain that the lots purchased by them, come into their hands much depreciated in value, and denuded of all timber suitable for building purposes.

When any case of fraud on the part of a pretending settler has been established, the Department has cancelled the sale and seized the timber cut on the land.

In order, however, by more general action to do away as far as possible with the complaints alluded to, and to afford legitimate protection to both the interests mentioned, I have been endeavouring to effect discriminating and descriptive surveys with the view of ascertaining what lands are suitable for settlement, and what are not suitable, and what sections of country may be reserved and advantageously laid off in timber berths.

During the past year I have found it to be my duty, in justice to our own lumber traders, to take steps to have the timber dues paid, on all lumber cut off public lands and exported to the United States, from the Upper Lake Ports. Hitherto parties from the United States, purchasing staves and other lumber, particularly at the Ports on Lake Eric, notwithstanding that considerable portions were cut on public lands, escaped payment of timber dues, while our own merchants were obliged to furnish statements of the quantity and description of the timber cut, shewing on what lots it was cut, and to pay the dues leviable thereon. It is evident our own merchants had grounds of complaint against this practice, as it afforded a positive protection to the foreign merchants against them. This protection amounted to more than \$10.25 per mille on pipe staves cut in trespass. It also tended to divert a portion of the carrying trade from our own waters, and to send it by way of Buffalo and Oswego to New York. In order to place our own mer-

chants on an equality with the foreign merchants, I found it necessary to obtain, through the Honorable the Minister of Finance, the aid of the Collectors of Customs at the several Ports for this purpose. Previous to obtaining clearances all vessels having lumber on board intended for the United States, are obliged to furnish the Collector, at the port of shipment, a certificate from the local Crown Timber Agent, that the claim of the Crown on this lumber has been settled for. By furnishing the necessary statements to the local Timber Agents as early as possible and settling the claim of the Crown, if any is found to exist, all detention and inconvenience can be avoided in obtaining clearances, and the recent Regulations provide for this purpose all facilities.

MINES.

It is not known to the Department that the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior present any fresh discoveries of Metal. It is true that, upon the location westward of the Bruce Mine, Mr. Arthur Rankin has, during the past year, prosecuted his new works with most decided success; and the workings which have already yielded some hundreds of tons of ore of rich quality, have afforded more and more favorable promise, the further they have been proceeded with. The Bruce Mine operations, it is likewise understood, are proving decidedly satisfactory.

It is proposed to block out into townships the whole of the mining region on Lakes Huron and Superior, opening well the exterior lines of the townships; and it is believed that the facilities for exploration which will thereby be supplied will induce great additional effort to develop the mineral wealth of that section of the Province. For this purpose, as well as with the object of ascertaining the fitness of the country for agriculture and lumbering pursuits, a surveying party has been engaged for some months past in exploring and surveying the shores of Lake Superior, and the country in the rear of them, to the depth or distance of about 25 miles.

To acquire more detailed information as to the state of the different Mining Locations which have been sold or laid out by the Government on the north shores of these Lakes, Mr. Gibbard, P.L.S., an officer believed to be well qualified for the duty, and who was also charged with the superintendence of the Fisheries on those Lakes, was directed during last summer to visit, inspect and report on these different locations. He has done so, and his Report is furnished as Appendix 29. One of the principal objects of this inspection was to enable the Government to ascertain what locations might properly be declared forfeited from non-user and non-payment thereof.

In order to afford greater facilities to those who are disposed to embark capital in mining operations, and at the same time to ensure the employment therein of capital, and the due working of the mines, and to prevent them being locked up by speculative purchases such as took place a few years since, the following Regulations were by Order in Council, of 15th March, last adopted, and are now submitted, viz. :

“1st.—That for mining purposes, tracts comprising not more than four hundred acres each, be granted to parties applying for the same, at the rate of one dollar per acre to be paid in full on the sale, the applicant furnishing a plan and description of the locality to

this Department, and on condition that such mineral location be worked within one year from the date of said grant.

"2nd.—That no patent therefor issue until two years from the date of the purchase, and then only upon proof that the purchaser or his assignee has continued to work said location *bonâ fide* for at least one year previously.

"3rd.—That the fee of one hundred dollars for permission to explore now charged, be abolished.

"4th.—That locations be sold to the first applicant agreeing to the terms specified above.

"That these Regulations shall not apply to Mines of Gold and Silver."

It is proposed to forfeit in the course of this year all grants or locations of mineral lands which have not been paid for in full, and worked, or which the purchasers will not pay up for within a limited time on the condition of at once working them.

In Lower Canada the repeated discoveries of rich veins of different minerals, on individual lots of land, has given rise to much excitement and speculation; and, while it is established beyond doubt that valuable lodes of copper and other metals exist, and are being worked, it is yet impossible to ascertain the extent of country which may be thus impregnated.

FISHERIES.

The aggregate production of this source of wealth during the past year, adds another to the many existing proofs that, however severe may be exceptional and merely local failures and however fluctuating individual success, the inexhaustible Fisheries of Canada yield every returning season an increasing amount of wealth to reward the industry and enterprise engaged in them.

The returns from the various descriptions of deep-sea fishing carried on in the waters of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence for the past year, exhibit a steady increase both in the tonnage and numbers of fishermen employed, and in the specific production. It is true that in some few localities an occasional diminution has occurred, although not of sufficient importance to affect the average prosperity of this business. These exceptions, it should be observed, are attributable to the prevalence of storms and the scarcity of bait, and not to failing supplies of fish.

In the great Lakes of Upper Canada, the fresh water fisheries so long pursued there have much improved under the more systematic exercise of the regulations applied to them in pursuance of the Fishery Act. Those hitherto almost unknown in the vast waters of Lakes Huron and Superior are attracting greater attention than formerly. Men of means and energy feel better assured in the pursuit of fishing, now that there exist a definite supervision and title protecting them in the enjoyment of fishing privileges and their property investments, without which it was always insecure to adventure money and materials or labor in such operations. The general traffic of these regions likewise receives important accessions through the more extensive and systematic fishing operations.

The amount of rents derivable from leases in force in Upper Canada for the past year is \$8,253 12.

In Lower Canada the sums accruing from license fees and fishery leases during the same period amount to \$6,697 51.

The Crown moiety of fines levied in both sections of the Province, under the Fisheries Act, amounted to \$163.

The sum total accrued in Upper and Lower Canada, under the head "Fisheries," is \$15,113.63.

Claims for fishing Bounties for 1859, certified according to the Act, to the amount of \$7,332, not being fully provided for out of the fishery revenues of the then current year, the difference will become chargeable against the rents and fees accruing in 1860, from salmon fishery in Lower Canada, under the 62nd clause of said Act. The total of these claims, however, amounted to very little more than one-half of the sum limited by such section.

The further extension of the leasing system has been considerable. In Lower Canada the leases issued under the published notice of September last date only from 1st May next. The proceeds are, therefore, not accountable among rents for the year just expired.

It is alike satisfactory and remarkable, as one of the practical results anticipated from the application of this system to the salmon fishery, that it has caused a greater amount of attention to be paid to the deep-sea fisheries. The withdrawal of numbers of ready and experienced hands from a comparatively idle, desultory and unproductive branch of fishing, as it had heretofore been conducted, and the transfer to a more steady and lucrative one, have at once stimulated the working of an abundant but neglected source, whilst affording some measure of rest to the almost exhausted river fisheries.

I regret that an obstinate hindrance to the due restoration of this valuable fishery is still presented in the practice of spearing the breeding salmon by Indians and others. Hitherto the chief inducement held forth to the Indian inhabitants, has been the facility with which speared fish could be disposed of amongst petty traders. Notwithstanding that the purchase and possession by these persons has been visited with extreme severity whenever detected, it is in practice found to be exceedingly difficult to deter any of the parties concerned from violating or evading the law. Its evasion is also rendered the more easy, because of certain exemptions in favor of Indian tribes. Such is especially the case within the districts watered by the River Restigouche and tributary streams; and, owing to the peculiar position of that neighborhood and the immediate proximity of different jurisdictions, it had become almost impossible to effect any due protection and fair use of the fisheries in the waters which divide the two Provinces. Negotiations were therefore opened last spring with the authorities of New Brunswick, which have since resulted in the adoption by that Government of measures proposed for mutual enactment calculated to check the prevalent depredations, and to rescue from imminent spoliation (if not extinction) the fine salmon fisheries which thereabouts are in some sense common to both Provinces.

I have every reason to expect that the recent establishment of Free Ports for Lakes Huron and Superior and along the mouth of the St. Lawrence, must give an additional

impetus to the pursuit of fishing, and will materially increase the entire fish trade throughout Canada.

The Reports of the different officers superintending the fisheries, are furnished in the Appendices (Nos. 30, 31, 32 & 33), and contain much matter of interest.

SURVEYS IN UPPER CANADA

The surveys carried on during the past year in Upper Canada, under instructions from this Department, were confined chiefly to the Ottawa and Huron Territory, in rear of the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings and Frontenac; and on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and in rear of the Sault Ste Marie.

IN THE HURON AND OTTAWA TERRITORY.

The townships of Stanhope, Digby, Morrison, and the residue of Galway have been surveyed and returned for sale; and the surveys of the township of Cashel, and of the residue of the townships of Wicklow, Bangor and Radcliffe, are being proceeded with.

Instructions have been issued for the survey of the townships of Dalton, Ryde, Oakley, and Hindon, in rear of the County of Victoria, as also the township of Dysart, in the rear of the County of Peterborough—on the application of the settlers thereon. The survey of the township of Anstruther, in the same county, has been completed, but cannot be included in the return for the past year, as are also the re-surveys of Palmerston, Olden and Kaladar, in the County of Frontenac. Some progress has been made in the survey of a line for a road from Burleigh Rapids to Peterson's line. This survey has been undertaken with the view of opening up a communication to the interior of that part of the territory lying between the Hastings and Bobcaygeon Roads, and will pass through the townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Monmouth, Dudley, &c.

The survey of the extension of the Bobcaygeon Road to Lake Nipissing has been completed, and a road line laid out the entire length. It deviates but slightly from a straight line, and the tract through which it passes, though rough in many places, is described as containing much good land fit for settlement.

The continuation of the Muskoka Road has been proceeded with in a north-easterly direction from the Great Falls, on the Muskoka River, to intersect the Bobcaygeon Road.

A line of road is being surveyed from Parry's Sound, easterly, to intersect the Bobcaygeon road, with the view of ultimately meeting the Opeongo Road, and of forming a communication road from the Ottawa River to the Georgian Bay, through the heart of the territory.

A tier of farm lots has been laid out on each side of the Frontenac Road, from the township of Hinchinbrooke to the Madawaska River, in rear of the County of Frontenac, and the subdivision of the townships of Richards and Hagarty, to the west of the County of Renfrew, is being proceeded with.

The survey of the township of Miller, though completed, cannot be included in the year's report, as the returns have not yet been received by the Department.

A map of part of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, shewing the recent Surveys, with extracts from the Surveyors' reports, descriptive of the quality of the soil and timber, will be found among the Appendices.

LAKES HURON AND SUPERIOR.

In rear of Sault Ste. Marie the survey of the townships of Macdonald, Prince, Patton, and Thompson have been completed, but have not yet been examined or returned for sale, and the surveys of the townships of Rose, Lefroy, Esten, Spragge and Salter, on the north shore of Lake Huron, are being proceeded with.

The townships of Nee-Bing and Pai-Poonge, and of the town plot of Fort William, on Lake Superior, have been completed during the past year, and instructions have been issued for an exploration of the north shore of the Lake from Sault Ste. Marie to Fort William, to the depth of 25 miles from the shore, for the purpose of ascertaining its capabilities as a field for settlement.

The Great Northern Road, extending from Goulais' Bay, easterly, to Spanish River, has been located during the past year, and part of it constructed. Its completion will provide a means for both winter and summer communication by land between the eastern portions of Canada and the rapidly advancing settlements round the Sault Ste. Marie. Branch Roads have been thrown out from the main line to Sault Ste. Marie and the Bruce Mines.

LOWER CANADA SURVEYS

The Surveys in Lower Canada, enumerated in the Annual Return for the year ending 31st December, 1860, consist, in large proportion, of lands laid out and subdivided into farm lots, lying chiefly in townships, the outlines of which had already been run and marked in the field in former Governmental surveys; the remaining surveys—apart from the outlines of the townships of Huddersfield, Clapham, Stanhope and Clyde, surveyed *en bloc*, and the Indian Reservation in Viger, being verifications of obliterated surveys,—become indispensable for the disposal and settlement of the adjacent vacant Crown Lands. The whole extent thus subdivided into lots forming, in the aggregate, 328,639 acres of land.

No less than fourteen counties partake of the area thus surveyed in Lower Canada—from the Gulf shore of the St. Lawrence, at Cape Rosier, to the Ottawa, County of Pontiac.

The tracing and marking, after due exploration of certain road lines for colonization purposes, in Lower Canada,—for which instructions have issued from this Department—during the year 1860, as per annual return, form a total of sixty-two miles of road line, which extent is dispersed over five counties, three of them situate on the south, and two on the north side of the St. Lawrence, all, however, lying within the limits of the old District of Quebec; and, finally, the exploration of the River Croche from its mouth, on the St. Maurice, above the Falls of La Tuque, to its sources on the heights, dividing them from those of Ouatchouanish River, thence down the stream to its discharge into Lake St. John, was effected collaterally with the exploratory survey for a line of road from La Tuque, at

the head of steam navigation on the St. Maurice, direct to Lake St. John—the exploratory line terminating at the mouth of the River Ouiatchouan, at Lake St. John, in the township of Charlevoix—which important service, combined with the surveys of the principal rivers discharging into the Saguenay, was carried out in the winters of 1859-'60 by Mr P. L. S. Blaiklock and three other surveyors under his direction. Mr Blaiklock's services having been required for the exploration for a road line in the County of Gaspé, he has been unable to complete his returns in time to be reported upon and inserted in the annual return of last year's operations.

The surveys in the District of Gaspé embrace the subdivision, into farm lots, 94,914 acres, covering part of three townships; the rapidly increasing settlements in which required an enlarged field for agricultural purposes.

The laying open of this land for disposal, especially in the township of Matapedia, cannot fail to be attended with the best results to colonization. The township of Matapedia, the westernmost surveyed township in the County of Bonaventure, possesses the advantage of being located at the confluence of two considerable streams, the Ristigouche as its southern, and the Matapedia as its eastern boundary, rendering the newly surveyed ranges easily accessible, whilst the new line of road, located on the left bank of the latter, and crossing the peninsula to the St. Lawrence, at St. Luce, in the seigniory of Lessard, will materially advance the settlement of the available lands up that river,—at the same time that the present road leading to the thriving little village called Upsalquitch, situate opposite the mouth of the river of that name, on the New Brunswick side of the Ristigouche, will certainly induce the settlement of the available lands and flats which extend back at varied distances to the foot of the hills which skirt the Ristigouche to the western limit of the Province, at the New Brunswick boundary, between which and the township of Matapedia, there is yet remaining a sufficient space for two small townships.

In the District of Rimouski, the land laid out into farm lots, aggregates 41,653 acres, dispersed over three townships, situate on the River Saint Lawrence, between the seigniory of Matane and the township of Cap Chat, in which settlements are rapidly progressing.

In the Districts of Kamouraska and Montmagny, 35,111 acres were laid out into farm lots, to complete the surveys in the townships lying on the Elgin Road, now being rapidly settled.

In the last mentioned district, a line of road has been traced from the last concession of L'Islet across the Crown Lands, to its junction with the Taché Line of road, in the township of Patton.

In the District of Chicoutimi, 4,952 acres were laid out into lots, comprising the lands at Cap à l'Ouest, in the township of Bagot, and a line of road traced from Anse St. Jean to the township of St. John, southwesterly, to its intersection with the road opened from Murray Bay to Grand Bay, in the Saguenay, which line, when opened, will be of great advantage to the settlers on the Saguenay, whilst it will materially serve to open up some available tracts of land which it traverses.

A line of road was explored and marked from l'Anse à l'Eau, in the township of Tadoussac, District of Saguenay, westward, 17 miles, to the settlement at the mouth of

the River Marguerite, which discharges itself into the Saguenay. This line of road, as traced in the field, lies back of the steep hills which escarp the left bank of the Saguenay, and traverses (although still partaking of a mountainous character) lands very suitable for cultivation, and which are presently desired and sought after by colonists, Canadians chiefly from the thickly settled parishes bordering on the St. Lawrence.

In the District of Quebec, 18,000 acres were surveyed into farm lots, in the township of Montauban, including the arable lands from the rear of the seigniory of Grondines East and the township of Alton, to the River Batiscan. Such was the desire for this survey, that the farm lots in the western part of the township were taken up as fast as they were laid off. The country is, however, much intersected and broken by hills and mountains forming part of the Laurentides Range, seen from the Saint Lawrence.

A line of road was traced and marked in the township of Cranbourne, from the north west corner thereof to the River Etchemin, a distance of about 4½ miles, and allotments for free grants laid out on both sides. This is, however, but an inferior section of the line of road projected through the remaining part of Cranbourne, the township of Watford, and the waste lands to the River Metgermet, where it intersects the Kennebec Road, the carrying out of which will, however, depend upon a preliminary exploration of the country lying within those limits.

In the Districts of Beauce, Joliette, and St. Francis, 61,030 acres were laid out into farm lots, part whereof being verifications of the primitive surveys required for the disposal of the interspersed vacant lands therein.

In the District of Ottawa, the residue of the township of Denholm, containing 36,281 acres, was surveyed and sub-divided into farm lots, and the outlines of the townships of Clyde, Stanhope, Huddersfield, and Clapham, run in the field, under the 1st section of the Order in Council of the 13th January, 1859, for the disposal of lands or townships *en bloc*.

The aggregate of the lands surveyed into farm lots above enumerated by districts, thus amounting to 328,639 acres; while the outlines of townships and tracts form a total of 127½ miles of line run and marked in the field, and the road lines traced and marked to 167½ miles.

The total cost of the above enumerated surveys amounts, according to the annual return for the year 1860, to \$20,850 16. Of this sum the sub-divisions of lands into farm lots absorb \$14,370 32, which gives an average cost of 4½ cents per acre, being less by 30 per cent. than the cost of surveys returned in 1859; these, however, combining a portion of outlines; whilst the outlines of townships surveyed specially for the object of meeting the first Regulation under the Order in Council of the 13th January, 1859, for the disposal of townships *en bloc*, together with the surveys of Colonization road lines, take up the balance of \$6,479 84, footing an average of \$22.70 per mile. It being at the same time worthy of remark that over 600 square miles of country were explored and examined, collaterally, with the actual tracing and marking of 285 miles of line in the field.

 UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

ADDINGTON ROAD.

On this road 402½ acres were cleared during the year 1860, and 293½ acres chopped ready for clearing, making a total of 1704 acres improved. The population is 774, being an increase of 75. There are now 190 locatees residing on their lands.

Mr. Perry, the Agent, says: "A feeling of thankfulness to the Giver of all good pervades the whole settlement, for the abundant harvest, and a cheerful looking forward to the future."

BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

Two hundred and forty-five lots have been located on this road, by Mr. Hughes, the resident Agent, on which there are 198 actual settlers, heads of families,—the total population being 939 souls. There are 886 acres of land cleared; 618 under crop, and 204 acres chopped, but not yet cleared off.

THE FRONTENAC ROAD.

This colonization road leads from the township of Hinchinbrook, in rear of Kingston, to the Madawaska river. It is under the charge of Mr. James Spike, who received the appointment on the 10th of April, 1860. He has made 77 locations. The total population is 197 souls. The number of acres cleared 420.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Mr. Hayes located 56 settlers on this road in 1860, making a total of 323 in possession of lots at the close of the year. 2681 acres of land are cleared, being an increase of 1024 acres since the beginning of the year. 400 acres have been under-brushed preparatory to clearing.

THE MUSKOKA ROAD.

As this road is the most recently opened, only 48 lots have been located. 41 of them are occupied by actual settlers. The population amounts to 190 souls. 170 acres of land have been cleared, 87 of which have been cropped.

THE OPEONGO ROAD.

Mr. French reports 58 new locations on this road during the year, making a total of 275 locations, and estimates the value of the crop raised at \$44,503.24; that is \$30.32 on an average per acre, 1,468 acres having been under cultivation. 607 acres were cleared by the settlers. The population amounts to 989.

In addition to the settlement on the road, 36,800 acres in the vicinity have been sold and nearly all occupied. Mr. French remarks in concluding his report:

"The aspect of the country around here is fast changing; clearances are being enlarged; good and commodious houses and barns are succeeding the small comfortless round log shanties, and the barn yards are becoming well tenanted with stock."

LOWER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

In 1860, one hundred and seventy-four and one quarter miles of new roads were opened up. One hundred and forty-three and one-half miles, partly made in the former year, were finished, and forty-five and three quarter miles were repaired. The expenditure on these works was \$54,246.58.

The details of the progress of the works on the respective roads, and of the expenditure thereon, are contained in the report of the Inspector of Agencies, Appendix No. 29

Colonization in the valley of Lake St. John (Saguenay) continues to advance, the settlers being encouraged by the hope that ere long the Kenogami road will be extended to these fertile lands.

The settlements on the St. John's Bay road, extend eight miles back from the River Saguenay, although the road has been opened for winter travel only five miles.

A large extent of good land has been discovered between Tadoussac and the River Marguerite, through which a line for a road has been surveyed by P.L.S. J. B. Duberger, and the lands on it are rapidly being taken up. Much of the lands on both sides of the St. Urbain and Grande Baie road are now occupied.

Colonization is also making great progress in the Counties of St. Maurice, Montcalm and Ottawa, on the several roads which are being opened in these localities.

The lands on the several roads in Gaspé, Rimouski and other counties on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and in the Eastern Townships, are taken up as fast as the roads are opened.

One of the largest fields for colonization in Lower Canada is in the counties on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, which will be thoroughly developed by the Taché road, that runs parallel to the St. Lawrence for 209 miles, and the various subordinate roads connecting it with the old settlements on the bank of the river. A map of this section of the Province, shewing these roads, accompanies this Report. Similar maps of other sections will be issued with future Reports.

ELGIN ROAD.

Mr. Drapeau reports that he has located 55 lots on the Elgin Road during the year, making a total of 238 lots, or 23,507 acres; that there are 44 families (comprising 238 souls) residing on the road—841 acres of land cleared and 616½ chopped, making a total of 1,457½ acres under improvement—and 54 houses and 41 barns and stables erected. 5,155½ *minots* of grain and potatoes were raised, which he values at \$3,291.30. He estimates the product of the settlers' labor in clearing land, building houses and barns and stables, making sugar, boards and shingles, at \$20,773.70, and their stock at \$2,129, making a total of \$26,194.

LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENT.

The Department has been engaged during the year 1860 in closing up a very considerable number of claims to particular parcels of land, arising in part from old subsisting

locations, some of them adjudicated upon by the Heir and Devisee Commission in Upper Canada, some by the Government, and some by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and others arising from improvements effected by the applicants or those from whom they derived their claims. Many of these old claims present complications which require both patience and circumspection, and a knowledge of the principles both of Law and Equity, in order to do justice in the premises. The leniency of successive Provincial Governments has rendered the task of closing up this portion of old Departmental business a work of great difficulty, involving delay, which I would gladly have got rid of, had I not felt that the Crown was implicated in the system hitherto at all events passively adopted, and that a too active and stringent enforcement of new rules applied to old cases might be attended with hardship and injustice.

Claims to compensation for deficiencies in grants which were found to contain a smaller area of land than the licensed surveyors who had laid out the lands in survey had represented them to contain, (and the demands to satisfy which, consequent upon the rise in the value of property, had caused the issue of very considerable new grants of land without purchase) have been by the new Land Act in their ratio greatly diminished.

The former law rendered it obligatory upon the Department to recognize all claims, whether the grant had been one without purchase, or however small the amount paid, or remote the period when the grant took place, provided the claimant declared on oath he had preferred his case within five years of the discovery of the deficiency. The new Act requires that a claim shall be made within five years after the issue of the patent, and in its provisions prevents, in determining the manner in which the holder of the property shall be remunerated for his deficiency, the public interests from being sacrificed, by the Government being, as formerly, called upon to pay as an equivalent for the land non-existing or unavailable, twelve or twenty dollars an acre for that for which the Province did not receive nearly as many shillings.

The Superintendent of Land Sales has during the last few months taken charge of all the disposable Crown Lands in Upper Canada, situated in townships surveyed previously to the period of the Union of the Provinces; and in bringing to sale in November last several thousand acres of land in the Western Counties of Upper Canada, the endeavour was made, and with some success, to make sales on the conditions of payment in full at the time of sale. The favorable harvests of the last two seasons led to the impression that the means for purchasing would be more abundant than had for some time been the case, and in other sales about to take place it is proposed to pursue the same system. A deviation, however, from this rule takes place in the cases of persons who have made improvements of some consequence, and are unable, or do not desire to pay the whole amount down.

Payment in full, and the early completion of a title, among other advantages avoid collision with the Municipal Authorities. The Assessment Laws as they now stand render lands sold by the Crown, but for which no title has issued, liable to the local taxes in common with those for which patents have issued, and as it necessarily happens that frequently the resumption of lands by the Government is necessitated even after taxes have become due upon them, embarrassments are inevitable. The County Officers, also, view the tax-roll as indicating a realization of revenue for local purposes; and as the Govern-

ment does not profess to pay taxes on lands the title to which is still in the Crown, the resumption, cancelling the taxes, would unavoidably disappoint the calculations of the County Officers. When, therefore, lands are not occupied and improved, and in consequence of that have not upon them assets out of which to make the taxes, the issue of a patent almost immediately following the sale removes the difficulty.

The policy adopted by the Government in land sales, both in Upper and Lower Canada, is briefly this: That in old established townships the scattered lots remaining in the Crown will be sold for cash, unless in cases of *bonâ fide* occupancy and improvements where the settler requires time. This system removes at once the opportunity in the future for special claims which, constantly arising, have given continued work to the Department, and have, more than any other cause, created its large staff of employees and necessitated their continuance. At the same time it will permit the Departmental Agencies in many counties (by getting rid of the remaining public lands) to be closed, and an immense deal of correspondence and of office work caused thereby in reference to particular lots, will cease or be prevented. While in those municipalities long settled and subject to local taxation and government, this system of selling the remaining public lands for cash and granting titles for them at once has been adopted, no change in the conditions or manner of sale in the more newly organized townships has taken place; there, settlement is rigorously enforced and the lands are sold at an uniform rate, the purchaser having the option of paying in five instalments, one at the time of the sale, and the others in four successive years, or in cash at a reduction of thirty cents on the dollar—thus providing for the differing cases of those who may have more or less means. To have insisted on cash in full at the time of sale would have deterred or prevented many an industrious man from becoming a settler, while to those who have the means of paying a great inducement to pay at once is given in the large reduction in price; and at the same time the conditions of settlement are enforced by withholding the patent till they are complied with.

On the North shore of Lake Huron, to the east of the Bruce Mines, and within the limit of the territory attached to the Free Port at Sault Ste. Marie, the price of lands has been brought down to twenty cents per acre, being the same as the price of lands at Gaspé. It is hoped that this low price, combined with the advantages which the Free Port and the improving business in the Mines and Fisheries, offer to settlers in that region, will induce thither a large influx of Immigrants, particularly from the North of Europe, as to such population the Mines, the Forests and the Fisheries will present materials for a description of labor and industry to which they are accustomed.

The progress of settlement during the past year has been very satisfactory. No opportunity for speculating in lands set apart for settlement has been afforded, and where attempts at such have been made, they have been promptly checked. The adventurous pioneer, in search of his future home, has been pushing northward in all parts of Canada, and demands are constantly made from Lake St. John to Lake Nipissing for surveys of lands selected by these hardy invaders of the primeval forest. Instead of now seeking abodes in other countries, the rising generation, not finding room or employment in the old homesteads, resolutely face the difficulties and labors which their forefathers encountered in the preparation of those homes, and with better means of meeting them, and with more

experience, afford by their presence and their example in the distant localities where they settle encouragement and aid to the stranger from abroad who arrives among them.

The Settlement of our Public Lands involves the subject of Immigration, and to it the Government has devoted earnest attention.—While every effort has been made to make known the advantages which Canada affords to the industrious Emigrant, care has been taken to prevent false inducements and hopes being held out, and an improper responsibility thereby fastened upon the Government. Great caution and delicacy are required in the exercise of Governmental action in a matter which necessarily affects the fortunes of thousands of people.

More detailed information, in reference thereto, as well as to the progress of Settlement on the Free Grants on the Colonization Roads, will be furnished in the Annual General Report of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

Respectfully submitted,

By Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 16th March, 1861.

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TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Canada,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

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| 20. Return of Woods and Forests. | (Partly printed.) |
| A. New Regulations allowing actual Settlers to cut Timber on their lands. | (Not printed.) |
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No. 1.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS AND CLERKS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

[This Return, being nearly the same as that printed last year, it is not re-printed.]

No. 2.

LOWER CANADA CROWN LANDS AGENTS.

Western Section.

[This Return is the same as that printed last year, with the exception of the removal of N. A. Beaudet, of Arthabaska; George Kaines part of Two Mountains; John Lynch, part of Ottawa; A. Lafontaine, part of Ottawa; and the appointments of A. Gagnon, Arthabaska; D. McMillan, part of Two Mountains; Terence Smith, Ottawa.]

Eastern Section.

[This Return is the same as that printed last year, with the exception of the appointment of Joseph Jolivert, Bellechasse; Jeremy Laporte, Peterborough.]

No. 3.

CROWN LAND AGENTS, CANADA WEST.

[This Return, the same as that printed last year, except the removal of J. E. Brooke, Kent, and the new appointment of James Macpherson, Lennox and part of Frontenac and Addington; A. W. McLean, Collector of Crown Rents, U.C.; Richard Monk, Kent, and James Spike, Frontenac Road.]

No. 4.

CROWN TIMBER AGENTS, CANADA EAST AND WEST.

[This Return, the same as that printed last year, except the removal of Edward Masse, Collector of Slide Dues, Ottawa. It also contains the names of the Clerks.]

No. 5.

AGENTS, SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON, CROWN DOMAIN, AND JESUITS' ESTATES.

[The same as printed last year.]

No. 6.

STATEMENT OF LANDS SOLD IN 1858, 1859 & 1860.

[This Statement is published in full in the Commissioner's Report.]

No. 7.

STATEMENT of Receipts by the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1860,
which are considered as Revenue.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Woods and Forests	283332	42		
Ottawa Slides.....	44305	20		
St. Maurice Slides.....	2911	73		
Saguenay Slides	1505	10		
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	199064	35	332054	45
Crown Lands, Lower Canada.....	78750	60		
Crown Domain	3487	45	277814	95
Seigniorv of Lauzon	8042	41		
Location Fees, Lower Canada	15	00	11529	86
Casual Fees, Upper Canada	399	00		
Casual Fees, Lower Canada	20	00		
Patent Fees, Lower Canada	379	52		
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Upper Canada.....	497	66		
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Lower Canada.....	127	27		
Mines, Upper Canada.....	902	25		
Gain on Scrip	20	79	2361	49
Total.....			\$ 623760	75

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of Disbursements by the Department of Crown Lands, for the
year 1860, on account of Expenses of management.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Fisheries, Upper Canada.....	3416	61		
Fisheries, Lower Canada	4611	77		
Fishery Bounties, Lower Canada	7332	00		
Ottawa and Opcongo Road.....	1464	00		
Hastings Road.....	1464	00		
Addington Road	1464	00		
Bobcaygeon Road.....	1464	00		
Elgin and Taché Road	1464	00		
Muskoka Road	1351	00		
Frontenac Road	1064	00		
A. N. McLean, Clergy Rents' Agent.....	1534	73		
Postage of Agencies, Upper Canada.....	184	18		
Postage Agencies, Lower Canada	63	84		
Commission Agents, Upper Canada	17338	97		
Commission Agents, Lower Canada	4087	72		
Board of Examiners, Land Surveyors, Upper Canada.....	520	00		
Board of Examiners, Land Surveyors, Lower Canada	273	95		
Crown Advertising, Lower Canada.....	2880	08		
Crown Advertising, Upper Canada.....	3313	32		
Inspection of Agencies, Upper Canada.....	2960	87		
Brought forward.....	\$58253	09		

No. 8.—(Continued.)

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Carried forward</i>	58253	09		
Inspection of Agencies, Lower Canada	3615	31		
Crown Inspection, Upper Canada	311	75		
Crown Inspection, Lower Canada	432	00		
Crown Surveys, Upper Canada	56580	35		
Crown Surveys, Lower Canada	30880	08		
General Disbursements	19218	82		
Boundary Account, Upper and Lower Canada	2458	05		
Huron Land Claims	354	25		
Bruce Land Claims	1249	75		
Advance on Salaries	563	33		
	173916	78		
Deduct commission on School and Clergy Services	113240	24		
			60676	54
			\$60676	54

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 9.

STATEMENT—Department of Crown Lands, amount of Collections for 1860.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada	385890	01		
do Lower Canada	34734	27		
Crown Lands, Upper Canada	199855	15		
do Lower Canada	78901	60		
Common School Lands	115286	43		
Grammar do	30490	66		
			845158	12
Crown Domain	5398	04		
Jesuits' Estates	24492	45		
Seignior of Lauzon	9444	36		
			39334	85
Woods and Forests	325183	90		
St. Maurice Slides	2911	73		
Ottawa Slides	55859	69		
Saguenay Slides	1505	10		
			385460	42
Location Fees, Lower Canada	15	00		
Casual Fees, Upper Canada	399	00		
do Lower Canada	20	00		
Patent Fees, Lower Canada	379	52		
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Upper Canada	497	66		
do do Lower Canada	127	27		
Mines, Upper Canada	902	25		
Fisheries, Upper Canada	2361	91		
do Lower Canada	1729	27		
Ordnance Lands	26245	89		
Huron Land claims	317	75		
Bruce Land claims	178	25		
Indian Timber	4856	69		
			38030	46
Total			\$1307983	85

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 10.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Clergy Reserves, Upper Canada, for 1860.

Date.	Land Sold.		RECEIPTS.								DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Acrea.	Amount.	18 Vic. c. 2. Principal.	18 Vic. c. 2. Interest.	18 Vic. c. 2. Inspection.	Rents on Leased Lots.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Timber Duties.	18 Vic. c. 2. Principal.	18 Vic. c. 2. Interest.	18 Vic. c. 2. Inspection.	Rents on Leased Lots.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Timber Duties.	Disbursements.
1860.	62522½	\$ cts. 174808 70	\$ cts. 249879 90	\$ cts. 114051 20	\$ cts. 1533 00	\$ cts. 733 24	\$ cts. 11683 59	\$ cts. 9009 08	\$ cts. 199651 47	\$ cts. 91148 27	\$ cts. 1226 40	\$ cts. 426 59	\$ cts. 9316 88	\$ cts. 6407 27	\$ cts. 77683 13

WILLIAM FORD, *Accountant & Cashier.*
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 11.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for 1860.

Date.	Land Sold.		RECEIPTS.								PAYMENTS.			
	Acrea.	Amount.	Principal, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Interest, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Rent, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Inspection, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Quit Rent on Lots.	Principal, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Interest, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Rent, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Inspection, 18 Vic. c. 2.	Quit Rent on Lots.	Disbursements.	
1860.	44545	\$ cts. 34455 69	\$ cts. 20704 65	\$ cts. 7193 02	\$ cts. 267 50	\$ cts. 388 10	\$ cts. 176 00	\$ cts. 20851 73	\$ cts. 5062 60	\$ cts. 214 00	\$ cts. 310 48	\$ cts. 140 80	\$ cts. 7614 66	

WILLIAM FORD, *Accountant and Cashier.*
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 12.

RETURN of the Number of Acres Sold, and the Amount Received on Sales of Common School Lands, under 12 Victoria, cap. 200, for the Year 1860.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.							
Date.	Acres.	Price per acre.	Principal.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Commission. Principal.	Commission. Rent.	Commission. Interest.	Disbursements.
	3,221½	\$ cts. 2 00	\$ cts. 85570 05	\$ cts. 76 50	\$ cts. 29639 88	\$ cts. 65293 15	\$ cts. 61 20	\$ cts. 17114 00	\$ cts. 15 30	\$ cts. 5927 98	\$ cts. 186 50

Total number of Acres sold to 31st December, 1859,..... 980,263½
Sold in 1860,..... 3,221½

Balance remaining unsold..... 983,484½
Total sold..... 16,515½

No. 13.

RETURN of the Number of Acres Sold, and the Amount Received on Sales of Grammar School Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.									
Date.	Acres.	Price per acre.	Principal.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Commission. Rent.	Commission. Interest.	Commission. Principal.	Commission. Grammar School Timber Duties.		
1860	6900½	\$ cts. 2 00	\$ cts. 818 04	\$ cts. 7978 20	\$ cts. 19705 29	\$ cts. 654 43	\$ cts. 6982 55	\$ cts. 15764 24	\$ cts. 1591 30	\$ cts. 163 61	\$ cts. 1595 65	\$ cts. 3941 05	\$ cts. 397 83

No. 14.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF JESUITS' ESTATES.

Receipts, \$24,492 45 ; Expenses, \$3,647 54 ; Net Receipts, \$20,844 91.

No. 15.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES, SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

Receipts, \$9,444 36 ; Disbursements, \$1,401 95 ; Net Receipts, \$8,042 41.

No. 16.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF THE CROWN DOMAIN.

Receipts, \$5,398 04 ; Disbursements, \$1,910 59 ; Net Receipts, \$3,487 45.

No. 17.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF ORDNANCE LANDS.

Receipts for the year, \$26,245 89 ; Disbursements, \$10,522 90 ; Net Receipts, \$15,722 99.

No. 18.

LOWER CANADA.—Return of Surveys for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

No.	Surveyors.	S. U R V E Y S.	Cost of Survey.	No. of Acres Surveyed.	Outlines of Townships	Colonization Roads.	County.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		Miles.	Miles.		
1	J. L. P. O'Hanley.....	Townships of Huddersfield, Clapham, and part of Stanhope, outlines of.....	2878 45	.....	80	.....	Pontiac.....	And about 200 miles of explorations.
2	John Holmes.....	Township of Denholm.....	1942 53	34281	.....	.....	Ottawa.	
3	G. N. Albright.....	Clyde, Outlines of.....	561 69	.....	25½	.....	do	
4	Robert Gillmour.....	Wexford, residue of.....	1234 50	18000	.....	.....	Montcalm.	
5	J. B. Legendre.....	Madgington, verification of part of.....	387 97	18000	.....	.....	Arthabaska.	
6	F. L. Poudrier.....	do do	533 17	15200	.....	.....	Wolfe.	
7	do do	Ham.....	82 13	1130	.....	.....	do	
8	Jno. Bignell.....	Whitton and Winslow, parts of.....	384 18	6800	.....	.....	Compton.	
9	J. C. de Lachevrotière.....	Montauban, part of.....	1334 06	18000	.....	.....	Portneuf.	
10	J. B. Fournier.....	Dionne, part of.....	580 14	16111	.....	.....	L'Islet.	
11	V. Desrochers.....	Bungey, do.....	876 48	19000	.....	.....	Kamouraska.	
12	F. W. Blacklock.....	Viger, Indian Reserve, outlines of.....	261 28	.....	10	.....	Témiscouata.	
13	P. A. Tremblay.....	Bégot, Cap à l'Ouest.....	313 49	4952	.....	.....	Chicotulmi.	
14	E. Grondin.....	St. Denis, verification of part of.....	1271 32	18596	.....	.....	Rimouski.	
15	E. Balançre.....	Romieu and Dalbairre, do.....	1413 35	23057	.....	.....	do	
16	E. A. Legendre.....	Mapédia.....	1708 64	35456	.....	.....	Bonaventure.	
17	W. McDonald.....	Hope.....	1731 27	45876	.....	.....	do	
18	A. Painchaud.....	Cap Rosier, part of.....	766 19	13582	.....	.....	Gaspé.	
19	F. L. Poudrier.....	Ham, N. W. and S. W. parts of, Association Survey \$874 32.....	.....	36698	.....	.....	Wolfe.	

No. 18.

LOWER CANADA.—Return of Surveys for the year ending 31st December, 1860.—(Continued.)

No.	Surveyors.	SURVEYS.	Cost of Survey.	No. of Acres Surveyed.	Outlines of Townships	Colonization Roads.	County.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		Miles.	Miles.		
19	L. O. A. Arcand.....	River Croche to Lake St. John, exploration of.....	1214 50	.....	.....	105	[contimi.	About \$11 56 per mile.
20	Wm. Henderson	Road line in Crabbourne, do	261 63	.....	12	5	Portneuf and Chichester.	
21	Ers. Têtu	L'Anse à Giles Road, do	595 56	.....	.....	16	L'Islet.	
22	Jno. Bignoll.....	Forsyth Road in Dorset, do	106 47	.....	.....	44	Beauce.	
23	J. B. Duberger	Anse St. Jean Road line, do	167 83	.....	.....	20	Chicoutimi.	
24	do	Road line from L'Anse à Yon to Rivier Marguorito, exploration of	432 43	.....	.....	17	Saguenay.	
		Total.....	\$ 20850 16	328639	127½	167½		

328639 acres subdivided into Farm lots at 43 cents. per acre.
 127 miles of outlines of Townships at \$30 per mile.
 62 miles of Colonization Roads explored at \$23.11c. per mile.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,
Deputy Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
 SURVEYING BRANCH, EAST,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

Note.—The above stated quantities and amounts exhibit the Surveys completed and paid up to date, apart from the Surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made.

No. 19.—UPPER CANADA.—Statement of Surveys for the year ending, 31st December, 1860.

No.	Surveyors.	Surveys.	Cost of Survey.	No. of Acres Sur'd.	No. of Miles, Explorer's &c.	Remarks.	
1	G. A. Stewart.....	Stanhope.....	\$ 3434 63	48418		None.—The quantities given in the column for "No. of Acres Surveyed," include Roads, Lakes, &c., and in the T'ps of Morrison and Stanhope, free grant lots.	
2	Michael Deane.....	Digby.....	3540 06	50804			
3	J. O. Browne.....	Morrison, (part of).....	4299 33	48519			
4	William Drennan.....	Galway, (Residue).....	3658 70	43640			
5	E. H. Korkland.....	Parts of Bangor, Kadcilife and Wicklow.....	3856 37	58071			
6	T. W. Herrick.....	Noo-Bing, Poi-Poonge, Fort William Town Plot, Mining Locations on Thunder Bay, Indian Reserve, &c.....	7204 17	T-plot 436 67627			
7	T. F. Gibbs.....	Fronteno R. Lots, thro' T'ps. of Hinch'ke, Olden, Clarendon, Miller & Mata'n	5799 68	86534	165		
8	A. P. Sator.....	Great Northern Road, North Shore, Lake Huron.....	5419 38				
9	J. K. Roche.....	Boboygeon and Nipissing Road Line.....	1881 60		45		
10	A. P. Sator.....	Superintending Roads at Sault St. Marie.....	474 98				
11	John Lindsay.....	Angular Survey of River Sovereign.....	1484 70		43½		
12	J. S. Dennis.....	Ordnance Lands, City of Ottawa, (\$4309.80 and \$231.75).....	4641 55				
13	do.....	do Burlington Heights.....	723 59				
14	do.....	do at Polham, known as "Short Hills".....	494 00				
15	B. W. Gossage.....	do at Prescott.....	542 07				
16	do.....	do at Queenston, &c., (\$206.46 and \$69.42).....	335 88				
17	J. S. Dennis.....	Part of Public Walks, Grant, Toronto.....	15 50				
18	Samuel Brodie.....	Part of Military Reserve, Amherstburgh.....	267 18				
19	A. B. Perry.....	Snake Rapids, Mill Site, Madawaska River.....	240 39				
20	J. W. Bridgland.....	Rama Island, part of main land and Mill Site, on River Sovereign.....	253 05				
21	J. L. P. O'Hanly.....	Subd. of lots 24, in cons. A. and B., R. F. Nepean.....	94 85				
22	Ben. Springer.....	Estab. Boundaries of part lot 16, Bro. Con. A., Dunwich.....	45 00				
23	Robert Gilmour.....	Reserve in Southampton.....	59 01				
24	William Rath.....	Tract of land in 1st Con., Turnberry.....	43 00				
25	John J. Haslett.....	Lots 14 and 15, in 1st con., Seymour.....	101 00				
26	Thomas T. Borer.....	Investigation Boundaries of Indian Tract in Bedford.....	123 00				
27	Benjamin Felt.....	Assisting Mr. Bowyer, do.....	51 00				
28	W. H. Doane.....	Expenses incurred relieving Mr. Brady's party, Bobcaygeon Road Survey.....	380 50				
29	J. L. P. O'Hanly.....	Extra allowed him on Survey of N. and S. Canonto, in 1859.....	70 00				
30	H. O. Wood.....	Extra work and disbursements on Road Surveys in 1854, '55.....	546 50				
			\$ 49960 67	403849	253½		

RECAPITULATION.

402913 Acres, subdivided into farm lots of 100 acres each, @ 7 7-10 cents per acre
 436 do do Town lots of 1½ acres each, @ \$1.91 per acre
 403,349 acres

253½ miles of explorations, &c., &c., @ \$34.57 8-10 cents per mile.

Note.—As this is the total amount of the Accounts for Surveys completed and audited during the year, on which advances were previously made, it does not correspond with the Accountant's return of money paid for Surveys, which includes advances on Surveys in progress.

THOMAS DEVINE, Head of Surveys, U.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st Dec., 1860.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

No.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Names of Agents.	Saw Logs.			White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.	
	W. Pine.	Spruce	Other.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
A. J. Russell	508068			130685	8971631	71115	3027491	51	1285	43	1775
Joseph F. Way.....	279269			14202	1143578	4304	195359	199	9884	974	37394
Charles E. Belle.....	245442	483		11785	637651	8	311	24	501	792	23966
A. Dubord	98392	36846	R.P 374	12587	729488	452	17259				
A. W. Powell.....	22088		*3222	2082	227344	753	46490	612	55002	225	11532
G. J. Nagle.....	47603	128721		268	10577						
Chas. Dawson.....	9876	14617		5153	260385						
Geo. Duberger.....	57174	69707	R.P 249								
Chas. T. Dubé.....	7926	68832		392	7560						
Jos. N. Verge.....	1134	12733		2617	83860					3	100
Total.....	1277873	331939	3845	179771	12072074	76632	3286910	886	66672	2037	74767

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIPTION

Names of Agent.	Spruce, Cedar, and Juniper.		Cedar Raills.	Floats.	Oars and Knees.	Wood.				Staves.	
	Pieces.	Feet.				Cords Soft.	Cords Hard.	Lath Wood.	Stand-ard.	W. India.	
A. J. Russell											
Joseph F. Way.....			26004	1742		Bark. 20	322				
Charles E. Belle.....	C. 9613		23668								
A. Dubord.....											
A. W. Powell.....			3241			54	775	109	188084	575548	
G. J. Nagle.....			550		K. 1093	211	107	419			
Chas. Dawson.....			1570								
Geo. Duberger.....											
Chas. T. Dubé.....	415	C. 2075									
Jos. N. Verge.....	206	S. 6103									
Total.....	10234	8178	55033	1742	1093	285	1204	529	188084	575548	

Walnut, Chesnut, Cherry, Ash, Sycamore, Whitewood, Hemlock and Oak.

Total amount collected for Timber Dues and Ground Rents, 1860.....	\$321,904 73
Total amount collected from Slides, 1860	49,936 87
Total for 1860.....	\$371,841 60
Total amount collected for Timber Dues and Ground Rents, 1859	\$274,619 42
Total amount collected from Slides, 1859.....	34,867 05
Total for 1859.....	309,486 47
Increase.....	\$ 62,355 13

NOTE:—The amount accrued includes \$14,528.93 belonging to

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860:

20a.

amounts accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent during the year, 1860.

TION OF TIMBER, &c.

Ash.	Tamarac.		Birch.		Basswood.		Hickory and Maple.		Butternut & Walnut.		Railway Ties and Sleepers.
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	
70	3685	211	6869		46	1728	1	M. 50			
108	4985	28	1255		15	634					
184	8256	271	8540	1	41	26	1183	16	M. 686		
		217	5729								
								12	H. 600	79	W6338
2	54	931	16916	4000	66424			5	M. 85		R. S. 18509
		54	1600	223	3637						
											R. T. 1800
				1122	31736						
364	16980	1712	40909	5346	101838	87	3595	34	1421	79	6338

OF TIMBER, &c.—(Continued.)

OF TIMBER, &c.		Trespass and Fractions.	AMOUNTS ACCRUED.			Area under License. Square Miles.
Hand-spikes.	Boards.		On Timber	On Ground	Total.	
No.	Walnut.	Trespass.	Fractions.	Dues.	Rent.	Total.
		\$ 1519 59	cts. 66	\$ 144180 05	\$ 22629 08	\$ 166809 13
		4046 93	18	39946 76	12583 04	52529 80
959		394 69	18	27073 89	4701 29	31775 18
		1 19	22	16098 05	11818 74	27916 79
	Sq. feet 16218	1111 02	11	10191 21	1392 48	11583 69
		1006 42	4	11898 04	4154 11	16052 15
		60 24		3721 74	2637 36	6359 10
				7698 01	861 41	8559 42
		215 22		3842 00	434 91	4276 91
		42 30		1683 16	104 00	1787 16
959	16218	\$ 3397 60	\$ 1 39	\$ 266332 91	\$ 61316 42	\$ 327649 33
						13279
						1495 29-32
						2968
						4133
						486
						1813
						1847 4-6
						1018
						374
						195
						27413 5-32

Total amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1860	\$327,649 33
Total amount accrued from Slides, 1860.....	45,924 41
Total for 1860.....	\$373,573 74
Total amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1859	\$280,110 20
Total amount accrued from Slides, 1859.....	36,546 12
Total for 1859.....	316,656 32
Increase	\$ 56,917 42

other services, viz: Clergy, School, Indian, and Jesuits' Estates.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 206.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the year 1860.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections, by A. J. Russell.....	63920	33		
do do per McLean Stewart.....	107720	27	171840	60
Amount of Ontario Territory Collections, by Joseph F. Way	28764	76		
do do per McLean Stewart.....	14198	39	42963	15
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory Collections, by Chas. E. Belle.....	26288	79		
do do per McLean Stewart.....	5611	40	31900	19
Amount of St. Maurice Territory Collections, by A. Dubord.....	25623	99		
do do per McLean Stewart.....	4743	85	30387	84
Amount of Huron and Superior, and Peninsula of Canada West Territory Collections, by A. W. Powell ..	4705	24		
do do per McLean Stewart.....	9232	51	13937	75
Amount of St. Francis Territory Collections, by G. J. Nagle.....	10472	62		
do do per McLean Stewart.....	460	33	10932	95
Amount of Madawaska and Chaudière Territory Collections, by C. Dawson.	4717	10		
do do per McLean Stewart.....	30	31	4747	41
Amount of Saguenay Territory Collections, by Geo. Duberger.....			9774	47
Amount of Lower St. Lawrence Territory Collections, by C. T. Dubé.....			3842	77
Amount of Baie des Chaleurs Territory Collections, by Jos. N. Verge.....			1797	60
Total Ground Rent and Timber Dues.....			321904	73
<i>Amounts collected from Slides, 1860.</i>				
Amount from Ottawa Slides.....	45520	03		
Amount from St. Maurice Slides	2911	74		
Amount from Saguenay Slides.....	1505	10	49936	87
Total Collections			371841	60

NOTE.—In addition to the above the sum of \$13513.98 was collected for other services, viz.: Clergy School, Indian, and Jesuits' Estates.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Supt. Woods and Forests.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Woods and Forests.
Quebec, 31st Dec., 1860.

No. 20 c.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Account of Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, for year ending 31st December, 1860.

Cr.

1860.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1860.	\$ cts.
Jan. 2.....	To Balance		179 02	Dec. 31.....	
Dec. 31.....	To Gross Receipts for Measuring, Culling, &c. during the year ending at date.....	59931 03			By Amount deposited in Bank of Upper Canada during the year ending at date, to credit of Department of Crown Lands.....
	Leas—Outstanding on the year's transactions.....	2009 14			By Amount paid Cullers.....
			57021 89		By Amount paid Salaries of Clerks.....
	To Amount received from previous transactions.....				By Amount paid for Contingencies.....
	To Amount deposited to Credit of Department of Crown Lands in 1858.....		732 79		By Amount paid Deputy Supervisor, Montreal, to meet expenses of Office.....
	To Amount received for duplicate Specifications.....		185 02		By Amount paid Widow of the late Messenger, Quebec.....
	To Amount received for Galbeche hire in connection with Surveys.....		3 24		By Amount paid Salary of Supervisor for year ending at date.....
	To Amount received from Deputy Supervisor, Montreal, transactions of this year.....	2260 04			By Balance.....
	To Amount in hands of Deputy at Montreal, at close of year 1859.....	299 19			
	To Amount received from Department of Crown Lands.....		2550 23		
			63153 71		
			\$123836 90		
Dec. 31.....	To Balance.....		\$ 676 97		\$123836 90

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

No. 20g.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—An Abstract of the number of Pieces and Cubic Feet of each description of Timber measured and Called, under the superintendance of the Supervisor of Cutlers, at the Port of Quebec, during the Season of 1860; with the section of Province where the same was produced.

	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Eln.		Ash.		Basswood.		Butternut.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1 Quebec and Montreal	16119	971146	445	17008	28	2108	357	18844	18	562	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 St. Lawrence from Montreal to head of Lake Ontario	49761	4122138	9035	522015	1475	80209	12394	572583	946	44621	84	5120	35	1555
3 Grand River and Lake Erie	1385	113582	341	22336	10916	898958	6066	347198	2	208	138	9193	.....	.....
4 Ottawa River, and tributaries below Ottawa City	32955	1827574	36	1449	28	1024	3057	96203	745	32631	33	1686	.....	.....
5 Gatineau	897	52856	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	6620	9	659	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Rideau	5027	332058	1	31	167	4570	1621	53822	392	18849	38	2214	.....	.....
7 Ottawa River, and tributaries above Ottawa City	167114	11117525	73373	3068280	460	13448	374	38368	175	8438	57	2319	.....	.....
8 United States	380	26746	.....	.....	1001	85842	1067	42565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	273638	18564205	83831	3631129	14114	1086159	25674	1176223	2287	105908	350	20532	36	1600

An Abstract of the number of Pieces, &c.—(Continued.)

	Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Beech.		Hemlock.		Spruce.		Walnut.		Hickory.		Cherry.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1 Quebec and Montreal.....	2428	49793	31274	507199	8	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 St. Lawrence from Montreal to head of Lake Ontario.....	2005	63598	27	1118	11	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Grand River and Lake Erie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ottawa River, and tributaries below Ottawa City	924	28564	93	2697	51	2082	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Gatineau	23	870	2	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Rideau	1341	44058	93	3138	8	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Ottawa River, and tributaries above Ottawa City	371	11117	4	120	3	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 United States.....	55	1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	7147	199928	31493	514348	81	3201	1	41	1	34	12	481	195	13128	643	11863	2	85

SECTION OF PROVINCE.

OTTAWA RIVER, and its Tributaries above Ottawa City, subdivided.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash wood.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Spruce.		
	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	
1 Carp and Quio Rivers.....	7602	535473	84	3058	72	3102	678	27602	2	68	106	3469	1	56					
2 Duobone and Chats Lakes.....	465	27342					18				3	155							
3 Mississippi River.....	16078	1132629	4161	178744	344	8842	221	7659	29	1265	34	1125	3	64	3	83			
4 Madawaska.....	2745	1870082	23669	1056486			4	193	116	5809	1	55	41	1240					
5 Bonnoche River.....	15326	1065102	9389	376682	3	70	10	552			144	3830					8	283	
6 Calumet Island, and Fort Coulonge River and Lake.	8664	509634	1604	54969	26	504	15	433	1	49	39	1124							
7 Black River.....	23216	1466455	2382	87222	6	172	2	80	1	32	2	91							
8 Westmoath, Les Aluminettes Island and Lake Caubute.	1414	92825	216	7389															
9 Indian, Musk Kat, and Snake Rivers.....	15275	883338	5892	222082	12	320	2	65	11	585	2	108							
10 Pettawawee River.....	21765	1503324	19074	743626															
11 Chalk River.....	4684	329339	437	19028															
12 Deep River, Deux Joachim Rapids and upwards.....	24280	1701782	6465	318194	6	258	41	1766	14	588	1	27	2	83					
Total.....	167114	111117525	73373	3068280	469	13448	974	38368	175	8438	57	2319	371	11117	4	120	3	63	8

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 WOODS AND FORESTS,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

No. 20 h.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—An Abstract of the Number of Pieces of all Lumber (Square Timber excepted), Measured, Culled, and Counted off under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1860, with the Section of Province where from.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.		Masts & Bow-sprits.		Spars.		Oars.				Handspikes.		Lathwood.		
		Pieces.	.....	Pieces.	.....	Culled.	Pieces.	Counted off.	Pieces.	.....	Pieces.	.....	Pieces.	Cords.
1	Quebec to Montreal													
2	St. Lawrence, from Montreal upwards.....		566		271									2502
3	Ottawa, and its tributaries				246								1741	
	Total		566		517								1741	2502

SECTION OF PROVINCE.		Pine Deals.		Plank and Boards.		Spruce Deals.		Plank and Boards.		Pine and Spruce Deals.	
		Pieces.	Standard.	Culled.	Counted.	Pieces.	Standard.	Culled.	Counted.	Pieces.	Standard.
1	District below Quebec	5012	5451 217			39089	30648 337				
2	Quebec District	149405	170236 357			456346	444458 427	735	1100	13051	22551 497
3	Quebec District to Montreal	536152	612679 507	5447		763320	750394	30440	42019	380266	457349 237
4	St. Lawrence, from Montreal upwards.....			32664	88415			93115			
5	Ottawa and its tributaries	256761	305801 117	7801	85351	2319	2280 27	1600	1420	1069404	1257407 257
	Total	947330	1124169 77	45912	173706	1250074	1227778 477	126890	44539	1462721	1737398 427

No. 20 h.—(Continued.)

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Standard Slaves.						West India Slaves.						Barrel Slaves.					
	Piccos.		M.	C.	qrs.	pts.	M.		C.	qrs.	pts.	M.		C.	qrs.	pts.		
1 Quebec to Montreal.....																		
2 Montreal and Kingston.....																		
3 Kingston, to head of Lake Ontario.....	38691	38	2			2	19	3			1							
4 Grand River, and Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron, including River Thames.....	1404102	1396	2			19	2092	8			13	6	4	1	7			
5 Ottawa and its tributaries, including Rideau.....	38667	38	8			3	208	1			15							
United States.....																		
Total.....	1491300	1473	2			24	2441	5			10	5	4	1	7			

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

No. 207.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—Statement of Timber Measured, Culled, and Counted at Montreal, Lachine, and Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, Montreal, during the Season of 1860.

Pieces.	Tons, &c.	Rate.	Amount.	Flatted and Round Timber.			Rate.	Amount.
				Pieces.	Feet.			
White Pine	37583 8740		\$ cts.				\$ cts.	
Basswood	168 38740			2928	109633		2074 06	
Butternut	16 17740			48	1751			
				21	504			
				3	70			
	37768 23740	00 04 7712	1731 06	1313	39487			
				312	10561			
Ash	426 17740			3	63			
Birch	37 30740			31	942			
Elm	454 15740			195	5249			
Hemlock	48 28740			50	2180			
Hickory	1 18740			1	62			
Maple	53 30740			1576	57214			
Oak	337 33740			0489	227904	80c.	162 32	
Red Pine	173 6740						1 15	
Tamarac	413 12740							
	1947 4740	00 06½	121 72					
	m. c. gr. P.C.							
	42 8 1 28 3/4 mille.	2 80	124 26					
	70 5 3 25 "	1 20½	37 02					
Slaves, Standard	Measured and culled							
do West India	do							
			\$2074 06	Total..			\$2267 52	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asstt. Commissioner.

P. M. PARRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Woods and Forests.
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

No. 20j.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—Statement of Timber Measured and Culled at Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1860, and section of Province where produced.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	White Pine.		Ash.		Basswood.		Birch.		Butternut.		Elm.		Hemlock.		Hickory.		Maple.		
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	
1 Lower Ottawa Territory.....	22413	1154492	295	11531	109	5133	35	1275	.....	.....	264	9175	47	1891	2	58	89	2081
2 Upper Ottawa Territory.....	6312	344611	18	802	34	1635	8	241	.....	.....	24	906	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	78
3 Belleville Agency.....	76	4255	99	4724	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	657	255	8094	2	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
	28801	1503323	412	17057	143	6758	43	1516	22	657	543	18175	49	1943	2	58	91	2150	
SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Oak.		Red Pine.		Tamarac.		Flatted & Round Timber.		Standard Slaves.		West India Slaves.								
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	M.	Qrs.	Pts.
1 Lower Ottawa Territory.....	27	718	4	161	498	10505	6456	227792
2 Upper Ottawa Territory.....	5	164	187	6765	1	27	3	112
3 Belleville Agency.....	161	12631	43399	42	8	1	28	91915	76	5	25
	193	13513	191	6926	499	16532	6450	227904	43399	42	8	1	28	91915	76	5	3	25

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

No. 21.

STATEMENT OF OFFICE WORK.

(Not printed.)

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 27.

(Transferred to Bureau of Agriculture.)

No. 28.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COLONIZATION OF THE ELGIN ROAD.

To the Honorable P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

OFFICE OF FREE GRANTS,
St. Jean Port Joli, January 8, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Second Annual Report on the progress of colonization of the Elgin Road, up to the 31st December, 1860.

The progress of colonization on this road has exceeded all expectations, as you may perceive by the explanatory table hereto annexed, marked Appendix A, notwithstanding that there have been considerable losses in the getting in of the harvest.

There are at present 238 lots, or 23,507 acres of land, held by settlers, who are engaged in clearing them, and who are only awaiting, before taking up their residence upon them, the opening of the road, or the further progress of clearing. On the part of the road already opened, there are already 44 resident families, although it is but eighteen months since the road was opened for settlement. The following is a statement of the population :

Men.....	44
Women.....	37
Boys, of 12 years and over,.....	26
Girls, do do	25
Boys, under 12 years,.....	61
Girls, do do	44
	— 157

Total population,..... 238 souls.

The following is a statement of the farming stock possessed by the settlers :—

Horses.....	18
Draught Oxen.....	21
Milch Cows.....	30
Steers and Heifers	4
Sheep.....	22

In all,..... 95 head of cattle.

Number of acres cleared and ready for sowing..... 841
Acres slashed only

Total1457½

Number of houses built.....	53
do barns and stables	41
Total,.....	<u>94 buildings.</u>

There were sown last Spring 866½ minots.

That I may adhere to my usual practice of presenting facts in the calm light of truth, I must here mention that the settlers' harvests produced a result very different from that which the aspect of the fields of grain on the 1st of September led us to expect. But one-third, at the most, of the crops could be saved, the remainder of the harvest having been destroyed by the early frosts of the month of September last. I am, however, convinced, from visiting each household, that notwithstanding this misfortune, not a single resident family has been discouraged. On the contrary, to judge by the amount of work done in the year, they would seem to be quite satisfied, and to entertain better hopes for the future, knowing that the amelioration of the climate is in proportion to the rapid clearing of the forest, and that, in consequence, these atmospheric accidents will become less and less frequent, as the forest retreats before the settler's axe.

Here is a statement of the crops :—

Wheat.....	123 minots.
Rye.....	143½ “
Barley.....	956 “
Pease.....	17 “
Oats.....	2,439 “
Potatoes.....	<u>1,477 “</u>

Making a total harvest of 5,155½ minots.

It is proper, however, to state that the falling off of the harvest has done considerable injury to the development of the country, as it has prevented a great number of settlers from establishing themselves on their lots, as they had intended to do.

Although the path of the settler may at first be strewn with obstacles, we are well aware of the great advantages offered by settlement of lands to those who devote themselves to it, and no one can fail to perceive its constantly increasing productive richness.

In order more completely to prove the correctness of this assertion, I think I cannot do better than give here a table shewing the value of the crops, as well as the value of the products of clearing, &c. :—

Wheat,	123 minots,	@ \$1 25	=	\$153 75
Rye,	143½ “	@ 1 10	=	157 85
Barley,	956 “	@ 0 80	=	767 20
Pease,	17 “	@ 1 50	=	25 50
Oats,	2,439 “	@ 0 40	=	1,034 40
Potatoes,	1,477 “	@ 0 30	=	443 10
Straw,	86 tons,	@ 8 25	=	709 50
Pork,	5,040 lbs.,	@ 6 60	=	332 66
*Sugar,	22,085 “	@ 6 70	=	1,479 70
Shingles,	30 M	@ 2 00	=	60 00
Sawn Lumber,	20,000 feet,	@ 8 00	=	160 00

Value of the year's produce,..... \$5,323 66

Here follows a statement of the value of productive labor done in the eighteen months ending 31st December, 1860, comprising the value of clearings, of buildings and of stock, the property of the settlers :—

* The item of Sugar, mentioned in the above Table, includes only the quantity made by the settlers. Besides this, about 60,000 lbs. were made by the inhabitants of the river parishes.

841 acres cleared,.....	@ \$12 00	=	\$10,092 00	
616½ " partially cleared, the trees being cut down.....	@	8 00	=	4,932 00
53 houses built,.....	@	50 00	=	2,650 00
40 barns and stables,.....	@	25 00	=	1,000 00
Total value of labor,.....				<u>\$18,674 00</u>
18 horses, valued at \$50 00.....				\$900 00
21 oxen, " " 25 00.....				525 00
30 cows, " " 20 00.....				600 00
4 steers, " " 15 00.....				60 00
22 sheep, " " 2 00.....				44 00
Total value of stock,.....				<u>2,129 00</u>
Value as above of agricultural and industrial products in 1860.....				<u>5,323 66</u>
Total value of settlers' means.....				<u><u>\$26,126 66</u></u>

It appears then, from the foregoing table, that the value of work done during the above mentioned eighteen months gives \$593 75 to each establishment, equal to nearly \$114 to each individual, divided among the whole population, and this apart from the money earned by the settlers upon the public works or elsewhere. I have not the slightest doubt that these truly encouraging statistics will have the effect of inducing all those who are possessed of little or nothing, to seek in the settlement of the lands a certain means of existence, such as they could not find elsewhere, promising equal advantage to their families and to the community at large; and furnishing the Government with special reasons for pushing forward the opening of the road in a more active manner.

Several minor industrial arts have already begun to produce advantageous results; first among these may be placed cooping and the manufacture of snow-shoes. Commerce and travel will be rapidly developed upon the Elgin Road as soon as it is opened quite through to the Province line. Already lumber dealers, whose operations are carried on at the River St. John, make choice of this road to transport thither the provisions required at their lumbering shanties.

It seems to me useful to add that the proposed length of the Elgin Road is 26 miles. Its point of departure is from the rear of the Seigniori of St. Roch des Aulnais, on lot No. 27 in the first range of the Canton of Ashford, running in a southerly direction to the Province Line. This road being completed as far as the eighteenth milestone, there are still eight miles to be made before reaching the proposed terminus. The lands offered as free grants extend from the middle of the fourth mile to the Province Line. I consider it my duty to call your attention to the necessity of finishing this part of the road during the ensuing season, as all these lands have been taken by settlers, who are clearing them, but who are unable to reside on them for want of a road. The soil at this part seems to be of good quality and easy to cultivate. To complete the works on this important route of communication would require a sum of \$4,250.

A saw-mill built on the branch of the River Ouelle, has been in full operation since last Spring, the property of a settler in the neighborhood, a Mr. Luther Morin. With regard to the other saw-mill, mentioned in my report of last year, it will commence working only in the course of the present year, in consequence of a serious accident which has happened to the dam.

Finally, let me be permitted to add, in conclusion, how much good the system of free grants of lands, put in force in Lower Canada, is likely to accomplish, since it has already fully justified the idea which the patriotic intelligence of the Executive conceived, and which public opinion would seem to hail as the dawning of a new day for colonization in Lower Canada.

In order that you may form a still more exact opinion respecting the progress of colonization on the Elgin Road, I respectfully refer you to the Appendix above mentioned, by examining which you will observe that colonization on this road is advancing with rapid strides, and that the settlers see in it a brilliant future for their families, since they have taken a liking to it, and have here pitched their tents.

I beg to assure you, Sir, that I use my best endeavors to do my duty faithfully towards the Government and the country, to which I am sincerely attached.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

STANISLAS DRAPEAU,

Agent of the Elgin and Taché Roads.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE shewing the progress of Colonization on the Elgin Road in the years 1859 and 1860.

Free Grants in 1859.....	183 lots or 17,692 acres.	
“ “ 1860.....	55 “ 5,815 “	
Total up to the present time,	<u>238 lots or 23,507 acres.</u>	
	1859.	1860.
Number of resident families.....	<u>24</u>	<u>44</u>
Population,—Men.....	24	44
Women.....	21	37
Children.....	99	157
	<u>144 souls.</u>	<u>238 souls.</u>
Cattle,—Horses.....	10	18
Oxen.....	7	21
Cows.....	13	30
Steers.....	2	4
Sheep.....	13	22
	<u>45 head.</u>	<u>95 head.</u>
Clearings,—Acres cleared.....	457½	841
“ slashed.....	252	616½
	<u>709½ acres.</u>	<u>1457½ acres.</u>
Buildings,—Houses built.....	24	53
Barns and Stables built.....	4	41
	<u>28 buildings.</u>	<u>94 buildings.</u>
Seed Sown,—Wheat (minots).....	7½	35¾
Rye, “.....	11½	30½
Barley, “.....	30½	212½
Pease, “.....	4	19½
Oats, “.....	55	197½
Potatoes “.....	86½	371½
	<u>195 minots.</u>	<u>866½ minots.</u>

Crops,—Wheat, (minots)	21	123
Rye, “	18	143½
Barley, “	362½	956
Pease, “	11	17
Oats, “	407	2439
Potatoes, “	853	1477
	<u>1672½</u> minots.	<u>5155½</u> minots.

Value of Agricultural Produce in

1859.			1860.		
21 minots wheat, at \$1 25...	\$26 25		123 minots wheat, at \$1 25...	\$153 75	
18 “ rye, “ 0 80...	14 40		143½ “ rye, “ 1 10...	157 85	
362½ “ barley, “ 0 60...	217 40		956 “ barley, “ 0 80...	767 20	
11 “ pease, “ 1 25...	13 75		17 “ pease, “ 1 50...	25 50	
407 “ oats, “ 0 40...	162 80		2439 “ oats, “ 0 40...	1034 40	
853 “ potatoes “ 0 40...	341 20		1477 “ potatoes, “ 0 30...	433 10	
18 tons straw, “ 7 50...	135 00		86 tons straw, “ 8 25...	709 50	
	<u>\$910 80</u>			<u>\$3,291 30</u>	

Value of other manufactured produce in

1859.			1860.		
50000 lbs. of sugar, at \$6 70...	\$5000 00		22085 lbs. of sugar, at \$6 70...	\$1479 70	
457½ acres cleared, “ 12 00...	5490 00		841 acres cleared, “ 12 00...	10092 00	
252 “ slashed, “ 8 00...	2016 00		616½ “ slashed, “ 8 00...	4932 00	
24 houses built, “ 50 00...	1200 00		53 houses built, “ 50 00...	2650 00	
4 barns, stables, &c., “ 25 00...	100 00		40 barns, &c., “ 25 00...	1000 00	
			20,000 feet of lumber, “ 8 00...	160 00	
			30 M shingles, “ 2 00...	60 00	
			1 saw-mill, valued at.....	400 00	
	<u>\$13,706 00</u>			<u>\$20,773 70</u>	

Value of cattle, the property of settlers, in

1859.			1860.		
10 horses, valued at \$50 00.....	\$500 00		18 horses, valued at \$50 00.....	\$900 00	
7 oxen, “ 25 00.....	175 00		21 oxen, “ 25 00.....	525 00	
13 cows, “ 20 00.....	260 00		30 cows, “ 20 00.....	600 00	
2 steers, “ 15 00.....	30 00		4 steers, “ 15 00.....	60 00	
13 sheep, “ 2 00.....	26 00		22 sheep, “ 2 00.....	44 00	
	<u>\$991 00</u>			<u>\$2,129 00</u>	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Free Grants of Lots to 31st December, 1859.....	183
“ “ “ “ 1860.....	238
Increase in 1860.....	<u>55</u> lots.
Total population on 31st December, 1859.....	144
“ “ “ “ 1860.....	238
Increase in 1860.....	<u>94</u> souls.
Head of farming stock in 1859.....	45
“ “ “ 1860.....	95
Increase in 1860.....	<u>50</u> head.
Acres cleared on 31st December, 1859.....	709½
“ “ “ 1860.....	1457½
Increase in 1860.....	<u>748</u> acres.
Houses and Barns built in 1859.....	28
“ “ “ 1860.....	94
Increase in 1860.....	<u>66</u> buildings.
Seed sown in the Spring of 1859.....	195
“ “ “ 1860.....	866½
Increase in 1860.....	<u>671½</u> minots.
Crops of 1859.....	1672½
“ “ 1860.....	5155½
Increase in 1860.....	<u>3483</u> minots.

Total Value of Settlers' Property.

	1859.	1860.	Increase in 1860.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agricultural Produce.....	910 80	3,291 30	2,380 50
Clearings, &c.....	13,706 00	20,773 70	7,067 70
Cattle.....	991 00	2,129 00	1,138 00
Total	15,607 80	26,194 00	10,586 20

All which is respectfully submitted,
 STANISLAS DRAPEAU,
 Agent of the Elgin and Taché Roads.

No. 29.

Report of Inspection of Mining Locations on Lakes Huron and Superior.

COLLINGWOOD, January 8, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to Report, that in accordance with your instructions I have during the past season completed the inspection of the Mining Locations on Lakes Huron and Superior.

In the accompanying papers will be found, entered against each location and place visited, the details required by your instructions.

I collected and forwarded to your Department, in December last, 48 boxes of specimens, numbered and marked, with the name of the locality on each box.

To elucidate my Report, I also forwarded two Trace Charts of Lakes Huron and Superior, on a large scale. On these charts will be found a great number of new names of Towns, Villages, Mines, Lighthouses, Islands, Bays and Rivers, which I picked up on my tour of inspection.

For the purpose of obtaining general information, as per instructions, I returned home *via* the South shore of Lake Superior, visiting all the important points and principal mines, and collected data as to the settlement, trade, and prospects of the country, which I believe will be found useful and interesting.

I coasted the whole of Lake Superior, and visited all the principal islands, from the Sault back to the Sault, in a 22-foot Mackinaw boat, with 4 voyageurs, 2 half-breeds, and 2 French Canadians. Since my return (in September) I have completed the circuit of Lake Huron.

Wherever I met, on the South shore, with practical Geologists, Mining Agents, Managers of Mines, and others supposed to be capable of giving sound opinions, I showed them the specimens of Copper, Silver, Lead, Iron, Plumbago, &c., which I had collected on the North shore, and I may safely assert that the universal remark was as follows: "Your surface indications are far better and more varied than ours; we are fully aware that the North shore is rich in minerals, but you keep it *closed* by your land system. Why do you not follow our plan, which you see has proved very successful compared with yours, and lay out your coast into Townships on a similar plan to ours, and sell at \$1.25 per acre to the first man that finds a location and produces the cash? If you do this and your people will not go to work and open up your country, give us a chance and we will; and in less than five years, with the aid of our increased experience, you will have a trade and settlement equal to ours." Many of the parties who made these remarks are personally acquainted with our coast. The Editor of the *Ontonagon Miner*, an Engineer, practical and theoretical Geologist and Mining Agent, made the following remarks in his paper, after I had left, in allusion to the North shore:—"If there were doubts in the minds of any persons conversant with the geology of the North shore of Lake Superior as to its intrinsic value as a mining district, we are sure the specimens shown us by Mr. Gibbard, will remove these doubts, as they contain every evidence of the best veins, containing ores of Silver, Copper, Lead, and Iron."

From the experience I have derived, I recommend that all that portion of the North shore of Lake Superior, similar in character to the mining regions on the South shore, be surveyed on the United States system, into Townships, six miles square, and two tiers in depth, by contract at so much per mile, with the solar compass, on true meridian, and East and West courses, or in such other manner as may be deemed best; and that no more lands be sold or patents issued, or any squatter's claim recognized, till the Township or portion claimed is surveyed, and that the \$100 License system be annulled. In this recommendation I believe I shall be borne out by A. P. Salter, Esq., P. L. S., who has had much experience in that section of the country, intimate knowledge of its resources, and who is more capable of giving a sound opinion on this subject, than any other Canadian of my acquaintance.

My reasons for making this recommendation, knowing well that even under the American system the expense of surveying will be heavy, will be found under the various headings of my Report.

In the Spring of 1860, at the time of my inspection, the white population of the North shore of Lake Superior—exclusive of the Hudson Bay Company's posts—was nine, two of this number females.

At the same time, (the census having just been taken,) the population on the American side of Lake Superior was (exclusive of the Sault District,) 19,696. The total number of Canadian Vessels, including the Hudson Bay Company's, was as follows: one Propeller, the "Rescue," and one Steamer, the "Ploughboy," occasionally running direct from the Sault to Fort William, and two Schooners in the Fur Trade.

On the American side, there were regularly running as Passenger and Freight boats, six side-wheel Steamers, ten Propellers, one small Steamer between Superior City and Bayfield, nine or ten Steamers and Steam Ferry-boats on Portage Lake, two Steam Tugs and two Steam Dredging Machines at the entrance of Portage Lake, four or five Steam Tugs between White Fish Point and Detour Channel, and upwards of one hundred first class Schooners, equal to any vessels in the world of their class, and two Revenue Cutters, carrying from twenty to thirty men each, completely armed. All of the above, with the exception of the small Steamer to Bayfield and the Revenue Cutters, depending solely and exclusively for trade on a Mineral region, said to be inferior to ours by those who ought to know.

To give some idea of the rise of this trade and its present magnitude, I have collected the following data:—

In the Spring of 1845, the Lake Superior fleet consisted of the Hudson Bay Company's Schooner "White Fish," and the American Fur Company's Schooner "Siscawet." Before the end of '45, the Schooners "Swallow," "Merchant," "Uncle Tom," "Chippawa," "Ocean," "Fur Trader," and "Napoleon," were added to the fleet; during the Winter of '45 and '46, the Propeller "Independence" was hauled across the Portage, on the line of the present Canal, over one mile; in the Winter of 1846-47 the side-wheel Steamer "Julia Palmer" was hauled over; in 1849 the Schooner "Napoleon" was turned into a Propeller; in 1850-51 the Propeller "Manhattan" was hauled over; in 1851-52 the Propellers "Monticello" and "Baltimore;" in 1852-53 the Propeller "Peninsula;" in 1854, Propeller "Sam Ward."

The hauling over of these large boats, in the winter season, shewed great pluck, indomitable perseverance and energy, and a determination to develop the Mineral wealth of the South shore of Lake Superior.

In the Spring of 1855 the Sault Canal was opened. The Shipments of Copper were, in 1853, 2,535 tons; 1854, 3,500; 1855, 4,544; 1856, 5,357; 1857, 6,094; 1858, 6,025; 1859, 6,245. The trade of 1859, through the Sault Canal, was as follows, a detailed statement will be found under the heading "Sault Canal.":

Down Freights or Exports from Lake Superior.....	\$3,071,069
Up &c., or Imports, &c.....	5,298,640
	11,543
Passengers.....	11,543

Business was not brisk in 1859.

In conclusion, believing as I do that we have equal if not greater Mineral wealth, undoubtedly extended over a larger tract of country, a far safer and less exposed coast, more numerous and better harbours, more various and more productive fisheries, and that our side is capable of equal development with the American side. The difference in the prosperity and trade of the North and South shores of Lake Superior, is quite disheartening; and this result does not arise from any better land, back country, line of communications, lumbering resources, or from any other source except Copper and Iron, and that confined to a very small extent of country—the Copper from Mines situated between Ontonagon and Portage Lake, and the Iron from the Little Port of Marquette.

EXPLORATIONS.

The first knowledge of Lake Superior was obtained by the Jesuits. In 1641 Fathers Raymbault and Jockues started from Penetanguishine for Lake Superior in a bark canoe, and returned to Quebec by the same route in 1642. Raymbault died at Quebec from the

hardships he had endured, and Jocques started from Quebec to return to Lake Superior, but was captured on the St. Lawrence by a band of Mohawk Indians.

In 1660, Mesnard left Quebec by the same route, and in 1661 crossing the Portage from Portage Lake to the Main Lake, with a single Indian carrying his canoe, strayed into the Bush, and was lost.

In 1666, Claude Allouez embarked at Three Rivers with 300 or 400 Indians, visited Lake Superior, saw many specimens of Copper, some masses 700 to 800 lbs. weight, and erected a Chapel at La Pointe.

In 1668, Dablou and Marquette established the Sault Ste. Marie Mission, and Marquette succeeded Allouez at La Pointe, and in 1675 lost his life between Chicago and Mackinaw. Allouez died soon after. (The Chart of Lake Superior, a trace of which accompanies this report, is supposed to have been made by Marquette and Allouez.) They ascertained that there was native Copper at Michipicoten Island, St. Ignace, near Thunder Cape, at Isle Royale, Ontonagon, and Keewauwon Point. They purchased from the Indians a plate of pure Copper, two and a half feet square, weighing more than one hundred pounds, and wrote, that the "Squaws in digging holes to hide their corn, often found masses of " twenty to thirty pounds weight."

In 1670, Ablou wrote: "Copper is found on all parts of the Lake," and he saw pieces of one to two hundred pounds, and one piece weighing seven to eight hundred pounds.

In 1688, Hontua wrote: "There are on this Lake Mines of Copper, the metal being " so pure that there is not a seventh of loss."

In 1774, Charlevoix wrote: "That pieces of pure Copper occur in islands on Lake " Superior, and that one of the Jesuit Brothers of the Sault Ste. Marie Mission, made " chandeliers, crosses, and censers of the metal."

In 1771, the first Mining Company was formed by Alexander Henry; the Partners in England were the Duke of Gloucester, Secretary Townsend, Sir Samuel Tucket and Mr. Baxter; in America, Sir William Johnston, Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Baxter, and himself. They commenced in the Fall of 1771, in the Clay Bluff near the great mass of Copper which now forms part of the Washington Monument, on the Ontonagon River, but failing to timber or support their drift, in the Spring of 1772 the clay fell in, and they became disheartened, and in August commenced a drift into a vein of pure Copper, on the North Shore, which however at the depth of thirty feet contracted from four feet to four inches. They gave this up, sent the Copper to England, and explored the North Shore as far as Pic River. The Partners refused to send out any more money, and the Sloop which they had built at Point aux Pins, and the mining effects, were sold, to pay the debts of the Company, in 1774.

In 1807, George Heriot, Deputy Postmaster General of British North America, in a volume of Travels in Canada, wrote: "White Fish Point is on the South shore, on the " North coast, at a distance of fifteen miles across, there is a mine of copper, formerly " worked by the French. The metal is here found in native purity, uncontaminated with " admixture with any extraneous substances."

This mine must have been between Copper Mine Point and Point aux Mines, probably at Mamainse.

In 1819, General Cass conducted an exploring expedition on the South shore.

In 1823, Major Long, of the United States War Department, examined the country between Red River and Fort William, and explored the coast of the North Shore.

In 1841, Dr. Houghton, State Geologist of Michigan, gave the first definite information regarding copper, and soon after, in connection with Mr. Burt, the inventor of the Solar Compass, entered into a contract for the surveying of a portion of the South shore into Townships, combining a geological with a linear survey. Dr. Houghton was drowned in October, 1847.

In 1846, a geological survey of the whole American coast of Lake Superior, was commenced on behalf of the United States Government, by Messrs. Jackson, Foster and Whitney, Geologists.

In 1847, the Montreal Mining Company fitted out a party to explore the North shore.

The copper mania commenced about this time. Mr. Jackson, in his report, states:—"It becomes my duty to condemn a great number of localities as of no value, and they have " been mostly abandoned. Speculations in Mining Stock became prevalent in most of our

“ Cities, and many companies were formed, locations taken at random, reports prepared by incompetent explorers, some of whom called themselves ‘Geologists,’ stock gambling became the rage, and the result, as might have been easily foreseen, was to injure the confidence of the people in all mining adventures, especially in those of Lake Superior, the site of so many absurd speculations.”

Messrs. Foster and Whitney, in their Report, alluding to the Phoenix Mine, near Eagle River, say:—“ This was represented as possessing unparalleled richness, the silver far exceeding copper in value, and their representations contributed powerfully towards the creation and maintenance of the copper mania. The most extravagant expectations were formed, and the most exaggerated statements made, as to the mineral wealth of the country. Many were doomed to a speedy and bitter disappointment, but the ultimate effects have been to divert capital into a new and untried channel, and develop the mineral wealth of a region which, but for these representations, might have remained for a long time unexplored.”

The Trustees of the Phoenix Mine, in their Report, gave the result of one ton of rock as follows:—

Silver, 152.56 pounds, valued at	\$3,053 20
Copper, 203.57 “ “	83 57
	<hr/>
	\$3,136 77

It is well known, from 1846 to 1850, that the Copper-bearing Districts of the South Shore, were studded with the Camps of Explorers, who pre-empted likely places as soon as the survey was made. Many of these men have realized handsome fortunes. The poorer of this class have found a vein,—secured the ground—worked out all summer—made further explorations in the winter—sunk in various places—proved the vein,—and sold out for sums varying from One Thousand to Fifty Thousand Dollars; and immediately started on fresh Explorations.

When I was at the Minnesota Mine, I saw the first mass of Copper, weighing 313lbs., taken from a Location lately purchased from a poor Explorer for \$5000 (dollars). One of this class, Ned Duncan, a Canadian, who found and sold out three Locations on the American side, is at present engaged by a party of Americans on the North Shore of Lake Superior. When I saw him last, he was cleaning out an ancient Indian Digging, on St. Ignace. This man will start in a Mackinaw boat, with one or two others,—a supply of pork, flour, tea, tobacco, powder, and mining tools,—is not afraid of wet, cold, heat, mosquitoes, black flies, bears, or Indians—stops at the first place that appears to him similar in character to the rocks on the South Shore, where the principal mines are situated—camps, perhaps, for one or six weeks—follows the veins and streams for miles inland—puts in blasts here and there—and obtains such information as enables him to point out to parties who are willing to remunerate him, localities where, Lead, Copper, and Iron can be found; and I believe, this season, he has discovered a rich vein of Copper and Silver, as also, of Plumbago.

Mr. Hill, of the Quincy Mine, a Deputy Surveyor, Practical Geologist and Miner, who has managed and put into working order, some of the most extensive Mines, and been intimately acquainted with, and steadily engaged since 1846 in the Copper regions of the South Shore, and who is also acquainted with the North Shore, told me that nothing would please him better than to make a season's examination of some thirty miles of coast West of Gargantua—run up all the rivers to the height of land—and traverse the interior in all directions,—and take for his pay the pre-emption right of 160 acres, at \$1.25 per acre. He also stated that if our coast was surveyed, and open to Pre-emptors, certain sections, similar in character to the Ontonagon, Keewauwon, and Portage Lake Districts, would be thoroughly explored, free of cost to the Government, at the heels of the Surveying party—that no criterion could be formed of the Mineral wealth of the Country from a Coasting Exploration. I did not see of the South Shore a single Mine in operation that could possibly have been found by Coasting Explorers—the nearest being either 2½ or 3 miles; and the great body 12 to 14 miles;—the Marquette Iron Mountain is from 16 to 18 miles inland.

Nothing but the speculative inducement of finding Rich Veins, and the certainty of the Pre-emption Right to secure them, could induce the original pioneers to face the hardships they must necessarily encounter; and to this system the prosperity of the South Shore is due.

In 1844, in consequence of application made by individuals for permission to explore and locate Mineral lands, a law was passed in the first place allowing applicants to select three miles square, subsequently modified to one mile square; the selection to be made in one year, survey to be made of the plat and description sent to the Department, and a person to be left in charge to point out the bounds. On receipt of the plat, the applicant could lease for three years, renewable for three years more with consent of Congress. The Lessee was bound to work the mines with due diligence and skill, and pay to the United States six per cent. of all the ores raised, to be delivered at such points within the District as might be directed by the United States Government.

In 1846 the further issue of these permits was suspended.

The whole number granted amounted to one thousand; nine hundred and sixty-one of which were located, 60 leases for tracts of three miles square, and 317 for tracts of one mile square were perfected, and mining companies organized under them.

In 1847 a General Land Act was passed for the Mineral Districts of Lake Superior.

I found a general impression to exist on the South shore that it was almost impossible to get a Patent in Canada. I think this feeling arose from some difficulty experienced by a number of Americans connected with the Mines, and who took up eight or nine locations in Thunder Bay, of 400 acres each, under the Public notice of the 23rd September, 1853. I saw four of these persons; they told me they had complied with our laws, and could not get their Patents or permission to complete the purchase.

I am satisfied that a Patent can be obtained in Canada in one-third the time necessary to obtain one in the States, and think the above difficulty must have arisen from the locations being unsurveyed.

CENSUS AND POPULATION OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

I took a rough census on our side, from Gros Cap to Pigeon River, and included the officers, families and tenants of the Hudson Bay Company, whites and settled half-breeds; also, all the half-breeds who are settled and live part of the year at their respective houses. The total, in the Spring of 1860, was 115: out of these, Hudson Bay Company, 70; half-breeds, 36; whites, 9.

HARBORS.

The North shore of Lake Superior is well supplied with good natural steamboat harbors and innumerable places of refuge, without going any distance from the general range of the coast. After leaving Goulais and Batchewaunong Bay (both bays are good harbors), we have Gargantua, Michipicoten, Quebec Harbor, Michipicoten Island, Otter Head and Cove, Peninsula and Pic, and from this to Pigeon River, either by the inner or outer channels, there are innumerable harbors, and not fifteen miles of any part of the coast without a good boat harbor. I have marked them all on the accompanying chart. During the prevailing winds and most dangerous storms, viz.: from the north-west, we have for a large part of our coast, in addition to our numerous harbors, a sheltered route; and when a steamer dare not leave port on the South shore, the North shore is frequently safe and navigable.

On the West and South shores, after leaving Isle Royale (where there are five or six excellent harbors) there is not a solitary good natural harbor, except one between Pigeon River and Grand Island. The "North Star" and some of the other steamers run regularly into Superior City Harbor, but Bayfield lays down only eight feet over the bar. Some of the captains speak against the place, and do not like to run there in rough weather. At the Apostle Island there is excellent shelter. At Ontonagon the ice breaks up the piers (they are in a bad state now); the inside is so constructed that large steamers have much trouble to turn, and frequently employ a river tug to assist them. Eagle River Harbor

is merely a straight pier into deep water. Eagle Harbor is well enough to run to in fine weather. Copper Harbor is a good natural harbor. The entrance to Portage Lake, after the improvements are completed, will be a safe place of refuge, and inside a magnificent harbor. Marquette is partly made, but must be somewhat exposed in heavy storms. On the South side of Grand Island is a good natural harbor; from that to White Fish Point there is no shelter for boats, the rivers being all shut with sand. It is a hard coast for small or large vessels during spring and fall.

CLIMATE.

There is a very erroneous opinion abroad regarding the extreme severity of the climate of Lake Superior.

On an average, I doubt if Lake Superior is frozen so long as Lake Huron.

I have already stated that all kinds of grain and vegetables can be grown there.

The snow falls deep in many places, and the thermometer, on very cold days, will sink many degrees below zero: but the changes are not sudden.

The climate is well adapted to mining operations; the air is very pure, cool and bracing; men can labour, without fatigue or depression of spirits; fevers are unknown, and the doctors say that contagious diseases lose their virulence in that invigorating climate. The people look healthy, hearty, and muscular; the appetite is enormous. I have noticed among the officers and men of the Hudson Bay and American Fur Companies, as many aged persons as I ever saw in any community or service, and they have all undergone exposures, particularly in the winter season, of no ordinary nature.

The vast body of fresh water modifies the range of the thermometer, lessens the intensity of the cold in winter and the heat in summer. On what are called cold days, if the Lake is open in front of Collingwood Harbor, we are 6 to 8 degrees warmer than they are in Toronto. Between Toronto and Dalhousie, in proportion to the distance, there is a greater difference. The open Lake navigation might be carried on in Lake Superior with certainty nine months in the year. During some winters the Lake is scarcely frozen, and whenever navigation commences at Buffalo and Detroit, *Superior is open*.

Corn is successfully raised to a great extent on Manitoulin Island, and I believe could be raised on Michipicoten Island, and all similar places situated on the South side of a large body of water on Lake Superior.

Two years of thermometrical observations taken at Marquette, from September, 1857, to September, 1859, gave the following average for the four seasons:

	1857	1858	1858	1859
Mean for the year.....	41	35	41	45
“ “ Autumn.....	44	04	44	34
“ “ Winter.....	22	14	21	87
“ “ Spring.....	36	87	38	37
“ “ Summer.....	62	36	61	22

SETTLEMENTS UNCONNECTED WITH MINING.

Between Gros Cap and Ontonagon River. *1st. Batchewanaung Bay*.—Post of Hudson's Bay Company; half-breed in charge, and a few Indian families at mouth of river.

2nd. Copper Mine Point.—Charles Roussaint, half-breed, trader, hunter and fishery lessee; has a small clearance.

3rd. Agiwana.—Post of Hudson's Bay Company; half-breed in charge, and two or three Indian families.

4th. Michipicoten River.—Chief Factor's Post of the Hudson's Bay Company, situated about half a mile up the river on the East bank. This was for many years, and until this year (1860), the depot for the furs going to, and the English goods coming from, Moose Factory. A regular annual brigade was sent from here to Brunswick House, where the

Moose Brigade met them with the English goods. The furs and goods now pass through Montreal, *viâ* Collingwood. The Company have a farm here and some very good buildings. Mr. Barnston, the Chief Factor, has lately made considerable repairs and improvements.

5th. *Michipicoten Harbor*.—On the North side, a village of Indians, under the teaching of Ashquabau, Indian Methodist Missionary.

6th. *Pic Fort and River*.—Post of Hudson Bay Company, under Mr. Begg, Postmaster, and Clerk. A good farm here; some new buildings lately erected, situated on the West side of the River, close to the mouth; a fine location; a half-breed Methodist Missionary also here.

7th. *Mainland*.—North of Pays Plats Island. Post of Hudson's Bay Company, under a half-breed, and some Indians in Summer season on the Islands.

8th. *Pays Plat River*.—Clark, and Herson's Winter Trading Post.

9th. *Current River*.—McAllister and Carroll's Trading Post.

10th. *Terminus of Russel's Road to Red River*.—McVicar, Postmaster, and family; small clearance.

11th. *Fort William*.—Post of Hudson's Bay Company, under Mr. McIntyre, (Clerk and Postmaster); situated about half a mile up the North branch of the Kaministiquia River; a large farm on the North side, and meadow lands on the South side, and very good buildings. During the time of the North-West Company, when all the goods and furs passed through Montreal, *viâ* French River and the Ottawa, this was then the most important post. Nearly two acres of ground were covered with their buildings. From two to three thousand persons used to be assembled here in the Spring, and brigades of ten, twenty and thirty canoes each, ten voyageurs to a canoe, used to start from here, with hired servants and goods, for the interior, and return with the furs. Of late years, and since the Moose Route was opened, Fort William has been merely a trading post. Mr. McIntyre was of the utmost service to the Red River exploring parties, and since that to the steamers and to the Mail Contractors.

12th. *Roman Catholic*.—Jesuit Indian Mission on the South side of the Kaministiquia River, (about two miles from the mouth,) above the junction of the three branches, (some few houses and a Church, and very small clearance.)

13th. *Prince's Bay*.—Strowger and Milne, of Bowmanville and Newcastle, Fishery Leases.

14th. *Pigeon River*.—About one-fourth mile up on the North side, small trading post of Hudson's Bay Company; half-breed in charge at times.

15th. *Grand Portage*.—A Trading Post and Indian Village.

ANCIENT MINING OPERATIONS.

Traces of ancient operations have been found on the North shore, on the island of St. Ignace, and at Mamainse. On the American side they have been found on Isle Royale. An ancient digging was traced out by Mr. Shaw, on the Middle Finger, for about one mile. When cleared out it was found to average a depth of 9 feet, covered up with earth nearly level with the surface, and trees, equal in size to others in the neighborhood, were found on the top of the excavation. The works had been carried through the solid rock. The walls were smooth. At the bottom was a vein of pure metal 18 inches thick, and a sheet of Copper standing against one of the side walls. In the Ontonagon and Keewauwon districts they have been traced for 30 miles, with breaks here and there. They are now so well known and easily recognized as to be of considerable assistance to explorers and Mining Companies.

In 1848, the agent of the Minnesota Mine, Mr. Knapp, noticed, in passing to and fro, a continual and regular depression in the snow, which was at the time 3 feet deep. He followed this up to the South side of the ridge (where all the shafts are now situated) and came to a cavern which he cleared out, and found in the excavation numerous greenstone, hammers, &c., pieces of copper; and at the bottom, 10 feet down, a vein of jagged Copper.

In another spot close by, Mr. Knapp cleared out a cavity, which had been nearly filled

up with clay and vegetable matter, to the depth of 26 feet; at 18 feet he found a mass of Copper on sleepers and billets of Oak. This mass was 10 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet thick, and had evidently been raised by clay packed underneath the skids. Five feet immediately below the mass a vein of nearly pure metal was found, 3 to 5 feet wide.

On the spoil-bank was found a Pine stump broken off 15 feet from the ground; at the broken part it was 10 feet in circumference. On another spot was found a Hemlock tree which was cut down, and 395 annular rings were counted on the stump.

Cart loads of native hammers were found in and about these excavations, made of green stone with a double or single groove round the middle for a withe; the largest of these weighed 39 pounds, the smallest 5 pounds. There were also found some tools, a copper gad with the head much battered, copper chisel with a socket and a piece of wood in it, which crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air, and on the timber was noticed the marks of an axe about two inches in width.

The Agent of the Forrest Mine, in one of the ancient pits, at the depth of ten feet, found a piece of a wooden bowl which, from the splinting pieces of rock and gravel imbedded in its rim, was supposed to have been used for bailing water.

In another pit the bones of a deer and one horn were found lying in clay, one foot above the bottom of the excavation, covered with clay, gravel, sand, and vegetable matter to the depth of 19 feet.

At the Phoenix Mine, a Copper knife was found: at Eagle River, spear-heads and knives of Copper: in and about all the pits remnants of charcoal were found. And it is supposed, from the multitudes of hammers and quantities of charcoal, that the ancient miners understood the process of calcining and making the rock friable, before they attempted to extricate the Copper.

Mr. Roberts, the managing Director of the Minnesota Mine, kindly went with me over their Location, and pointed out, from shaft to shaft across the width of their land, the furrow or depression noticed by Mr. Knapp, and informed me that since these depressions were thoroughly understood, they were of material assistance to companies and explorers, and that many of their most likely-looking Mines were opened alongside of ancient diggings.

Many of the gentlemen with whom I have conversed on the subject, were more puzzled to understand how the grooves were made in the hard green-stone hammers than they were at the excavations. Any one who has noticed the hard silicious vein-stone before and after calcining, can easily understand, with the aid of fire and hard green-stone hammers, how the rock was broken up; fire is said to be nearly as economical, where fuel abounds as gunpowder, in breaking up silicious rocks.

From 1845 to 1859, there were incorporated, in the State of Michigan, 116 Copper Mining Companies, and in connection with the Marquette Iron Ore, 11 Companies. The capital of the latter amounts to \$2,238,000. The expenditure of the 116 Companies, in explorations and improvements, is estimated at \$6,000,000.

In the Ontonagon District the Census Commissioners gave me a list of 22 Companies, whose expenditure had been (not including the Copper sent to market,) \$2,181,000—and not one of them working in 1859. The expenditure of the three highest had been as follows—raised by calls upon the Shareholders: Norwich, \$500,000; Victoria, \$498,000; Windsor, \$300,000. In the Portage Lake and Keewanaw Districts, the expenditure of the four highest, and the ore raised in 1859, was as follows:—

Clark, Montreal Mining Company.....	\$500,000	.....	5 Tons
Hancock, " " "	160,000	.....	7 "
Mesnard, " " "	125,000	.....	3 "
Pontiac, " " "	120,000	.....	None.

On the British side, were incorporated, in the year 1847:—British North American; Garden River; Echo Lake; Huron & St. Mary's; Canada; British & Canadian; Philadelphia & Huron; Quebec & Lake Superior; Upper Canada; Lake Huron Silver and Copper; Montreal. In 1849, Huron Copper Bay; Huron; Nepigon; Sault Ste. Marie. In 1855, Canada Ore Dressing. In 1856, Canada & Liverpool, and Victoria.

The Montreal and Copper Bay—only practicably working in 1859—better known as the Bruce and Wellington.

COPPER.

In the Spring of 1860 there was not a single mine at work on the British side. During the Summer there was a party of six at Mamainse, three at Point aux Mines; and four at Michipicoten Island, chiefly exploring and collecting for Mr. Fletcher's smelting works at the Bruce. Ore and native Copper raised in 1846 and 1847.

Ned Duncan, with some American gentlemen, were exploring part of the Summer in various places, and are now, I believe, opening up a native Copper vein, and clearing out an old Indian mining location, near the middle of the South side of St. Ignace island; and Mr. McIntyre is opening up a Lead vein near the Kaministiquia River. Copper Ore has been found on our own side, at the following places:—

Goulais Bay, Batchewaning Bay, Point aux Mines, Gargantua, Thunder Cape; St. Ignace, Pays Plat Islands, Spar Island, Sturgeon Bay, Big Trout Bay, Pic River, Black River, Mica Bay, Black Bay, Nipegon Bay, Point Porphyry, Fluor Island, Thunder Bay, Simpson Island, Michipicoten Island, Victoria Island, Prince's Bay & Mine, Pigeon River, and various other places: also, on the American side, in some few spots. There is not a single Company working Copper Ore on the American side. Native Copper has been found on our side at the following places:—

Saw-pit River, Mamainse, Mica Bay, Sand River, Simpson's Island, Pic Island, Nipigon Straits, Michipicoten Island, Gargantua, Pakoso River, Mainland North of Slate Island, Point a la Gourganne, Pays Plat Islands, Point Porphyry; East, West and South sides of St. Ignace Island, and in other places along the mainland, and small islands.

On the American side, Isle Royale is full of native Copper; and it is said to have been found here and there in many places between Grand Portage and Portage Lake. There are, however, only three Copper districts—Ontonagon, Keewanow, and Portage Lake, where Mines are working.

ONTONAGON DISTRICT.

Ontonagon River is the depot and head-quarters of this district. The Town is prettily situated on the East bank of the River—population 1,148,—there is one very large Hotel, and several minor ones—four or five Churches—libraries, schools, plank-walks, steam saw-mills, weekly paper, breweries, &c. A small Steamer plies daily up and down the River to the first Rapids, thence a communication to the Minnesota Landing is in long narrow Boats, pulled up by eight men with steel shod poles, thence over two or 3 miles of execrable corduroy road to the Mines, 18 miles in all. The journey up takes from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M.; and the bulk of the Copper is brought down on the same route. A daily stage runs up to the Grove, 10 or 12 miles, thence it is necessary to walk from Mine to Mine westerly, some six miles to the principal Mines, namely: the Rockland, Minnesota, and National, joining and in the same clearance; the distance by this route must be about 18 miles;—a plank road is nearly completed, connecting the above three mines in a direct line with Ontonagon, reducing the distance to 12 or 13 miles.

The cost of transporting Copper from the Mines to Ontonagon is now \$3 per ton; it is calculated that by giving teamsters, back loads, the future cost over the new plank road will not be more than \$1.50 to \$2.00. From Ontonagon to Detroit the cost is \$4.00 per ton.

The value at the Mines is estimated at 18 cents per lb., at Detroit 21 cents. The percentage of Copper, shipped from the three principal Mines, is said to be 72.

In the Spring of 1860 there were fifteen Mines working in this district, their total export of Copper, for the 12 months previous to the census, was in value \$961,018.

The principal Mine is the Minnesota, situated about 13 miles South—it gives employment to 718 men and boys: the produce of this Mine, during the above period, was more than half the produce of the 14 others.

For the first few years, the Mine did not look or promise well, and of late, owing to the vein contracting at the then lowest level, the stock fell. The Company, however, had full faith in their Mining Captain, and by his advice, sunk 100 feet deeper, where they found the vein expand, and this mine is now in a most flourishing condition. Total number of feet

of sinking in shafts up to March 1st, 1860, was 5,598 feet; of drifting 26,295;—31,893 over six miles under ground—deepest shaft 712 feet. The net dividend, for 1858; upon a paid up Capital of \$66,000, was over \$300,000, and the total dividends, since 1852, equal \$1,500,000. The under-ground manager of this Mine was formerly at the Bruce, where his services and practical knowledge were not duly appreciated. He has been sole manager, under-ground, from that time to this; his services are very highly appreciated by the Company;—last year they made him a present of a Silver tea-service from the Silver of the Mine, and no man, in the whole Copper region, is more valued and respected than Captain Harris.

The miner's wages average \$40 per month, labourers \$20, and board can be had at \$10. Store goods and provisions are reasonable. Beef cattle are brought from the Mississippi, 150 miles, and beef is sold from 8 to 10 cents; mutton 10 to 12½ cents per lb. Flour averaged \$8 per barrel. Vegetables, of all kinds, hay, oats and barley, are raised round the mines, where the land is very good, and where there are large clearances.

The wages, for the month of June, 1860, at the Minnesota, were over \$30,000, and the product 185 tons.

In the same month the product of the above three mines was 284 tons, valued at \$380 per ton. I saw on the wagons pieces of 4 to 6,000 lbs. The largest mass shipped in 1860 was from the Rockland, weighing 5 tons and 1,400 lbs.

The largest mass raised or thrown down in the mines, ready for cutting up, was in the Minnesota—400 tons. Shipments of Minnesota for 1859, 1,634 tons. The average cost per ton in 1859, was \$172.

The taxes on the mines are \$1 per ton state tax on smelted copper, and about one to one and a quarter per cent. on valuation for local taxes, besides a poll tax of \$1 per man under 50 years of age. The statute labour tax is annually arranged by the town commissioners.

The taxes in the village of Ontonagon are 2½ per cent. on the valuation. Till the last two years Ontonagon was a busy, large place, there being no town at the mines. The mining companies acted in the same manner as the Montreal Mining Company always has, and continues to do to this date, viz.: attempted to prevent any competition in their business, and declined selling any lots; they have, however, lately altered their policy, and between the Minnesota Mine and the Landing, within the last eighteen months, a town has sprung up fully equalling Ontonagon. Many of the miners have purchased lots, and have become a settled population; the companies have not lost their store business, are better pleased, and more satisfied with the new state of affairs.

Between the Minnesota and National Mine is a narrow strip of land crossing the Copper ridge; both Companies have worked up to the boundary of this strip where the vein is very rich. This piece of land is part of No. 16, reserved by Congress, in each Township, for school purposes, and belongs to the State.

KEEWANOW DISTRICT.

In this District the Towns and Villages of the Cliff Mine, Eagle River, Eagle Harbour and Copper Harbour are situated. The number of Mines working in 1860, were 10; the only paying ones being the Cliff and Copper Falls.

The most important, the Cliff, is situated about three miles inland from Eagle River. This mine (similar to the Minnesota and some others) was commenced in 1845, and for the first three years with bad prospects, so much so that it changed hands.

The United States Geologists reported of this mine as follows: "When first discovered the vein could only be seen in the upper belt of green stone, the metalliferous zone being concealed by detritus, no one could have inferred, from its appearance at the time, that such enormous masses of Copper would be found such a short distance below the surface: indications were not favorable. Where the vein was exposed, it appeared hardly more than an inch in width. In 1848 some German miners, in clearing away some loose rock or talus from the foot of the cliff, found a small piece of mass copper. This stimulated them to further researches, and they discovered the vein in granular trap. The

"company run a level into the hill, a distance of 70 feet, before they struck the 'great mass.' Since that time masses are frequently found. The Cliff shipped in 1860 two masses, each over 5 tons and 1,400 lbs. A considerable quantity of silver is obtained, and much more stolen, by the miners. The shipments of the Cliff Mine for 1859 were 1,255 tons; Central, 173; Copper Falls, 342; Phoenix, 32; Clark Mine, 5; other mines, 104. Total for District, 1,911."

The Clark Mine, of Copper Harbour, has expended over five hundred thousand dollars; the Phoenix is the Mine alluded to under the head of Explorations, as having been described by the trustees and professional geologists as surpassing any known Mine in richness.

The expenses and products of working the Cliff Mine, up to 1848, were as follows:—

	Products.	Expenses
1846 - - - -	8870 - - -	32203
1847 - - - -	70977 - - -	61737
1848 - - - -	166407 - - -	67667
	246,254 tons.	161,607 dols.

In 1849, after the discovery of the German Miners, the products increased to \$244,237, and expenses \$106,968. Since that time there has been a dividend of about 750,000 dollars, and the annual expenses amount to between 250 and 300,000 dollars. All the heavy masses are hauled over three miles of not very good road and hilly, to the Dock on the East side of Eagle River upon wagons; each mass is numbered, and the weight marked upon it.

PORTAGE LAKE DISTRICT.

There are 11 mines working in this District, of which the principal are the Pewabic, Quincy, Isle Royale, and Franklin. These four are situated in sight of each other, on opposite sides of a narrow arm of Portage Lake, 12 or 15 miles from the entrance. The shafts of these are on the top of the mountain, on the North side of the Lake, in rear of the Town of Hancock. The Isle Royale is on the South side, in rear of the Town of Houghton. From the brow of the mountain steep, inclined planes run down to the respective stamp works and docks, worked by endless ropes and reels—the laden car descending pulling up the empty one.

The various companies are expending, in deepening the River entrance and building Piers, the sum of 60,000 dollars, so that the largest class of Steamboats may run up to the Mines without any difficulty. The Lake is very picturesque, well wooded on both banks, good land, and some farms here and there. In addition to the Ferry boats which are incessantly dashing to and fro between Hancock and Houghton, there are six or seven others engaged in the wood trade.

Houghton was commenced five years ago, and a town lot on the main street, sect. 25 x 100, was then selling for \$10; in 1858 for \$100; in 1860 for \$500. The population in 1860 was 1,820.

The first house was built in Hancock on the 28th July, 1859. The population on the 28th July, 1860, was 1605. A ten acre non-mineral lot, two miles out, was valued in 1860 at \$30 per acre, and well-timbered land near the water at \$25 per acre, quite as valuable with the wood on as off. Building materials reasonable, store goods and provisions cheap.

The stores, houses and hotels are numerous, and fully equal to a first-class country town in Upper Canada. A very large hotel was nearly completed in Hancock when I was there in July, about 160 feet square and 5 stories high.

Houghton has a weekly paper: a more thorough bustling, lively place I have never seen in America.

Wages run from \$35 to \$40 for miners, \$18 to \$20 for labourers; board, \$10 to \$11 per month; cordwood, \$3; taxes, one per cent. on the valuation. Wild land in the interior is valued at \$1.25 to \$2.50; cleared land, \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Mail communications weekly with Marquette and the Sault, and Superior City; with New York, *via* Minnesota and Warsaw, bi-weekly in 12 to 14 days. Snow four to 5 feet deep. Passenger Steamers and Propellers frequenting the Port in 1860; 16.

There has not been near so much money unprofitably expended in this district as in others. The Companies who started lately having all the dearly bought experience of the Ontonagon and Reewanow districts to guide their operations. The result is that the two newest mines, the Quincy and Franklin, are likely to pay dividends within one year after they are in full working order,—an unprecedented occurrence on Lake Superior. It is almost impossible to visit the works of the Quincy Mine, (under Mr. Hill's management) and believe they have nearly all sprung up in twelve months. This mine works 64 heads of Waynes Stamps, the produce of which averages 80 per cent., the barrel work 60 per cent. The vein is very wide, from two to thirty feet, and is said to be the richest in the country. There are about 500 men and boys employed. For the twelve months ending July, 1860, one million feet of lumber was used, besides immense quantities of cedar and 7,000 cords of wood. The annual demand for lumber is estimated at 500,000 feet for a mine working 400 men; for cord-wood, 8,000 cords.

The Stamp machinery in the Quincy, Pewabic and Franklin, (within half a mile) side by side, is well worth seeing. In the two latter, the Stamps are four tremendous pestles working in iron mortars; each stamp has a steam cylinder, each pestle weighs one ton, with a fall of two feet. The ore is dumped from the car into shoots, which lead to the mortars as fast as the inclined plane can be worked; a stream of water continually flows under the pestles, and from thence washes or floods the stamped ore into 50 or 60 rotatory discs; each disc has a separate stream of water running into it; they are worked in descending rows by pulleys and shafts, driven by a powerful steam engine; at the end or lowest part of the building a steady stream of crushed ore, sand and loose particles of rock flows into reservoirs, where it is raked and further agitated, and all the copper picked out and barreled up. A boy is employed at the Pewabic picking out from each barrel the fine particles of silver, and earns from \$5 to \$7 per day for the Company.

The exports of this district in 1859 were as follows:—Pewabic, 772 tons; Quincy, 335 tons; Isle Royale, 240 tons; Franklin, 207 tons; six other companies, 19 tons,—Total, 1,573 tons; valued in New York at 25 cents per lb.; freight charges to ditto, \$9 per ton; value on the ground, 18 cents per lb.; equalling \$566,280 of exports from this place, of yesterday, and the Quincy and Franklin barely started. The amount of copper shipped in 1860 was 3,231 tons,—more than 100 tons double the product of 1859. The amounts of copper procured in the three foregoing districts are as follows:—

	Tons of 2000 lbs.
1860.—Kewanow District.....	1,940-8
“ Portage Lake District.....	3,050-8
“ Ontonagon Districts.....	3,586-8
	8,578-4

Equal to 6,000 tons ingot copper; value, \$420 per ton.

PREPARING COPPER FOR SHIPMENT.

The Copper ore of the Bruce and Wellington is broken into small pieces by men with sledge-hammers at the mouths of the shaft, thence conveyed by Railway to the crushing machines, where it is pounded into dust; thence taken to the jiggging machines, where it is shaken and stirred, till all the lighter particles of rock and dust are separated from the ore; and after several other screenings it is finally made into heaps of paste in the open air, varying from 15 to 25 per cent. and in value about 72 dollars per ton.

The native Copper is divided into three classes: 1st, the mass—2nd, barrel—3rd, stamp-work. Where a sheet of Copper is found in the vein, the rock on one side is blasted and cleaned out, the mass is thrown down on the floor of the level or drift, and cut up into pieces of 3 and 6,000 lbs., or of such size and weight as can be conveniently hauled up through the shaft; the masses are very irregular in shape—the same mass of 4,000 lbs.

may be two feet thick in one place and two inches in another. The expense of cutting up these masses under ground is great, and the operation slow; owing to the small particles of silicious rock mixed with the pure metal, saws cannot be used, and machines cannot be worked under ground. The masses are cut up by two men—one holding a chisel, the other a sledge; strips, ribbons, or chips, one-half to three-quarters of an inch wide, and a quarter to one-fifth thick, are separately cut out, and this process repeated till a noticed channel is made right through the mass; it is then hauled up to the mouth of the shaft, conveyed to a shed, and there after all the jagged pieces are broken off, and as much of the rock as possible, it is weighed, numbered, and entered in a mass-book; the weight is marked on each mass, and it is then ready for shipment.

Barrel work includes all small masses and all jagged pieces taken off the big masses; the barrels are made very strong, and holds from 6 to 800 lbs.

Stamp work includes all the vein-stone that has sufficient Copper in it to pay for stamping. Before going under the stamps it is made into large heaps, with alternate layers of dry wood, and there calcined; it is then easily stamped and the Copper separated, which is also put into similar barrels. I paid particular attention to the Stamp-work of all the Mines, and with the exception of the ore from one shaft, did not see any equal in quality to that of Michipicoten Island and Maimainse; and from all the information I received, I believe that in consequence of the enormous quantity of waste rock in the Mines where the large masses are found, that a vein of stamp-work of sufficient width to allow of being worked to advantage, similar in character to that opened at Michipicoten Island and Mamainse, will, with judicious management, be the best investment. At the Quincy and Pewabic Mines, in two shipments, the proportions were as follows, in July, 1860,—and these mines are the favorites of the copper region:—

Pewabic, per "Northern Light."		Quincy, per "General Taylor."	
Stamp Work.....	54453 lbs.	.....	51308
Barrel.....	12120 "	.....	38055
Mass.....	660 "	.....	10590
	67,233		99,953

SMELTING WORKS.

Although there are hundreds of tons of Copper annually raised on Lake Superior, no company has yet ventured to establish Smelting Works on the South shore. The Copper from the South shore is smelted at the following places—the Detroit Works, being the most extensive:—Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Pittsburgh, Berger, and New Haven.

On the British side, two Smelting establishments were established ten or twelve years ago.

The Quebec Mining Company built Smelting Works at Point aux Mines.

The Montreal Mining Company erected Smelting Works at the Bruce Mines about ten years ago, at a very great expense. Mr. Fletcher lately leased them for seven years, and was very unfortunate soon after he commenced, in having all the wood work burned down. Being a pushing, persevering character, he continued his smelting operations during the last summer in the open air. His Copper is made into ingots of 21 pounds weight, marked "Huron," and is worth \$500 dollars per ton. Till he commenced, the Bruce Mine ore was all sent in bulk to Baltimore, to be mixed with South American and Cuban ores. Mr. Fletcher has repaired the buildings, and is now ready to smelt 30 tons per week; he uses Cleveland Coal, delivered by the Marquette Iron Ore Schooners, at 3½ dollars per ton, on the Bruce Mine Dock.

Mr. Fletcher is also an experienced Mining Engineer, and is agent for several companies. He started small parties this season to clear up the deserted works at South Echo, Mica Bay, and Michipicoten Island, and intends to put on considerable force in 1861, and if he succeeds at these places, he will be able to keep this Smelting Works going with his own ores.

IRON.

On the North shore of Lake Superior there is abundance of iron in the neighbourhood of Batchewaning Bay and River. At Little Groslap, near Michipicoten River, there is a mountain of iron.

Near the Pic River there is said to be abundance. Between Prince's Mine and Pigeon River, Mr. Elliott, of Grand Portage, described a mountain of iron equal in every respect to the best Marquette iron. On the South shore the two principal iron ridges are situated, one between Bayfield and Ashfield, 16 miles inland, said to be a ridge of 9 miles long and 600 feet high; the other at Marquette. The latter is the only spot on the Lake where the ore is mined.

The Marquette mines are situated inland about 16 miles, where there are six iron mountains from 60 to 70 feet high; three of these are worked. Eight miles farther inland are other mountains 5 to 600 feet high, said to be of solid iron, equal to 65 or 70 per cent. of pure metal. A railroad was completed in 1857 from the port of Marquette to the mines. The trains run on a level into the mountains, where the ore is picked, blasted and thrown down almost into the trucks; thousands of tons, far superior in quality to the Pennsylvania iron are here thrown on one side, as not being up to "shipping standard." Nothing but surface quarrying has as yet been resorted to. Three companies are engaged in this work; each has separate docks or keys in Marquette Bay, running sufficiently far into the lake, and sufficiently high to allow of the cars being dumped into the largest schooners underneath.

There are two companies in full blast (others commencing), one about 1½ miles and the other about 3 miles on the track of the railroad, making charcoal pig-iron.

The cost of manufacturing pig-iron, delivered on the vessels, is about \$16½ the ton; the quantity of charcoal consumed in the Pioncer furnace is equal to 2,500 bushels in 24 hours. This furnace is in blast night and day; 1½ tons of ore requires 125 bushels of charcoal. The consumption of cordwood is enormous, giving employment in this branch alone to numbers of persons.

The quantity of ore shipped in 1859 was about 76,000 tons. I have just noticed, in a Buffalo paper, that the quantity was, in 1860, 132,000 tons ore, value \$396,000; 5,000 pig-iron, value of 25 = \$125,000; total, \$521,000, from one small village.

There are upwards of 100 schooners (beautifully built and rigged) engaged in this carrying trade alone, with an average capacity equal to 450 tons ore.

From the 14th to 21st July, 1860, 15 of these schooners cleared from Marquette with 6,071 tons.

The ore is delivered on the docks, ready for dumping, for \$3 per ton. The Lake freight and inland charges to the furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania, bring it up to \$6 and \$7 per ton.

Coal is delivered on the docks at \$3½ to \$4 per ton. From the 14th July, 1860, the three mining companies delivered on the docks 8,520 tons, the two furnace companies 173 tons of pig iron.

From July 28th to August the 4th, 9,018 tons ore, and 147 tons pig iron.

This iron is said to be the most tenacious and strongest in the world; according to the analysis of Professor Johnson, the strength per square inch in pounds of various qualities, is as follows:—Salisbury, Connecticut, 58,009; Swedish, best, 51,184; English Cable, 59,105; Centre County, Pennsylvania, 59,400; Essex County, New York, 59,962; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 58,661; Russia, best, 76,069; Lake Superior, 89,582; Common English and American, 30,000.

The car wheels on the Marquette Railroad are made of this iron, and are said to outwear all others, and are not so liable to break and crack in frosty weather.

Through that portion of the Coal States where the furnaces were almost universally abandoned a few years ago, from the competition of Anthracite Iron from Eastern Pennsylvania, the Lake Superior ore is now used, and new furnaces are going up. A very large furnace has also been erected in Buffalo.

The Town of Marquette is beautifully situated on a pretty little bay, on high rising ground; has good houses and streets, three good hotels, and smaller ones in numbers. A Library, Reading Room, Scientific Association, a good High School and two weekly news-

papers. No place in America will better repay a visit than the Marquette Iron Mines.—Population of Port and Mines, 2,300.

During the season the steamboats are crowded to this Port. From July 14th to the 21st, the arrivals at the three principal Hotels, namely, Barney's Exchange, Marquette House, Tremont House, were 196.

This trade has sprung up within the last few years, and cannot be said to have fairly commenced till the Railroad was completed in 1857, and is of great importance to the shipping interests of the United States.

In addition to the Schooners, there must be on the St. Clair and Sault Rivers 20 to 30 steam-tugs engaged in towing these vessels up and down.

The total shipping frequenting Marquette is about as follows, for 1860:—Side-wheel Passenger Steamers, 6; Propellers, 10; Schooners, 100.

SILVER,

On the North shore, has been found at the following places:—St. Ignace Island (various places), Mamainse, Pays Plat Islands, Cape Gargantua, Point à la Gourganne, Michipicoten Island, Thunder Bay (various places), Main Land North of Slate Island, Kaministiquia, Prince's Mine, River and near Pic Island.

Large and beautiful specimens were taken from the silver vein, Bonner's Shaft, Michipicoten Island, in 1848; also, from Prince's Mine. A miner at Portage Lake informed me that when Prince's Mine was worked, he had seen several barrels of the silver ore, on the American side, stolen by the miners. Several kegs were sent to England by the Company.

A rich vein of argentiferous of copper ore was discovered and partly opened this Summer by Mr. Coatesworth, on the Mamainse Location. In Thunder Bay a considerable proportion of silver is found mixed with the lead, in the veins already discovered. On the South shore, silver is found more or less at nearly all the copper mines, principally at the Minnesota, Rockland, National and Cliff.

LEAD,

Is found on the North shore, at the following places:—Goulais Bay, Batcheewauning Bay, Current River, Black River, Black Bay, Thunder Bay, McKenzie River, Kaministiquia River, Pic Island, and Nepigon River.

I saw no specimens on the South shore, and did not hear of any veins. A large proportion of silver is mixed with the lead, and some of the veins I have seen are 14 to 18 feet wide, close to navigable water, and from specimens shown and descriptions given by me, pronounced by competent persons on the American side to be very valuable.

LIMESTONE

There is one very valuable quarry, situated on the main land, a few miles East of Thunder Cape. The largest class steamers can run alongside, with good shelter near at hand.

Lime is in demand on the South shore, and a profitable trade might be opened up. Many inquiries were made of me on the subject, and the Captain of one Propeller said he should go there for a load next season. There is no limestone on the South shore; all that is used is brought through the Sault Canal, chiefly from Detroit.

SAULT CANAL.

Commerce of 1859, prepared by S. P. Mead, Esquire, Superintendent of the Canal, for the Detroit Board of Trade.

DOWN FREIGHT.—Copper, tons and barrels, 6,245,105; Iron Ore, 65,768,422; Iron Bars, 4,951,954; Iron Blooms, 263,500; Hides, (in numbers) 983; Pelts and Furs, (in bundles), 242; Fish, (barrels) 3,985.—Value, \$3,071,069

UP FREIGHT.—Flour, (barrels) 39,259; Wheat, (bushels) 74; Coarse Grain, (bushels) 74,738; Ground Feed, (tons) 1,006; Beef, (barrels) 3,781; Pork, (barrels) 4,890; Bacon, (barrels) 262; Lard, (barrels) 499; Butter, (lbs.) 313,724; Cheese, (lbs.) 52,592; Tallow, (lbs.) 5,250; Candles, (lbs.) 92,883; Soap, (packages) 2,079; Apples, (barrels) 3,764; Dried Fruit, (lbs.) 23,737; Sugar, (lbs.) 448,855; Coffee, (bags) 1,084; Tea, (chests) 533; Vegetables, (bushels) 6,537; Salt, (barrels) 2,219; Vinegar, (barrels) 284; Tobacco, (lbs.) 17,280; Powder, (tons) 280½; Coals, (tons) 7,614; Nails, (kegs) 2,712; Merchandize, (tons) 7,842; Lime, (barrels) 4,160; Lumber, (M.) 7,090; Laths, (bdls.) 2,478; Window Glass, (boxes) 968; Hay, (tons) 603¾; Horses and Mules, (number) 90; Cattle, (number) 1,761; Sheep, (number) 1,032; Hogs, (number) 361; Bricks, (M.) 684; Furniture, (pieces) 4,887; Machinery, (tons) 706½; Engines and Boilers, (number) 15; Wagons and Buggies, (number) 103; Liquor and Beer, (barrels) 6,261; Malt, (lbs.) 222,402; Shingles, (M.) 24.—Value, \$5,298,640.

MINING LOCATIONS, LAKE SUPERIOR.

1st. *Batchewanning Bay*.—There are two locations on the list for this Bay,—“James Bell Ewart,” and “Thomas R. Ewart.” I could find no trace of work or improvements; was told that many years ago some blasts were put in on the top of the mountain, on the South-East side.

2nd. *Copper Mine Point and Mamainse*.—On the list are the following Locations: “Hugh Allan and others,” 12 Locations of 400 acres each, and “William E. Meredith.” I believe these belong to the Montreal Mining Company, and extend from Copper Mine Point to Mica Bay. C. Roussaint resides either upon or close to the most Southerly of the two, on Copper Mine Point; has lived there six years, and made good improvements. The Hudson Bay Company, about five years ago, put up a house, since deserted. At Mamainse, in the bottom of a little sand bay, about half a mile East of Mamainse Island, the Montreal Mining Company, in 1854, commenced improvements, and built two first-class two-story log houses, two shanties, root-house, forge, &c.; made a road up to the top of the mountain, and there sunk five shafts, some of them 60 feet deep, and opened veins on the surface in various directions. There is said to have been found on this location an old Indian digging. The Company spent about \$25,000; abandoned the place till 1860. They took out a considerable quantity of copper, and one mass of 620 pounds. The Stamp work here is fully equal to the best stamp work on the South shore. The improvements made were of a practical and economical nature. This mine is well situated, and a steamer can run up to the spot. In the Spring of 1860, Mr. Coatesworth, after my inspection, went from the Bruce to this mine with five miners, for further practical explorations. They opened up a new vein of argentiferous copper ore, 6 inches wide at the surface, and increasing to 2½ feet at the depth of 5 feet. This vein was intersected at right angles with several native copper veins. Mr. Coatesworth, with two men, in 7 days, mined and raised 7 barrels of the argentiferous copper, equal to 2 tons in weight, which was conveyed to the Bruce by the steamer “Ploughboy,” and estimated by the smelter to be 15 per cent., or more than six times as rich as the Wellington ore. I am of opinion that this is a valuable Location, and it is so considered by all the miners I have met who are acquainted with it.

3rd. *Mica Bay and Port aux Mines*.—On the list are the following names: “Edward Ryan,” “John Douglas,” “Allan Macdonell,” “Arthur Rankin,” “Port aux Mines.” The Quebec Mining Company, in 1848, '49 and '50, worked here and there between the Montreal Mining Company's Location and the North side of Port aux Mines. Near the middle of Mica Bay were built two good log houses, and a shaft sunk close to the Lake; at a point immediately South of and close to Point aux Mines, another shaft was sunk and vein opened, and some ore broken ready for crushing. From this place a road was made to the village, where 50 or 60 hewn log and some plastered houses were built, with offices, stores, stables, magazines and sheds. These houses must have cost a large sum of money. More than half the buildings have been since burned down. A large saw-mill was also built. Two expensive roads were made, one from the saw-mill and one from the village,

across the Mountain or Point aux Mines, and a large clearance to the East on the North side of "Point aux Mines." I found Smelting-works, Crushing-mills, Jigging-works, Stamp-forges, Railroads, hundreds of yards of Iron-chain Ladders, Furnaces, Scows, &c., in a dilapidated state, and thousands of fire brick,—an expensive conduit, about one mile long, was made to conduct the water to the Stamps. 232,256 dollars were expended on this place, chiefly above ground, before any quantity of ore was raised, or the lodes proved to be valuable. Mr. Fletcher put on 3 Miners, after my inspection, to clear out some veins, and collect some ore. I cannot learn from any one that any ore was shipped from this Mine, and there certainly is very little to be seen there. I collected ore the whole frontage from Mamainse Point to the Smelting-works on the North side of Point aux Mines.

4th. *Cape Gargantua*.—"Thomas Ryan." I could find no trace of any work on this location; it is I believe, one of the Montreal Mining Company's. Native Copper in veins; and on the shore, yellow Sulphuret and native Silver has been found here. From the nature of the rock, and its position between two splendid harbours, I should think it well worthy of a thorough examination.

5th. *Little Groslop*.—This is not marked on the list, but work has been done on the head-land outside of Michipicoten Harbour, known as "Little Groslop." A vein of Iron ore was opened here some years ago, by a G. R. Smith, whose name is on the list for a location.

At the South-westerly part of St. Ignace Island, considerable excavations were made in the face of the mountain,—some ore was shipped in a Propeller to the Sault—a small clearance made, and two shanties built.

6th. *Pickereel and Mountain Ash Rivers*.—On the map a location is marked on Pickereel River, but not on my list. No improvements made. Said to be a vein of Silver on this location.

7th. *Bonner's Mine, Michipicoten Island*.—"John Bonner, the younger." This Mine is situated near the centre of the North side of the Island, in a pretty bay, West of a small stream—was worked in 1847 and '48; 4 houses were built; one shaft sunk with adit to the Lake, and several other places opened; 6 to 8 acres chopped, and partly cleared. There is a rich Silver vein in this shaft, which was carefully concealed before the works were abandoned;—I have seen rich specimens of Silver taken out of this shaft.—From eight to ten thousand dollars must have been expended here at various times.

8th. *Quebec Mine, Michipicoten Island*.—"Charles Jones,"—is situated on the North westerly point of the Island—was commenced by the Quebec Mining Company in 1847 and '48,—32,000 dollars were expended on this location, much more judiciously than at Point aux Mines—the improvements and works seem to have been of a serviceable and necessary nature—they consist of 2 well built, plastered, hewn log-houses, 1 store-house, 1 office and shop, 1 carpenter's shop, 1 blacksmith's ditto, 18 to 20 acres chopped and partly cleared, a considerable amount of work was done in various places, besides 3 shafts sunk and one adit. The ore was native stamp-work copper, as far as I can judge, far richer in quality and quantity than any Stamp-work ore of similar nature on the South side of the Lake, and the veins there are easily worked. On the West side of the Clearance is a remarkable cave, capable of holding 3 or 400 barrels of flour, and 8 to 10 feet above the water.

9th. *Michipicoten Island*.—On the list are the following locations, upon none of which have any improvements been made, except exploring operations: "Alex. Macdonald," "Peter Paterson," "Henry Lemesurier," "Angus Macdonell," "Wharton Metcalfe."

10th. *Pilot Harbour and Pakoso River*.—On the map a location is marked between these places, but not on my list. I understood, from an explorer, that Pakoso River had been taken up. No improvements excepting exploring operations up the Pakoso River.

11th. *Pic River and Neighborhood*.—No location was taken up here, but hearing of a mountain of metal, I went up the River, about 16 miles, with an Indian guide, to a mountain clothed all over the face of it, with pockets of "Iron pyrites," some of these

pockets 3 feet high, 8 feet long, and 5 feet wide, full of the metal; tons of this metal might be collected here; the River is navigable up to the spot, and is a noble stream; in 5 days' journey; only two small rapids. I sounded all the way down, and found an average depth of 12 feet; good land on both sides. The Indians and the half-breeds of this post have fabulous stories of the pure Copper, Iron, and Silver veins in the interior. To the West of the River, at the junction of the sand beach with the rock, is a vein or numerous veins of Soap-stone, and on the East side, of Pitch-stone; and Mr. Begg told me that the Indians obtained from Blue-stone River a kind of rock, which mixed with elder, will make a lasting black dye. I have every reason to believe that the neighborhood of the Pic River is well worthy the attention of explorers.

12th. *North of Slate Island and Black River.*—Locations on list are "John Gwynne," "Sir Allan MacNab," "Thomas Brondgeest," "Henry McKinstry," and for Black River "Thomas Brunskill." There are three Black Rivers on Lake Superior, North Shore. On the Black River, near the Slate Islands, some exploring operations were carried on some years ago. Up the River, near the Grand Falls,—Ned Duncan had been there a few days before my visit, and gave me specimens of Copper, Lead, and Plumbago, which he had found in that neighborhood; no other improvements or work done.

13th. *South part of Simpson Island.*—"Honorable Peter McGill, and others." This location occupies the Southern coast of Simpson Island, and has two excellent harbours on it. I saw some remains of houses and clearings grown up. The Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, built 3 shanties and a store-house, and put in a few blasts here and there.

14th. *West part of Simpson Island.*—"Robert J. Turner,"—situated in St. Ignace Straits; the Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, built a Shanty on it.

15th. *Vein Island and Main-Land.*—"Thomas A. Stayner," transferred to "David Torrance," Canada Mining Company. This Island is better known as "Salter's Island," and is situated between Simpson and Wilson's Islands. No improvements.

16th. *Wilson Island.*—"James Wilson." Situated immediately East of Salter's Island. No improvements.

17th.—*South-East Corner of St. Ignace.*—"James Hamilton." I believe this is one of the Quebec Mining Company's locations. No improvements.

18th.—*North-East St. Ignace Island.*—"Samuel B. Harrison." This location is said to take in "Bead Island." The Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, built at Harrison's Landing, a wharf, 2 dwelling-houses, and a house on Bead Island; 1 stone-house, blacksmith's shop, and large baker's oven; on the Northern part of Moffat's harbour, two houses, an office, several shanties, blacksmith's shop, and coal-shed; West of Bead Island, another house. I counted 15 in all. Most of the houses are rotten or tumbled down, and the patches of clearings made here are all grown up. On the North Easterly part of the Island, near Moffat's harbour, is a shaft 7 feet deep, sunk level with the water; in this shaft was found "variegated or horse-flesh Copper ore," "native Copper," "vitreous grey Copper," "Silver-in-lumps," and "native Silver," on the surface of the vein (which had been traced out and opened inland) loosely adhering to the mossy and crumbling "vein-stone." Near Bead Island, West of Harrison's Landing, another shaft was sunk. Could not find any Specimens.

19th. *North of St. Ignace Island.*—"James Ferrier." This location is situated immediately joining Harrison, on the South side of the Island. Could find no improvements. I believe this is one of the Montreal Mining Company's.

20th. *North-Westerly St. Ignace.*—"W. H. Merritt." This location is situated on the Island at the North-Easterly entrance of Nepigon Straits. The Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, built a shanty, and run an adit and shaft into the rock, the adit level with the Lake;—on my visit I could not get into it. There was obtained here "rich grey Sulphuret," "native Copper in masses," "native Silver in considerable quantities." I could find no specimens and saw no other improvements.

21st. *Westerly St. Ignace.*—"S. I. Lyman." This location is situated on the West side of the Island, South of the last. The Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, built a shanty and sunk a shaft nearly opposite Point à la Gourganne, and opened up a vein from the water's edge. "Grey Copper ore" and "native Copper ore" were found here.

22nd. *South-West part of St. Ignace*.—"G. R. Smith" (is said to have changed this location for Little Groslop Iron mine). It is situated in Nepigon Straits, immediately South of the last. Some veins were opened and shafts commenced; two shanties built.

23rd. *South St. Ignace*.—There is no location marked either on list or map. Messrs. Clarke and Chafield and Ned Duncan, are opening up a native Copper vein and an old Indian digging near Duncan's Cave, on the Bay of St. Ignace River.—Duncan built a shanty on this location 3 or 4 years ago.

24th. *Point à la Gourganne*.—"John Ewart." This location is situated on the main-land, at the North-West entrance of Nepigon Straits. The Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, spent a large sum of money here; they built 3 large dwelling houses two stories high, large store-house, 3 or 4 log houses for the men, blacksmith's shop, commenced a brick-yard, cleared up 3 or 4 acres, planted potatoes, barley, peas, beans, &c., and built several other houses in various other places farther North; opened up several veins, commenced shafts. "Native Copper" and "Silver" were found here.

25th. *Nepigon Straits*.—"A. and S. Bagg." This location is immediately South of the last, on the West side of Nepigon Straits. The Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, built a shanty on it, but did not open any veins.

26th. *Fluor Island*.—"James Hopkirk." Situated at the South entrance of Nepigon Straits. In 1846; the Montreal Mining Company built a store-house and two shanties. "Grey Copper ore" was found here. No veins opened.

Specimens from Copper or Wilson Island, Saiter's, Simpson's, Fluor, St. Ignace, and Point à la Gourganne, were, by mistake of my men in packing, mixed together; they are, however, from the same neighborhood, and same class of veins

27th. *Roche de Bout Bay*.—"Asa Fowls." I do not know the situation of this location exactly. There are no improvements in this neighbourhood, except the Hudson Bay Company's Fishing Establishment.

28th. *Island in Nepigon Bay*.—"Benjamin Holmes" and "John Young." I do not know which Island is meant. With the exception of some blasts here and there on the Island in Nepigon Bay, I heard of no improvements.

29th. *Zeolite Point*.—"Benjamin H. Lemoine." This location occupies a part of the main land between "Hawk Islet" and "Black Bay," No improvements.

30th. *Point Porphyry*.—"Stewart Derbyshire." This location is said to take in "Edward" and "Porphyry," and all the surrounding small Islands, and is situated at the entrance of Black Bay. The Montreal Mining Company, in 1846, built on the North side of Porphyry Island, a wharf, two large dwelling houses two stories high, a stone house, blacksmith's shop, baker's oven, and powder magazine; partly cleared about four acres. The buildings and wharf are burnt—clearance grown up. Some veins were slightly opened here and there. I could find no specimens of ore.

31st. *Thunder Cape*.—"Joseph Woods." This location commences about four miles East of Thunder Cape, and thence to Black Bay, and was taken up by the Montreal Mining Company for a limestone Quarry, described by Sir W. Logan. No improvements.

32nd. *Thunder Bay*.—"R. R. Nelson," "Thomas Daly," "Charles Kimball," "Isaac Van Etter," "Louis M. Oliver," "Edward MacEachren," "John Dewee," and "William J. Fitzgerald." These names are on the list. I believe these parties formed the Liverpool and Mining Companies, and intended working lead and silver veins. At various times on the North-West shore of Thunder Bay, or Lambert's Island McKenzie River and other places, blasts have been put in and small choppings made.—Stories are told of "Silver" cones being found and taken away by the crews of Bayfield and McArgo; and there is no doubt that between McKenzie River and the Kaministiqua there are numerous veins of Lead and Silver ores

33rd. *Upper Current River*.—"John McKenzie." No improvements on this location except exploratory blasts. On the Lake Shore, on both sides of Current River, McAllister & Carroll have built houses, made small clearances, and keep a trading post. The Hudson Bay Company also put up a house on the South side of the River in 1859.—This house was abandoned in 1860, and in McAllister's possession. In July last I gave Mr. McAllister a certificate of his improvements.

34th. *Kaministiquia River*.—"Mr. McIntyre," of Fort William, has commenced opening up a Lead and Silver vein, situated about three miles North West of Point de Meuron, on the second River which enters the Lake North of the Kaministiquia. In July last, I gave Mr. McIntyre a certificate of his improvements.

35th. *Pic Island*.—No location marked for this Island. Hearing great accounts of Lead veins upon it, I went there, and believe that Lead can be found in many places. No improvements.

36th. *Sturgeon Bay*.—"C. J. Macdonald." No improvements.

37th. *Spar and Thompson's Islands*.—I believe these Islands are included in the locations, on the main land. On the South-West Point of Thompson's Island, a large spar-vein was opened, and on the South-East side of same Point, in a snug little harbour, a house was built and some chopping done many years ago. On the South West part of Spar Island much work was done; 2 shafts were sunk; a vein opened to the Lake, ten to fourteen feet wide; two houses built near the shaft, and a large two story log house and small clearance on the South-East side of the Point. The houses are rotten and clearances grown up.

38th. *Prince's Mine*.—"John Prince." Is situated on a projecting headland due North-west of Spar Island. Was worked in 1846-47 and '48, by the British North American Mining Company, who are said to have expended on this location over \$80,000, and I should think in a judicious manner. At the landing on the face of the headland was built a wharf and the necessary buildings, and a road made from this across the Portage to Prince's Bay, where there is a fine harbour (now occupied by Strowger and Milne, fishery lessees). The land on both sides of this road, to the extent of 20 or 30 acres, was cleared up and fenced; 5 or 6 shafts were commenced, and adits and levels excavated; every step seems to have been taken to give the mine a fair trial. The works were abandoned in 1849. This location is well situated in every respect for mining. From the descriptions I have heard of it from United States geologists, mining agents, and miners, and from my own observations, I should think Prince's Mine to be one of the most valuable locations on the lake.

39th. *Prince's Bay and Victoria Island*.—"W. B. Jarvis." This location is situated immediately south of Prince's, and is said to include Victoria Island. Belongs to the Montreal Mining Company. No improvements. Said to be in the location—"Grey Ore," "Yellow Ore," "Green Carbonate."

40th. *Between Jarvis and Pigeon River*.—"Alexander McLean," "J. B. Forsyth." Upon the North-east end of Big Trout Bay is a fishing camp and Indian shanty. No other improvements.

41st. *Big Trout Bay*.—No location marked here. Hearing of some mining operations, I went down to the bottom of the bay, and on the South-west side found a shaft 14 feet deep and 6 wide, in a very large and shiny white-spar vein. A small piece is chopped and there are remains of a shanty. This vein can be seen from the lake, outside the point, high up the mountain, and I believe it was opened by Mr. McLeod.

42nd. *Pigeon River*.—"John Stewart." This location is situated on the North side of Pigeon River. It belongs to the Montreal Mining Company. On the flat, near the mouth of the river, the Hudson Bay Company have a trading shanty.

LAKE HURON.

1st. *Victoria or McGregor's*.—"Joseph Vinon Brown." Is situated on Victoria Point, about 12 miles West North-west from Shebanning. The ore is similar to the Bruce and Wellington; the rock much softer. The only work done was on the top of the point, where an excavation was made, 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 feet deep. No houses or clearances; in fact, I had much difficulty to find the place. I have seen, at various times during the last four years, rich specimens of ore (far richer than anything at the Bruce), said to have been taken from this mine. I could not find a trace of this ore, and it is likely that McGregor had other spots also opened. This vein is wide, the rock is soft, and it has

been traced along this point 5 miles to the eastward; and I should think it a very promising location. Since McGregor's death no person has been near the place.

2nd. *Wallace*.—"H. B. Wilson." This location is situated on the main land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles West of White Fish River. Considerable work was done in 1847-'48. It has been abandoned some years. Probably 18 to 20,000 dollars were expended by the Company. Three shafts were sunk close together, each 20, 25, and 30 feet deep, and one to the West of the main works 20 feet deep—one of the shafts was sunk level with the Lake, and on my inspection, the mouth of it was two feet under water. The Company built three very good hewn log houses, with brick chimneys; two smaller ones, and cleared some patches up here and there, and explored the location in many places—putting in blasts and opening up veins. I believe it was the "Upper Canada Mining Company." I have often heard the location being described as very rich in ores, and it is certainly well situated. The steamer can run up to the houses and shafts; the houses are still there; the clearance is grown up, and the place is abandoned.

3rd. *North of La Cloche Island*.—"Oliver Tiffany," "W. H. Boulton," are on the list. No improvements.

4th. *Point aux Chien*.—"David Davidson," is said to have held this location, situated South of McBean Mountain and West of Point Sagamok. A vein of yellow ore was opened for about 80 feet, 7 to 10 feet wide, 4 to 6 feet deep, and a shaft commenced.—No houses or clearances; the men lived in tents.

5th. *Spanish and Serpent Rivers*.—"Henry Chapman," "G. Tiffany," "Charles Thompson," "Michael Meighan," are on the list. It is between Point aux Chien and Missisaga River. No improvements, except a small shanty on an Island near a place called "Petit Detroit."

6th. *Missisaga River*.—No location here; but hearing of works up the River, 18 miles, I went up. After passing three Portages near the Big Falls, on the East bank, I found $\frac{1}{2}$ old shanties and an excavation made, 15 feet long, 7 feet deep, 45 feet wide, and some blasts put in here and there.

7th. *Salvage's Mills*.—No location here. Close to the mills, and 4 or 5 miles up Blind River, are veins of yellow ore.

8th. *Thessalon Point and River*.—"James Ferrier, junior," "J. B. Delorme," "George Ferrier," "W. McFarland," "Francis Bellanger," are on the list. All the improvements and Mining operations I could find on the whole of these locations are as follows:—On the East bank of the Thessalon River, close to the mouth, is an old shanty; on the West Bank is a hewn log house. I believe these were put up by the Indians. In a little bay, about four miles North Westerly of Point Thessalon, three or four shanties or houses were built, some blasts put in here and there, and a vein opened, about 20 feet deep, six to seven wide, said to be by the Montreal Mining Company on the location of James Ferrier, junior. The shanties are down, and the little chopping grown up.

9th. *East of the Bruce*.—"Henry Starnes," Canada Mining Company. On this location, immediately North of Pallado Island, are three families, and on Pallado Island one. Next to the Bruce, "Joseph Dollor," has been there six years; has a large log house—clapboarded and plastered, log barn, stable, 40 acres under crop—wants to purchase 100 acres. Next to the Bruce, East of Dollor lives "Cassimer Robair,"—five years—good log house, 4 acres cleared, 3 chopped—wants to purchase 50 acres next to Dollor's. East of "Robair" lives "Joseph Geroux,"—12 months—log house, 2 acres cleared, supports a crippled father—wants to purchase 50 acres next to "Robair's." On the North Point of Pallado Island, widow "Louisa Frechette" lives—5 years—2 acres cleared, log shanty—wants to purchase North-half of Island.

10th. *Bruce Mine* ("James Cuthbertson,") was commenced by the Montreal Mining Company in 1846 or 1847. The total number of miners working at the Bruce Mines in spring of 1860 was 25, and labourers 25. The population of the Bruce and Wellington was then estimated at 1100. The imports of 1859, including \$20,000 to the Company's store, amounted to \$45,343 for both mines. The imports of 1860 will exceed this amount. All the mining operations at the Bruce for the last few years, and in 1859 and 1860, have been carried on by individual miners on their own account, either on tribute or royalty.

The tribute miners get the ore into a merchantable shape (the Company keeping up the machinery), and receive from the Company \$112 to \$128 per ton of 13 per cent. dressed ore, and more for ore of a higher per centage. The royalty miners pay all expenses, and 5 per cent. to the Company for the use of the ground. The deepest shaft is 306 feet; average cost of sinking shafts \$120; and of drifting \$88 per fathom. Miner's wages \$36 to \$40; labourers \$16 to \$22 per month; board \$8½ to \$10. About 12 months back, Peter Boyer, a half-breed carpenter who has lived many years at the Bruce, with an Indian as partner, leased on royalty a shaft which was abandoned and pronounced run out; and after sinking a short distance, the lode, which was only 9 inches wide when they commenced, expanded to 2½ and finally to 4 feet. Their product for the season averaged them \$60 a month each. They had leased the same shaft for 12 months more, a few days before my inspection, on the same terms, and Peter told me that he had numerous applications for partnership, but he thought, from the look of the lode, that he and the Indian could make \$72 per month for the second year. The amount of copper ore raised in the Bruce through the winter, and up to 23rd May, 1860, was 558 tons, valued at \$72 per ton: the per centage of the ore, as shipped, being about 18 for yellow and 22 for grey. Until Mr. Fletcher commenced to smelt at the Bruce, the ore was sent to Baltimore in bulk, at a cost of \$2½ per ton to Buffalo, and \$6.10 from Buffalo to Baltimore. Total shipments from 1848 to 1860, 10,729 tons, valued at \$661,789. Total expenditure, \$1,326,000.

11th. *The Wellington Mine and Copper Bay*.—"J. H. Keating"—The Company working this mine is called the Wellington, Huron Bay and West Canada Mining Company; "Taylor and Sons," Managers in England;—"James Bennett," Superintendent, and "William Plummer," Underground Captain. It is chiefly situated on the Bruce Location. The Company commenced about six years ago. They lease from the Bruce and the Copper Bay Locations. The first lease has seven years to run; the second, lately entered into, fourteen years. Both Companies receive the same royalty, namely, one-twentieth. The difference in the general appearance and management of the Wellington and Bruce is great. The number of hands employed in the Wellington in 1860, averaged 330; of these about 125 were miners. The average payment per month for wages was \$7,600 cy. They have two steam engines, one of a moderate power to crush and jig the ore, and another small engine, lately put up on the Copper Bay Location, to pump out the two most westerly shafts; all the other shafts are easily kept clear by whims. They have only one wharf—quite sufficient for all their business—and a very narrow one it is, with a rail track on it from the dressing yard,—in fact, they have a continued rail track from the most northerly shaft to the end of the wharf. The amount of copper ore shipped in 1859 was (in sterling money) as follows:

From the Bruce Lease	-	-	-	-	£31,242	14	3
From the Copper Bay Lease	-	-	-	-	7,485	18	0

£38,728 12 3 Sterling.

The dividend for 1859 was £6,350; the capital invested £20,000.

The Superintendent estimated that the shipments for 1860 would clear, over and above all expenses, sufficient to reimburse the shareholders their full investments, or added to the dividend of 1859 would equal the whole capital. The lodes lately opened on the Copper Bay Lease are rich and very promising. For the eight months ending July 31st, 1860, the expenses of receiving the ore from this location were £3,852 10s. 5d. Cy; the products were £7,485 18s., or within a fraction of 50 per cent. The duties for 1859 on materials and machinery (this Company pays no duty on goods, because they dare not sell any) for the use of the mines, were £364 11s. 6d., Cy. The deepest shaft is 102 feet. There are 12 shafts. The cost of sinking £35 per fathom, of drifting and sloping, £26 Cy. The per centage of ore, at the mouth of the shaft, is estimated at 2½. During the month of June, 1860, ten tons of ore from the shaft made one ton of 22 per cent. dressed ore. All the ore from this mine is barreled,—3 barrels to a ton,—is so valued on the wharf at £18 10s. Cy. per ton. The value, in the Spring of 1860, was higher than usual—£21 per ton. The barrels are brought from Detroit, and cost new, 60 cents; old whiskey, 50 cents; freight, 10 cents. The ore is all sent to England, *via* Buffalo and New York.

Cost to New York, £1 17s. 6d. Cy. per ton; 2s. 6d. extra to England. The width of the lodes varies from 4 to 14 feet. The ore is a mixture of "peacock," "horse-flesh," "Yellow" and "Grey." I doubt if there is a safer or more promising investment in Canada, or in any mine on Lake Superior. Those who will carefully look over the above data will see that it is unfair to condemn all attempts to mine copper ore on Lakes Superior and Huron as *unpaying investments*, merely because the Bruce Mining Company have spent a million of dollars without realizing any adequate return.

12th. *Portlock Harbour*.—"George Desbarats," "Francis Hincks."—These two Locations abut on Portlock Harbour. The only work is on the front, said to be on the line, and was done by Mr. Coatesworth four years ago, and consists of a log house and potatoe patch. No resident. Coatesworth wants to purchase.

13th. *Cliff River and Lake Desbarats*.—"Theodore Hart," "Moses and Sam David," "John Simpson."—The only work on either of these Locations is up the Cliff River, at the entrance of a small lake, near the Falls, and described to me as consisting of two or three shanties, and a small opening on a "yellow ore" vein, done 13 or 14 years ago. I went up the Cliff River as far as I could, and could not find the spot. On "Simpson's" Location a shanty was built, and a few blasts put in. Mr. Walker, who resides on Campment D'our Island, has cut meadow hay on both banks of the Cliff River since 1851, and told me he was on "Desbarats." I should think he was further west,—he has no shanty or barn there.

14th. *South Echo*.—"Edward Way."—I believe the Canada Mining Company worked on this Location in 1847, and soon after abandoned it. Mr. Fletcher, of the Bruce Smelting works, put six miners on in July, 1860. The position of the works is not on Echo Lake or River, but on a small stream, navigable for a boat, called Fox River. From this River to the foot of the mountain, a road was made about 1½ miles in length. Several shafts were commenced, veins opened, and one shaft sunk to the depth of 60 feet on the top of the mountain. At the foot of the mountain 6 or 7 acres were cleared, and 3 or 4 houses built. The width of the lode, where Mr. Fletcher's party were working, was 10 feet, and worked rich and promising. Echo River is deep. There would be little difficulty in making Fox River navigable for a barge or scow. The Great Northern Road crosses between Fox River and the mines.

15th. *St. Mary's River*.—"B. H. Lemoine," "J. F. Ellioult."—Nominating operations have been done here. The Grand River Indian Village must be on one or part of both Locations. The saw-logs, shingle stuff, ship-knees, cordwood, &c., has been cut off for years by the Indians, for the benefit of Mr. Church, an enterprising, thriving American, who lives immediately opposite on Sugar Island.

16th. *Rankin's*.—"F. C. Clarke."—It is situated a short distance from Root River. Mr. A. Rankin and son, and men, were at work completing a road, when I inspected this Location. This road is highly creditable to Mr. Rankin. It is 12 feet wide, grubbed and graded, and connects the mine with the landing place, a distance of 1½ miles. A carriage and four might be driven on this road, at full speed from the landing. Mr. Palmer, who resides on the South side of Little Lake George, has had charge of the miners, and a more economical, practical and thorough commencement of a mine I have not seen on either sides of Lakes Superior or Huron. The river is navigable for a large scow, is about 7 feet deep, and it is only a short distance from Little Lake George to the landing place. The rock is called "Rellus," and is soft and casier excavated than the Bruce or Wellington. Three miners in Rankin's shaft in one month sunk 24 feet, 10x6, at \$84 per fathom. The price of sinking at the Bruce or Wellington would be from \$120 to \$140. In this shaft the lode had increased from 1 foot at the surface to 4 feet in width at the bottom. Three miners in Palmer's shaft, in three months, had sunk 33 feet 10x6. Mr. Palmer assured me that the copper ore already raised was more than enough to pay all the expenses incurred. On this location there has been no money thrown away. The only buildings on the Location are a plain, solid log miners' boarding house, close to the shafts, and a shed at the landing place. Mr. Rankin and son were living in a tent. The ore looks well, and is said to bear a high per centage. If any mine ought to succeed from the result of a sensible and economical commencement, from the richness of the lode, from the position close to the great highway of navigation, and also on the immediate line of the Great Northern Road, this should.

SETTLEMENTS ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON, UNCONNECTED WITH MINING OPERATIONS.

Muskoka Saw-mills, are situated on Muskoka River: between the mills and the wharf is a fall. The lumber is teamed over the Portage or rafted down. These mills were built, in the first place, by W. B. Hamilton, of Penetanguishene,—were sold to Kelly and others—were worked in 1859 by Mr. Tyson, of Collingwood; they are now idle. The water-power is good; mills and machinery also; plenty of saw-logs round Muskoka Lake and neighborhood; steamers can run up to within a short distance of the mills; the channel in places is very narrow; the lumber has been chiefly sent to Chicago; some of it to Owen Sound and Collingwood.

2nd. *Gibson's Saw Mills* is situated on the North bank of the Seguin River, at the most Easterly part of Parry Sound; the water-power is good; the mills first class, containing all necessary machinery, and capable of doing a very large business; the location is beautiful—land good; the largest class of steamers can run up to the mill door. The propeller *Sun*, of the Chicago and Collingwood line, took two loads of lumber from these mills this season, without a loss each time of more than twenty-six hours. The channel to the mills is open and easy; no person wants a pilot a second time; the lumber has been chiefly sent to Chicago. I believe this location is destined to be the Lake depot of a large and good back country.

3rd. *Waddle's Saw Mills*, situated on the West bank of the Mah-ye-nah-zing River, between the East end of Philip Edward Island and the mainland. Clearance and houses on both sides of the River. There are two ship channels into the mills, one by Collins' inlet, the other by Toad Island. West of Point Grondine vessels can load close to the mill door.—The mills are first class, capable of doing a large business; the location is pretty; land good; the improvements large. The frame and machinery were brought from Beaver Stone River, where the mills were first put up by Davis & Keating. Owing to the destruction of the dam, they sold out to Waddle and Murray. They have been idle for the last few years; Mr. Hammond of Shebananing has charge of the place, and resided there last winter.

4th. *Shebananing*, (misnamed Killarney,) is situated between George Island and the mainland. On the North side of the channel lives Capt. Thibo, Postmaster and trader; Henry Solomon, Trader. Mr. Tranche attends to the trading interests of a firm at Sarnia—and six or seven families of half-breeds. One of these half-breeds claims the whole Village, merely because his father once had a trading shanty there. On the South side of the channel live Messrs. Dixon, Hammond and Pierce, with their hands; they live entirely by legitimate gill-net fishing, and are very industrious thriving settlers. It would be for the interest of the Government to lay this location into small lots, so as to put each man's house and garden on a separate lot, and they would all willingly purchase. The steamers between Collingwood and the Sault always call here, also the Winter mail. Capt. Thibo sends the Winter and Summer mails to Manitowaning P. O., a very unsuitable place for a Post Office, being many miles out of the way of all trade, traffic and business. In July last I sent in a list of all the settlers and their respective claims to the Department.

5th. *La Cloche*.—The Hudson Bay Company's Post, is situated on the West side of La Cloche River, close to the Lake. The Chief Factor of the Huron District (Mr. Watt,) resides here; Mr. Crawford is his assistant. The location is very pretty, and the Company have large improvements and some excellent land, and employ a great many half-breeds and Indians. They have a very extensive store here, and get their supplies *via* Collingwood, delivered at Little Current. They have two small sailing vessels constantly on the Lake, and purchase Furs in all directions. In 1859, I believe, 115 packs were sent from this location. This location, I believe, is patented.

6th. *Salvage's Saw Mills*.—Situated on the Westside of Blind River, (North of the Manitoulin Island,) close to the Lake; houses and clearance on the East side. There is a bar outside, and the lumber has to be taken out to vessels, drawing over 5 feet, in a scow.—These mills are capable of cutting 500,000 feet; saw-logs plentiful up the River—not of very good quality. Mr. Salvage has been very unfortunate with his dams; the dam at the mill has stood well, but after the mills were built a westerly channel appeared, on raising the water in the dam, about a mile off. A dam was built there upon a bad found-

dition, and for six years in succession gave way, taking all the profits of the lumber to repair annually. Mr. Salvage thinks he has effectually repaired the dam; at great expense he has sunk across the opening made, 7 cribs 16 by 12, filled with stones. Mr. Salvage wants to purchase this locality, and he deserves every encouragement.

7th. *Missisaga River*.—Mr. Henry Sayer has resided on the West bank, immediately facing the most Easterly channel, for 27 years, and says he purchased this land and paid for it, from the Chief of the Missisaga Indians. He has made large improvements; has a large quantity of stock; he traded for many years on his own account—lately for the Hudson Bay Company. His son built a sloop here, last season, of 25 tons burden. Mr. Sayer wants to purchase, and has sent in a petition to the Department, in July last, with my certificate of improvements.

8th. *Pumpkin Point*, on Lake George, near the entrance to the Sault River.—2 houses and gardens belonging to half-breeds; no one living there on my inspection.

9th. *On the Manitoulin Island* are the following settlements:—on the North side, the villages of Whigwauning, Manakikang, Mitchshewalinong, Waibidjiewanng, (Little Current,) Sigweuenda, Manitowaning; on the East side, Weqkwemikong and Wickwemikonsing; on the South side, Aitchitwaaganing, (South Bay,) Misdimaissibring, (Demoniah Zeebec.) In many of these Villages there are well-built log houses. The Indians raise large quantities of Indian Corn and Potatoes, and make a large quantity of Maple Sugar. Wikwemikong, the head-quarters of the Jesuit Missionaries, is a large Village; the houses are built in rows: there is a stone Church with a tower, fitted up inside superior to many country Churches; adjoining the Church a stone house for the missionaries, a boys' and girls' school; the whole settlement is highly creditable to their zeal and labours. I believe there are about 600 Indians living here in houses. The Missionaries have made this settlement without any aid or assistance from the Indian Department or the Government, as I understood.

In closing this report I beg leave to mention, that the above inspection having been made in conjunction with the discharge of my duties in the Fishery Service, its extra expense has been rendered thereby very trifling, and in the course of my investigations much incidental information, of mutual advantage respecting both the Mines and Fisheries, has been procured.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GIBBARD.

Nos. 30 & 31.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT AND OVERSEER OF FISHERIES, U. C.

(Not printed. The official substance being given in the Commissioner's Report.)

No. 32.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES, L. C.

(Not printed. The official substance being given in the Commissioner's Report.)

No. 33.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PIERRE FORTIN, Esquire, Magistrate, Commanding the Expedition for the Protection of the Fisheries, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, during the season of 1860.

On 14th May, I received from the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands my final instructions relative to the service which the Government had done me the honor to confide to me for nine successive years, and in the evening of the 16th I left Quebec on board of the Government steamer "Napoleon III.," on my annual mission to the Canadian shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The duty consisted in the protection of our fisheries, both in the rivers and in the gulf, in the maintenance of a general police in the harbours and ports belonging to us, and in affording the aid of the armed force under my command to public officers stationed on the coast of Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands, in any circumstances which to them might seem to render it necessary.

But the steamer "Napoleon" was also destined for another service; that, namely, of superintending and conveying supplies to the lighthouses in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, under the orders of Captain Smith of the Trinity House of Quebec. This, being a matter of urgent necessity, was to be first performed. Accordingly, on the 17th we have to at the lighthouse on *Pointe de Monts*, to land the necessary supplies; and on the following day, we arrived at the western point of the Island of Anticosti; and landed the oil and other supplies for the lighthouse at that dangerous place. Captain Smith was also charged with the duty of causing three beacons to be erected on the North side of the Island of Anticosti, intended to show to steamers and sailing vessels, taking the Anticosti channel, the important points of that coast of the island, and we proceeded thither accordingly.

On the 19th this work was commenced on the most northerly point, but the workmen were speedily driven back to the vessel by a strong gale from seaward, which at two o'clock, afternoon, obliged the steamer to take shelter under the North-west point of the island.

On the following day the gale increased, with a heavy sea, so that towards nightfall we were obliged to make for the Bay of Mingan, which we entered on the morning of the 21st.

I availed myself of the opportunity to visit the post at Mingan; and here I met Mr. Anderson, from whom I obtained the following information:—The preceding winter had been very mild all along the North shore, and the hunting of the fur-bearing animals very productive. The hunters, of whom a great many were from the parishes below and from the coast of Gaspé, had taken a great number of foxes, and among them many silver and black ones. The pelts of the latter are sold at very high prices, as high as from twenty to thirty-five pounds for a single skin. It is mostly traders from Halifax who become the purchasers, buying them for the English market. From thence they are sent to the great fair at Leipsig, where they are purchased by the Russian merchants, either for home consumption or more frequently to send them to China, where they are highly esteemed.

The hunting of the marten, beaver and other fur-bearing animals had likewise been very successful.

If the hunting on shore had been productive, that on the sea had not been less so. Five schooners from *La Pointe aux Esquimaux*, had been fitted out in the month of March, for taking seals on the loose field-ice in the Gulf, and had returned with the following numbers:—

The "Alphonsine" of 23 tons, Prosper Cyr, master, with nine hands, 350 seals.

The "Eugénie" of 52 tons, Amedée Vignault, master, with eleven hands, 350 seals.

The "Sophie" of 29 tons, John Sumph, master, with nine men, 310 seals.

The "Wideawake" of 49 tons, Vital Vignault, master, with 10 men, 1,160 seals.

The "Venuelo" of 45 tons, Placide Boyle, master, with ten men, 1,160 seals.

Leaving *La Pointe aux Esquimaux* on 25th of March, the vessels entered the ice two days afterwards, abreast of the East Point of Anticosti, and were there detained by heavy gales with snow, till the end of April, without being able to begin their hunting; but between the 1st and 15th May, the weather cleared up, and they were enabled to exercise their perilous trade with all possible advantages on the ice-fields off *La Tête à la Vache*, in Newfoundland.

Two schooners from Natashquan, were also engaged in the seal-fishing, one of which

took 350, the other 60 only. A schooner, belonging to Nova Scotia, which had wintered in the Bay of Rigasca, had also been lucky enough to take 700; but a small cutter from Quebec, which had passed the winter at Wash-shu-shoo, had been less fortunate, having taken no more than 4 seals.

The cod-fishing had not yet commenced on any part of the coast, and the salmon had not yet appeared in the rivers.

On the 22nd we left Mingan, in the morning, but were prevented, by a thick fog, from reaching the North point of the Island of Anticosti before the evening of the 23rd.

The 24th was employed in constructing the beacon at West Cliff, and the 25th in a similar work at Bear Cape; on the 26th we reached the East point of the Island of Anticosti, where we landed the necessary supplies for the Light-house; and on the 27th, in the afternoon, came to an anchor in Shallop Creek.

Here I availed myself of the time during which the crew were engaged in landing the materials for a house about to be built by the Trinity-House for the Keeper of the Depôt of Provisions, to obtain all useful information relative to the Fisheries, both in fresh and salt water at and round Anticosti, which is by far the largest Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The salt-water fisheries include the cod, the halibut, the herring and the mackerel. Cod is abundant at the East point of the Island off Shallop Creek, and at South-West point in the months of June and July; halibut may be caught in considerable numbers nearly all along the Southern coast, but particularly about East point in the months of August and September. The herring and the mackerel sometimes approach the coasts of the Island, but not in regular shoals; and the time of their appearance is so irregular in different years, that our fishermen have not hitherto found any inducement to fish for either in those waters.

The fresh-water Fishery has for its objects the salmon and the trout. The rivers in which the former may be taken, are: the Dauphiné, about 3 miles East of Shallop Creek. This river is about thirty yards wide at its mouth, with not more than a foot of water at ebb-tide on the bar, while there is three feet within it. The bottom is gravel, and the length not very great; it has several rapids, but no falls. The average yearly produce is thirty barrels of salmon; it also yields very fine trout. The salmon nets are not set inside but outside of the river, along shore near its mouth.

The river Shallop is also about thirty yards wide at its mouth, where there is a bar, with not more than a foot of water at low-tide; it widens at a few arpents from the coast, and forms a considerable basin, the bottom of which is gravel and clay, and the depth four or five feet. As in the other, so in this river, there are only some small rapids and no falls; its course, however, is longer. It yields no more than from six to ten barrels of salmon in the year, but there is a great abundance of excellent trout of from one to five pounds weight, which take a fly very readily about the end of May and the beginning of June. Nets are not set in this river, but outside of its mouth.

The River Jupiter, which is one of the most productive in the Island, falls into the sea eight miles East of South-West Point; it is no more than fifteen yards wide at the mouth, and has only four feet water on the bar, but it widens inside into a basin, which is, in some places, from six to ten feet deep. Ascending, at about ten arpents from the mouth, we find the river narrow again to about ten or fifteen yards. The salmon taken here is in high repute for its excellence; the yield is about thirty barrels. A fine variety of trout is also taken in great abundance in this river with the fly in summer.

The last river containing fish, on the Southern coast of the Island, is the Bec-scie, about thirty-six miles West of South-West Point. It contains but little water, and becomes quite dry on the bar at low-water spring-tides; above the bar is a basin of about four feet deep;—the yield is not more than five barrels of salmon, and it contains but few trout.

On the North side of the Island, there is only one river large enough for fish, which is called Salmon River, producing yearly from twenty to thirty barrels. This is larger than the Streams on the South side, without being very deep, as small schooners can barely get in at high water. Its course appears, however, to be of considerable length, and it has a swift current. The Salmon nets are set in this River along its banks, within the bar.

In all these rivers the fish was much more abundant formerly than it is at present;

some are spoken of as producing as many as a hundred barrels of salmon in the year; but as soon as they were frequented by fishermen, the Salmon was found to diminish very fast. This is partly the effect of a bad practice of fishing at all seasons, but more particularly it arises from that of drawing the seine in the eddies where the salmon rest before ascending the rapids. These causes of destruction now no longer exist, having ceased for some years past. The fishery laws are in force, at least so it was reported to me. I have had but few opportunities of visiting the coast of Anticosti. I trust that ere long the protection afforded to the fresh water fisheries as well as to those in the salt water, will be perceptible in these as well as in all other rivers, and that they will be again as important as they were in times past.

On the 30th May, we left Shallop Creek in the morning, and came to anchor at South-West Point at 10 a. m. I granted a Salmon fishery license to Mr. Pope, the keeper of the Light-House at this place, for a certain distance along the coast, in the bay West of the Point.

I had occasion to communicate with Mr. William Corbett, the Lessee of the Seigniorship of the Island of Anticosti, who, in that capacity, carries on the salmon fishery in the rivers of the Island, and had to grant him a license to do so at the different stations occupied by him; but that gentleman was absent, and as he had left no agent with whom I might have made arrangements, I left a letter for him, advising him that he was bound to take a fishing license from me for all the rivers occupied by him when I should return to the Island; I also left for him several copies of the Fisheries Act, and of Government advertisements of the sale of rivers and other stations for taking salmon.

In the afternoon the crew of the steamer landed all the articles intended for the Light-House, and on the following day we set off for Gaspé basin, where we arrived about 3 p. m.

I immediately saw Mr. Thomas Boyle, the overseer, and caused all engaged in the salmon fishery to be notified that they might take out fishing licenses on that and the following days; at the same time causing the Government advertisements of the sale of the rivers to be posted.

In the evening three schooners, equipped for the cod fishing on the North shore, took advantage of a fair wind and sailed for their destination.

About the 20th May, the salmon had begun to ascend the rivers falling into the Bay of Gaspé, but as yet very few had been taken. The nets were set along the banks and at the mouths of the rivers a fortnight before. It is known that the nets are set at a later period in the upper parts of the same rivers, in the estuaries of which the salmon lingers several weeks before he makes his way up to the places which he selects as his spawning ground.

From the 1st to the 4th June, I was engaged in granting licenses for the rivers of the Bay of Gaspé; and as there were already a great number of Salmon nets in each river, I resolved to allow of no more than there had been last year.

As it was of the utmost importance that the Harbour Master for Gaspé Basin, a port frequented by a great number of English and foreign vessels, should be continued in his office, I again appointed Mr. Joseph Eden to the situation, and at the same time made some regulations for the establishment of a ballasting ground outside of the Bluff, instead of the former ground in South West River, which I caused to be disused.

There were in the Basin several brigs and brigantines, recently come in from Europe with goods and supplies for the fisheries, and salt; and the whalers were getting ready to put out to sea very speedily.

On the 5th, having been to deliver the supplies for the light-house at Cap Rosiers, we proceeded to Point St. Pierre. I saw Mr. Gemmill, the overseer of that part of the coast, and as I found no conveyance in which I might go to the River *du Barochois*, and with a South wind it was impossible to reach it in a boat, I delivered to that gentleman fishing licenses to be distributed to the fishermen of his division.

The cod fishing had commenced three weeks nearly before my visit, but with far less success than last year at the same date.

In Malbaie the cod was abundant on the fishing grounds, but bait was scarce.

On the morning of the 6th, we went to Percé. This day and the next I employed in visiting the fishing establishments at Percé, and granted licenses for several salmon stations.

The cod fishing, which had been commenced very early in the season both at Percé and Bonaventure Island, yielded abundance of fish of excellent quality. The Capelin had appeared on the coast in large quantities on the 10th May, but within a few days had begun to fall short and disappear.

Some of the boats from Percé and the Island of Bonaventure had already taken from a hundred to a hundred and twenty quintals of cod, others from fifty to eighty.

At the establishment of Messrs. Robin & Co., there were already eight hundred quintals of fish drying on the stages, more than last year at the same date. This fortunate beginning promised a most productive season for the fishing, and all the fishermen were full of hope.

On the 8th I landed at Grand River, and met the people engaged in the salmon fishing, to whom I assigned their several stations. I also filled up their licenses to be delivered to them by Mr. Ramon, the overseer.

I allowed only a small number of nets to be set in the River, which, although it bears the name of Grand River, is not more than 30 or 40 feet wide at its mouth. The greater number of the stations were assigned on the sand bank south of the River. So far, the cod fishing had been very successful along the coast adjacent to Grand River; but some complained that the herring which is used as bait, had taken another direction.

In the afternoon I proceeded to the River of Little Pabos. This may be, at its mouth, about forty yards wide, and three feet and a half deep, in the main channel. Four arpents from the sea, it widens suddenly and forms a basin not less than a mile and a half in width, but not deep, as it has at low tide not more than a foot of water.

Three miles above, this basin ends abruptly, and the river narrows to sixty yards in width, being also interrupted in many places by small rapids. The water is very clear.

In the evening, I proceeded to the River of Grand Pabos, and met Mr. Ramon, the overseer of the River which I had visited. I delivered to him the fishing licenses intended for the fishermen of his division, enjoining him to have a special eye to the River Pabos, as the fishermen had formerly been in the habit of spearing the salmon there in September and October.

On the morning of the 9th, I landed at Port Daniel, and, in company with the overseer, Mr. Whelan, visited all the stations in the Bay. I distributed no licenses to fish in any of the rivers of Port Daniel. The cod had been plentiful all along that part of the coast of Gaspé from the commencement of the fishing season; and the boats had each already about fifty or sixty or even seventy drafts of cod. Here, as well as on all the points of the coast which I had visited, the bait was becoming scarce.

In the evening, we came to anchor at Paspébiac, and remained there over Sunday.

The heads of the fishing establishments at this port, which make the most extensive preparations for fishing on the North shore, informed me that during the preceding week there had been no less than thirty vessels in the roadstead, some of them just arrived from Europe, and that the greater number of them had sailed from Paspébiac with from forty to sixty men in each, and complete outfits of provisions and fishing tackle. Unfortunately the easterly gales which had prevailed so long had prevented them from making any considerable progress towards the object of their voyage, and while we lay at Paspébiac we saw two which had been driven by the bad weather to take shelter there.

These few facts may give an idea of the development and importance assumed daily by our North shore fisheries, and I am certain that in the present year not a single river, creek or cove will remain unoccupied, from the Seven Islands to Mingan.

On the 11th I proceeded to New Richmond about 11 A.M. I immediately set about issuing salmon-fishing licenses for the river and neighbouring coasts, and by the aid of Mr. Dimock, the overseer of that division, had on the following day completed that part of my duty.

The salmon had already begun to re-ascend the river Grand Caspébiac towards the end of May, but in much smaller numbers than last year. A few had already been taken, several of extraordinary size, two being mentioned to me which reached 70 lbs. each.

On the 12th I proceeded to Maria to distribute fishing licenses for the stations at that place, and on the 13th went to Carleton, where I performed the same duty. At this latter place the salmon fishery did not promise to be very productive.

The herring fishery had been more successful than ever on the coast of Maria, the

inhabitants having caught so many fish that they had used up all their supply of salt, and then spread hundreds of barrels on their land. It is well known that no manure is superior to fish, or more fertilizing when it is applied with skill and judgment.

On the other side of the Bay of Cascapedia, this fishery had yielded very abundantly, as also on the coast of Bonaventure; but at Carleton, the results were much less satisfactory. We arrived at Dalhousie in the evening of the 13th.

On the following morning, as it would have been dangerous to take the steamer up the river Ristigouche above Dalhousie, I proceeded to Campbellton by land, crossed the river at Cross Point, and, accompanied by Mr. McEwen, the overseer of this important river, visited the fishing stations on the Canada side, issuing fishing licenses to those fishermen whom I fell in with in the day.

On the 15th I was engaged in issuing licenses for the stations situated below Cross Point, and returned to Dalhousie in the evening.

On the 16th, in the morning, I issued licenses for the stations in the seignior of Shoolbred and in Magouacha; and at 11 A.M. we weighed anchor and proceeded to Bonaventure, where we arrived at 3.30 P.M.

I immediately visited the river at that place, and caused the nets at three stations to be taken up, as being set too near to each other. I then gave fishing licenses to those fishermen whose nets were set according to law. I was engaged in this duty till nightfall, when I returned on board and we set sail for Paspébiac, where we remained on Sunday the 17th. The next night we set off for Pictou, where, on the 19th, we laid in coals to continue our cruise. On the 23rd, in the afternoon, we proceeded to Amherst Harbor in the Magdalen Islands.

I landed in order to see the Collectors of Customs and the principal inhabitants; and obtained the following information:—The navigation had been open at the islands from the beginning of April, and vessels from Nova Scotia had arrived in Amherst Harbor on the 15th May. About 300 vessels had come into Plaisance Bay to the herring fishery from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and the United States. The fish had made their appearance towards the end of April in extraordinary numbers, and generally of fine quality. The fishermen had continued to take them till the 20th May, when nearly all the vessels had left with full cargoes. The mackerel fishery had commenced on 1st June. In the first few days, the fish appeared in considerable numbers in Plaisance Bay, and all seemed to promise the fishermen an abundant harvest for the first time in many years, during which this fishery with nets off these islands had so generally fallen short of their hopes, when a terrible gale from the North-East spread wide destruction both among the inhabitants on shore and the crews of the schooners at anchor in Amherst Harbour. The damage was great, almost irreparable; among the thousands of nets set in Plaisance Bay, more than five hundred were sunk, and therefore irrecoverable, while many were more or less torn, others carried out to sea by the waves and currents. Before all the tackle could be renewed, so as to answer the purpose, the mackerel had left the Bay to return no more.

This great loss of fishing tackle, the bad weather, and the high winds which prevailed during much of the mackerel season had caused the fishery to fail almost entirely, to the great detriment of the inhabitants of the islands as well as of the fishermen, who in undertaking this branch of industry, tempted by the large returns, had nearly all fitted themselves out at great expense.

Fortunately, the cod fishing was good, particularly at the Basin and the Mill, as also at the *Etang du Nord*.

The schooners belonging to the islands which had been to the seal fishery on the ice-fields in the month of April, had all returned without accident about the middle of May, and had nearly all made good voyages.

The following are the names of the schooners, with the number of seals obtained by them respectively:

		PORT OF AMHERST.
1.	Schooner "Mackerel"	} 1300 Seals.
2.	" " "Espérance"	
3.	" " "Zelia"	
4.	" " "John"	
5.	" " "Flora"	

HOUSE HARBOR.

6.	“	“Flirt”	350 seals.
7.	“	“Emma”	350 seals.
8.	“	“Constantine”	600 seals.
9.	“	“Temperance”	350 seals.
10.	“	“Lady”	400 seals.
11.	“	“Archangel”	250 seals.
12.	“	“Annie”	340 seals.
13.	“	“Jenny Lind”	250 seals.
14.	“	“Breeze”	150 seals.
15.	“	“Victoria”	200 seals.
16.	“	“Adelina”	150 seals.
17.	“	“Marie”	80 seals.
18.	“	“Marie Anne”	140 seals.
19.	“	“Onésime”	100 seals.
20.	“	“Dolphin”	300 seals.
21.	“	“Marie Julie”	150 seals.
		Total,	6460 seals.

Having landed the spoils of their hunt, and rendered down the blubber, in order to obtain the oil which is the seal oil of commerce, the crews of the above vessels had made their preparations for the cod and herring fisheries on the North shore of the Gulf, and most of them had already sailed; none remaining in the ports of the Islands at the time of my visit, but a few vessels belonging to the merchants and traders of the place.

On the 25th, I took cognizance as a magistrate of two matters for trial; one, a case of assault and battery, the other, the holding of a person to bail. In the afternoon we sailed for the Straits of Belleisle. Having landed the supplies for the Light houses at Forteau and Belleisle, I resumed my duties on the 29th in the afternoon in Blancs Sablons Bay, where I visited all the fishing establishments. The house of Le Boutillier and Brothers had 36 boats there, engaged in the cod-fishery; Dequitteville on Wood Island, and Captain Hulin, 20 boats. On the mainland, the house of Dequitteville employed 54 boats; Fruing and Co. 24; Lavallee 2; and different outfitters of Long Point, 12. In these establishments, not less than 300 men are employed, including fishermen and salters; besides these, there were 40 schooners, chiefly from Nova Scotia, at anchor in the Bay, and engaged in cod-fishing.

The cod had first been seen in abundance on the coast on the 20th June; the capelin had made their appearance a few days earlier. The fishermen informed me that, since the commencement of the season, they had taken from two to five drafts of fish daily.

On the 30th, I visited Long Point, Sand-bank Cove, and Bradore Bay, and delivered fishing licenses to the inhabitants possessing salmon stations. The spring seal-fishing with nets had just terminated, and had not been very successful, nor altogether failed.

In Bradore Bay, I found 13 schooners, 3 of which belonged to Newfoundland, 2 to Nova Scotia, 1 to the Magdalen Islands, and the rest to Prince Edward Island. The cod had appeared there at the same time as at Blancs Sablons Bay, and frequently in considerable shoals; accordingly, many had been caught with the seine.

In the week which preceded my arrival, a schooner's crew had taken 13,000 by this method, in the space of an hour; and the following day, the crew of another schooner, 16,000. The fishery commenced, therefore, with good omens; and the active and experienced fishermen hoped for an unusual amount of success. In all the places which I had visited, not a single complaint had been brought against any one; perfect tranquillity reigned everywhere.

On the 2nd June, we proceeded to Bonne Espérance, I immediately went to visit the River St. Paul. Mr. Louis D. Chevalier, who has a salmon fishery there, had set 16 nets, three below the first rapids, and not more than 6 miles from the mouth of the River. He had taken salmon not more than a fortnight before my arrival, but to that time, his fishing had been prosperous; and on the day on which I saw him, he took 60 salmon, weighing from 12 to 15 lbs. each.

As I descended the stream, I observed that all Mr. Chevalier's nets were set according to law.

On the 3rd, I visited the establishments at Bonne Espérance and Salmon Bay; in the former port, I found 41 schooners, nearly all from Nova Scotia, engaged in the cod-fishing; and in the latter, 8 schooners and an hermaphrodite brig from the United States. These were vessels which had habitually frequented this coast for many years, and carried on the cod-fishing sometimes with the ordinary cod-line, sometimes with the seine.

Names of the above-mentioned vessels :

Hermaphrodite Brig	"Arcadian,"	Newburyport,	Daley.
Schooner	"Native American,"	"	Witten.
"	"Life-Boat,"	"	Joy.
"	"Grand Island,"	"	Hatfield.
"	"J. P. Johnson,"	"	Deer.
"	"Mary Cleveland,"	"	Beekman.
"	"Ellen Rizpah,"	"	Chase.
"	"William,"	"	Chase.
"	"John W. Dodge,"	"	Joy.

I was informed that the fish was very plentiful on the grounds in the open sea, and that for some days past the boats always returned well loaded from their fishing.

On the 4th, we proceeded in the morning to anchor near the Island of Hesbie, one of the Dog Islands Group, and I visited the fishing establishments there, distributing fishing licenses to the owners of salmon stations.

I found in the roadstead at the Dog Islands eighteen schooners, all from Nova Scotia, and engaged in the cod fishery. The fish had been abundant on the banks lying off the Islands for ten days, and bait easy to be procured. The fishermen hoped to take sufficient fish at that place to load their vessels without shifting their berth.

On the 5th, a gale of wind from the North-East prevented me from leaving the ship in a boat all day.

On the 6th, I proceeded in the boat to Rocky Bay, where I found seven schooners from Nova Scotia, all engaged in fishing for cod, which abounded on that coast. At the head of this bay, a small river flows into it, tolerably well stocked with fish. For this, I gave a fishing license to the occupant, Mr. John Belven, who has been long established there.

In the afternoon, I ascended the River Napetepec as far as the first rapid, but with great difficulty, as we had both the current against us, which is very rapid, and also a strong North wind. We reached, however, the house of the occupant of the Fishing station, Mr. Kyré Hartland, situated at the foot of the first rapids, and about seven miles from the coast. To him I delivered a fishing license for the river, in the name of William Payne, a minor, whose father had fished the river more than twenty years.

This river is very deep, and at its mouth nearly a quarter of a mile in width, running between high, steep banks, much resembling those of the Saguenay, with which river it has another feature in common,—a deep bay, without an outlet, formed in the right bank, and which one would naturally take for the main stream in going up, being both wide and deep, while the real channel, which suddenly changes its direction, and flows from East to West, is both narrow and shallow.

Mr. Hartland informed me that the salmon-fishery did not prove very productive.

At the mouth of the Napetepec, we fell in with 50 fishing boats, which were catching cod in great numbers; and in the harbor of Shecatia, we found 32 schooners, two of which belonged to the United States, the others to Nova Scotia, all engaged in the Cod-fishing.

At the different stations which I visited, I was informed that the salmon-fishing was very poor, and this ill luck was imputed to the Easterly winds which had prevailed along the coast since the Spring.

In the evening we came to an anchor at St. Augustin.

On the 7th, I set off at an early hour to visit the salmon-fishing stations over against St. Augustin, in the narrows formed by the Islets, and leading to the river of the same

name. I saw the fishing stations of the two Messrs. Kennedy, of the Messrs. Tucker Bijeau, Bilodeau, and Lavallée, and delivered to them fishing-licenses.

The River St. Augustin was at too great a distance to allow of my going thither; but I learned from the Messrs. Kennedy that it was impossible, on account of the rapid current, and the great width of the channels, to interrupt the passage of the fish in any of them with any fishing contrivance; and that nets were set only at a short distance from the sea.

In the little roadstead at St. Augustin, were three schooners from Nova Scotia, carrying on the cod-fishery on the banks off shore, with great success. The salmon fishery here was unsuccessful.

On the 8th, I visited the fishing station at Whalehead, and in the evening we anchored in Mutton Bay. Here I found 15 schooners engaged in the cod-fishery. The fish being very abundant on this part of the coast, and bait caught with great ease, the fishermen proceeded to the fishing grounds, not more than a mile off shore, twice, thrice, and even four times in the day, and returned with their boats fully loaded; some of the most fortunate had caught 2,000 fish in a single day.

It must be said that the weather had been favorable for the fishing from the beginning of the season. Easterly winds had often prevailed, the temperature had been low, the air moist and loaded with vapours with frequent fogs of the thickest kind. It is in this condition of the atmosphere that the cod is most greedy of the bait; in fine, clear, and calm weather, the fish take the hook with much less avidity.

I regulated the salmon-fisheries in the neighborhood—giving fishing-licenses to the occupants of the stations.

On the 11th, we left Mutton Bay. I could not stop at Whalehead on account of a heavy swell which the gale from seaward had caused to roll in on the shore of that Island; and we were compelled to proceed to Little Mecatina, where I issued fishing-licenses to the inhabitants possessing salmon stations. The cod were abundant off the shores at Mecatina.

Three fishing schooners were at anchor under the lee of the Goelan Islands. In the evening we took our departure, as the wind blowing from seaward did not permit us to remain where we were; and having passed part of the night close-hauled, we came to an anchor, on the morning of the 12th, off Cape Whittle. I went in my boat to the River Etamamu, to the house of Mr. Michel Blais, the occupier of the river. There I found nine stations for nets, all of which were set according to law. The river Etamamu afforded but very few salmon this year. I next visited Wapitigun Harbour, where I found 10 schooners, nearly all from Nova Scotia, engaged in fishing for cod, of which they had already taken a large quantity. I then returned on board; and in the evening we came to anchor at the mouth of the River Coacocho.

I immediately despatched one of my officers to visit it. He found all the nets set according to law, and delivered a fishing-license from me to the occupier, Mr. Joseph Aubé.

On the 15th, in the morning, we left Coacocho, and came to anchor at the mouth of the River Washshecootai, which I visited as far as the first rapids, not less than 10 miles from the place where the steamer was at anchor. Mr. Pierre Blais, the occupier of this river, had 9 nets set in it, at the distance required by law. I granted a fishing-license to Mr. Blais, and placed in his hands a license for Mr. Métivier, of the River Romaine or Olsmansheebo, which I had not time to visit.

I returned on board at 3 p.m., and we proceeded the same evening to the Bay of Regasca, where I found 7 schooners engaged in the cod-fishing, four of them from the Magdalen Islands, two from Nova Scotia, and one from the United States.

I learned that the fish abounded on the banks in the offing, which are a continuation of those of Natashquan. Early the next morning I went to visit the River Regasca, which flows about 3 miles from the Bay of the same name. I soon found, at the mouth of the river, two nets only 45 yards apart, belonging to a fisherman of Nova Scotia. I condemned him to pay the fine for this infringement of the fishery laws; and, having made him take up one of the nets, obliged him to pay the cost of a fishing-license for that which remained. Afterwards, ascending the river to the first rapids, I learned that two fishermen had set their nets at a short distance only from the foot of the falls, so as to bar the river completely. I hastened in pursuit of those persons who had thus infringed one of the most

important clauses of the fishery laws, and succeeded in discovering them. These men I sentenced to pay the penalty, and seized the nets which they had used in committing the offence.

Having satisfied myself that the nets at the stations for which I had granted licenses in the River Regasca were set according to law, I returned on board, and we proceeded with all speed to the great River Natashquan, where we anchored at 8½ p. m. I landed immediately; and Mr. Robert Stanley, the Lessee of the River Natashquan, lodged a complaint against two fishermen of Nova Scotia, who had, notwithstanding his remonstrances, fished for and taken salmon within his limits, I immediately issued a summons and a warrant against the two fishermen, who appeared before me. Proof of the offence having appeared, I sentenced them both to pay the highest penalty with costs, and, in default of payment, to two months' imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid immediately.

On the 15th, I proceeded to Natashquan Harbor, where I found no more than two fishing vessels.

At the establishment of Messrs. Laporelle, seventeen fishing vessels were at work, which had taken in one day, the preceding week, 300 quintals of cod; so plentiful were those fish near the coast of Natashquan, that the fishermen were taking them even in three fathoms water, and just at the mouth of the river.

The people residing at the spot had commenced their usual pursuit of fishing in the spring, and had been very successful: the quantity of fish already taken exceeding the catch of former years at the same date.

In the evening I returned to the River Natashquan, which I ascended during the night, in order to satisfy myself that all the nets had been set according to law. I went as high as the first rapids and saw for myself that the tide was felt there, and all the nets in order.

The following day I returned on board, and we set off for Mingan. I intended to land at the River Washsheeshoo as I passed, but when we were off the mouth, there was so heavy a sea rolling in that I was prevented from making the attempt. At 7 p. m. we arrived in the Harbor of Mingan.

I was informed that a fisherman had set a salmon-net at the mouth of the Mingan River two days before, intending to take out a license for the station on my arrival; but as I had resolved not to grant licenses to fish with nets in any part of that river, I caused him to take them up immediately.

There was not a single fishing vessel in the Harbor. No one came on board with a complaint.

On the 17th, we set sail at 6.30, a. m. We first stopped at Long Point, and, having ascertained that all was quiet there and no complaints to be made, next proceeded to the River St. John.

I there learned that some Indians from the Bay of Chaleurs had speared a certain number of salmon, which they had sold to a trader from Canada, whose vessel was at anchor in the river. I accordingly boarded the vessel, and found on the deck rather more than three barrels of salmon, which I seized, and exacted the penalty from the purchaser. I afterwards received a complaint against the Indians who were the sellers of the salmon; they were six in number, but my constables found only four of them (the others having gone away), and these having pleaded guilty, were all sentenced to pay the fines. This they did, together with the costs.

On the 18th, I examined the stations in the River. The nets were all set according to law, and I granted licenses to the owners.

I ascertained, with satisfaction, that the River St. John had produced more salmon this year than in former years.

In the afternoon I went to Magpie River, where, having found some nets set contrary to law, at too small a distance from each other, I sentenced the owner to pay the fine, and ordered him to remove them. This he did immediately. I then gave him a license to fish with the nets which still remained in the river.

I next visited the cod fishing establishments at the Magpie Bay, as far as West Point. I saw a large number of fishermen, none of whom made any complaint.

On all this coast which I had now visited, *i. e.*, from Mingan to Magpie Harbour, the cod fishing was very bad, and the fishermen were beginning to lose heart; the take of

each boat since the commencement of the season not exceeding 20 or 30 quintals. The fish had not approached the coast as in former years; even the capelin had failed in many places, and on the banks lying further off, both those of St. John and of Mingan, the fishermen had had no better fortune. The season, however, was not yet far advanced, and if the fishing should improve in August or September, those engaged in it might still have time to reap some satisfactory results from the labours of the year.

In the evening I returned on board, and we immediately headed to the southward, with the hope that we might next morning fall in with the Lady Head, off St. Anne des Monts. We did, in fact, at 8 a.m. of the 19th, come up with the steamer at the place mentioned; and Captain Smith having completed his duties in the Gulf, took passage in her for Quebec.

I availed myself of my proximity to the South shore, to visit the places near which we lay. I landed at St. Anne des Monts, and proceeded with several of the principal inhabitants of the village, to visit the River of the same name. Ascending it to the first rapids, which are the limit of tide-water, and about two miles from the sea, I found only three salmon-fishing stations, all situated according to law; and I issued licenses to the occupiers.

Afterwards, I was informed that salmon-fishing had been carried on with the spear and torch in the upper part of the river. It was not known by whom; but an individual was suspected who lived at Cape de Chatte. There was, however, no evidence sufficient to convict him.

Meanwhile, I caused exact search to be made on board of a trading schooner, lying at the mouth of the river, but without finding any speared salmon.

I next visited a trader at St. Anne, in whose premises, I was told, I should find salmon taken contrary to law. I caused several puncheons of salmon to be emptied in my presence, about half of which were whole fish, and in the condition in which they are usually packed in barrels; the others had been divided in the middle, just where they would have borne the marks of the barbs of the spear if they had been struck with that weapon. I suspected strongly that they had been mutilated in that manner to conceal the marks of the spear; but, as I could obtain no proof that the fish had been taken illegally, and the possessor declared that he had divided them in order to pack them more easily in half-barrels, I could neither seize them nor bring him to trial for the offence.

The fishermen to whom I granted licenses promised that they would keep a good look out to prevent people from going in future to spear salmon in the river St. Anne, or taking them after the close of the season; that in case they should see any one guilty of a breach of the fishing laws, they would lay information before the magistrates of the place. Those gentlemen were also well-inclined to do their duty, by punishing, in an exemplary manner, all breaches of the law.

The following morning, I proceeded to the River of Cape de Chatte. This formerly abounded with fish, but having been completely dammed across to make a mill-head, but very few salmon now make their way into it, and those only go up to the foot of the dam, not being able to surmount its height of 18 feet.

I directed Captain Bernier to visit the place, with a view, at some future time, to institute proceedings against the owner of the mill, in case the dam was not partly removed, or fitted with an apparatus to enable the salmon to surmount the obstruction.

On his return, Captain Bernier reported as follows: the dam in question is situated four miles up the river from the sea; it completely bars the river, rising to the height of 15 feet above the ordinary level of the stream. In the dam-head, the water is 28 feet deep; below, it is 12 feet.

It is plain that it is absolutely impossible for salmon to over-leap such an obstruction; a certain number do, however, ascend the river every year, as far as the foot of the fall. Captain Bernier saw three while there, and Mr. Hunt, who resides near the river, states that he has counted from 30 to 40 at the same place. Those fish remained till the autumn, and then went back to the sea—perhaps after spawning in places where the spawn, if not devoured by other fish, certainly could not be hatched in very favorable circumstances.

The cod-fishing at Cape de Chatte, as at St. Anne des Monts, was very unsuccessful, and had produced scarcely anything to repay the labour of the fishermen. Very little fish

was said to be found further off shore, and of the small fish which are commonly used for baiting the hand-lines, scarcely any appeared at all.

I was told that at Mont Louis and the stations up the river, the products of the fishery were equally unsatisfactory; but, to make amends for this failure, the crops had the finest appearance, and announced an abundant harvest.

At 2 p.m. we left Cape de Chatte, and came to an anchor at the river Godbout, at 7 p.m. I immediately went on shore, and met the overseers of that and the neighboring rivers, Messrs. Alfred and Antoine Blais. They delivered to me a letter from Mr. Nettle, enclosing warrants against two Indians, which I gave to my constables; but nobody knew where they were to be found;—even the overseers being ignorant which way they had taken on leaving Godbout. I received, also, a warrant issued against a fisherman residing at Godbout; but he, too, had disappeared some days previously, and no one knew which way he had gone, after the issuing of a second warrant against him.

Several persons charged with violation of the fishery laws, and designated in a letter from Mr. Witcher, were also missing from Godbout; and it would have been useless to attempt to find them, for as long as the steamer remained at Godbout, not one of them would, in the opinion of the overseers, make his appearance there. I fell in with Mr. Halliday, who had no complaint to make; he had but a very small salmon-fishery on the Godbout. The cod-fishing, up to that time, had been very unsuccessful; the waters had been visited only by a few small schooners from Canada.

On the 21st, in the morning, I went on to Trinity Bay, where I saw Mr. Comeau and Mr. Clark, the latter the lessee of the Trinity River; neither of them made any complaint; Mr. Clark had ended his salmon-fishing some days before.

At 11 a.m. we continued our route. The first place I stopped at was Egg Island, for the purpose of granting a salmon-fishing license; and, in the evening, I reached the river Pentecost, where I found three schooners and two sloops, from Canada, engaged in the cod-fishery, but without much success, both fish and bait being exceedingly scarce. It is said that no salmon ascend the river Pentecost, nothing but trout being found there; but they are of very fine quality.

On the 22nd, I visited the fishing establishments at Ragged Islands; our fishermen there were not more fortunate than at the stations I had previously visited. Scarcely did the quantity of codfish taken by any fishing vessel belonging to the establishment, exceed 50 or 60 quintals.

In the afternoon, I stopped at the river St. Margaret, where I found no salmon nets; and the men who had fished that river for the lessee Mr. Hardy, had left it several days before.

In the evening, we came to anchor in the Bay of Seven Islands. The cod has been extremely scarce on this coast from the beginning of the season;—only two fishing-boats remained in the bay; the rest, twelve in number, disheartened by the want of success from the opening of the season, had gone to the River Moisie, where they hoped to have better luck.

The mackerel had but just made its appearance at the Seven Islands and the vicinity; several schooners from the United States and Nova Scotia had arrived to try for this fish about the commencement of July, but their labor had been in vain; and about a week before I arrived all of them had left the coast, probably for the South side.

On the 23rd, in the morning, the weather was favourable for getting out of the bay, and we came to anchor in the river Moisie. I immediately landed and met the overseer, Mr. Chisholm, from whom I received the following information:—

The schooner Sea Slipper, of Nova Scotia, John Renaud, master, had set salmon-nets on the 16th June along the shore on the East side of the river, and, in spite of the prohibition of the Messrs. Chisholm and Holliday, continued to fish there until the 7th July, when he took up his fishing-tackle and went off. It was uncertain whether he had returned to Halifax, or was still on the coast. During seven days, Renaud's nets were set in Mr. Holliday's limits, and the remainder of the time without them, about a mile off.

Thirty-five schooners, eighteen of them from Canada, had been in the river Moisie a few weeks earlier. There were then no more than thirteen, nine of which lay near the west, and four near the eastern bank. Five of them were from Canada, four from Nova Scotia, three from New Brunswick, and one from Prince Edward's Island.

I was informed that the masters of all the above vessels had violated the provisions of the fishery laws, by throwing fish offal into the river; but Mr. Chisholm could bring evidence to convict only three, and Mr. Holliday's people could furnish proof against only two of the captains; and I was obliged to send my men to ascertain the names of several of the vessels. They made loud complaints, but had failed to take the needful precautions to enable them to prosecute the offenders to conviction.

I remained at the river Moisie three days, but notwithstanding all possible efforts to discover the persons said to have broken the fishery laws, I received complaints against only twelve of them, who were charged with having thrown fish offal into the water. Eight of them were convicted and fined. The others were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

Among the Canadian vessels attracted to the river Moisie by the cod-fishery as above mentioned, were many fitted out for the purpose in the parishes above, at Quebec and at Gaspé, and fishermen from the same places, who had set up establishments on both banks of the river.

I subjoin a list of them. On the East bank were—

1st Establishment.....	Mr. David Tétu.
2nd “	“ Dominique Lepage.
3rd “	“ James Gillis.
4th “	“ Charles Leclerc and John Beck.
5th “	“ Daniel Hearn.
6th “	“ Thomas Picard.
7th “	“ Philippe Mabie.
8th “	“ Simon Talbot.
9th “	“ Damase Guimond.

On the West bank :—

1st Establishment.....	Mr. J. Adams.
2nd “	“ Thomas Meagher and Co.
3rd “	“ James Thompson
4th “	“ Michael Cumming and Co.
5th “	“ Isaïe Joncas.
6th “	“ Pierre Bonde.
7th “	“ John Hamilton.
8th “	“ ——— Holliday.
9th “	“ Marcel Bijoul.

Nearly three hundred fishermen and salters were employed at these different establishments, and there were not less than seventy-five fishing-boats in the river. If the cod-fishing had been as successful on the Moisie Banks as in the preceding year, from ten to twelve thousand quintals of fish would have been taken by the fishermen of the above establishments only. But the cod, which had appeared on that part of the coast earlier than in former years and in considerable abundance, had not remained long and had nearly all gone, so that when the vessels arrived, particularly those from Quebec, which had been delayed several weeks by easterly winds, the great body of the fish had left the coast. The boats had, up to the date of my visit, taken no more than 30 or 40 drafts of fish each. The unfavourable weather and the gales from the coast had done their part in defeating the hopes of our fishermen.

The salmon fishery had not been very successful in the river Moisie. This was partly caused by the fish ascending the river early in the spring, before the nets were set. But if the lessee was by this occurrence the loser of a few barrels of salmon, the river had gained by it very considerably, as a much greater number of salmon than usual had been able to reach the spawning ground, which will re-stock the river in a proportionate degree.

On the 26th, in the morning, having despatched all my business, I returned on board, and we headed for Basou River. There I saw Mr. L'Espérance, who employs at that place twelve, and at Cape Cormorant six fishing-boats.

The cod was scarce on the coast; and the most fortunate among the fishermen had not taken more than 50 drafts of fish to each boat.]

On some islands, four leagues east from the river Charles, there are establishments belonging to the following:—

Eugène Fournier,	with 3 Boats	and 9 Men.
Xavier Caron,	" 2 "	6 "
Marcel Caron,	" 3 "	10 "
Xavier Talbot,	" 4 "	13 "

In the afternoon, I visited the River Manitou, where there were no longer any fishing establishments, the place having been forsaken by the fishermen who had settled there, on account of the danger encountered in passing the bank at the entrance of the river when the wind blows from seaward. They have gone to establish themselves in some neighboring coves.

I next visited a cove a mile east from the Manitou, and found there Messrs. Bebee & Co., of New Carlisle, with 4 boats and 13 men.

Messrs. William Rannie and Alexander Bebee & Co. are established on the coast two miles west of the Manitou, with 3 boats and 13 men.

In the evening, we proceeded to Shallop Creek, where I found the same establishments as last year, but a rather larger number of fishermen.

On the Western Bank, at the establishment of Mr. Abraham Lebrun, were 9 boats and 30 men; on the opposite Bank, at the establishment of Thomas and Philippe Vibert, 10 boats and 30 men; and at that of Philippe Legrosley, 1 boat and three men. Complaints were made here, as all along the North shore of the River St. Lawrence, of the scarcity of cod, and the difficulty of procuring bait. The boats had not taken more than from 30 to 50 drafts of fish each.

On the 27th, we arrived at the River Shelldrake at 7 A. M. I visited the fishing establishments at that and neighboring places. In Gibraltar Cove, Mr. Abraham Lebrun employed 11 boats and 35 men; and Messrs. Savage and Legros 2 boats and 6 men.

In Le Gros Cove, and L'Anse à la Baleine, Messrs. Savage and Le Gros employed 24 boats and 60 men; in Philip Cove, John Vedon, 6 boats and 22 men; and Philip Mabeç, 5 boats and 15 men.

Commencing on the East, I counted on the Banks of the Shelldrake River the following establishments:—

1st. Frederick Joncas,	3 Boats,	9 Men
2nd. Pierre Desbouches,	8 "	25 "
3rd. John & Elias Colas,	9 "	30 "
4th. Philippe Touzell,	9 "	26 "
5th. Isaac Joncas,	5 "	19 "
6th. Charles Claret,	5 "	16 "
7th. John Lebrun,	1 "	3 "
8th. Matthew Gallien,	5 "	20 "

At Shelldrake Point, 1 Establishment, J. & E Colas, 2 boats, 7 men.

And 1 mile East, 1 Establishment, Jos. Conlin, 5 boats and 16 men.

In the afternoon I proceeded to Thunder River, where I found the same number of fishing establishments as last year. I next visited several coves and bays to the East of that river, in which a great number of fishermen from the Bay of Chaleurs have had establishments for several years.

I heard the same accounts on all hands. The cod fishery had to that date been very unsuccessful, especially at Shelldrake and Thunder Rivers. The fish had disappeared both from the banks in the offing and from those in shore, and bait could seldom be procured in sufficient quantity. The gales too, which constantly blew landward and were attended with fogs, rendered the labours of our fishermen dangerous as well as difficult.

The boats had not more than from 40 to 50 quintals of cod each, a poor result, not exceeding one-half of the produce of last year's fishing at the same date.

I returned on board at 10 p.m., and my visits on the North shore being now complete, we headed to the Southward. The following morning we anchored in the River Magdalen.

I immediately landed, and settled a difficulty which had arisen, between John Briard and his brother, concerning the possession of a beach fishing place. I then granted two licenses for salmon fishing at two stations on the River Magdalen.

Not more than six or seven barrels of salmon had been taken at that place, with nets

set according to law. Formerly the spear was used there for taking the salmon, and required but little skill or trouble, for the river is neither wide nor deep; but in the present year, I was told, no one had been guilty of that violation of the Fishery Laws.

Anchored in Magdalen Cove, were 24 schooners, from the United States, and 1 from Nova Scotia, equipped for the mackerel fishery. These vessels, which were nearly all new and very handsome, were from 80 to 100 tons burthen, and manned with from 12 to 18 hands.

They had arrived on the coast of Canada about the 15th July, had been on the fishing grounds on the South side ten days, and yet had taken but a very small quantity of Mackerel, so scarce was the fish in the present year on the shores of the Gulf.

The codfish was scarcely more abundant; the bait also was very difficult to be taken. Altogether, the situation of all our fishermen was very deplorable, and, if the fishery did not improve very soon, they would scarcely be able, with the fruit of all their Summer's toil, to procure their Winter's provision.

I was informed that the crews of several American vessels were committing depredations, and plundering on the coast. At the Magdalen, a number of fishermen from the United States had landed, some weeks before, and had done much damage to the house of a fisherman there, then unoccupied, the owner being absent at the fishery. They had so injured it that it would need considerable repairs to be made habitable for the Winter.— The depredators had since left, and, unfortunately, the name of the vessel or vessels to which they belonged was unknown.

I learned that a mill at Montlouis had been pillaged by some fishermen of the same nation, and that several of our fishermen had been shamefully ill-treated by them. I was notified that if I proceeded to Montlouis at once, I should perhaps find the offenders there. I accordingly went on board, and gave orders to set out, but the Captain of the Steamer refused to proceed thither, alleging that it was contrary to his instructions. I therefore left Montlouis behind me, and went on to Grande Vallée at 5.45 p.m.

There I heard fresh complaints against the American fishermen. Pierre Déry, a fisherman, declared that on the 24th July, in the morning, the schooner "Commerce," of Southport, had, in getting under sail, to leave the Bay of Grande Vallée, passed over his herring nets, had carried away one of them and torn another. He had cautioned the people on board of the schooner beforehand, shewing them the damage that they would cause to his nets if they persisted in taking the course they were on; but they had paid no attention to his warning, although it would have been easy for them to pass clear of his nets, and to avoid touching them. Déry had set his nets for herring, to be used as bait for his cod-lines the next day. By the loss of his nets, he was incapacitated from following his avocations until he had provided new ones from Gaspé Basin.

Auguste Richard declared that some American fishermen had landed at his establishment, had taken from him a certain quantity of fish-oil, which they used to grease their boots, and carried off a number of cod-fish which were drying on the stages. He did not attempt to resist, as they were in number ten to one.

Noel Cloutier, another fisherman of Grande Vallée, declared that on the morning of the 24th July, the schooner "Isa," C. L. Puffer, of Gloucester, had, while getting under weigh, carried away on the keel of his vessel one of his nets, while he was fishing for herring.

François Joncas, of the same place, complained likewise, that an American schooner had carried off one of his nets, which it caught with its cutwater, and which he found next day some miles off; but so torn that it was of no further use. Moreover, that a schooner, from Nova Scotia, the "Front of Chester," had fouled its cable in one of his nets, which would have been inevitably torn in pieces if he had not induced the Captain to give a turn on the capstan to release it, by threatening that if he did not do it himself, he would fetch men from the shore who would do it for him.

Germain Dionne made a similar complaint: on the morning of the 24th July, one of his nets was torn by an American schooner; and Narcisse Dugal declared that a schooner of the same nation, had torn three of his herring-nets so as to render them quite unserviceable.

All the above mentioned schooners against which our fishermen had complaints to make, had gone away shortly afterwards, and had not been seen since, either at Grande

Vallée or in the neighborhood; but it was thought they would return at some future time, and I therefore advised the fishermen to endeavour to learn the names of such vessels as I did not yet know, and to give them to me at my return to those waters; for I intended to return very shortly to Grande Vallée and Montlouis, if I did not receive contrary orders, and to cruise there some time, for the purpose of taking and punishing according to their deserts those foreign fishermen, who, not satisfied with the enjoyment of the rights conceded to them of fishing on our shores, had been guilty of outrages on our people; and of preventing a repetition of such depredations as I have just mentioned.

From the time of my arrival on the South coast, I heard on all sides that the American fishermen, and all engaged in the mackerel-fishery generally, who had, in past years, conducted themselves peaceably whenever they landed on our coasts, and against whom few complaints had formerly been made, had, in the present year, behaved with great rudeness and violence; the complaint was, not only that they were the authors of great mischief at sea, but also that the crews of vessels belonging to that country, numbering 15, 20, or 30 men, passed in bands over the growing crops, entered into the dwelling-houses of the inhabitants by force, and often insulted them in the grossest manner. Unfortunately, our fishermen had, on no occasion, been sufficiently numerous to bring them to reason.

The preceding accounts will shew how necessary it is that the vessel appointed to protect the fishermen; should cruise in the waters frequented by the American and Nova Scotian schooners, from the time when they arrive for the mackerel fishery, in order to protect our fishermen from the depredations and insolent behaviour of those unprincipled foreigners.

In speaking of American fishermen, I do not intend to allege that all of that nation who frequent our coasts, deserve the reprobation which I have just applied to those of whom our people have too much reason to complain; no doubt there are many exceptions; but it is not the less true, that in the present year, a great many of them have conducted themselves in the most outrageous manner, in places where they had always met with a kind reception.

On that day, there was only a single schooner at Grande Vallée, the "Neptune," of Rockport. As it was late when I returned on board, we passed the night at anchor in the roadstead.

On the 29th, in the morning, I visited the stations of Chlorydennes, when I had the pleasure of meeting the Curé of Fox River, who was attending to the duties of his mission. The Reverend gentleman, who is anxiously solicitous concerning every thing which can interest his parishioners, gave me a full account of all the vexations which our fishermen experience from the American fishermen, and requested me to represent to the Government the great necessity, particularly at the present time, of ordering the armed vessel in their service to cruise in the Gulf during the summer, and particularly during the mackerel season, for the protection of our fishermen, especially those of the South shore.

In the afternoon, I visited Dry Point and the Grand Etang.

One evening, in the course of the month, several American schooners had come to anchor at the latter place; but so near to the shore, that in getting up the anchor to stand out to sea, they must of necessity tear or destroy some of the herring-nets, set by Mr. L'Espérance, the proprietor of the Establishment, to catch the bait required for the next day's fishing. He immediately went to remonstrate with the masters of the vessels, telling them that their schooners were anchored in a manner contrary to law. They refused to listen to him. Accordingly, finding that he could expect no assistance from the Government vessel, which was cruising elsewhere, Mr. L'Espérance gave them to understand that he should return with 150 fishermen, who were in his employ, shift their vessels from their present berth, and moor them further off shore. This threat produced its effect; the schooners weighed and anchored again further out, where they were perfectly secure, perhaps more secure than they were when nearer to the shore. The fishermen of Grand Etang were thus enabled to betake themselves, on the following day, to their fishing operations, with all chances of success, for during the night a large quantity of herrings were caught in the nets.

I next visited Fox River, from whence we proceeded to anchor at Griffin Cove. The cod fishery had commenced very early—that is to say, about the beginning of May—on the South side of the St. Lawrence from Grande Vallée to Cape Gaspé, and had been very successful at the outset, particularly at Fox River and Griffin Cove, at which places some boats had already taken 100 quintals of cod. For a week past, the fish had been less abundant near the shore, and the bait was more scarce. The season had been favorable on the South side for the pursuit of the cod-fishery.

At the last mentioned station which I visited, there were no complaints. We left Griffin Cove at 5 a. m.

We passed Cape Rosiers, but the swell was too heavy to allow me to land there. We arrived at Gaspé Basin at 10 a. m. I immediately visited Mr. Thomas Boyle, and learned from him that the salmon fishery was quite over in the rivers under his superintendence more than a week since, and that all the nets and stakes set in those rivers had been removed. The results of the fishery had been very inconsiderable, and much below those of the last year. The Indians had continued their practice of spearing the salmon, and some of them, it was thought, had not taken the fish for their own use, but had disposed of them to traders on the spot. Nothing certain, however, was known, and if any were guilty, the fact could not be brought home to them, as it is in the night time and under the cover of darkness that such illegal sales of fish take place. Meantime, I requested Mr. Boyle to use great exertions to find out the persons who thus indirectly encouraged the destruction of the salmon in some of the finest rivers of Canada.

The port of Gaspé had since my visit in June, received the usual number of vessels, English and foreign; and I had the satisfaction of learning, that owing to the zeal and activity of the Harbor-master, Mr. Joseph Eden, they had all anchored commodiously in the berths appointed by him, and had all discharged their ballast on the appointed ballast-ground.

While at Gaspé, I received a letter from the Department, containing instructions to accompany the steamer, which was under orders to return to Quebec, without delay. We left in the afternoon, and on the 1st of August, arrived at Quebec.

My duties in the protection of the fisheries were interrupted by my return to Quebec, and not renewed before the 1st October, when, the Government having resolved to employ their armed schooner "La Canadienne" on that service, I received orders (29th September) to get her ready for sea as fast as possible. On the 1st October, I went on board; the work of repairing her was pushed on very actively, the complement of men for a crew were engaged, and, thanks to the promptness and intelligence evinced in the work of repairing her, in three days she was ready for sea.

On the 4th, I received my final instructions, and made sail. As the wind was N. E., we were obliged to anchor when the tide was making. The next morning it was fair for several hours, then shifted to the N. E.; this proved to be the commencement of a furious storm, which lasted some days, and extended, with terrible effect, over the whole Gulf, especially on the coast of New Brunswick.

The tempest raged with its greatest fury during the night of the 6-7 of October, and caused great disasters on the shores of the Gulf. Great number of small craft were driven ashore. The seas rose to a prodigious height, which they had never attained before; and, in New Brunswick, laid several villages under water.

On the North shore, several schooners were driven ashore, although anchored in places which were deemed secure. We have to record the loss of three belonging to Canadian outfitters. They had left port on the 4th, just before the gale set in; one from the Magdalen Islands, the others from the North shore—and were never heard of again. It is probable that they capsized while lying to, and went down with their crews and passengers, in all 38 persons.

The gale was very strong in the river, but did not attain the degree of violence which was attended with such disastrous effects 200 leagues below; and there was, I think, but very little damage done. The contrary winds, nevertheless, kept us back, so that on the evening of the 8th, we were still no further than the Brandy Pots; but next morning the wind come round to the S. W., and we weighed our anchor and set sail. About 4 p.m.,

we passed Bic, when the wind increased to a gale, and in the night blew a storm from W.S.W., which prevented me from putting into the River Becsimis, as I had intended.

On the 10th, at 8 a.m., we anchored at the Godbout. I immediately landed with my constables, whom I despatched in search of the Indians and others, against whom I had warrants to be executed. The overseers were absent, and all the information I obtained, I received from the wife of one of them. Nearly all the residents had left the Godbout some weeks before, some for the interior, the others to hunt along the shore. I found at the port of the Godbout, only three or four Indians with their families, none of those whom my constables wanted, and a fisherman of St. Luce, from whom I exacted payment for damage which he had done to a store-house at the Post. I was quite unable to find out the names of the individuals who had robbed a store-house belonging to Mr. Holliday, in which he kept his fishing-tackle; or of the person who had carried off from the same store-house, the canoe and fishing implements which had been seized in the possession of an Indian, by Mr. Nettle, last year. The sea was very rough when I landed in the morning, and became worse in the afternoon, so that fearing to be unable to return on board if I delayed till the evening, I went off to "La Canadienne," ordered the anchor to be weighed, and proceeded to Trinity Bay.

I met Mr. Comeau and delivered to him the notices, as directed by the Department. From him I learned that from the end of July there had been no one in the River Trinity, and was assured that no fisherman had attempted to use the spear.

Cod was abundant on the banks lying off the Trinity, and the people along the shore had been successful in their fishing to a certain extent since the autumn set in. The following day, we were obliged by an easterly wind, accompanied with a cold rain, to remain at the Seven Islands. In that place nobody remained but the fishing establishment of the Messrs. Hamilton, who had employed no more than seven boats; the most lucky of which had taken no more than 60 quintals in the whole season. The mackerel had not re-appeared on that coast after my July visit, and the schooners which had tried that fishery had had no success. Mr. Hardy occupied the trading post at the head of the Bay.

On the morning of the 12th, the wind having again veered to the W., we proceeded to the River Moisie, where we arrived at 8 a.m. I did not find the Overseer, as he was gone to Quebec. A hundred fishermen from Canada were still at their establishments, some completing the drying of their fish; the rest, while looking out for the vessels which were to take them to their homes, busied themselves in repairing their buildings, and in cutting timber, to be used in the erection of their drying stages next year. The cod fishery had not proved better in August and September than it had been in July—the most fortunate having taken only 100 quintals, and most of the others from 50 to 60 quintals only.

There had been but very little mackerel taken on the bank off the Moisie. Four miles East from the mouth of the River, Mr. David Têtu had set a net of very considerable extent on an entirely new and very simple plan of his own invention for all kinds of fish, but had not been very successful in his operations, from the scarceness of the fish on the coast. I have no doubt, however, that, being as he is, so well known as a skilful fisherman, either with porpoise, seal or salmon nets, he will succeed, in the long run, in taking enormous quantities of fish, particularly cod and mackerel, which, in plentiful years, approach the coast, either to deposit their spawn in the shallow water, or to prey on the small fry which they pursue close in shore.

I was unable, from want of time, to see Mr. Têtu's fishing station during my first visit; and at my second, the nets and implements had been all taken up. I shall certainly not fail to visit it next year, and to give a full and faithful account of it. The Hudson Bay Company's Agent was gone from the Moisie. Mr. Holliday's store-keeper informed me that the Company and Mr. Holliday had occupied the buildings at the post in common, and that the nets and fishing implements belonging to both parties, had been stowed away in the store-houses. The same clerk of Mr. Holliday lodged a complaint against two persons named Hearn and Patrick Meagher, whose men, sent by them into the woods to cut posts and poles for the repair of the buildings belonging to their fishing establishments, to be in readiness for the next season, had found piles of timber ready cut and had carried them away. The clerk claimed the wood as the property of his master. Meagher and Hearn, being summoned, immediately, promised either to return the wood or pay the value

of it next spring; with which arrangement the plaintiff was satisfied, and the affair terminated.

I was informed that no one had speared salmon in any part of the River Moisie. It appeared, however, that a few nets had been set in the upper part of the river, for a short time after the close of the fishing season, but it was not known to whom they belonged.—The Overseer being absent, I could obtain no certain information, either on this or other subjects.

At 5 p. m., we got up the anchor, the wind being still W. ; and the next morning at day-break we were off Shelldrake River, from which place, as there was too heavy a swell to permit me to think of anchoring near it, we proceeded to the River St. John. Here I immediately landed to visit the fishing establishments on its banks. Nobody remained but a few fishermen, who awaited the loading of their vessels to go up to Quebec with their late catch of cod. The cod-fishery had been no more successful in August than at the commencement of the season, and no better at Shelldrake and Thunder Rivers than at the St. John; but in the month of September, the fish had arrived in considerable quantities on the banks off this latter river. Our fishermen had not been able, however, to take advantage of it to any extent, as the S. W. and W. winds which constantly prevailed, deterred them from putting off to the fishing grounds oftener than once or twice a week. The attempt was not void of danger, the sea being generally boisterous and the wind from seaward. Those boats which had carried on their fishing all through the season at the St. John had taken from 60 to 80 quintals of cod. At the Shelldrake and Thunder Rivers the fishing had been still less productive, while in Magpie Bay it had done very well. The mackerel had appeared on that part of the coast in very small quantities.

Having learned that a fisherman, named Elie Débien, had died suddenly during the night of 5-6 October, in the House of Mr. Philippe Bisson, and that it was feared his death had been occasioned by violence done to him, I considered it to be my duty to hold an inquest on the body.

I received the depositions of Mr. Bisson and the persons residing in his house, and having summoned all others who might be compromised in the affair, or who might furnish important evidence, I had the boat launched to return on board, but the sea had become so rough since the morning that, after passing a line of breakers at great risk, I was obliged to head to shore, and landed about half a mile east of the river, while the schooner, unable to withstand the heavy seas, made sail for Mingan.

For myself, I directed my boat's crew to haul up the boat, and to proceed to Mingan, with the persons whom I had summoned, as soon as the weather might permit, and set off on foot to Long Point, where I arrived about 6 p.m. I remained there long enough to visit the principal establishments, and take a note of the results of the cod fishing, which had been no better in the Autumn than in the Summer. I reached Mingan before midnight, through the kindness of Mr. Anderson, the officer at the Post of Mingan, who had heard of my travelling on foot, and sent a horse to meet me at Long Point. On the following day, I held the inquest on the body of Elie Débien.

Having caused the body to be disinterred, I made the *post mortem* examination of it, (in my medical capacity) in the presence of twelve persons duly sworn, and having ascertained that death had been caused by the effusion of blood on the brain, and given my opinion respecting the nature of the marks denoting injury on the face, I further received the evidence under oath of all who had any knowledge of the circumstances which preceded the death of Elie Débien, the jury being still in attendance. The verdict was returned as follows:—

“ MINGAN, October 15th, 1860.”

“ We, the undersigned Jurors, having examined the body of the late Elie Débien, and having heard the evidence adduced, are of opinion that the aforesaid Elie Débien died from the bursting of blood vessels in the head, caused by what the evidence does not show.”

According to the best information, nobody had attempted to fish either in the river Mingan or the river Romaine, after the close of the fishing season.

Mingan Harbor had been much frequented during the autumn, by vessels arriving from the North shore, to take in their lading of cod. There was no complaint of any interruption of the peace!

On the 16th, as the wind had shifted to the West, we set sail for Point Esquimaux, where we anchored at 11 a.m. This place is likely to become one of the most important and flourishing posts on the North shore. It has already 25 houses, inhabited by 30 families; and several others from the Magdalen Islands and the coast of Gaspé are about to join them shortly. The harbor, which opens just opposite to the houses, is known to be very good, and capable of giving shelter to a numerous fleet of small or large vessels. A further advantage is the existence of plenty of firewood, both on the neighbouring islands and on the mainland. Tamarack is found occasionally large enough to be used as a mast for a schooner, but generally the wood in those parts is small, stunted, and of very inferior quality. No effort has hitherto been made to take cod off Point Esquimaux, but it is alleged that it might be taken there, and in considerable quantity, and that it is probable capelin might be easily procured in the neighbouring creeks during the summer; but the fishermen are more inclined to go to Natashquan, Mutton Bay, White Sand Bay, and other posts on the North shore, which always boast of an abundance of cod, much exceeding what is found elsewhere.

I have already mentioned the great success which the fishermen of this place had in the seal-fishery last spring. They were less fortunate in the cod-fishing, which was almost a failure. They fared better, however, in their autumn catch of herrings; but, to obtain this advantage, they had to stand over to the coast of Newfoundland.

In the evening we anchored in the Bay of Trilobite, to take in wood. On the morning of the 7th, we weighed anchor, and at 11 a.m. I landed at the little river Washsheeshoo, where Joseph Tanguay, a settler of six years' standing, carries on the salmon fishery in three small streams which he occupies, viz., the little Washsheeshoo, yielding from 4 to 6 barrels yearly; the Washsheeshoo, 2 miles West, yielding from 10 to 15 barrels; and a brook in Riashter Bay, producing not more than 3 barrels.

I gave Mr. Tanguay a licence for the three rivers, and the same evening we reached Natashquan.

I saw Mr. de Laporelle, who informed me that his boats had been very fortunate, having taken 130 quintals of cod each in the summer only, a result which may be characterized as magnificent. No mackerel had been seen on the coast.

Mr. Hippolite Vignault, to whom I granted a license to fish for salmon on the sand-bank outside of the tenant's limits on the river Natashquan, informed me that no one had fished in that river after the time when fishing becomes illegal.

On the 18th, at noon, I arrived at Regasca, and gave John Bouchault, an applicant for the lease of that river, a licence to fish in it during 1860, in anticipation of the receipt of the lease applied for; and in order that nobody might disturb him in his rights next spring, when he should commence his fishing operations.

Off Regasca, the cod had been plentiful throughout the season, and the boats fishing on those grounds had taken above 100 quintals each. Five families resided at the Bay of Regasca.

In the evening we set sail, and by 8 a.m. of the following day entered Wapitigun Harbor, from which place I proceeded, in the face of a furious wind from the West, to the River Etamamu, and satisfied myself that no one had fished there illegally. The yield had been fifty barrels of salmon. In the month of August cod had been very abundant on the banks of the Etamamu, and several of the schooners which I fell in with at Wapitigun in July had had great success. Two Canadian schooners were lying at Wapitigun, bound for Quebec, but detained by contrary winds. In the afternoon, the gale increased to such a degree, that, although a fair wind for our course, we thought it desirable to lie snug, the different tacks to get out presenting too many points of danger in so fierce a gale, and in a rock-bound basin. The next morning, the wind shifted to the North, so we lifted the anchor, and at 1 p.m. let it go again at Little Mecatina. I failed to fall in with any of the fishermen, as they had all gone inland to their winter houses.

In the afternoon, we touched at the Whaleshead, where I delivered to the salmon fishers licenses for the ensuing year. In the evening we anchored in Mutton Bay. In the morning I saw the fishermen of the Post, and gave them fishing licenses. I afterwards proceeded to Red Bay, and La Tabatière, where I found occupation in regulating the rights of the salmon fishers, and at 3 p.m. set off for St. Augustin, at which place, favored by a strong breeze from the West, we arrived before nightfall. Here, too, the fishermen had

left the coast, and betaken themselves to their winter dwellings, some distance inland, so that I was unable to meet with any of them to collect the arrears due on the licenses of the past season, and to issue those which would be necessary in the next.

On the 22nd, we weighed anchor at 6 a.m., and arrived at 1 p.m. at Good Hope Harbor. On the same day, I went up the River St. Paul as far as the house of Mr. Chevalier, and satisfied myself, on the assurance of several persons, that no one had set nets as formerly, above Mr. Chevalier's fishing station, and that nobody had speared salmon in the river at all.

On the 23rd, I visited several of the neighboring posts. Some of the fishermen had already gone to their winter quarters, part to the banks of the St. Paul, part to sheltered coves where they would be safe from the North and North-West gales, which are the coldest, and several to distant bays, where they could carry on their pursuit of the fur-bearing animals. I saw, therefore, but a very small number of them, to whom I issued fishing licenses. The cod fishing had been, as I have said, very profitable to the men on the coast of St. Paul, as well as to those of Salmon Bay, in the beginning of the season; but towards the Autumn it had fallen off, and become unproductive. The herring, also, had been scarce in those waters. All along the coast,—off Belles Amours, Bradore Bay, and Whitesand Bay, the cod fishing had been very poor throughout the Summer, and the Autumn shoals had scarcely made their appearance.

The catch of the Autumn herring, which obtains the name of the Labrador herring, had been nearly a complete failure, not more than 10 or 15 of the 200 or 300 schooners which had come to the coast with a view to that fishery, having gone away with full cargoes of that capital fish. To the Northward, even, the fishermen had had no better luck, while on the Newfoundland coast the fish had been met with in immense quantities, and the fishermen had taken as many as they had means of curing.

I must not omit to mention an establishment of great importance recently established in Salmon Bay,—a Missionary Station, under the direction of Rev. C. C. Carpenter. It consists of a Chapel for the permanent inhabitants and the sailors frequenting the place in Summer, two large halls for a male and female school respectively, and apartments for teachers and servants. Such an institution had been long wanted on this part of the coast of Labrador, particularly at Posts like Salmon Bay and Good Hope, where the population is sufficiently numerous to furnish thirty or forty children fit for school. It is to be hoped that at Natashquan and Point Esquimaux, where nearly fifty Acadian families have made settlements in clusters like villages, schools will likewise be opened, where the children may be taught both French and English, the latter especially, which would be so useful to them now that they have so much intercourse with the fishermen of Nova Scotia and the United States, and their principal trade is with Halifax.

Two years ago, the people of Natashquan succeeded in establishing a school there, but it was not kept up, on account of their insufficient means. With some aid from a Society, or from the Government, I am assured that they would defray the cost of a school-house, and would do their part towards the maintenance of a master. It were certainly to be deplored, that a class of our seafaring population, who are, in their rough calling, inferior to none for strength, courage and skill, should be doomed to the darkness of perpetual ignorance, and should, in the important respect of education, remain inferior to the fishermen with whom they are in daily contact or intercourse.

On the morning of the 24th, the wind, which, during a fortnight, had constantly blown from the West or North, shifted to the East. We therefore got up the anchor, and stood away for the Magdalen Islands, where we arrived on the 27th. I was desirous of touching at Whitesand Bay, which was only eight leagues out of my course, but the season was so far advanced, and the gales became so heavy, that I did not think it prudent to stay longer on the coast of Labrador; moreover, a considerable number of the fishermen both of that locality and of the Bay of Bradore, had left the coast and gone inland.

On the morning of the 28th, I landed at House Harbour, and saw the principal fishermen of the place. This is their report: Their schooners had got ready for the cod-fishing immediately after the conclusion of the seal-fishery, and had gone to the North shore, some East, some West—the former had by far the best luck; but at the end of the season, the whole collectively had not taken more than 300 quintals of cod, each, being about one-half of the catch of the year before;—as to the herring-fishery which they had tried, along

the North shore of the Strait of Belleisle, it had been unproductive, hardly yielding enough in fact, to load two vessels.

At the Etang du Nord, the fishery had been generally successful throughout the season, and as lately as within a few days of my arrival at the Magdalen Islands, the boats continued to take four drafts of fish per day.

At the end of September and the commencement of October, the mackerel had appeared in several shoals off that station and remained sometime; and our fishermen, who now succeed in catching that fish with the line nearly as well as the Americans, had profited by the occasion, and taken a great many. The fish were very fine, and worth from 10 to 20 dollars the barrel of 200lbs. These fish had scarcely made their appearance at all in the Bay of Plaisance during the summer; consequently very few American schooners had visited the place.

On the 29th, we anchored in Amherst Harbour, where I saw Mr. Fox, the Collector, and the principal inhabitants of the place.

The cod-fishing had been exceedingly successful during the summer and the autumn on the South side of the Islands; and the fishermen were still pursuing their avocation whenever the weather permitted them to put off to the fishing grounds. The harvest had been abundant throughout the whole of the Islands, except the crop of hay, which was scanty, in consequence of the great drought which had prevailed at the commencement of the season. The crops of wheat and oats had been both abundant and excellent in quality, and the potatoe crop had been still more productive, particularly on the Island off Cape aux Meules. There, the ground having been manured with fish and seaweed, the return had been from 20 to 25 and even 30 for one. The Rev. Mr. Boyle, had gathered in from his land 33 bushels for each bushel planted, and of the finest quality. We must acknowledge that this productive property is of the highest value, and affords good promise of future prosperity for the Magdalen Islands; for we are to consider that fifteen years ago, the cultivation of the ground was wholly neglected, and the people cared only for their fishing, importing from abroad all they consumed, except fish.

Five schooners had been wrecked, within the year, on the coast of the Magdalen Islands,—happily all hands had been saved in every case. Fewer American schooners had come to the Islands than in former years, and the crews had not given much cause for complaint.

On the 30th, in the evening, we left Amherst Harbour, made the circuit of the Island of the same name during the night, and the next day made sail for the Bay of Chaleurs. Here we lay becalmed at the entrance of the bay, all day of the 1st November, and on the 2nd, anchored at Paspébiac.

There were 13 vessels in the roadstead: 2 barks, 3 brigs, the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners. Three brigs had sailed the night before with cargoes of dry cod for the Spanish and Neapolitan markets. It was calculated that much less dry-fish would be exported in the present year than in the last, on the coast of Gaspé. At Paspébiac it was thought that the difference would amount to nearly a fourth. There was, however, a good deal of the bustle of business in the roadstead as well as in the establishments on shore, and it was hoped that sufficient fish might be found, of the first quality, to complete the cargoes of all the vessels belonging to the shippers of the place itself; but this would exhaust the produce of the year, and very little dry-cod would remain in the store-houses for spring exportation.

On the 4th November, I proceeded to Bonaventure. Here the cod fishery had been very productive for a fortnight. At little Bonaventure our fishermen were catching a great quantity of fine cod, from 1,000 to 1,200 quintals in one week.

On the 5th, I reached New Richmond, by land, which mode of travelling I adopted in order to see a greater number of the fishermen. "La Canadienne" joined me in the evening. The business which brought me to New Richmond was an action instituted by Mr. Dimock, the overseer, against Mr. A. Corbin, of Little Bonaventure, for a breach of the Fishery Laws. I received Mr. Dimock's information, and as Mr. Corbin resided 15 miles from the place of sitting, and the law requires in such a case, a certain time to elapse between the serving of process and the return, I summoned the defendant and the witnesses for the 10th, purposing in the meantime to visit Maria, Carleton, and the River Ristigouche.

On the 6th, I visited Carleton, and in the evening anchored at the mouth of the Ristigouche. In the afternoon of the 7th, I went to Point Mogagacha, where I had to take cognizance of a case of larceny. The accused and the witnesses were all held to bail to appear before the Criminal Court at New Carlisle.

On the 8th, I remained at *La Nouvelle*, and in the evening proceeded to Carleton. The next day I visited Maria, and in the afternoon arrived at New Richmond.

At 11 a. m. of the 10th, I sat to hear the charge against Mr. Corbin. The Defendant and the Witnesses appeared. The case was heard and judgment was given, to the effect that, being convicted of having in the month of July last, purchased from the Indians of Cascapediac, salmon which had been speared contrary to the Fishery Laws, sec. 1, adopted by the Governor in Council, the Defendant should pay a fine of £3 10s 0d and the costs, amounting to £3 4s 0d more. I trust that the above conviction will be of use to convince Merchants, Traders, and all others, who, heedless of the law, buy speared salmon from the Indians, (and sometimes from white men,) and thereby give direct encouragement to infractions of the law, that they cannot do it with impunity. The intention of the statute was certainly not to interfere with the legitimate taking of that delicious fish, but on the contrary to preserve and increase the supply in our rivers. In the absence of any restriction, enforced at certain times, they would gradually but surely become extinct. It is to be further remarked, that such sales of fish which are already somewhat deteriorated by the spear transfixing them, are by no means beneficial to the Indians, for they seldom receive anything for them worth having. Occasionally they are tempted with money, but generally they are paid in goods, charged at extravagant prices, the inducement to continue the supply being a few bottles of ardent spirits.

Some of the inhabitants of New Richmond, hoping no doubt to elude the vigilance of the overseer, had also purchased speared fish, but they had been mistaken in their man; Mr. Dimock's zeal and activity in the discharge of his duties were proved to the satisfaction of all who really favour the working of the Fishery Law; and the offenders, being duly summoned by a Magistrate of the place, were convicted, and paid the fine.

In the River Ristigouche, the overseer, Mr. McGiven, had made great efforts and taken every possible precaution to enforce the law, so that (I think) in the part of the River which belongs to Canada and its Canadian tributaries, few violations of the law of any importance had taken place; but the case was different in New Brunswick. There, in spite of by-laws laid down by the Magistrates, under authority conferred on them by the Legislature of that province, with a view to assimilate their laws to ours, and in spite of the presence of officers duly appointed to watch the upper waters of the River and enforce the law, a large quantity of salmon had been speared in the year, both by the Indians of Indian Point and by the inhabitants of the banks of the River and its tributaries; yet the influential inhabitants of Dalhousie and Campbellton, whom I fell in with, are, without exception, well-inclined to unite their efforts to ours, to put a stop to the destruction of the salmon in this fine River; and the salmon fishers, no less zealous, are willing to tax themselves to pay persons to see the Fishery Law enforced. Let us hope, that next year, the officers of the two Provinces may be able, by acting in concert, if not to put a stop to all illegal salmon fishing, at least to protect the spawning grounds from the destructive spear and the net.

We may truly say that the taking of salmon on the spawning ground is an act more to be condemned and punished than all others: not only is the fish destroyed at a time when its flesh is unwholesome, but thousands and hundreds of thousands of young fish are also destroyed which would, in a few weeks, have issued from the parent fish and been hatched at the commencement of the following spring. This is nature's method of re-stocking the rivers which have been exhausted by excessive and wasteful fishing. Destroy the spawning-grounds, and the salmon will speedily disappear altogether.

The river Ristigouche had produced less salmon than last year.

There had been no infractions of the law in Mr. Cook's division.

On the Maria fishing-ground, the salmon-fishery had, generally speaking, been productive.

For some weeks back the weather had been remarkably fine, more like summer than autumn.

In the bay of New Richmond, many of the trees were covered with blossoms in the month of October, and in places fully open to the rays of the sun, were to be seen roses budding forth; in fact, perfectly ripe strawberries were gathered in the fields.

There had been no sign of frost, and for a month previous the ground had remained in the best possible condition for fall ploughing. The farmers had also made a good use of the advantage thus afforded them; in fact, never before had there been so much work done on the land before the setting in of winter.

On the banks of the Ristigouche, in Carleton, and in the Bay of Cascapédiac, the farmers had secured an abundant harvest of all kinds of grain. Hay, the only article in which there had been a deficiency, had partially failed on the high lands, owing to the drought, and there would be a scarcity of it in several localities.

Trade had been actively carried on, and the export of timber, boards and deals, continued as in previous years. Mr. Montgomery alone had shipped 5 cargoes of square timber and deals to England. Mr. Meagher, of Carleton, had loaded 6 vessels with shingles, laths and boards, for the ports of St. John's and Halifax, and 10 more cargoes of various kinds had been shipped by other merchants on the coast.

New agricultural settlements were being everywhere commenced, not only by Canadians, but by settlers from foreign countries and the neighbouring colonies. And I have much pleasure in mentioning the arrival on the banks of the river Métapédiac, of several Acadian families from the Northern shores of Prince Edward's Island, where the Acadian settlements have increased so much in population, that all the land has already been taken up. These colonists could not have selected a spot more suitable for new settlements. They will there find splendid forests, rich lands, and a climate favourable to every branch of agriculture.

These families are to be followed by about one hundred more, should their report of the country be favorable.

It is to be hoped that the Government, by opening colonization roads, will enable these settlers to commence the work of clearing their land; as when they reach Lake Matapédiac, they will form a link between the districts bordering the Bay of Chaleurs and the parishes on the St. Lawrence, completing an unbroken line of agricultural settlements.

This result is greatly to be desired; because, at present, the peninsula of Gaspé is completely isolated and cut off from the rest of the country during the winter season. It is true the mail reaches it from Quebec, but the man entrusted to convey it is obliged either to carry it himself or to transport it on a traîneau drawn by dogs. To travel with ordinary vehicles is impossible, the road through the woods not being kept open. Thus, business men and others residing on the Gaspé coast, and having business in Quebec or Montreal during the winter, are compelled to take the route of New Brunswick and the United States, in order to reach those cities.

It will not, I think, be out of place to say a few words relative to the steamers performing the mail service between Quebec, Pictou, and immediate Ports. This service has been performed with much regularity, and without accident, by the steamers "Lady Head" and "Arabian." During the summer months, they were crowded with passengers from Upper and Lower Canada and the United States, visiting the highly picturesque coasts of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and enjoying the eminently salubrious and temperate climate of these places.

The weekly trips of the steamers to the Gaspé coast, have contributed to the development of commercial relations between those remote but important parts of the country and our interior cities, and several new firms have already been established at Gaspé and elsewhere, for the purpose of trading in fish. It is desirable, however, for the accommodation of travellers, that the steamers should touch at other ports, and, among the rest, I may mention Carleton and New Richmond.

Having completed my business at New Richmond, I gave the order to sail, and we reached Paspébiac the following day. We were detained in that port by gales from the East until the 15th, when, the wind having changed to the North-West, we were enabled to set sail, in company with seven vessels, consisting of five schooners bound for various ports on the coast, and two ships loaded with dry cod for Cadiz and Naples. These were the last ships for Europe, except one belonging to the House of LeBoutillier & Brothers, which was not to sail until ten days later.

The roadstead of Paspébiac, as it is well known, is generally open for navigation from the beginning of April to the middle of December; the latter ship will, therefore, notwithstanding its late start, have no difficulty in reaching the open sea.

I feel bound to refer again to an important matter relating to the Port of Paspébiac,—the erection of a Light-house on Paspébiac Point. It is known that the shoals extending from the extremity of this point, are each year increasing in width, and rendering the entrance to the roadstead more and more dangerous in dark weather. A red light to be seen five miles off, placed on a tower of simple and cheap construction, would suffice for all the purposes of navigation.

In the evening I touched at Port Daniel. The overseer of that place had nothing new to communicate. We sailed again during the night, and next morning came to an anchor at Port Percy.

The reports brought to me from all sides, went to show that the cod-fishing along the coast between Pabos and Percy, during the months of July, August, and September, had not been very remunerative for our fishermen. The returns from the houses engaged in trade, showed that the produce was one-fourth less than last year's. The fishermen attributed this, as much to the scarcity of capelan and other small fish used for bait in taking cod, as to that of the cod itself.

Since the month of October, there had been an abundance of fish on the grounds nearest the coast; but at that period of the year, fishing is very difficult, owing to the prevalence of violent winds from the north.

Mackerel, which the Americans are so eager for, had failed them this year, on the Gaspé coast. A considerable number of their vessels came to fish, several times, in the vicinity of our coast, but they succeeded in taking only a small quantity of fish. They are by no means gratified with the results of their campaign, and hardly one-half of them will be enabled, out of the produce of the whole season's fishing, to make good their expenses and the costs of outfit.

Touching at Malbaie and Pointe St. Pierre, I found that cod was plentiful near the coast, and our fishermen had succeeded in making an abundant provision for winter.

On the 18th, on our way to Gaspé Basin, we met the steamer "Victoria," coming out of that port, and bound for Quebec; and the Captain, with his well-known courtesey and kindness, having offered to take "La Canadienne" in tow until a fair wind offered, I thought better to accept the offer, particularly as the season was already very far advanced, and a sudden change in the temperature might at any moment render the navigation dangerous.

At 10 p.m., the wind having become favourable, the steamer cast us off, and we held on our course under sail.

On the 20th, the wind changed to the west, and up to the date of our arrival at Quebec, on the morning of the 23rd, we had nothing but head-winds.

We had just reached the end of our voyage, when an East wind set in, accompanied with snow; three vessels, which happened to be behind us in the lower part of the river, suffering severely.

On the 25th, I discharged two of the crew.

On the 28th, Mr. Davie placed the schooner on his slip.

On the 28th, I discharged the remainder of the crew, and the vessel, with her rigging, sails, cordage, &c., were given in charge to Mr. Davie.

My cruise in the Gulf and River, this year, as may be seen in the extracts from the log, lasted two months and a-half on the steamer "Napoleon," and seven weeks on the schooner LaCanadienne, in all one hundred and twenty-seven days; and deducting from that number the time consumed in supplying the light-houses, in the spring, I had one hundred and three days for the duties of my service—the protection of the Fisheries.

During that period, I visited the whole extent of our coast, once on board the steamer in the Spring, and nearly all the fishing stations on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, a second time, in the Autumn, in "La Canadienne."

I visited personally all the fishing posts of any importance, scattered over 900 miles of coast, and regulated all the salmon fisheries, both on the rivers falling into the River St. Lawrence, in the Gulf, in the Bay of Gaspé, and in the Bay of Chaleurs, and on the sea coast, and I gave two hundred and sixty licenses.

I have, in all cases, endeavored to carry out to the letter the instructions given me by

the Government, as far as circumstances would allow; and the only portion of the instructions which I have been unable to carry out, was that of determining the limits of anchorage grounds at the mouths of some of the rivers in which salmon fisheries are carried on; but I had no time to perform this part of my service; nor had I the means of marking out with buoys and beacons, the places where vessels should anchor so as not to interfere with the salmon fisheries; it must also be remembered that defining of the limits for anchorage grounds in the rivers should be cautiously effected, and done in such a way as not to impede or even to restrict to any extent the navigation of the rivers, which constitute on certain sections of the coast the only safe anchorage for vessels.

But I have not neglected this matter; during my visits to the coast, I have studied the hydrographical position of our most important rivers, and in the spring of next year shall be able, in a short time, to define the limits of the anchoring grounds.

P. FORTIN.

EXTRACT from the Log kept by Pierre Fortin on board the steamer "Napoleon III.:"—

1860.

May 16.—Left Quebec.

" 17.—Arrived at Point de Monts, 3.10 p.m.

" " Left Point de Monts, 7 p.m.

" 18.—Arrived at West point of Anticosti, 10.30 a.m.

" " Left West point of Anticosti, 2.12 p.m.

" " Arrived at North point, 5 p.m.

" 19.—Left North point, 2 p.m.

" " Anchored at North-West point of Anticosti, 4.30 p.m.

" 20.—Left North-West point of Anticosti, 7.10 p.m.

" 21.—Arrived at Mingan, 5.20 p.m.

" 22.—Left Mingan, 5.20 a.m.

" " Anchored near Island of Mingan, 6.45 a.m.

" 23.—Left Island of Mingan, 1.20 p.m.

" " Arrived at North point of Anticosti, 4 p.m.

" 24.—Left North point, 3 a.m.

" " Arrived at West Cliff, Anticosti, 7.10 a.m.

" 25.—Left West Cliff, Anticosti, 3.15 a.m.

" " Arrived at Bear Cape, 7.30 a.m.

" " Left Bear Cape, 11 p.m.

" 26.—Arrived at the East point of Anticosti, 7.15 a.m.

" 27.—Left East point of Anticosti, 9.30 a.m.

" " Arrived at Shallop Creek, 2 p.m.

" 30.—Left Shallop Creek, 4 a.m.

" " Arrived at South-West point of Anticosti, 10 a.m.

" 31.—Left South-West point of Anticosti, 4 a.m.

" " Arrived at Gaspé Basin, 2 p.m.

June 5.—Left Gaspé Basin 3 a.m.

" " Arrived at Cape Rosiers, 9.45 a.m.

" " Left Cape Rosiers, 11.15 a.m.

" " Arrived at Point St. Pierre, 1 p.m.

" 6.—Left Point St. Pierre, 6 a.m.

" " Arrived at Percé, 9.30 a.m.

" 8.—Left Percé, 9.30 a.m.

" " Arrived at Grande Rivière, 11.20 a.m.

" " Left Grande Rivière, 2.30 p.m.

" " Arrived at Little Pabos, 3 p.m.

" " Left Little Pabos, 4.45 p.m.

" " Arrived at Great Pabos, 5.20 p.m.

" 9.—Left Great Pabos, 4.15 a.m.

" " Arrived at Port Daniel, 10.45 a.m.

- June 9.—Left Port Daniel, 4.45 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Paspébiac, 6.30 p.m.
 “ 11.—Left Paspébiac, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at New Richmond, 9.45 a.m.
 “ 13.—Left New Richmond, 5.30 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Carleton, 8.30 a.m.
 “ “ Left Carleton, 4.45 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Dalhousie, 6.30 p.m.
 “ 14.—Visited river Ristigouche.
 “ 15.— Do. Do.
 “ 16.—Left Dalhousie, 10.30 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Bonaventure, 3.40 p.m.
 “ “ Left Bonaventure, 8.30 p.m.
 “ 17.—Arrived at Paspébiac, 1 a.m.
 “ 18.—Left Paspébiac, 6.40 a.m.
 “ 19.—Arrived at Pictou, 2.30 p.m.
 “ 22.—Left Pictou, 2.30 p.m.
 “ 23.—Arrived at Amherst harbor, 4.45 p.m.
 “ 25.—Left the Amherst harbor, 4.15 p.m.
 “ 26.—Anchored at Tête à la Vache, 6.30 p.m.
 “ 27.—Left Tête à la Vache, 4 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Dead Cove, 3 p.m.
 “ “ Left Dead Cove, 5 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at L'Anse à l'eau, 5.45 p.m.
 “ 28.—Left L'Anse à l'eau, 3 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Belleisle, 9 a.m.
 “ “ Left Belleisle, 5.45 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Bay Du Pistolet, 8.45 p.m.
 “ 29.—Left Bay Du Pistolet, 4 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Blancs Sablons Bay, 1.30 p.m.
 “ “ Left Blancs Sablons Bay, 9.15 a.m., and visited Longue Point and L'Anse des Dunes.
 “ 30.—Arrived at Bradore Bay, 4.20 p.m.
 July 2.—Left Bradore Bay, 5 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Bonne Espérance.
 “ 4.—Left Bonne Espérance.
 “ “ Anchored at Herbec Island, 12.10 p.m.
 “ 6.—Visited Bay of Rocks, the River Napetepee and Mistanoque.
 “ 8.—Left St. Augustin, 11 a.m.
 “ “ Visited La Tabatière.
 “ “ Do. Mutton Bay, 6 p.m.
 “ 11.—Left Mutton Bay, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Little Mecatina, 8 a.m.
 “ “ Left Little Mecatina, 9 p.m.
 “ 12.—Arrived at Wapitigun, 9.30 a.m.
 “ “ Left Wapitigun, 4.15 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Coacocho, 6.40 p.m.
 “ 13.—Left Coacocho, 6.40 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at the River Washsheecootai, 9 a.m.
 “ “ Visited the River.
 “ “ Left the River, 6.15 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Kegashka, 8 p.m.
 “ 14.—Left Kegashka, 6.30 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Kegashka River, 4.40 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at River Natashquan, 7 p.m.
 “ 16.—Left River Natashquan, 9 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Mingan, 8 p.m.
 “ 17.—Left Mingan, 5 a.m.

- July 17.—Anchored at Longue Pointe, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Left Longue Pointe.
 “ “ Arrived at River St. John, 2 p.m.
 “ 18.—Left River St. John, 2.30 p.m.
 “ “ Visited Magpie Bay.
 “ “ Left for St. Anne des Monts, 6 p.m.
 “ 19.—Arrived at St. Anne des Monts, 10.10 a.m.
 “ 20.—Left St. Anne de Monts, 6.10 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Cape de Chatte, 7.25 a.m.
 “ “ Left Cape de Chatte, 2.15 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Godbout River, 7.45 a.m.
 “ 21.—Left Godbout River, 5 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Trinity Bay, 7 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Egg Island, 1.45 p.m.
 “ “ Left Egg Island, 4.15 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Pentecost River, 6 p.m.
 “ 22.—Left Pentecost River, 11.45 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at River St. Margaret, 4 p.m.
 “ “ Left River St. Margaret, 6.05 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Seven Islands, 7.20 p.m.
 “ 23.—Left Seven Islands, 5 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at River Moisie, 7.10 a.m.
 “ 26.—Left River Moisie, 6.30 a.m.
 “ “ Visited Bason River.
 “ “ Visited Manitou River, 1.30 p.m.
 “ “ Left Manitou River, 4 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Shallop River, 5 p.m.
 “ 27.—Left Shallop River, 5 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Shelldrake, 6.30 a.m.
 “ “ Visited Thunder River, 6.50 a.m.
 “ “ Left Thunder River, 9 p.m.
 “ 28.—Arrived at River Magdalen, 4.45 a.m.
 “ “ Left River Magdalen, 3.45 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Grande Vallée, 5.45 p.m.
 “ 29.—Left Grande Vallée, 5 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Chlorydonnes, 6.50 a.m.
 “ “ Left Chlorydonnes, 12.15 p.m.
 “ “ Visited Pointe Sèche.
 “ “ Arrived at Grand Etang, 1.10 p.m.
 “ “ Left Grand Etang, 2.15 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Fox River, 4.45 p.m.
 “ “ Left Fox River, 6.15 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Griffin Cove, 7.30 p.m.
 “ 30.—Left Griffin Cove, 5 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Gaspé Basin, 8.45 a.m.
 “ “ Left for Quebec, 3.30 p.m.
 “ 31.—Anchored at Green Island, 10.30 p.m.
 August 1.—Arrived at Quebec.

EXTRACT from the Log kept on board “La Canadienne.”
 1860.

- September 29.—The armed schooner “La Canadienne,” was towed from the
 Chaudière River to the wharf, at 6 p.m.
 October 1.—Commenced rigging out the schooner.
 “ 4.—Left Quebec for Gulf of St. Lawrence, 12 m.
 “ “ Anchored at Patrick’s Hole, 4 p.m.
 “ 5.—Weighed anchor, 2 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Crane Island, 8 p.m.]

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- October 6.—Anchored at Point aux Pins, 4 p.m.
 “ 7.—Weighed Anchor, 10 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at L’Islet, 6 p.m.
 “ “ Left L’Islet, 11 p.m.
 “ 8.—Anchored at Brandy Pots, 1 p.m.
 “ 9.—Left Brandy Pots, 6 a.m.
 “ 10.—Arrived at River Godbout, 9.30 a.m.
 “ “ Left River Godbout, 1 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Trinity Bay, 3 p.m.
 “ “ Left Trinity Bay, 8 p.m.
 “ 11.—Anchored at Bay of Seven Islands, 10 a.m.
 “ 12.—Left Bay of Seven Islands, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Moisie River, 9.30 a.m.
 “ “ Left Moisie River, 2.30 p.m.
 “ 13.—Anchored at River St. John, 7.30 a.m.
 “ “ Left River St. John, 9 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Long Point, 11 a.m.
 “ “ Left Long Point, 1 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Mingan, 3 p.m.
 “ 16.—Left Mingan, 9.30 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Esquimaux Harbor, 3.30 p.m.
 “ “ Left Esquimaux Harbor, 3.30 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored in Trilobite Bay, 5 p.m.
 “ 17.—Left Trilobite Bay, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at River Washsheeshoo, 10 a.m.
 “ “ Left River Washsheeshoo, 0.30 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored in Harbor of Natashquan, 5 p.m.
 “ 18.—Left Harbor of Natashquan, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored in Harbor of Kegashca, 0.30 p.m.
 “ “ Left Kegashca, 5 p.m.
 “ 19.—Anchored in Harbor of Wapitigun, 8 a.m.
 “ “ Visited the River Etamamu.
 “ 20.—Left Wapitigun, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Little Mecatina, 1.30 p.m.
 “ “ Left Little Mecatina, 2.30 p.m.
 “ “ Touched at Tête à la Baleine, 4.45 p.m.
 “ “ Left Tête à la Baleine, 5.15 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Mutton Bay, 7 p.m.
 “ 21.—Left Mutton Bay, 12 m.
 “ “ Arrived at La Tabatière, 2 p.m.
 “ “ Left La Tabatière, 2.30 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at St. Augustin, 5.30 p.m.
 “ 22.—Left St. Augustin, 6 p.m.
 “ “ Arrived at Bonne Espérance, 1 p.m.
 “ “ Visited River St. Paul.
 “ 24.—Left Bonne Espérance, 6 a.m.
 “ 27.—Off Bryon Island, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at House Harbour, 5.30 p.m.
 “ 28.—Visited House Harbour.
 “ 29.—Left House Harbour, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Amherst Harbor, 8.30 p.m.
 “ 30.—Left Amherst Harbor, 8 p.m.
 November 2.—Arrived at Paspébiac, 4 a.m.
 “ 4.—Visited Bonaventure.
 “ 5.—Left Paspébiac, 2 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at New Richmond, 4 p.m.
 “ 6.—Left New Richmond, 2 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Carleton, 8 a.m.

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- November 6.—Left Carleton, 3.30 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Dalhousie, 9.30 p.m.
 “ 7.—Left Dalhousie, 12 m.
 “ “ Anchored at Mogouasha, 1 p.m.
 “ 8.—Left Mogouasha, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Carleton, 12 m.
 “ 9.—Left Carleton, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Maria, 8.30 a.m.
 “ “ Left Maria, 3.30 p.m.
 “ “ Anchored at New Richmond, 5 p.m.
 “ 10.—Left New Richmond, 3.30 p.m.
 “ 11.—Arrived at New Carlisle, 10 p.m.
 “ 12.—Left New Carlisle, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Paspébiac, 8 a.m.
 “ 14.—Left Paspébiac, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Paspébiac again, 10 a.m.
 “ 15.—Left Paspébiac, 8 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Port Daniel, 5 p.m.
 “ “ Left Port Daniel, 9 p.m.
 “ 16.—Arrived at Percé, 5 a.m.
 “ 17.—Left Percé, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Malbaie, 1 p.m.
 “ 18.—Left Malbaie, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Taken in tow by the Steamer “Victoria” in Bay of Gaspé, 12 m.
 “ “ Heading for Quebec.
 “ “ Steamer left us, 10.30 p.m.
 “ 19.—Abreast of Cap Chatte, 8 a.m.
 “ “ Abreast of Matane, 5.30 p.m.
 “ 20.—Anchored at Portneuf, 9 p.m.
 “ 21.—Left Portneuf, 6 a.m.
 “ “ Passed Brandy Pots, 6.30 p.m.
 “ 22.—Anchored at Pillars, 3.30 a.m.,
 “ “ Weighed anchor, 8.30 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored at Berthier, 4 p.m.
 “ “ Weighed anchor, 8 a.m.
 “ 23.—Anchored at Point St. Laurent, 5 a.m.
 “ “ Weighed anchor, 8 a.m.
 “ “ Anchored in Port of Quebec, 11 a.m.
 “ 24.—Towed to Davie’s wharf, 11 a.m.
 “ 26.—Schooner placed on the Slip.
 “ 28.—Crew paid and discharged, and schooner given in charge to Mr. Davie.

P. FORTIN.

TABLE of the number of Vessels, inward bound, entered at the following Ports, showing the Tonnage, the number of Hands employed, and the Countries from which they sailed, for the year 1860.

PORTS.	TOTALS.			Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign Countries.	
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Amherst.....	293	13626	1691	1	93	238	9785	53	3726	1	22
Gaspé.....	59	6304	419	20	2470	25	2095	1	182	13	1557
New Carlisle..	119	14559	925	30	5348	71	6449	8	758	10	2004
Totals.....	471	34489	3035	51	7911	334	18329	62	4666	24	3583

PORTS.	TOTALS.			Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign Countries.	
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Amherst.....	238	11079	1360	...	.....	182	7449	56	3630	...	.....
Gaspé.....	50	5349	361	6	968	15	1357	...	29	3024	...
New Carlisle....	101	11787	696	19	4798	57	3631	10	920	15	2443
Totals.....	389	28215	2417	25	5761	254	12437	66	4550	44	5467

TABLE shewing the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at and departed from the ports of the district of Gaspé, in the year 1860, distinguishing the countries to which they belonged :—

PORT OF AMHERST, C. E.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what colors.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Under what colors.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
British	242	10013	British	197	8208
United States	50	3591	United States	41	2871
French	1	22			
Total.....	293	13626	Total.....	238	11079
Coasting vessels.....	19	815	.....	30	1259

PORT OF GASPE.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what colors.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Under what colors.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
British	59	6304	British	50	5349
Total.....	59	6304	Total.....	50	5349

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what colors.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Under what colors.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
British	117	13969	British	99	11214
Norwegian	2	590	Norwegian	2	573
Total.....	119	14559	Total.....	101	11787

PORT OF AMHERST.

COUNTRIES FOR WHICH THEY CLEARED.	WITH CARGOES.					
	British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United States.....	15	759	69	41	2871	254
Nova Scotia.....	135	5372	750	...	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	12	793	35	...	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	2	80	21	...	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	29	1057	167	...	.....	.....
Total.....	193	8061	1092	41	2871	254

PORT OF GASPE.

COUNTRIES FOR WHICH THEY CLEARED.	WITH CARGOES.					
	British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom.....	6	968	54	...	...	...
Spain.....	17	1595	110	...	...	...
Nova Scotia.....	6	349	25	...	...	...
New Brunswick.....	6	827	67	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island.....	3	181	13	...	...	...
Brazil.....	3	478	27	...	...	...
Italy.....	9	951	66	...	...	...
Total.....	50	5349	362	...	...	...

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Countries from which they cleared.	With Cargoes.					
	British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom.....	14	3,647	152	2	573	19
United States.....	10	920	63	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1	139	8	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	5	414	34	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	16	928	70	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	15	1,274	97	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	9	718	45	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	48	4	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	6	1,084	66	.....	.....	.....
Labrador.....	4	427	34	.....	.....	.....
South America.....	2	806	36	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	84	10,405	609	2	573	19

TABLE shewing the Quantity, Value, &c., of Fish, Dried and in Barrels, (*saumuré*), Exported from the Ports of the district of Gaspé, in 1860.

DRIED FISH.

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.
				North America.	West Indies.		
	Quintals.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amherst	9300	19616	.....	19616	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé	84271	254638	40339	8513	.....	.....	205786
New Carlisle	55766	171248	33142	2348	.....	58	135700
Totals.....	149337	445502	73481	30477	.....	58	341486
	Barrels.	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Amherst	99657	216741	.....	150371	.....	66370	.....
Gaspé	153	894	548	256	.....	.....	90
New Carlisle.....	10841	26446	594	1548	.....	24304	.....
Total.....	110651	244081	1142	152175	.....	90674	90

FISH OIL.

	Gallons.	\$	\$	\$		
Amherst	25321	12724	.....	12724	.....	.....
Gaspé	30395	15198	11217	3981	.....	.....
New Carlisle.....	26371	11155	11055	700	.....	.....
Total.....	82291	39077	22272	16705	.....	.....

SEAL SKINS.

		\$	\$	\$		
Amherst .....	.....	8367	.....	8367	.....	.....
Gaspé .....	.....	94	94	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	8461	94	8367	.....	.....

TABLE shewing the Number and Tonnage of sailing Vessels built in the District of Gaspé during the year 1860.

Port of	No.	Tons.
Amherst.....	2	90
" Gaspé.....	3	192
" New Carlisle.....	1	139
Number.....	6	Tonnage..... 421

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Exports and Imports and of the amount of Revenue collected at the Ports of Amherst, Gaspé, and New Carlisle, in the years 1857, '58, '59, and '60.

A M H E R S T .

—	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Year 1857	\$140432 00	\$35239 00	\$1722 80
" 1858	252493 00	49994 00	2539 38
" 1859	266656 00	54803 00	3821 82
" 1860	264432 00	43281 00	3373 92

G A S P É .

—	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Year 1857	\$188210 00	\$82432 00	\$7237 83
" 1858	217558 00	82128 00	8657 15
" 1859	244763 00	108665 00	15153 03
" 1860	273094 00	106253 00	14659 85

N E W C A R L I S L E .

—	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Year 1857	\$181419 00	\$117579 00	\$9432 10
" 1858	221071 00	92828 00	9088 70
" 1859	253190 00	126924 00	12600 77
" 1860	253263 00	137024 00	14708 38

No. 34.

REPORT AND SCHEDULE OF THE ORDNANCE LANDS AGENT.

(Not printed; the official substance of the Report being given in the Commissioner's Report.)

No. 35.

REPORT ON COLONIZATION ROADS IN LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Office of the Inspector of Agencies,
St. Hyacinthe, 26th March, 1861.

To the Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR.—I have the honor to make the following Report on the progress of Colonization Works in Lower Canada, during the year 1860.

The extent of Colonization Roads opened under the direction of this office, since 1854, is as follows:—

In 1854.....	342½ miles.
" 1855.....	242 "
" 1856.....	179 "
" 1857.....	276½ "
" 1858.....	110½ "
" 1859.....	133½ "
" 1860.....	174½ "

Total..... 1458 miles, or 456 leagues.

A portion of the 174½ miles which were opened in 1860, including also a portion of the roads opened previously, were completed during the past year, giving a total of 143½ miles completed in 1860.

During the same year 6640 feet of bridging, and 10½ of causeway, (*poutage sur terre*.) have been constructed.

The sum paid for Colonization works, executed in 1860, was \$54,246 58.

The average cost of the Roads has been \$304 per mile.

You will doubtless remark that it has cost more than in former years to complete the roads. This increase is partly due to the obstacles which the Superintendents have had to overcome in various sections of the Taché Road; among others in the section in the County of Kamouraska.

In former Reports I have referred to the fact, that the Municipal authorities did not, generally speaking, pay as much attention as was to be desired to the maintenance of the Colonization Roads. This negligence on their part still exists, almost to the same extent as in former years.

Possibly, however, the last Municipal Act, which, as regards the greater part of the Eastern Townships, establishes a general assessment, will have the much to be desired effect, in those localities at least in which the number of proprietors or occupants is already considerable, of placing at the disposal of the Municipal authorities more available means for the repair and maintenance of the principal roads.

The time has now arrived when a man is no longer justified in remaining blind to the urgent necessity which exists for having an efficient system of road laws, and keeping pace with the government and progress of Colonization.

The population of the Townships are astonished, even now, that men of talent and learning could believe that institutions suitable to old settled localities, in which the population is numerous and provided with all the appliances for the wants and comforts of life, and for ordinary commerce, could work with advantage in the midst of small communities, isolated and scattered throughout the forest, and composed of individuals whose collective power and means bear no proportion to the obstacles which they have to surmount.

Intelligent settlers—and they are now many—hope that the time is not now remote when their influential friends, in the Legislature and elsewhere, will know how to establish a conviction of the nature and urgency of their wants, and obtain legislative changes in their favor.

The Census will enable us to see the progress of colonization. During the last two or

three years, particularly, it has been considerable, and of a nature to satisfy the friends of Lower Canada. As proof of their progress I shall cite facts.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

More than one hundred families are now settled in the valley of Lake St. Jean, although the Kinogami Road, leading to this point so remote from the old settlements, is not yet completed. Already a parish has been erected beyond Metabetchouan, which is the terminus of the projected Kinogami Road. The lands on each side of the Road de l'Anc St. Jean, which was begun in 1859, are settled to within eight miles of the Saguenay, although the road, for a distance of five miles, is only opened as a winter road.

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

A large extent of excellent land has been discovered between the River Baude and the River St. Marguerite. Between these two points the line of the proposed road has only been traced, and already more than two hundred settlers have been there to take up land.

COUNTIES OF CHARLEVOIX AND CHICOUTIMI.

The lands recently surveyed on the lower Saguenay are now taken up, and a great number of settlers are taking up lands in rear.

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

On the Settrington and de Salle Road, all the surveyed lands have been occupied since the opening of the road, between 1858 and 1860.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

In Stoneham the population has doubled since the opening of the road from Stoneham to Tewksbury in 1858-'59-'60.

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

A number of Canadian families from the old Parishes, and a few Irish families from Montreal, settled last autumn in the Township of Chertsey, to which a Colonization Road has been opened, traversing parts of Rawdon and Chertsey.

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

On the Fox River Road, the lands are taken up as fast as the road is opened.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Colonization is making regular progress in the County of Bonaventure. Last autumn a large number of Acadian families, from Prince Edward's Island, settled in the Township of Metapédia, and others are to follow them next Spring.

Last year settlers took up land two or three miles in advance of the Colonization Roads, which have been begun on the River Nouvelle, Escoumains and River du Loup.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

In the Township of Macnider, a large number of settlers have taken up lots on the 7th, 8th and 9th ranges, although the Sandy Bay Road has only been opened as far as the 4th range since last Spring.

COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA.

In the Township of Bégon colonization has progressed to such an extent that the population has increased threefold since 1857, when the road was commenced.

In the Township of Viger there has been considerable increase in the value of property. A settler who purchased a lot of land, one year and a half ago, for \$80, now refuses to take \$400 for the same lot.

COUNTY OF KANOURASKA.

Forty lots have been bought up during the past year, in the Township of Painchaud, near the line which the Taché Road (yet unopened here,) is to take.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

All the lands bordering that portion of the Taché road which lies East of the Elgin Road, have been taken up by settlers, and yet the opening of that section of the Taché Road was not commenced till 1860.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

On the Fortier Road, situated between the Taché Road and the Province Line, and crossing part of Mailloux, Proulx, Bellechasse and Daquam, a distance of 24 miles, and

opened only in the autumn of 1860, as a winter road, hundreds of lots have been purchased by settlers.

COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

Seventy-five new families have settled in East Chester within the last three years.

COUNTIES OF ARTHABASKA AND WOLFE.

On the Pacaud Road, crossing Ham and part of Chester, which is about 18 miles in length, and has been three years open, all the lots on each side of the road are now occupied. *Two Parishes have been formed, and two Churches built.*

Almost all the lands bordering on the "Road from Ham to Tingwick," have been taken up and in part occupied, notwithstanding that it has only been open since last year, and is hardly passable for wheeled vehicles.

Such, in a few lines, is the statement which I have deemed it my duty to give you of the progress of Colonization, both North and South of the St. Lawrence

In a few days the census will show the unexpected increase which has taken place in the population of all the Townships in and towards which roads have been opened.

The number of acres of land cleared, the progressive increase in the quantity of grain harvested each year, the number of permanent settlers located in the new Townships, the number of churches recently constructed—all these points, when clearly established by the census, will constitute irrefragable proof of the great progress in colonization effected by the French Canadian race, within the last few years, and of what the men of that race may yet accomplish, provided they are only allowed access to lands fit to clear and cultivate.

Now that the impulse has been given—now that the rich and poor among the agricultural classes are extremely desirous of acquiring land in the Townships—now that the political difficulties which have arisen in the United States point to the conclusion that the great Republic has seen its best days, is the right time to induce our fellow-countrymen to seek in the rich lands of our vast forests, prosperity and personal independence. The making of free grants of land along some of the roads which the Government might open in various parts of the country, would powerfully tend to arrest the steps of those young men who are most eager to emigrate, and would bind them to the country.

The success attained under the skilful management of Messrs. Jean Oliver Arcand, in Wotton, South Ham, Garthby, &c., on the Megantic Road; and of Stanislaus Drapeau, in Fournier, Ashford, Lafontaine, Garneau, Dionne and Casgrain on the Elgin Road, incontrovertibly demonstrate the importance of the system.

It was in 1849 that Mr. Arcand commenced the Wotton settlement, and in 1854 there were already two parishes thickly settled. Mr. Drapeau had only had the settlement of the lands along the Elgin and Taché Roads in hand about a year when I visited his settlement, in September, 1860. There were then on the Road 31 settlers who had been twelve months located, forming a total population of 170 souls. About 1000 bushels of seed had been planted the same year. The breadth of ground cleared, up to the period of my visit, was 1800 acres; 34 houses, and 27 other buildings had been erected. The number of lots taken up by settlers between the Taché Road and the Province Line, a distance of about four leagues, was 229, of which all but nine had undergone more or less clearing. The Elgin Road, West of the Taché Road, is opened only as a winter road; nevertheless, three leagues West of the Taché Road, two settlers, Frédéric Vaillancourt and Pierre Caron, sowed, respectively, 28 and 15 bushels.

Such have been the successful results of the Free Grant system. No person can hesitate to say that the slight sacrifice made by the Government has been amply compensated.

Mr. Drapeau took the trouble to visit some of the parishes in the vicinity of his settlement, and succeeded in obtaining some assistance, which has been of great help to the settlers. To some of them he has been enabled to lend, or make a free gift of, a few bushels of seed grain or potatoes; and this assistance, which the settlers know how to appreciate, and which is of real value to them, has greatly augmented the means of subsistence in this new colony.

If the colonization societies which have been formed in the towns, those centres of luxury and wealth, could manage to gather together similar gifts and forward them, in the Spring of the year, to settlers in want of seed grain, they would earn the gratitude of many hardworking families thus restored to happiness, and would effect, in the best possible way, the highest object of their mission. What has been accomplished by means of

one road, with free grants of land, can be done on others, in like proportion; provided they be located and carried out in the same manner. Open a road any where, so as to be an easy means of communication between a centre of population and a tract of good wild land, making free grants to settlers of the lots bordering one side of the road (should it not be deemed advisable to give the lots on both sides), on condition that each person shall keep his front road in good repair, and you will be enabled to dispose of the surrounding lots, say to a distance of one or two miles, at a reasonable price, sufficient to repay the cost of making the road.

In my last report I recommended an appropriation of £50,000 for the making of new roads and the extension of roads already commenced which have not been carried out to their full length. I still believe that that sum would be hardly sufficient to meet the actual requirements of colonization, and give a more effectual check to the emigration of French Canadians and others to the United States.

Besides the opening and making of roads and bridges, there is another improvement which, in the interests of colonization, I will take the liberty to suggest: the clearing up; or drainage of swamps (*savanes*). Several of these *savanes* in various parts of the country, might be drained with advantage in many respects, both for the making of roads and for agricultural purposes. I shall cite, amongst others, that which lies to the rear of the parish of St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain, across which the "Great Piles Road," commenced several years ago by the Government, is to pass. This swamp is one of the kind called "open swamps," that is to say, free from trees. It is about fifteen miles in length, from the north-east to the south-west, and from one and a half to five miles in breadth. The length of road yet to be made in this swamp is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and what has been made of it will cost, when complete, about \$800 per mile. What renders the making of this road so costly is the absence of timber of any kind, the swamp itself furnishing no brushwood available for the requirements of the road.

An examination of the locality, and the experience resulting from the execution of the works, have convinced me that if, in place of making the road as it has now been commenced, the money which it has cost had, after a scientific survey, been expended in making suitable drains, we should not only have succeeded in making a better road, but in reclaiming for cultivation a large portion of the swamp. So far as I have been enabled to examine the subsoil lying beneath the layer of black earth or turf in this swamp, it is not of the first quality. The subsoil, in that portion which I have examined, consists of sand, with hardly any trace of clay. It is, however, possible that the subsoil may be better in some other parts of its vast area; but even such as it is in the vicinity of Great Piles road, this swamp is of no small value. When drained and properly worked, the thick layer of vegetable mould with which it is covered would, for many years, if not for ever, be very highly productive.

There are in Lower Canada many swamps of this kind, with subsoils of a different and better quality, and which might be rendered available for agricultural purposes by the simple means of drainage and burning.

My object in offering these few reflections is not only to call your attention to the double benefit which would result, in some cases, from applying a portion of the colonization monies to draining the swamps across which the roads pass, but also to point out the good results of helping the settlers to drain the flats, which in many localities afford a soil superior to that of the higher lands.

Would it not, in fact, be well to do here, what has been successfully accomplished in England under the Imperial Act 9th & 10th Vict., chap. 101?

In virtue of that Act, any land-owner, wishing to drain his land, is entitled to receive a loan of a certain sum from the public chest. This Act, which is, I believe, still in force, relates, it is true, to another class of drainage operations—that of subsoil drainage—but it is, nevertheless, an assistance rendered to the agricultural class by the Government of a country in which there is an abundance of private capital. It is also a proof of the claims of agriculture to the fostering care of an enlightened Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

T. BOUTILLIER,

Inspector of Agencies

APPENDIX.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

The Kinogami Road.

Conductor—J. B. GAUDIN.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	- - -	\$84 82
Amount appropriated in 1860	- - -	1500 00
		\$1584 82
Disbursements	- - -	1584 82

Three miles and 17 chains of this road were opened in 1860, of which two miles and 34 chains are completed, and 63 chains merely opened as a winter road; the whole of this is in the Township of Caron. Twenty-six miles are practicable for wheeled vehicles, and eleven miles for winter vehicles only.

The cost of the completed road per mile, exclusive of bridges has been in round numbers \$480.

Bridges, having a total length of 131 feet, have been built at an expense of \$165.

The soil on each side of the road is of good quality, even excellent, and it becomes more level as we approach Lake St. John. The neighbouring ranges are of the same quality and equally well fitted for colonization.

Extract from Mr. Gaudin's report.

"The advantage offered by the Kinogami Road to colonization, is the facility which it affords of penetrating into the vast valley of Lake St. John. Already more than one hundred families are resident there, notwithstanding all the obstacles which these gallant settlers have had to surmount in order to reach their destination. They were obliged to drive their cattle fifteen miles through the woods.

"These poor settlers require only a good road to be as well off as if they were in the old parishes. They have, close to their own doors, saw and grist mills, so indispensable to farmers, and they have had, moreover, a priest residing among them since last autumn. It is not necessary to dwell at greater length on the fertility of the soil in the neighbourhood of Lake St. John, since a parish has been already established, six leagues beyond Metabetchouan, and this without any road having been opened, even to Metabetchouan, the terminus of the Kinogami Road.

"In the course of our labors during the past summer, I myself saw more than thirty head of horned cattle and more than a hundred head of sheep, pass in the direction of Lake St. John. All these had to go through the woods, as I have said above, besides 1000 or 1200 loads of household goods, which were conveyed up the beautiful river in small vessels.

"Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, it is pleasant to see how, year by year, the thick and sombre forest is replaced by waving fields of grain. The land on each side of the road has been already taken and opened. It is also pleasant for the friends of colonization to see with what satisfaction the settlers show the fields which they have cleared, and which belong to them.

"One of these settlers, burdened with a family of eight young children, told me last summer that he came to Hébertville six years ago with \$500, and that with that sum he purchased a farm upon which nearly all the timber was standing. This settler is now the owner of property worth more than \$4000.

"Another, also an inhabitant of Hébertville, took a farm covered with standing timber three years ago; this year he got in 850 minots of grain.

"Another, who has resided at Lake St. John for four years (he lived formerly at Baie St. Paul, where he suffered all kinds of misery, and was reduced to eating bread made of bran), got in last summer 200 minots of fine wheat. I might cite to you almost all the cases, one after another, showing the same happy result.

"The lower Saguenay has also made considerable progress within the last few years.

This territory deserves even more encouragement from the Government than it has hitherto received, notwithstanding that for five years past we have received a large proportion of the moneys appropriated to colonization.

“In order that the Government may derive all the advantages which it expects from this section, it is necessary that it should complete, as soon as possible, the road from St. Urbain to Grande Baie, our only means of communication with Quebec, and the Kinogami Road; of which routes, one will serve to convey our produce to the market, and the other will favor the colonization of the magnificent territory of Lake St. John.

“Although the Saguenay has not as yet any easy means of communication, except by water, I think I may say that it has, nevertheless, made as much progress as any other part of Lower Canada in the matter of colonization. The settlement of the Saguenay dates only from 1843; at that time there were hardly more than one hundred settlers; now there are seven fine parishes established by the ecclesiastical authorities, and three other places besides, which are attended by the neighboring curés. These three missions will, before two years are past, become three new parishes.

“It seems to me that, considering this progress, the money which the Government has laid out on the colonization of the Saguenay has not been lost, and this should be a motive for increasing the grant in succeeding years.

“The opening of the Kinogami Road will also be of great advantage to trade. The Messrs. Price have now extensive establishments at Lake St. John, where they employ at the present time more than three hundred men.

“It is now proved that navigation can be easily carried on upon Lake St. John, for the steamboat built by the Messrs. Price has succeeded very well in conveying the lumber manufactured by them around the Lake. In three weeks they have conveyed more than fifty thousand logs to the dam of the ‘Petite Décharge,’ and this without any accident whatever.

“The varieties of grain harvested in the neighborhood of the road are wheat, rye, pease and oats. The potatoes, on the Lower Saguenay, suffered from the frost which occurred in the month of July; in places where this frost was not felt they yielded abundantly, and did not suffer in any degree from the rot. The grain, also, in various parts of the Lower Saguenay, was injured by a frost which occurred on the 4th September, but this frost was not felt on the Upper Saguenay; at Lake St. John there was none till the 4th October, when all the grain had been got in.

“Landed property on the Lower Saguenay has doubled in value within six years. On the Upper Saguenay, farms which were worth \$100 six years ago are now worth \$600. A single fact, which occurred under my own observation, will tell you all. A young man who had taken a lot, and felled a few trees only, sold it a month afterwards for \$80. The purchaser refused \$130 for it a fortnight after he had bought it, and I have no hesitation in saying that next year this lot will be worth \$200, and yet it is all covered with standing timber.

“A road starting from the first range in the Township of La Barre, and running to the North-East, to end at the Grande Décharge, near the place where the slides are built, would throw open to colonization a considerable extent of good and beautiful land. A survey for this purpose would truly be a benefit; I have no hesitation in suggesting it.

“I had almost forgotten to tell you that a Post office has been open at Metabetchouan, since the month of July last.”

Mr. Gaudin thinks that a sum of \$3000 will be requisite to open the road as far as Lake St. John. He also thinks that a further sum of \$7000 will be necessary to build bridges over the Chicoutimi, Sand and Kaskouia Rivers. Twenty-four miles of this road have been verbalised by the Municipal authorities.

The Faffard By-Road.

Conductor—THÉOPHILE BOULLIANE.

Amount appropriated in 1860	\$400 00
Disbursements	400 00

See the description of this road in my report of last year.

This road has been completed during the past year, and is now practicable throughout its whole extent for summer vehicles.

It has cost about £61 5s. a mile, including the bridges.

The two bridges which were built upon it in 1860, cost \$15 each.

The land through which this road runs is of good quality. The soil is a clay covered in some places with black earth. The wood is mixed, both soft and hard.

This road opens a communication between Bagotville and La Terrière, and leads to Lake St. John.

Colonization is making rapid progress in the parts traversed by this road, on account of the immigration from other counties. So great has been the increase of the population of the parish of Notre Dame de La Terrière, that it has been found necessary to build a new church, that at present in use not being large enough to hold one half the settlers who attend it.

The value of property, I am told, has quadrupled in about ten years.

The best crop in this part of the country this year has been wheat, it having escaped the attacks of the midge. The crop of other grain was not so plentiful as usual, in consequence of the prolonged drought, which began even at seed time.

The first frost, capable of injuring the grain, occurred on the 13th September of last year.

The Sydenham Road.

Conductor—TH. LS. DUVERGER.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$375 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	100 00
				\$275 00
Balance remaining	-	-	-	\$275 00

Six arpents of this road were completed in 1860, at a cost of \$55.65 per arpent, with a ditch along one side which cost \$21, thus making up the total expense to \$354.90. The depth of this ditch varies from 5 to 7 feet, and the width, at the surface, from 9 to 14 feet.

There are still six arpents of road to be made in the most difficult part, and a bridge to be built which will cost from \$16 to \$20.

Some repairs are also required in certain parts of the road made before 1860.

The sum necessary to complete this road is estimated at \$425.

The Price Road.

Conductor—AMBROISE GAGNON.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$300 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	300 00

This road comprises: 1st, A by-road beginning at the river Saguenay, at the line separating Simard and Tremblay, and nearly follows this line as far as that between the 6th and 7th ranges; 2nd, A front road from the latter point and between the above-mentioned ranges across the Townships of Harvey, Tremblay, and Simard.

Seventy-six arpents were opened and thirty-six completed in 1859.

In 1860 twenty-one arpents were rendered passable for wheeled vehicles, and sixteen were opened as a winter road.

The part of the road described as a by-road passes through a level country, and leads to good land.

Mr. Gagnon says that to his knowledge there is in the rear of the above-mentioned Townships a considerable extent of land of a superior quality.

Since the opening of this route, settlers have gone thither in great numbers, and have made clearings not only along it, but even along the front road, which is as yet only traced.

"So good is the quality of the soil in this part," says Mr. Gagnon, "that I have seen oats six feet, and barley four feet in height."

Bridge over the Caribou River.

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	-	\$200 00
Disbursements in 1860	-	-	-	-	200 00

This bridge, which crosses the Caribou River in the Township of Tremblay, has been erected under the superintendence of the municipal authorities, and received by skilled persons appointed for the purpose.

Anse St. Jean Road.

Conductor—THEOPHILE BOUCHARD.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	-	\$106 05
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	250 00
					\$356 05
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	348 45
					\$7 60

The point of departure of this road is on the North-west shore of the Saguenay, at the village of Anse St. Jean, and it is to end at its point of intersection with the Road from St. Agnès to Grande Baie.

The extent of road completed this year is one mile and five arpents. No part of this road had been made by the Government previous to this year; but the proprietors of the farms adjacent to the road had opened two miles of it for their own convenience in preceding years. Three miles of this road are passable for wheeled vehicles, and sixteen and a half for winter vehicles only.

The cost per mile has been in round numbers, exclusive of bridges, \$251.20. Seven bridges, having a total length of 80 feet, and costing \$42, have been built this year.

In his report, Mr. Bouchard makes the following remarks :

"Throughout its whole extent, the land in the neighborhood is of excellent quality, composed of mixed soil, for the most part clay, and capable of forming rich settlements. All the valley extending on each side of the road, to a greater or less extent, is fit for settlement, from its point of departure to within about three miles of its termination, where the land is low and swampy. The wood, also, is tolerably plentiful, and well grown everywhere. The kinds most commonly met with are cedar and tamarack, fit for building purposes. There is also a great deal of pine for pine lumbering establishments.

"This road is the only one that can prove of service to traffic and colonization, for it is the only one by which the inhabitants, who have settled in this section, can have communication with the old settlements in the Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay. It cannot be denied that, but for this means of communication, they would be cut off from the rest of the world for the greater part of the year. This route affords another advantage of no less importance; it facilitates the working of pine lumbering establishments which are located there, and which are carried on with greater facility.

"There are several water powers in the neighborhood of this road. * * *

"During the last few years, a considerable number of settlers have established themselves along this road, and have made considerable clearings. Many others, also, are only awaiting the completion of the opening of this road to go and settle there. The land on each side is nearly all taken, to a distance of about eight miles. Many have even already begun felling the trees.

"Of late years, the population has increased by about one-half.

"Last year a chapel was erected upon this road by the ecclesiastical authorities. * * *

"The descriptions of grain harvested in the vicinity of the road, which has been made under my superintendence, are pease, barley, rye, and a little wheat. A considerable quantity of potatoes was also got in; this vegetable did not suffer at all this year. The grain did not suffer either from the frost or from the fly.

"The first frosts, severe enough to do harm, occurred in the middle or end of October.

“A part of this road has been verbalised.”

According to Mr. Bouchard's estimate, \$5000 will be necessary to complete this road.

COUNTIES OF CHARLEVOIX AND CHICOUTIMI.

Road from St. Urbain to Grande Baie.

Conductor—T. OVIDE TREMBLAY.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$ 422 03
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	2000 00
				\$2422 03
Disbursements	-	-	-	2416 51
				\$5 52

Five and a-half miles of this road have been completed this year.

This road, which is about 63 miles in length, is now practicable for wheeled vehicles, for an extent of 48 miles; there still remain to be completed 15 miles, which are, however, passable for winter vehicles.

The cost per mile of the completed road, exclusive of bridges, has been \$320 in round numbers.

Bridges to the number of thirty-nine, measuring altogether 482 feet, have been built this year. They cost \$552.

With regard to the extent and nature of the soil and wood lying along the road, I beg leave to refer you to my preceding reports. Further, Mr. Tremblay writes to me, that the further he advances with the work, the greater is the extent of good land adapted to the formation of settlements. Wood is also found in greater quantities.

Extract from Mr. Tremblay's Report :

“Colonization, in the Townships which form part of the territory of the Saguenay, is making rapid progress. I think the population has doubled in the last few years. Nearly all the surveyed farms on the Lower Saguenay are now taken, and a considerable number of settlers go even further to take land and begin their clearings. As fast as the road is made passable, the land on each side is taken up; slashes are made, and several settlers have taken up their residence there.

The value of landed property has increased by one-half of late years. All kinds of grain were harvested along the road this year. Potatoes have been very productive, and are of an extraordinary size.”

Mr. Tremblay thinks that a sum of \$5,000 will be requisite to complete this road, over and above the sum of \$2400 considered necessary for the construction of the bridge over the Malbaie river.

COUNTIES OF SAGUENAY AND CHARLEVOIX.

Road from Black River to the mouth of the Saguenay.

Conductor—RIEULE BOULLIANE.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$ 11 22
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	400 00
				\$411 22
Disbursements	-	-	-	404 70
				\$6 52

Of this road twenty-six arpents have been completed during the present year, giving a total, with what was done last year, of two miles of road entirely completed. This work has been done in Callières.

Nineteen miles, opened only as a winter road, remain to be completed, that is to say, 7 miles in Callières, and 12 in Saguenay.

The cost of the completed road has been \$424 a mile.

Mr. Boulliane has built 7 small bridges, having a total length of 39 feet, which have cost \$52.

"Colonization," says Mr. Boulliane, "makes tolerable progress in the Township of Callières; the land taken last year was sown this spring, and the settlers continue to make clearings along the road which is begun.

"A considerable extent of land was discovered last year, lying between the River Baude and the River St. Margaret, and upon this more than 200 settlers have come to secure land along the lines traced, one by Mr. Duberger in September, and the other by Mr. Balentyne in 1857; a great number will go and settle there if a road is made—a road which is absolutely necessary for the convenience of the settlers already residing there, and of those who may in future make it their abode. This is not the only tract; there is another between the Baude Mill and Bergeronne, sufficient in extent for more than a hundred inhabitants.

"A chapel has been built in the Township of Iberville this year." * * *

I am again indebted this year to D. E. Price, Esq., M.P.P., for very interesting information respecting the progress and the requirements of colonization in the counties which he represents.

After giving a statement of the crops of different kinds of grain, which were not so abundant as usual in this section of the country last year, in consequence of the drought in the first months of the season, he mentions a farmer (Mr. Blair, of Grande Baie, in the County of Chicoutimi,) who got in, in 1860, 1000 minots of wheat, 1200 minots of oats, 600 minots of pease, 3200 minots of other grain, 28,000 bundles of hay and 3500 minots of potatoes.

Although the harvest last year was not abundant, Mr. Price thinks that no one will suffer, as much work is being done in the woods, and as wharves, &c., are in process of construction at St. Alphonse and Grande Baie.

The following is an extract from what Mr. Price says respecting the roads and bridges in course of construction:

"The Sydenham Road is nearly completed, but that part of it which was made before this last year requires some repairs.

"I hope that the Kinogami Road will be completed next year as far as Lake St. John, and that that part of it which lies along Lake Kinogami will also be completed. The Harvey-Simard Tremblay Road (the Price Road) ought to be opened to one-half its width from one end to the other next year.

"It is also necessary that the road from Grande Baie to St. Urbain should be completed in the ensuing season, for the want of land communication begins to be very seriously felt. Since the first week in September we have had no steamer, so that schooners and sloops have been our sole means of transport, certainly a very slow one; during the autumn we have had no other alternative except the choice between this navigation and going on foot, to communicate with the neighbouring county and other places.

"The want of bridges over the Chicoutimi rivers at Beauportage, over Sand River, and over Valin River, is a great obstacle to colonization.

"It is to be hoped that next year liberal grants will be made towards the building of these bridges.

"I am happy to inform you that Mr. Duberger, the surveyor, in tracing the line of road from Tadoussac to St. Marguerite, has discovered a magnificent tract of excellent land, sufficient to make three large and rich parishes. As soon as his report became known, settlers in great numbers, from the County of Charlevoix, without waiting for the laying out of the lots, went and took possession, and have begun to clear and put up buildings.

"All this land lies in a beautiful valley, sheltered on one side by the Saguenay range of mountains, and on the other by those of Ste. Marguerite."

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

The Settrington and De Sales Road.

Conductor—REV. M. CLOVIS GAGNON.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$300 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	300 00

See the description of this road in my last report.

Nearly seven miles to the North-west of the Gulf River (*Rivière du Gouffre*) have been opened in 1860. Besides this eighteen arpents have been completed.

All the opened road is practicable for summer vehicles, and cost from \$100 to \$120 a mile, including the bridges.

Four bridges, having a total length of 338 feet, have been built.

The greater part of the land through which the road passes, as well as that lying at a distance of four or five miles from the road, is fit for cultivation.

Colonization makes considerable progress in the Townships of Settrington and De Sales.

"All the farms which have been surveyed," says Mr. Gagnon, "have been taken since the road was opened, and tolerably extensive clearings have been made upon them.

"Settrington has been erected into a parish in 1860, by the civil and canonical authorities, by the name of St. Hilarion.

"All the small grains and wheat are grown in these Townships. No damage has been done in these parts either by the frost or by insects. The first frost which could have done any harm occurred this year on the 28th of September."

Mr. Gagnon thinks that from \$1000 to \$1200 will be necessary to complete this road.

I must not omit mentioning that Mr. Gagnon, animated by the patriotism for which he is distinguished, has again this year granted his valuable services to colonization gratuitously.

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

The Laval Road.

Conductor—CHARLES RHÉAUME.

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	\$200 00
Disbursements in 1859	-	-	-	\$150 00
Do. in 1860	-	-	-	50 00
				\$200 00

The repairs made to the Laval Road were begun at the bridge known as the *Pont de l'Isle*, and continued from thence.

The works have consisted of the opening of a certain extent of road, and the cutting down of a high hill, the whole having a length of 750 feet. At the same place two bridges have been built, and 125 feet of swamp have been bridged.

On the farm of one Bélanger, a hill has been cut down to a length of 530 feet.

A new embankment, 750 feet in length, has been made through the standing timber on the farm of John Hough, and 4 bridges have been built there.

Some blasting, to the extent of 600 feet, has been done near the church.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

The Stouham and Tewkesbury Road.

Conductor—ETIENNE BERNIER.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$ 69 14
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	600 00
				\$669 14
Disbursements	-	-	-	300 00
				\$369 14
Balance remaining	-	-	-	\$369 14

The Stoneham Road begins at the third range and ends at the seventh.

In 1860, Mr. Bernier has completed two miles less four arpents. The cost of this length of road has been \$295.

According to Mr. Bernier, the land in Stoneham is stony, but fit for cultivation. The wood is mixed; tamarack abounds there, and maple and birch are also found.

This road shortens the settler's journey from Stoneham to Quebec by several leagues.

Two saw mills are in operation in the neighborhood of this road.

"There is a Catholic chapel in Stoneham," says Mr. Bernier, "and its population has doubled since the opening of this road. All kinds of grain, even including wheat, succeed well here. About £40 will be necessary to complete the road which is already opened."

The Valcartier Road.

Conductor — HENRY CRAWFORD.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$100 00
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	200 00
				\$300 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	299 08
				\$0 92

With this sum two and a-half miles of stony and mountainous road, previously impassable, have been repaired. Now travellers make use of it without difficulty.

This road runs through a portion of the St. Gabriel Seigniory which is unfit for the establishment of agricultural settlements; but beyond this part there are more than three hundred settlers, who are entirely dependent upon this road as a means of communication with the mill and the market.

Now that the obstacles have been removed, the unconceded portion of the St. Gabriel Seigniory may be settled.

There are still five miles of road which require repairs. The cost of this will be much less than that of the part which has already been repaired.

The Belair Road.

Conductor — LOUIS L'HÉRAULT.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$350 00
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	200 00
				\$550 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	350 00
				\$200 00

This road, which is three miles and a-half long, and which was practicable for wheeled vehicles for a distance of 22 arpents only, has been completed during the present year.

Mr. L'Héault has also worked at a by-road, 37 arpents in length, leading into the Belair road in the St. Catherine range, but this is not yet finished.

Several bridges have been built, besides seven arpents of planking.

There are four or five water-powers in the neighborhood of the road.

"Farms," says Mr. L'Héault, "which might have been bought before the opening of the road for two or three pounds, are now worth from sixty to seventy-five."

Mr. L'Héault thinks that a sum of \$200 will be sufficient to complete this road.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

The Colbert Road.

Conductor—VICTOR LECLÈRE

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	-	\$200 00
do do in 1860	-	-	-	-	200 00
					<hr/>
					\$400 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	300 00
					<hr/>
Balance remaining	-	-	-	-	\$100 00

This road begins at the frontage road, between the North-West and South-West concessions of St. Anne, runs diagonally as far as the line between the farms belonging to F. X. Hardy and Jean Payé, and thence follows the said line to a point where the road crosses the farms of Jean Payé and Charles Paquet, as far as the River St. Anne, which it crosses, and is continued between Lots No. 16 and 17, as far as the Division line between the Seigniori of Allsopp and the Township of Colbert.

This road, which is two miles, three arpents and a pole in length, has been opened this year, and is passable for summer vehicles. Four arpents of it are in Colbert, and the remainder in the Seigniori of Allsopp.

This road has cost, in round numbers, \$133 a mile.

For the advantage of colonization, it is suggested to continue this road as far as Lake Simon, which is in Colbert, and from thence to the River Batiscan.

"The nature of the soil through which this road passes," says Mr. Leclere, "in the Seigniori of Allsopp, is pretty good; but in the Township of Colbert the land is of a superior quality, and fit for all sorts of cultivation. In my exploration of the Township, I found the land everywhere excellent, except that it is rather mountainous; and if the road is continued as far as Lake Simon, we shall see our youths bend their steps thither in crowds, carrying on their shoulders their axes wherewith to fell the virgin forest, soon to be replaced by rich fields of grain.

"The Township is traversed by considerable rivers, upon which there are several water powers, and one of the inhabitants is about to put up a saw-mill for the convenience of those who may settle there.

"Colbert is making progress; settlers scattered themselves through it this spring, and the crop has been very good, considering how little was sown. Since the spring, 24 lots have been taken, and when the road shall have been continued further, the ambition to obtain possession of these lands will become general among our youth."

Mr. Léclere says that a sum of \$600 will be requisite to carry on this road to the centre of the Township.

This road is verbalized.

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

The St. Tite Road.

Conductor—JOSEPH TRUDEL.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	-	\$ 47 50
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	400 00
					<hr/>
					\$447 50
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	447 50

For a description of this road see my Report of last year.

Mr. Trudel has, in 1860, opened and completed one mile and ten arpents of this road, and has besides completed nearly five arpents of that which was opened in 1859. The whole extent of the completed road, viz., two miles and ten arpents, is situated in the conceded land of the Seigniori of Batiscan, and is passable for summer vehicles.

The cost of this road, exclusive of bridges, has been \$274 a mile, in round numbers.

"The soil along that part of the road which is opened," says Mr. Trudel, "is of superior quality. Grey and yellow loam predominates. The woods are cedar, ash, fir, spruce and alder. Just beyond the part opened there are a few arpents of soft ground, sandy, and of middling quality; but a little further on, hard wood is found, continuing almost without a break to the end of the road. As to the quality of the neighbouring land, it would be useless to repeat here what I said in my report of my exploration in 1859.

"I shall, however, say a word respecting those lands which derive immense advantages from the opening of the St. Tite Road.

"The parish of St. Tite, which is in the Seignioriy of Batiscan, numbers over 400 bounded and conceded farms. There are no more bounded farms to be conceded in the Seignioriy of Batiscan.

"In the Honorable G. C. Hale's seignioriy, to the east of St. Tite, there is a splendid valley, which might form one of the finest parishes in the county; but hitherto no one has been able to settle there on account of the invariable refusal of the seignior either to sell or concede the land. Through this valley lies the most favourable route for a road into the Township of Makinack.

"Mention is made of several beautiful valleys to the east and north-east of this Township, which could not communicate better with the St. Lawrence than by the St. Tite road, directed towards the St. Maurice.

"The St. Tite road cannot fail to be the route over which will pass the imports and exports of the different valleys of which I have just been speaking. It will probably be the point of departure of a road which will connect these different points, and affording the shortest and most convenient route for the lumber trade of the Upper St. Maurice above the Tuque.

"I think that with \$1000 the St. Tite road might be completed. But it will be absolutely necessary to give assistance to the inhabitants on the north shore of the Rivière des Envies, who are at work building a bridge over that river at the place where the road begins. This bridge was given out by contract for \$500, and is 280 feet in length. Those who are chargeable with the cost of this bridge would be heavily burthened if we left them \$300 to pay; but as your instructions of last year do not allow me to apply more than \$200 to the construction of any one bridge, they are preparing to pay the remainder of the \$500, that is to say \$300, still hoping that the Legislature will grant them the same sum to assist them to build this bridge, as it would have given them for a bridge costing \$200.

"I know one man whose produce was as follows in 1855: Wheat 4½ minots, pease 16 minots, oats 192 minots. The same man this year got in, wheat 55 minots, pease 110 minots, barley and buckwheat 44 minots, and four thousand bundles of hay; his oats are not thrashed yet, but last year he got in five hundred minots. The value of his cattle in 1855 was about forty pounds; now he would not give the contents of his stable and his sheep-fold for \$400. If all the inhabitants of St. Tite have not succeeded so well, I have no hesitation in saying that the increase in the value of the products of the whole parish is greater than that in the individual case I have cited, owing to the considerable number of new arrivals at St. Tite, among whom are several farmers in comfortable circumstances, who have come from the neighboring parishes. Since 1855, the population has increased by five hundred souls.

"There have been no frosts capable of doing any injury to the crops this year, and but few last year, and in 1858. Some damage was done by the frost in the three preceding years, but it was not very great."

Grandes Piles Road.

Superintendent—LOUIS ARCAND.

Balance remaining of appropriation for 1859 -	\$221 67
Amount paid - - - - -	221 67

This Road, which extends from the Fermont Forges to *Grandes Piles*, on the St. Maurice, crosses an open swamp, about 4½ miles in width.

The difficulty of making the necessary drain, and the distance from which brushwood has to be brought, render the opening of this road very expensive.

There has been finished, this year, eleven arpents of roadway, making in all a distance of six miles fit for wheeled vehicles.

The cost of this road is £150 per mile, and even more in some portions of the swamp.

The land traversed by this road, and that through which the extension is to pass, with the exception of the swamp through which it is now being made, is, generally speaking, of good quality. The swamp itself is covered with a layer of black earth, consisting of decayed vegetable matter, three or four feet in depth. The sub-soil consists of sand. This vast marsh commences at a distance of forty arpents from *Rivière Noire*, and extends from the north-west to the south-east, a distance of 15 miles, varying in breadth from 1½ to 5 miles. With the exception of this swamp, according to Mr. Arcand's Report, the lands in the vicinity of the line of road have all been granted.

Along the line of this road, except in the Township of Radnor, timber of all kinds is to be found in abundance; a portion of it has already been cut down, but there is enough left to supply local wants.

Near River *des Envies*, says Mr. Arcand in his Report, there is to be found a highly fertile valley, extending from that river, in the Seignior of Batiscan, to Car Long and Mackinack, passing through the Seigniories of St. Anne and Grondines.

Along the line of this road, are to be found numerous deposits of iron ore.

The site of a new Church, was marked out two years ago, in the Parish of St. Maurice, at a place called *La Montagne*.

For several years back, the crops have suffered but very little from frost.

The cost of making this road is pretty high, as has been already stated, and there can be no doubt but the most economical and best way to make the road would be to drain the swamp through which it passes, to such a depth as to lower the water level below the surface of the sub-soil. A drain of that kind would have the effect, not only of making the road solid, but of rendering the adjoining lands available for cultivation. These lands, which are now lying waste, would be taken up by settlers the moment they were drained.

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Mill Road in Shawinigan.

Overseer—CYRILLE MAGNANT.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$400 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	400 00

The description of this road, as given in my Report for 1858, being incorrect, allow me to give you the following, furnished me by Mr. Magnant.

The road commences at lot No. 26, between the 4th and 5th ranges of Shawinigan, and is to terminate at lot No. 55, between the 3rd and 2nd ranges of the same township, making a distance of six miles and some arpents.

From the starting point to lot No. 31, between the 3rd and 4th ranges, the road was opened by the settlers, but they have not been able to finish it, through lack of means. From the latter point the road was opened in 1859, under the superintendence of Mr. Magnant, a distance of one mile, fit for wheeled vehicles. In fine, 3 miles and four arpents has been opened as a winter road in 1860. This road is now open to the mill, a distance of 5½ miles.

The following are Mr. Magnant's remarks in the Report which he has sent me:—"It is proposed to make a highway from my mill as far as Matawin, a distance of 20 miles, and thence from Matawin to Chat River. According to the accounts furnished me by surveyors who have explored the line of road, the soil is very rich, and heavily timbered with the best kinds of merchantable timber, such as white and yellow pine, white and red spruce, cedar and maple. The road might be easily made, and would give a great impetus to colonization.

"I am certain that, once opened, this road would be settled rapidly, for settlers have already taken lands a mile and a half in advance of me in that direction, and they are

already saving their second crop. Some of them have harvested as much as 156 minots of potatoes this year. * * * * *

"At the least 25 young and hardy settlers came to see the lands this autumn, with the intention of settling, but my road not being finished, and the Caxton lands being unsurveyed, they deferred taking up lots until such time as the lines shall have been drawn." * * * * *

"The lower part of this road is rocky and rough, and yet the settlement of the land is not impeded thereby, for there are only 8 lots remaining unsold between the starting point of the road and my mill. * * * * *

"At Matawin and at *Rivière au Rat*, there are a great many lumber shanties; they are even said to number 50. They must be very numerous, for it is not unusual to see 25 to 30 loads pass my mill in one day, for the shanties, and this occurs often twice in the week."

It is certain that this road, if it be opened, will create several fine parishes, which in a few years, will reimburse the government for the expense of making it, by the sale of lands and timber licenses.

There have been made, this year, eight bridges, varying from 10 to 90 feet in length, and in addition 437 feet of causeway, at a cost of \$181.

According to Magnant the population of the surrounding townships has increased by 3000 souls, within the last few years, and the value of property has advanced two-thirds. The harvest has been excellent, and the crops have escaped all injury.

Mr. Magnant estimates that it would take \$1600 to finish this road.

This road is verbalized.

COUNTIES OF ST. MAURICE AND MASKINONGÉ.

Caxton Road

Overseer.—LUC GELINAS.

Amount appropriated in 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$600
" Paid	-	-	-	-	-	600

This road is eleven miles and some arpents in length. It commences at the Shawinigan Road, traverses St. Etienne, St. Barnabé and St. Paulin, and terminates at Joseph Trepanier's, in St. Ursule.

The amount of the appropriation has been applied this year to finishing the road, and it is now complete and fit for travel, throughout its whole length, with the exception of a few places in which repairs are needed; Mr. Gelinas estimates the expense of doing them at \$150.

"Colonization," says Mr. Gelinas, "is making great progress in these localities; a great number of persons from the old parishes have come to settle here, and now possess flourishing establishments. The population has increased threefold within five years, and the value of real property has more than doubled."

For further details see my former reports.

COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ.

St. Didace Road.

Overseer.—REV. C. F. TURGEON.

Amount of appropriation in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$400
" Paid,	-	-	-	-	400

For description of this road see my report of last year.

Nearly two miles of this road have been made and finished this year, 4 arpents of which was opened through a mountain, requiring a great deal of blasting. The roadway throughout that distance, with the exception of 240 feet, is fit for wheeled vehicles.

Bridges measuring 49 feet of pontage have been made, and about one arpent of roadway made with brushwood. The great bridge over the river Maskinongé having been injured by the last Spring freshets, it has been necessary to repair it; the repairs cost \$25.

Mr. Gelinas informs that the crops have escaped all injury from frost, and that they have been exceedingly abundant.

Mr. Turgeon estimates that \$2600 would be required in order to complete the road as far as Peterborough.

This road is verbalized.

Rivière aux Ecorces Road.

Overseer.—LEANDRE LAFOND.

Amount appropriated in 1859, - - - -	\$300
“ “ 1860, - - - -	300
	\$600
Amount paid - - - - -	600

This road begins on the land of Joseph Vanasse, in the Concession “*Bout du monde*,” Parish of St. Paulin, and follows the South-west bank of the great River du Loup, to the mouth of the River *aux Ecorces*, in the Township of Hunterstown.

From that point it is intended to open up a road on both sides of the latter river.

The River *aux Ecorces* road has been opened, as a winter road, a length of 2½ miles namely, 1 mile in the fief Dumontier and 1½ in the Township of Hunterstown.

Fifteen bridges, amounting together to 710 feet of pontage, have been made, at a cost of \$475. There has also been made, one arpent and a third of causeway.

“With the exception of 4 or 5 lots,” says Mr. Lafond, “all the lands traversed by this road are good, though they are composed of sandy soil. The lands to which the road leads are also of good quality, and the people are only awaiting the opening of the road to go and settle upon it.”

On both sides of the river *aux Ecorces*, the lands are good, and covered with fine timber. There are also good water-powers on this river.

If the road were extended along the River du Loup, a distance of a mile and a half, it would reach the outlet of lake Sacacomé, where there are also good water-powers, fine timber and good lands. The lands which are fit for settlement, extend about three leagues.

“When Mr. Rivard opened the Hunterstown road,” continues Mr. Lafond, “(1855), there were only 4 houses on the road. There have been built since that time, 30; and there will be more than double that number in a year or two.”

“The value of property in Hunterstown has increased three-fourths of late years.—The soil is suitable for all kinds of crops.” The harvest, particularly in oats, has been very abundant this year; one bushel of wheat has produced twenty.

This road is verbalized.

Mr. Lafond thinks it would take \$1200 to finish these roads.

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

Road from Township of Joliette to River Matawin.

Overseer—MAXIME CRÉPEAU.

Amount appropriated in 1859, - - - -	\$900 00
“ “ 1860, - - - -	300 00
	1200 00
Amount paid - - - - -	1139 60
	\$60 40
Balance, - - - - -	340 40

This road is an extension of the Joliette Road, and is to terminate at the Matawin River.

"I commenced to work," says Mr. Crépeau, "on Lot number thirty-three of the second range of the Township of Joliette, two miles and a-half this side of the terminus of that which I caused to be made last year, and concluded them at a distance of seven miles and a quarter from the starting point. This road varies from 18 to 20 feet in width, and is fit for summer vehicles. I caused to be made on this road two thousand six hundred and three feet of pontage, with two bridges, one of forty-five feet and the other ninety-five feet in length.

"The average cost per mile of this road is \$133.39, exclusive of causeways, which have cost 6 cents per foot, and the two bridges above mentioned, the first of which cost \$8, and the other \$18.

"The cost of completing this road will be a mere trifle in views of the vast benefits it will bring to colonization.

"The greater part of the land through which this road passes is of excellent quality, and very fit for settlement.

"The first five miles are timbered with maple, birch, beech, ash, pine, and some spruce, cedar, &c. The soil is a rich yellow earth, but somewhat stony and undulating.

"From the fifth to the seventh mile, the soil is of an inferior quality, hilly, and timbered with fir, cedar, spruce, pine, &c.

"On this road there are numerous valuable water-powers. There is, also, lead ore in abundance."

The preceding remarks only apply to the 7th mile of the road, and are made by Mr. Crépeau, who has had the opportunity afforded him, as overseer of the work, of attentively examining the lands along the road which he has opened.

Mr. Magloire Granger, who traced this road to within a short distance of the River Matawin, makes the following observations :

"From the beginning to the fifth mile, the land along this road is undulating, generally good, but a little stony, timbered with maple, beech and birch. From the 6th to the 7th mile, the timber is for the most part fir and spruce, and the land poor, mountainous and rugged. From the 7th to the 10th mile, the land is very good, and bearing birch, cedar and spruce. From the 10th to the 13th mile, the soil is poor and hilly, the timber stunted and crooked, and consists of fir and birch. From the 13th to the 16th mile, the soil is middling good, though a little stony; the timber of various kinds. From the 16th to the 17th mile, rocky and barren hills. From the 18th to the 19th mile, the land is good, passable and level, timbered with cedar, spruce and some hardwood. The part where the line has been traced has an undulating surface, generally good, though stony.

"In the whole extent of the land which I passed through, I found no deep swamps, and I met only one water-power, near the 10th mile."

Mr. Crépeau thinks that it will cost \$3000 to complete this road, which will be nearly twenty miles in length.

COUNTY OF MONTCALM

Chertsey Road.

Overseer—MICHAEL SKELLY.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	\$200 00
Amount paid	-	" 200 00

This road commences at lot 26 of the 4th range of Chertsey, at 3½ arpents at this side of the 5th range. It passes over lots Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, of the 5th range, in a north-east direction, and terminates at the first range of the river.

It is proposed to extend this road to the Village of Chilton, and thence to the River Ouareau.

One mile and a half of this road has been completed this year, at a cost of \$120 per mile

There have been three bridges built, at the cost of \$20; they measure altogether 150 feet; the length of the pontage and causeway is 163 feet.

Mr. Skelly says,—“The soil through which this road passes appears to be of a superior quality, and is covered with maple, birch, fir and cedar. I cannot say, from my personal knowledge, how far this good land extends, but I am informed by Messrs. T. P. Quinn and M. Granger, that it extends along the entire length of the River Ouareau, across the Township of Chilton. There is a water-power on lot No. 28, in the 5th range. Colonization,” continues Mr. Skelly, “progresses rapidly in the Township of Chertsey; a great number of Canadian families from the old Parishes, and some Irish families from Montreal, have arrived, and settled there this Autumn.”

Mr. Skelly estimates that the population has increased 40 per cent. within the last three years.

—
Bridge over the River Achigan.

Overseer—LOUIS DUFRESNE.

Appropriation in 1860	-	-	-	-	-	\$40 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	-	40 00

This bridge, commenced in 1859, across the River Achigan at the village of Achigan, was finished in 1860. The Municipal authorities have made provision for its future maintenance.

—
Road from Kilkenny towards New Glasgow

Overseer—LOUIS DUFRESNE.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	-	\$300
“ paid	“	-	-	-	-	300

This road commences between the 9th and 10th ranges of New Glasgow and is to terminate at the seigniorial line of New Glasgow. It is opened to the 4th range, and is passable for wheeled vehicles.

It has cost about \$140 per mile.

“The soil,” says Mr. Dufresne, “where the road passes, is loamy, as well as where the roads are to pass into the interior. The land in the interior is nearly the same, the timber chiefly a mixture of maple, beech, birch, fir and spruce, among which maple predominates.

“This road is an immense advantage to colonization, in opening a way to the townships of Wexford, Doncaster, Chertsey, Chilton, and to the interior—and to trade, by opening a means of communication with Montreal, for all these townships, by the shortest route.

“There are many water powers, which are for the most part already occupied. No limestone, as in the adjacent part. There are many appearances of iron ore, and chiefly on lot No. 7, 8th range of Kilkenny, near the valuable water powers in the possession of Mr. Dufresne, M.P.P.

“During these late years colonization has made much progress in this Township, as well as in the interior, in proportion to the aid afforded for its encouragement. As to the increase in the population, which is almost exclusively French Canadian, I am unable to make even an approximate estimate, it is, however, very considerable. But I can say without hesitation, that these townships, from the quality of their soil and their proximity to Montreal, are as advantageous for colonization as any other in the country, and that persons who have gone west have returned and settled here, convinced that they cannot do so well elsewhere. What we want most are roads, and then the attention of those who are more particularly bound to direct public opinion, and who appear to see, in general, nothing but the Eastern Townships, the banks of the Saguenay, and a section of the St. Maurice country. Despite these obstacles, I doubt not that in a few years our Northern Townships will be more populous and infinitely richer than any of the localities I have just mentioned. Our proximity to Montreal is an immense advantage; and it is only those who

are far removed from a good market, for buying as well as selling, that can appreciate the difference.

"Within about five years, property has increased threefold in value.

"The oats and buckwheat have not been injured by frost or insects, nor has the wheat suffered this year, and many persons have sown wheat this autumn."

Mr. Dufresne estimates the cost of completing this road at \$300.

Road from Wexford to the Seignior of Lachenaie.

Overseer—LOUIS DUFRESNE.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$200 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	200 00

This road commences in Wexford, descends to the Chapel of St. Caliste, and is intended to end at the line of the Seignior of Lachenaie. It is finished to part of the 4th range, excepting about 7 arpents on the 8th range, which is only opened as a winter road, and another portion, of 2 arpents, which requires to be causewayed.

The remarks quoted from Mr. Dufresne, relative to the land and timber, in the last article, are also applicable to the lands which this road passes through. Mr. Dufresne is of opinion that it will require nearly \$600 to finish this road.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

St. Colomban and Gore Road.

Overseer—JOHN PHELAN.

Balance of appropriation of 1858	-	-	-	\$127 90
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	400 00
				\$527 90
Amount paid	-	-	-	527 90

This road commences at the Bridge of St. Colomban, running in the direction of Lakefield, in the Township of Gore. The intended length is six miles, which is at present open and available for winter travel.

Three miles and a-half have been improved in 1860, and rendered passable for wheeled vehicles, but the hill at the mountain is still very rough, and must necessarily be improved.

The cost of completing this road will be nearly, on an average, £50 per mile.

Colonization is making satisfactory progress in the Townships in the neighborhood of this road.

There are already three saw mills in St. Colomban, and in Gore there is a saw mill and flour mill. There is abundance of timber in these localities, according to Mr. Phelan, for present and future wants.

A Church has been built in St. Colomban in 1860.

A Church is also being built in Gore.

Mr. Phelan thinks it will require \$1600 to complete this road.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

Roads in Mille Isles.

Overseer—WILLIAM STUART.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$250 00
Amount	-	-	-	250 00

With this sum, one mile and nineteen chains of the highroad of Mille Isles, and fifty

chains of the road called West Outlet, which extends from the line of Gore to the former, have been improved. The length thus improved, though not completed, is nevertheless available for summer vehicles.

There have been, also, 35½ chains of a road, called East Outlet, opened, which commences at the front of Cote St. Eustache, communicating with the St. Colomban Road, and ending at the road of Cote St. Angélique. This latter road is only passable in winter.—Fourteen chains of causeway have been constructed, at a cost of \$68. The soil of Mille Isle is passably good, but rocky; it produces excellent crops of potatoes, oats, buckwheat, and of late years, wheat. The timber consists chiefly of hardwood.

“The high-road of Mille Isles” says Mr. Stuart, “is open to the depth of the Township of Wentworth, and part of the Township of Morin. If it were continued still further, it would open a communication with the Township of Howard, where the lands are said to be valuable for settlement. But want of roads to reach them, compels the sons of our farmers to leave this country for Upper Canada or the United States.

“Near East outlet a mill has been erected on a river which crosses Mille Isles. There are other water-powers on this river.

“Near West outlet is a small lake, surrounded, it is said, with lime-stone, some of which has already been used.”

Mr. Stuart thinks that it will require \$800 to complete these three roads.

These roads are verbalized.

Road from Lachute to Wentworth.

Overseer.—VALENTINE SWAIL.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	\$100
“ Paid	-	-	-	-	-	100

This road has been improved to the length of seven miles, viz: six miles in the Seignior of Argenteuil, from the front road on the North side of the River du Nord, to the line of Chatham; and one mile in the Township of Chatham to the front of Wentworth.

A bridge has been repaired, and a certain extent of causeway has been made.

A bridge of 135 feet long, is yet to be made.

Wentworth, according to Mr. Swail, which is only settled as far as the 2nd Concession, possesses a good soil, and this Township would be settled if roads were opened into it. There are numerous water-powers, and limestone in abundance.

He thinks the sum of \$700 will be necessary to complete this road

Chatham and Howard Road.

Overseer.—GEO. HAMILTON.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	\$100
“ Paid	-	-	-	-	-	100

The amount of this appropriation has been employed to improve that part of the Chatham and Howard Road, situated in the Township of Morin. This road had been opened, in part, some years ago, by the settlers. Mr. Hamilton has widened it, and removed a large number of detached rocks, which obstructed it. He has also cut down a hill of an arpent in length, and made 236 feet of causeway, so that this part of the road is now passable for wheeled vehicles.

It was thought possible to finish all that part of the road which extends from the front of the Township to the 3rd range, in order to communicate with the road opened in 1854, by Mr. R. Gilmour, but the appropriation has been insufficient for that, and there remains nearly a quarter of a mile to be opened to attain that end.

The land in this part of the Township is good, generally level, and covered with hardwood.

This road is verbalized

Chatham and Howard Road.

Overseer.—WILLIAM SMITH.

Amount appropriated in 1860, - - - -	\$300
“ Paid, - - - -	300

This road commences at La Chute, and crosses Gore towards Howard. The proposed length is about 25 miles. Three miles have been opened and one mile finished. Eight and a half miles are now fit for wheeled vehicles, and three miles for winter vehicles.

The mile of finished road, will cost about \$200.

All the length of road open has been verbalized.

The soil traversed by this road is a sandy loam; hardwood predominates, but we also find pine, fir and spruce.

“In Wentworth, Howard, Gore, Mille Isles and Morin,” says Mr. Smith, “the land is generally hilly, and the valleys are very fertile, and produce all kinds of grain; the hills are very fit for good pasture. This road opens to colonization the Government lands in the eastern part of Wentworth and Howard.”

In the first Concession of Gore, at nearly two acres from this road, there is a water-power capable of working a flour-mill and saw-mill. There are also water-powers on the 2nd and 4th ranges.

At the 3rd range of Gore, the road crosses a quarry of limestone of excellent quality; plumbago is also found.

There is a church built in Gore, and another in progress of building. The site of a new church has been selected by the ecclesiastical authorities in Morin.

Mr. Smith thinks it will cost \$850 to complete the 8½ miles already commenced, and nearly \$200 per mile to complete the rest of the road,

Dalesville and Wentworth Road.

Overseer.—JAMES CLARK.

Amount appropriated in 1860, . - - - -	\$150
“ Paid, - - - -	100
Balance remaining, - - - -	\$50

The sum of \$100 has been employed to open a road across the 6th and 7th Concessions of Chatham, in order to make this road communicate with another leading directly to the Ottawa; but, to make this road practicable, 3 bridges of nearly 75 feet in length, each, must be built. It is also necessary that it be diked.

Mr. Clark is of opinion, that the inhabitants of this part of Chatham, have not the means to construct works so considerable, in order to complete the road, of which he thinks the cost will be \$300.

The road is verbalized.

As the season is advanced, the employment of the balance, (\$50), appropriated to improve a certain part of the front road of the 10th Concession of Chatham, has been deferred to next Spring.

Wentworth Road.

Overseer—PETER CRUISE.

Amount appropriated in 1860 - - - -	\$100 00
Amount paid - - - -	100 00

With this sum, Mr. Cruise has repaired a mile and a-half of the road, which, however, is not yet quite complete. This road has been opened under the authority of the Municipal Council, and is the ordinary road to the church, the mill, and the market.

The soil along the road is generally fertile, but stony; the timber, mixed. The back lands are also of good quality.

Water-powers are numerous in these localities, and limestone is found in abundance.

Mr. Cruise thinks that \$100 will be necessary to complete the part of the road already opened.

—————
Crook's Mill Road.

Overseer—HENRY MILWAY.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$200 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	200 00

See in my former Reports the description of this road. Mr. Milway has opened and completed two miles of road, viz.:—one mile in Harrington and one mile in Grenville. He has also repaired three miles on the same road. He has also constructed two bridges, making together 163 feet of bridging; the two have cost \$31.

As for the quality of the soil, &c., in the environs of this road, I refer to my preceding Reports, in which full details are given. Mr. Milway says that, since the last appropriation has been expended, the building of a saw mill, a flour mill and a church have been commenced, in the vicinity of the road, and that settlement has made great progress in Grenville, Harrington, Arundel, and Salaberry.

There are many water-powers in these townships, and limestone is abundant.

—————
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Desert River Road.

Overseer—PATRICK FARRELL.

Balance of appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	-	\$260 00
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	700 00
					\$960 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	960 00

This road commences at a spot called Brook's farm, in the Township of Lowe, traverses the Township of Aylwin, and is completed as far as "Leamy's farm," at the junction of the Townships of Wright and Bouchette.

Four miles and a half of road have been opened in 1860; of this four and a quarter miles are complete, and a quarter of a mile rendered passable for winter vehicles only.

The average cost, per mile, of the road completed this year, without the bridges, is \$142 81.

Two bridges have been constructed, measuring together 77 feet; the cost has been \$60.

850 feet of causeway (*fascinage*) has also been made, at a cost of \$130.

Of the entire road already opened, only the part in Low has been verbalized, the more northern townships not being constituted into municipalities.

I give here the judicious remarks which Mr. Farrell makes, in his Report of 17th October last, and which are as follow:—

"As the best roads, even those which are macadamized, become impassable when not kept in repair, and as it is well known that the settlers do not keep the roads in repair, unless they are compelled by law so to do, there ought to be some legislative enactment binding the settlers, located within a certain distance from the colonization roads, to keep them in repair, as also to protect the bridges against injury by fires which run through the woods."

Water-powers are numerous in the vicinity of the road, and limestone is found in abundance. Traces of iron ore are also frequently found.

Colonization proceeds rapidly, and settlements are being formed as far as the point to which the road is opened.

The harvest has been good in these localities.

Mr. Farrell thinks that the value of property has increased from 30 to 40 per cent. within the last three years.

It is estimated that it will require \$2400 to complete the road as far as the Desert River.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Calumet Road (in Litchfield), to Fort Coulonge (in Mansfield).

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	-	\$300 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	300 00

This road forms part of the road from "Calumet to Fort William," by the bank of the River Cruise, opened for the most part in 1854 and 1855, under the superintendence of Mr. Poupore. (See the Reports for these two years.)

According to the Reports of Mr. Fox, Mayor of Litchfield, addressed to this Department, the Municipal Council has opened five miles of road and completed three.

The amount of the appropriation mentioned above, has been placed in the hands of the Municipal Council of Litchfield, to aid in paying for the work they have caused to be done.

There are now three miles of this road passable for wheeled vehicles, and seventeen more for winter travel.

The part of the road completed has cost \$240 per mile.

No bridges have been built this year, but there are three to be made, at an estimated cost of \$600 each.

Numerous water-powers, according to Mr. Fox, are to be found in the vicinity of the road, as also, marble, iron ore, and other minerals.

Mr. Fox estimates the cost of the remainder of this road at \$4,320.

COUNTY OF GASPE.

Percé Road.

Overseer—GEORGE LEBOUTILLER.

Appropriation of 1858	-	-	-	-	\$280 00
" " 1859	-	-	-	-	300 00
" " 1860	-	-	-	-	500 00
					<hr/>
					\$1080 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	1080 00

The Report which Mr. LeBoutiller has transmitted relative to the land which this road traverses, and that in the vicinity of it, contains a variety of details so very interesting, and is withal so very rational, that I think it better to quote largely from it:

"This road commences at lot M, in the division of Irishtown, in the Township of Percé, County of Gaspé. From this lot it passes diagonally for 30 chains, to lot No. 1, on the concession line between the 1st and 2nd ranges of the said Township. From that it passes, at an angle of about 10 degrees, to No. 8; from thence it takes a more southerly direction to No. 11; from that it runs, parallel to the concession line, over lots 11 and 13; thence to the north, some chains, in order to cross the north-east branch of the River *Anse à Beaufils*, and passes over lots 14 to 20, where it again meets the concession line; in all, a distance of 2½ miles, of which 2⅔ are opened.

"It will, from that point, follow the concession line to the western boundary of the Township of Percé.

"No part of the road is finished, but that which is opened is drained, cleared and levelled, with an average width of 15 to 22 feet.

"The whole is within the Township of Percé. * * * * *

"The road opened may be used by wheeled vehicles, in the dry season; in the rainy season, it will be bad in many places until it has been diked and turnpiked. The remainder, 30 chains, is only fit for winter travel, from want of gullies.

"This road, as it stands, has cost \$240 per mile, without bridges.

"This road, which is to be continued over the second concession of Percé, and carried across the second concession of the Seigniorship of Grande Rivière, will open for settlement 7,118 acres of land in the second concession of the Township of Percé, and 3500 acres in the adjacent Seigniorship of Grande Rivière. The quantity of land fit for forming agricultural establishments in the environs, is eight times the quantity just mentioned. The soil is a loam, generally loose and rich, and of a good depth, and is formed, at the surface, of a layer of vegetable mould, varying in thickness from a quarter-inch to a foot. The vegetable mould invariably overlies the loam, which, partakes, according to circumstances, of the character of gravel, sand, or clay. Throughout, it appears to be the result of the detritus of the calcareous conglomerate and the red sandstone, the class of rocks peculiar to our locality. The timber in the second concession consists of fir, tamarack, whitewood, alder, ash, &c. The hardwoods, such as beech and birch, have been almost completely destroyed. It may be added that the cedar, and the best of the tamarack, have also been long since cut down. In the back concessions of the Township and Seigniorship, they are still to be found in abundance, and of a fine growth. Maple and pine are also found in very small quantities.

"The population of our county is chiefly composed of fishermen, whose habits and tastes accord little with the qualities necessary to form good husbandmen or dauntless pioneers of the forest. And, in truth, in no part of the province has agriculture been more neglected, and nowhere is it so little appreciated, as in our county, and the eastern section particularly. However, there is perceptible of late years, amongst our young *habitants*, an anxiety to acquire the ownership of the soil, and to develop its resources; a tendency which the bad success of the fisheries for some time back, and the increase in the population, will further stimulate. Under these circumstances, it is submitted, that our population ought to receive more Government aid, and more encouragement, than the more exclusively agricultural parts of the Province. It was for this, also, that the friends of colonization petitioned the Legislature in 1857, and obtained a yearly grant, since that period, for the opening a road on the second concession of the Township of Percé. Since the first announcement of these grants, eleven settlers have established themselves on the part of the road next the Village of Percé, and all the lots of that concession appear to have been taken up by new colonists; and yet all these lots have been but quite recently offered for sale by the Crown Lands Department.

"Such are the advantages which will result from the opening of this road for settlement, and trade will obtain, by the establishment of these settlements, an increase of grain and produce. The whole produce of Gaspé is not sufficient for the consumption of one-twentieth part of the inhabitants. Produce is always at higher prices than those of the dearest markets in the Province; and, if it were possible to obtain correct statistics of interior trade, we would be astonished at the great quantity of flour, pork, beef, lard, butter, soap, candles, bran, potatoes, vegetables, &c., which are brought from elsewhere. In a word, our county imports all the products of agriculture, while it exports none. But we hope that the time is not far distant when we shall raise all these products on our soil, and when our fisheries shall be only a secondary branch of industry; a time when we shall practically realize the richness of our country; and for this improvement, we shall be, for the most part, indebted to the Colonization Roads. There are water-powers in the neighborhood of this road, and also limestone. I think that the sum of \$300 per mile will be necessary to complete the road which has been opened, and I do not recommend any other allocation on the part of Government for completing it, at present, but that the appropriation should be applied towards extending it into the Township of Percé, and to the western limit of the seigniorship of Grande Rivière, and also for the opening of roads at intervals, to communicate from the banks of the river to the 2nd Concession, forming a total length of 18 miles, which would require the sum of \$6000, including the bridges and four roads. Apart from the 11 families, which I have referred to in my reply No. 9,

and three or four settlers engaged in felling timber on the road which has been opened, I have little to add on the subject of the progress of settlement here. But to show that the opening of new roads always bears good fruit, and is the means of forming new settlements, I will quote the following fact: a road was constructed hardly fifteen years ago under the Board of Public Works, to lead from Percé to Gaspé Basin. Starting from the village of Percé, this road winds across the hills, a branch of the Chicchacks, situated immediately at the rear of the village, to which they impart a picturesque appearance. There is, as a matter of course, so very little arable land, that it was at first thought that it would be impossible to maintain the road, composed as it is of an unbroken succession of hills, steep and rugged, for a space of six miles. At the present moment it is one of the best maintained pieces of road in our township, on nearly every acre of which you may see a comfortable house, with its outbuildings.

"In Malbaie, the adjoining township, it is said many Norwegian families arrived this summer, to establish new settlements, and their clearances are already considerably advanced. An immigration is also spoken of, consisting of Acadians from Prince Edward's Island, who are considered good farmers.

"The population has certainly greatly increased in the last ten years, in this part of the county, but it is impossible to say in what proportion. In our county several churches have been built or commenced within a year or so, viz: in the Township of Fox, one church and one chapel; at the Basin of Gaspé, one chapel; in Douglas one beautiful church; at Percé, two churches commenced; at L'anse du Cap, a church nearly finished. Moreover, Grande Rivière, L'anse du Cap, Percé, Malbaie and Douglas have been civilly erected into parishes. Within five years the value of landed property has doubled in the Township of Percé; in the other Townships, (excepting the Basin of Gaspé, which has increased in the same proportion), the progress has not been so great. When the free port shall have been proclaimed, no doubt the increase in the same space of time will be still greater.

"The chief crops in the vicinity of the road under my inspection, as throughout the county, are barley, oats, and in some places, wheat. Little attention is devoted to the cultivation of this grain in Gaspé; this is attributable to the want of flour mills. The Township of Percé, however, is about to be gifted with a flour mill of the first class, through the enterprise and energy of one of the most patriotic men in the county; T. Savage, Esq., is the proprietor, and his devotion to the interests of the farmer, (for he cannot for many years expect any profitable return from so great an outlay), has already had the salutary effort of stimulating the work of clearing and the sowing of grain, particularly of wheat. This fine mill, which will be situated near the Percé road, will tend very much to promote the opening up of the lands. The crops have not suffered from the frost this year. The wheat fly, the plague of other locations, is unknown in Gaspé. The disease to which wheat is liable here, is the smut, but its ravages up to this date have been very limited. I should add, that the potatoes are more or less injured, by the usual disease, every year.

"There has not been, according to my information, any frosts injurious to the crops for five years past, in this township, or in the neighborhood."

Anse à la Louise Road.

Overseer.—JOHN HURLEY.

Amount appropriated in 1860, - - - - -	\$500
" Paid, - - - - -	500

Mr. Hurley has made three reports on the works which he has carried out on this road.

In his first report, 5th November, 1860, Mr. Hurley informs me, that he has 1000 rods of road completed, of 16 feet in width. Of these 1000 rods, 300 have been fascined and covered with gravel, and 130 have been causewayed. He also states that he has constructed four culverts.

In his report of 21st November, same year, he informs me that he has succeeded in constructing a bridge at a place called "*Les trois Ruisseaux*," 100 feet long and 16 feet

high, of cedar, and that this work will give general satisfaction; that the bridge has cost £30, and that if it had been built by contract the work would have cost from £40 to £50; that he has also improved, between Trois Ruisseaux and *L'Anse à Louise*, 300 rods of road, which was very low and wet; that he has also made many culverts, and lowered a part of the hill at Flint River.

In his last Report, dated 18th December last, Mr. Hurley says, that he has completed the construction of a bridge on the river *Anse à la Louise*, that it is built of cedar, is 70 feet long, 8 feet high, and 17 feet wide; that he has also constructed several culverts with suitable drains—that he has fascined 209 rods, and repaired many parts of this road which were impassable to vehicles, and that he thinks he has satisfied the parties interested, as far as could be done with the sum placed at his disposal.

Anse au Griffon, and Rivière au Renard Portage Road.

Overseer.—G. LAVERGNE.

Amount appropriated in 1858, - - - - -	\$200
“ “ 1859, - - - - -	150
	350
Amount paid, - - - - -	350

This road, which follows the bank of the river, commences at *Anse au Griffon*, and is open to *Grand Ruisseau*, a distance of 3½ miles. One mile is fit for summer vehicles, the rest for winter vehicles only.

The road is situated partly in the Township of *Cape Rosier*, and part in that of *Fox*. Seven bridges have been built at a united cost of \$60. There remains still three bridges to be built, which Mr. Lavergne estimates at \$500; that is, one of 100 feet long, over the stream called "*Le Mauvaispas*" the 2nd that of *Grand Ruisseau*, of 80 feet long; and the 3rd of 80 feet, over the stream *Semelle*.

The soil, Mr. Lavergne says, is in general very favorable for agriculture; the timber mixed. The adjacent land is also of good quality, and the lands are taken up according as the road is opened.

There are many advantageous water-powers on the road. The value of property has increased cent. per cent, of late years.

Mr. Lavergne thinks that it will require \$1200 to complete this road.

Barachais de Malbaie Road.

Overseer—JOHN EDEN.

Amount appropriated in 1860 - - - - -	\$800
Amount paid - - - - -	475
	\$325

This road commences at a place called *Barachais*, between Lots 18 and 19 of the first range, south of the Township of *Malbaie*, which it traverses throughout its length, as also the second range. From which point it follows the division line from Lot No. 11 to Lot 21, forming a length of from 4 to 5 miles. There have been about 8 arpents of this road opened and completed this year, with the exception of two or three small bridges which are yet to be constructed.

This road has been given out by contract.

The soil in the vicinity of the road is of superior quality. The timber; birch, maple, cedar, tamarack, pine and fir. There are many water powers in the vicinity.

This road will be of great value to the Norwegian settlers in this locality.

Mr. Eden, in his report, states that the wheat fly is unknown in *Gaspé*.

The amount necessary to complete this road is estimated at \$800.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Maria Road.

Overseer—FINLAY COOK.

Amount appropriated from the balance remaining of the appropriation of 1859 for the County of Bonaventure, - - -	\$240
Amount paid - - - - -	240

This new road begins at the east line of Carleton, and leads to the settlements situated at the rear of Maria. The intended length is 12 miles. Two miles have been opened in 1860, which are completed and available for wheeled vehicles.

The cost of this road per mile has been \$200.

Three bridges, making together 67 feet, have been constructed.

The land through which this road traverses is of the best quality, and covered with a variety of timber—hard and soft.

“The land in the environs of the road,” says Mr. Cook, “being of a far better quality, than that situated near the sea, the settlers, in consequence of the opening (1860), will be assuredly led to locate themselves there. Settlement progresses rapidly in Maria.

“\$1000 more will be necessary to complete this road, without including the bridges.”

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NOUVELLE.

- 1st. *Road West of Rivière Nouvelle.*
- 2nd. *Glen Settlement Road.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MANN :

- 3rd. *Road from Sandy Hill to Cross Point Ferry.*
- 4th. *Rivière du Loup Road.*

Overseer—JOHN G. FAIR.

Amount appropriated for the 1st Road, - - -	\$100 00
“ “ “ 2nd “ - - -	200 00
“ “ “ 3rd “ - - -	400 00
“ “ “ 4th “ - - -	100 00
	\$800 00
Amount paid, - - - - -	700 00
	\$100 00

The roads which Mr. Fair has opened, in 1860, constitute a length of nearly four miles, available for wheeled vehicles. The road by the west bank of Rivière Nouvelle, begins at the main road, and follows the Rivière Nouvelle, ascending from Joseph Mercier's land to that of Peter Maltais.

The Glen Settlement Road begins at the line of the 2nd concession of Nouvelle, and runs west to the lake.

The Sandy Hill Road, commences at the main road, and leads to the Cross Point ferry, River Ristigouche.

The Rivière du Loup Road, commences also at the high road, and leads as far as James Allison's land, on the 3rd concession of Mann.

The average cost of these roads, may be set down at \$240 per mile.

All the roads made in 1860 are verbalized, and their future repair is provided for.

Mr. Fair says: “the land traversed by these roads is of the best quality, and covered with birch, maple, tamarack, and some pine.

“These roads lead to tracts of land highly valuable and well fit for settlement, and

are well provided with springs and large brooks, abounding in salmon and trout.—Settlement has progressed regularly for the last three years, in the Townships of New Richmond, Maria, Nouvelle, Mann and Ristigouche, and this autumn (1860), great numbers of Acadian families have arrived from Prince Edward's Island, and I learn that others will arrive in the spring.

It would be a great advantage for the settlers to open a road next spring of 2 or 3 miles in length in the Township of Matapedia. This last year, people have settled 2 or 3 miles in advance of the settlement roads commenced on Rivière Nouvelle, the Escuminac and Rivière du Loup. The wheat harvest has been good this year, also that of other grain. Potatoes have suffered little from the disease, except in places where fish has been too freely used as a manure.

“Three fine Catholic churches have been built this year: one in the Township of Carleton, one in Maria, and the third in Hamilton.”

Mr. Fair thinks that it will take from \$100 to \$200 per mile to complete the roads which he has opened.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI

Sandy Bay Road.

Overseer—O. AUGUSTE LAMONTAGNE.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$300	00
“ paid,	-	-	-	-	300	00

The road from Sandy Bay towards the interior, begins at the 3rd range of the township of Macnider, between lots Nos. 37 and 38, and is traced out as far as the 13th range.

It has been opened this year as far as the River Tartigon, a distance of 43 arpents. So far it may be used by wheeled vehicles, although a distance of 20 arpents still remains incomplete. The average cost has been \$224 per mile. Two bridges, together forming 37 feet pontage, and one and a quarter arpents of causeway, with dikes, have been made.

“The land which this road is to traverse,” says Mr. Lamontagne, “is, generally, fit for cultivation, and for the greater part consists of soil of a superior quality, that is, up to the 12th range inclusively; this good soil appears to extend many miles at both sides of the line traced. Already numbers of persons have gone, to take up lots on the 7th, 8th, and 9th ranges, the 4th, 5th, and 6th being nearly all taken.

“This road crosses two rivers, the Tartigon and that called the Petite Rivière Blanche. A flour and saw mill might be built with advantage.

“From the many years which I have lived in this township, I am not afraid to assert, that the population has increased, within the last 5 or 6 years, by one-half, and still goes on increasing sensibly every year, being attracted by the good quality of the soil open to settlement in the interior of the township. I have no doubt, if the Government will afford us the means to continue this road next year, that a great number of persons will settle upon it; for experience proves to us, that so soon as the Government open roads, the lands are taken and occupied by the surplus population of the neighbouring parishes. We have a resident priest this autumn; we have also a chapel and a priest-house, and the foundation of a large church laid, which is to be finished in three years. The value of property has doubled within the last 5 or 6 years.

“I cannot close these replies without remarking, that it is absolutely necessary that the bridge at the river Tartigon should be made for next year, for benefit of the settlers going into the interior of the township to select lots. The river is an obstacle to the settlement of these lands, and chiefly in the spring and autumn, it being then impossible to cross over to Gai.”

Mr. Lamontagne estimates at \$4300 the amount necessary to finish the road to the 12th range, including the bridges. This road is verbalized.

St. Fabien Road.

Overseer—The Rev. M. A. LADRIÈRE.

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	-	\$475 00
Do.	in 1860	-	-	-	300 00
					\$775 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	775 00

This road begins at the second range of the parish of St. Fabien, in the seigniory Nicolas Rioux, in the centre of the parish. It measures nine arpents on the 2nd range, then extends through the 3rd range in a line almost straight, and continues towards the lands of the Crown.

Three miles have been opened this year and are fit for summer vehicles; at the same time that only 2½ miles are entirely complete, of which the cost has been about \$200 per mile. There have also been two bridges built, forming 40 feet of roadway, 1433 feet of causeway, and 708 feet of diking.

"I think," states Mr. Ladrière, "that all the land in the vicinity may be cultivated. There are some heights, but they are covered with arable land. The chief timber is maple, birch, ash, cedar, and alder. I am told that near the Crown lands there are magnificent valleys, admirably adapted for settlements.

"I think that, very soon, the young men of my parish will select lots on the line of road and in the rear. In the part I have gone through I have not met any good water powers, but I think there are two sites for flour mills," &c.

The obstacles met with in carrying on the work are few, and Mr. Ladrière thinks that \$200 per mile would be sufficient to finish the road as far as the Crown lands.

This road has been verbalized.

St. Simon Road.

Overseer—L. J. CARON.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$300
Amount paid,	-	-	-	-	300

This road, from its starting point—6 to 8 arpents from the front of the 3rd range of the Seigniory of Nicolas Rioux—is open and finished to the 11th range of that Seigniory, and will terminate at the Taché Road.

Twenty-eight arpents have been finished this year, and two arpents and three perches have been opened. It is practicable for wheeled vehicles throughout.

The average cost has been \$233 per mile.

There has been a bridge, 251 feet in length, constructed, at a cost of \$64.

"This road," states Mr. Caron, "passes through a vast extent of good land, which awaits only the axe of the settler to become productive, and when it shall have reached the Crown Lands, colonization will make a rapid progress.

Mr. Caron thinks that a further sum of \$500 will be required, in order to carry this road to Taché Road.

COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA.

Begon Road.

Overseer—THOMAS P. PELLETIER.

Amount of the appropriation in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$150
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	150

This road begins at the line which separates Begon from Trois Pistoles.

It is already finished, as far as the River Boabouscachée, a distance of nearly 4½ miles. It is traced 15 miles further. If it were continued, states Mr. Pelletier, as far as Lake

Temiscouata, it would be the easiest, shortest, and least expensive line between Temiscouata & Madawaska. The portion made is fit for wheeled vehicles.

The road passes through a soil generally good and fit for cultivation, and covered with pine and tamarack; and with maple towards the southern part.

Since the opening of this road, colonization has made such progress, that the population has trebled in this township, and property has increased in value 200 per cent.

I refer to my preceding Reports for interesting details, which I have extracted from those addressed to this Department by Mr. Pelletier, and particularly in relation to the great sugar bushes which are found at the upper part of the Township of Begon, in which were made, in one season, 80,000 lbs. of sugar.

Mr. Pelletier is of opinion that \$2,200 would complete the whole extent of road which has been traced.

I must not close without informing the friends of colonization, that Mr. Pelletier, the Overseer of this road, has most liberally declined the remuneration to which his valuable services entitled him.

Isle Verte.

Overseer—J. ET. FRAZER.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$ 12 15
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	150 00
				\$162 15
Amount paid	-	-	-	130 00
				\$32 15
Balance remaining	-	-	-	\$32 15

For description of this road, see my former Reports.

The works executed this year by Mr. Fraser, consist of the opening of six arpents of new road, and the completing certain parts of the road opened last year. Several small bridges, forming altogether 41 feet of pontage, and half an arpent of causeway, have been made. For the particulars of the nature of the soil which this road passes through, I take the liberty of referring you to my Report for 1859.

Denonville Road.

Overseer—HONORÉ ROY.

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	\$180 00
“ “ in 1860	-	-	-	300 00
				\$480 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	480 00

This road, which is a continuation of the road to the Parish Church of Isle Verte, commences at the line which divides the Seigniorship of Isle Verte from the Township of Denonville, continues in the direction of the former road for a length of seven arpents, and then reaches the front of the first range of the township, which it follows, in a north-east direction, from lot No. 4 to No. 8. From this point the road runs to the south-east, traversing diagonally lot No. 8, to the front of the third range, where the work has ceased this year.

The road has been completed throughout, and except a few arpents, it is available for wheeled vehicles. The cost of the road finished is about \$180 per mile. There have been four bridges built, forming altogether 100 feet of bridging.

“The lands which I have examined,” says Mr. Roy, “are excellent for tillage, and of considerable extent. The timber is very high and heavy, and of various kinds, such as

maple, ash, birch, tamarack, cedar, &c. It is said that the higher you go up in the Township (Denonville), the better the land is.

"The extension of this road as far as Lake Temiscouata would be a great advantage to trade, which would be carried on with Madawaska and the other settlements in the environs, and would facilitate very much the opening of the lands at both sides of this road, and those of the surrounding parts, which, I am assured, are very fine.

"Colonization has made greater progress than could have been expected, considering the want of roads in the Township in certain parts. I will mention, for example, the Township of Denonville, where the people were so desirous of settling in the neighborhood of their friends, that many of them commenced to clear, and even to sow, despite the want of a road."

In the Township of Viger, where roads were commenced only a few years ago, a church has been built (in a parish named St. Epiphane), and another church will be built very soon.

Viger Road.

Overseer—L. M. LAPOINTE.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	\$150 00
" paid out,	-	-	-	150 00

See my preceding reports for the description of this road.

Fourteen arpents and a half have been opened and finished on this road in the summer of 1860, making about 6 miles of road fit for wheeled vehicles in the Township of Viger. The cost, per mile, of the part finished, has been about \$244, not including the bridges.

"From the 7th concession," says Mr. Lapointe, "the land through which the Viger road passes, is very good; it is for the most part covered with hardwood; stones occur only occasionally. According to parties who have visited the country between our works and the lake Temiscouata road, and chiefly in the line of our road, the lands are equally good, and even better, in their opinion, in the famous maple ridges of Montagne Ronde &c.; the former is only 3 miles distant from our works."

This road is of vital importance to colonization, but it will bring little benefit to trade, beyond the produce of the land, so long as it remains unconnected with the lake Temiscouata road; if this were accomplished, our township would almost rival the parish of Rivière du Loup in trade; our lands would double in value, and our settlers would enjoy more of the comforts of life. The parishes of St. Arsène, St. George, and Isle Verte, would be benefited; for this road would enable them to share with Rivière du Loup in the Madawaska trade, of which the latter now enjoys a monopoly.

"The river Mariaquaiche, over which a fine bridge has been erected, and also the river Tequescoupe affords water-power sufficient for all kinds of mills."

St. Eloi Road.

Overseer—CHARLES THERIAULT.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	\$260 00
" paid,	-	-	-	260 00

See description of this road in my last year's report.

The work of this year consists, 1st in the improvement of a road, a league in length, obstructed by large stones, and in the construction of bridges and causeways destroyed by fire last summer. Many parts had also to be fascined, and hills had to be lowered. These improvements have cost \$75 per mile.

2nd. In the opening of 24 arpents of road, from Ruisseau Ferré to the Taché road. This part of the road has not been finished, but simply opened, in order to afford an outlet to the settlers on the Taché road.

This road is now available for wheeled vehicles, a length of seven miles, and has cost, on the average, \$200 per mile.

Mr. Thériault thinks that the works on the St. Elói road, ought to terminate at the Taché road, at least for some years.

The following is from Mr. Thériault's report:—

"The three first ranges of the Township of Denonville, are quite unfit for cultivation, being covered with rocks and small lakes. From the 3rd concession to the Taché road, the land is generally good, but a little stony; the soil is excellent.

The timber is chiefly maple and birch, with a little tamarack and pine. There is an abundance of good limestone along the river Mariaquaiche.

"For a year past 10 or 12 families have, it is said, resided on their lots in the environs of the road, and many others intend to settle on their clearances next summer.

"The value of landed property has increased one-half and more, within two years; and I know parties who paid only \$80, a year and a half since, for their land, and refuse now to take \$400 for the same."

It will require nearly \$800 to complete this road, according to Mr. Thériault.

St. Modeste de Whitworth Road.

Overseer—N. MIVILLE..

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$200 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	200 00

For the description of this road, see my former Reports.

Eighteen arpents of road have been opened this year, and twenty-four arpents of diking and twelve arpents of side-drains made. A bridge on the fourth concession, which had been destroyed by fire in July last, has been rebuilt; as, also, a causeway of two arpents adjoining the bridge. The road is adapted for wheeled vehicles as far as the Taché Road, less thirteen arpents, from which the timber is cleared.

"The farther you go south," says Mr. Miville, "the better the land appears. The ninth concession particularly, which I have visited, appears to me to be unsurpassed by anything in the old parishes, and although our road is not passable for wheeled vehicles to that point, yet the people are making clearances on that concession, this autumn, to a considerable extent."

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Pohénégamook Road.

Overseer—JOSEPH ROY.

Balance of appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$ 20 53
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	300 00
				\$320 53
Amount paid	-	-	-	311 25
				\$9 28

For description of this road, see my former Reports.

One mile and a quarter has been opened this year, fit for wheeled vehicles.

This road is now open for a length of twenty-five miles and five arpents, of which twenty-four miles and five arpents are fit for summer vehicles, and one mile for winter vehicles only.

The average cost per mile of the road completed, exclusive of the bridges, is \$260.

Mr. Roy has repaired a bridge across the River Fourchue, on the St. Alexander branch, which had been partly destroyed by fire. The repairs cost about \$52.

"This road," says Mr. Roy, "will, when complete, be of great benefit to colonization, as there is a great deal of good land in the neighborhood of Pohénégamook, as far as the Province line; and to trade, inasmuch as it will be connected with the River St. Jean, by means of a small navigable tributary of that river."

According to Mr. Roy, the sum of \$2000 will be necessary to finish this road, without including the cost of constructing a bridge over the River du Loup, on the St. Alexander branch, which it is calculated will cost \$1200.

Woodbridge Road.

Overseer—J. B. DIONNE.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$200 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	200 00

For description of this road, see my report for 1858.

One mile, 7 arpents and 3 perches of this road have been opened this year, of which 11 arpents and 3 perches are finished; in the remaining part the timber has been removed, and the line so levelled as to make a good winter road, and even passable for wheeled vehicles.

There have also been five bridges constructed, measuring in all 71 feet, and a bridge of 30 feet in length, made last year, which had been carried away by the spring floods. A causeway of an arpent and 3 perches in length, has been made across a cedar swamp.

Mr. Dionne not having replied to my circular of the month of October last, I cannot give you any further details of the work done on this road.

Mount Carmel Road.

Overseer—JEAN CARON.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$700 00
Amount paid	-	-	-	700 00

The Mount Carmel Road, which is a means of communication with the section of the Taché Road already opened in the County of Kamouraska, was in urgent need of improvement; a section of from 4 to 5 miles of its length was impassable, from the great quantity of round stones covering it. With the sum appropriated, this section of the road has been improved by covering it with sand and clay, and rendered practicable for a breadth of 10 or 12 feet, except in some parts where the road is only 8 or 9 feet wide.

This road, which is 20 miles long, is opened as far as the Province Line; of these 20 miles, 11 are available for summer vehicles, and the remaining 9 miles for winter travel only.

According to Mr. Caron, it would require from \$4000 to \$5000 to finish this road.

The Chapais Road.

Conductor—MAURICE BOSSÉ.

Balance of appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$ 1 74
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	300 00
				\$301 74
Disbursements	-	-	-	50 00
				\$251 74
Balance remaining	-	-	-	\$251 74

The disbursements have been made to repair damages caused by a jam of wood and ice, to the bridge built over the River Ouelle, on this road.

Unforeseen circumstances have interfered to prevent the employment of the balance which remained to be applied; but it shall be made use of at the commencement of the coming season, as soon as the state of the ground will permit of the advantageous resumption of the work.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

The Arago Road.

Conductor—P. C. FOURNIER.

Balance of appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	-	\$ 37 35
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	300 00
					\$337 35
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	337 35

See the description of this road in my last Report.

With the sum appropriated, Mr. Fournier has this year quite completed and ditched nearly a mile of road which was opened last year, and has moreover opened 23 chains and 27 links of road beyond the first milestone.

This latter portion, although not completed, may, nevertheless, serve for wheeled vehicles.

Four little bridges have been built, the united length of which is but 13 feet.

With regard to the soil crossed by this road, and the progress of colonization thereon, the following is what is stated by Mr. Fournier in his Report:

"In order to form as correct an idea as possible of the value of the soil, and the wood through which the line of road passes, as well as in the neighborhood, I visited in October last the farms and clearings of the settlers in the first and second ranges of the Township of Lessard, and I am convinced, both by my own observation and by the information which I gathered, that the land is of excellent quality, and fit for the cultivation of any grain which is grown in Canada. * * * * *

"The advantages which this road will offer to colonization will certainly be considerable, since it will establish a direct communication, from the wharf which the Government has caused to be constructed at L'Islet, to the Taché Road, where the land would seem to be admirably adapted for cultivation. * * * * *

"For a part of its course, the line of the Arago Road follows the course of a river called the Bras d'Apic, upon which there exists a water-power sufficient to set in motion a great number of all sorts of manufactures. * * * * *

"In corroboration of what I stated in my Report last year, I have been able to ascertain that twenty-four persons had worked on the first and second ranges of the Township of Lessard, and eighteen on another range; of this number, there are seven resident with their families. Their crops this year have been sufficient to provide for their subsistence, and they have besides cleared and sown land enough to secure their comfort for the future. * * * * *

"Before the first opening of the Arago Road, the lands in the Township of Lessard were utterly valueless, even nominally, except for the lumber taken from them, but since there has been a certainty that the road would be opened, the value of the lands has increased to an astonishing extent."

The Elgin Road.

Conductors—P. G. VERREAULT, CHARLES CARRIÈRE, and AUGUSTIN GAGNON.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$1800 00
Balance of the appropriation for the Taché Road, transferred to the Elgin Road	-	-	-	-	741 30
					<u>2541 30</u>
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	2541 30

In order to hasten the completion of the Elgin Road, so absolutely necessary to complete the communication between the two sections of the Taché road, open in the County of L'Islet, Messrs. Carrière and Gagnon have been appointed to assist Mr. Verreault in the works which were still to be done, in order to effect this object.

This road, which last year was only completed as far as the River Ouelle, is now finished to a distance of a mile and five arpents to the south of the Taché road. Four miles and 17 arpents have been completed this year, and one mile and 4½ arpents have been opened as a winter road. There are still seven miles and a half to be completed before reaching the Province line.

The cost of each mile completed has been about \$485.

A certain number of inconsiderable bridges have been built, and some brush causeways and embankments have also been made.

The soil is of good quality, but in many places covered with stones, which rendered the work very expensive and difficult of execution.

"However," add Messrs. Carrière and Gagnon, "we are happy to say, that at a distance of two miles further on, the ground becomes more favorable and less stony, and the quality of the soil is much better adapted for agriculture. Accordingly the land in this latter part is all taken as far as the Province Line, and there are numerous and important clearings thereon."

Extract from Mr. Verreault's Report :—

"Sites for two churches have been selected, one near Black Lake, and the other at the junction of the Taché and Elgin Roads. * * * * *

"The population resident on the Elgin Road at present, amounts to 176 souls; 1355½ acres have been cleared this year, and 68 buildings have been put up; 86¼ minots of grain, of all kinds have been sown. These statistics," adds Mr. Verreault, "are taken from the Report of Mr. S. Drapeau, who, in his usual obliging manner, has been kind enough to communicate them to me.

"I have already taken an opportunity of directing your attention to the important manufacture of maple sugar in these parts. I estimate that this branch of industry represents an annual capital of \$6,800.00. There are more than 80 sugar houses established, capable of producing 90,000 lbs. of sugar. All this manufacture is carried on in the Townships of Ashford, Lafontaine, Dionne, Fournier, Garneau and Casgrain, which are traversed by the Elgin Road.

"As I have said above, there are still 7½ miles of road to be completed before reaching the frontier of the Province, but already some enterprising settlers have anticipated the progress of the road, and gone forward to lay a permanent foundation for their future homes. One of them, Frédéric Vaillancourt, this very year, got in a crop of 1700 sheaves of grain. I met him some time since removing, with wife, children, vehicles and cattle of all kind to his future residence, and this amidst the obstacles and numerous impediments of the forest.

"The Inspector of Agencies, having visited this section in the present year, has been able to form an opinion of the present importance of the Elgin Road in several points of view; unfortunately the constant traffic has had the effect of seriously damaging the road finished before this year.

"A sum of \$600, appropriated by the Government for repairs, would be, in my opinion, sufficient, and be considered by all a real boon.

"Considering the unusual importance of the Elgin Road, might it not be possible to obtain this?"

Mr. Verreault estimates the amount necessary to complete the Road to the Province Line at \$4,000.

COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

Anse à Giles Road.

Conductors—L. A. BEAUBIEN and W. BOSSÉ.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859,	-	-	\$450 00
Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	450 00
			<u>\$900 00</u>
Disbursements,	-	-	850 00
			<u>\$ 50 00</u>

This Road, which is to be about 15 miles long, takes its departure from a point between the 3rd and 4th ranges of the Parish of Cap St. Ignace, and is laid out as far as the Taché Road. In 1860 there have been 52½ arpents of it opened, which, together with what was done in 1859, gives a total of 66½ arpents of completed road. The mean cost has been \$433 a mile.

Several small bridges, forming an aggregate of 50 feet, have also been built. The soil through which the road passes, as well as the adjacent land, is composed of yellow loam, covered with hardwood, tamarack and fir.

Extract from Mr. Beaubien's Report :—

"The road, though but little advanced, has already caused the commencement of clearings in several places, and it is certain that these clearings will continue to progress as the road is opened. The inhabitants are waiting for the laying out of the lots on each side of the line of road, to take possession of them. A considerable number of lots in the neighborhood of the line of road are already taken up by persons engaged in the manufacture of sugar. They are anxious that the road should be made, in order that they may have more convenient means of access to their sugaring establishments, and may begin clearing."

The crops, in the past year, consisting of wheat, rye and barley, ripened well.

The Sirois Road.

Conductor—ANTOINE TALBOT.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	\$200 00
Disbursements,	-	-	198 89
			<u>\$ 1 11</u>

This road begins at the end of the Commissioners' road behind St. Pierre, crosses the North-east portion of the Township of Armagh, and ends at the fifth range of the Township of Montminy. It is open throughout its whole length, which is two leagues and a half, and is practicable for summer vehicles.

The works this year have been confined to the completion of two bridges, having a total length of 21 feet; the planking of six arpents, and the completion of 27 arpents of ditching, and ten arpents of road.

The land crossed by this road is generally flat and of good quality. The woods found on it are maple, black birch, tamarack, and cedar. This road is very advantageous to the colonization of the Townships of Armagh and Montminy, from which there is a considerable traffic in shingles, and cedar and tamarack lumber.

There are six water-powers in the Township of Montminy, of which five are used for saw-mills, and one for a grist-mill. Colonization has made considerable progress of late

years, and the population of the Township of Montminy, and of that part of the Township of Armagh, which is traversed by this road, is about six hundred souls.

"The crops this year," says Mr. Talbot, "consist of wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat and oats in abundance. The crop of potatoes has been very fine; a considerable quantity of turnips and pease has also been grown; there has been no frost, and the wheat fly is as yet unknown in these parts."

Mr. Talbot believes that a sum of \$1,400 will be required to complete this road.

The Beaubien Road.

Conductor—EDOUARD COTÉ.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859,	-	-	\$ 15 13
Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	550 00
			\$565 13
Disbursements,	-	-	565 13

This road, which takes its departure from the second concession of St. Thomas, is now open as far as the Ruisseau Ferré, in the Township of Ashburton.

Of this three miles, 24 arpents and 7½ poles have been opened this year, whereof ten arpents are completed. A distance of about five arpents, as well as several bad hills, in that part of the road which was completed in former years, have also been improved.

The whole distance of road open is 11½ miles, of which eight miles are practicable for summer vehicles, and the remainder can only be used for winter vehicles.

The cost of that part of the road which has been completed this year, is about \$700 a mile, including the bridges.

There are several water-powers along the line of this road. In the Township of Montminy there is a grist-mill and two excellent saw-mills. According to Mr. Coté, the harvest has been very good in Ashburton and Montminy, and the crops have in no way suffered from the frost.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE,

The Armagh Road.

Conductor—PIERRE DAGNEAULT.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	\$400 00
Disbursements,	-	-	400 00

See the description of this road in my former Reports.

There have been completed, this year, nine arpents and 1½ poles of road, and 27 arpents of that already open have been widened.

This road costs, completed, \$600 a mile.

"For some years past," says Mr. Dagneault, "the proprietors of land in the Townships of Armagh and Mailloux, have greatly increased their clearings, and where lands formerly lay waste, they are now remarkably productive. I have not been able to ascertain what has been the increase in the number of settlers in these late years, but I think, to the best of my belief, that it has increased by one-half. * * * * *

"In the last three or four years, the increase in the value of landed property in Armagh and Mailloux, has been about one-half."

The Fortier Road.

Conductor—ELIE AUDETTE.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	\$600 00
Disbursements,	-	-	600 00

The Fortier Road begins in Mailloux, and runs in a southerly direction, crossing part of Mailloux and the Townships of Roux, Bellechasse, and Daaquam, as far as the Province Line on the River St. John, a distance of about 24 miles.

The works upon this road were commenced on the 5th of November last, under the active superintendence of Mr. Audette, and so diligently were they pushed forward, that, on the 29th of the same month, it was open throughout its whole extent of 24 miles as a winter road. It is to the zeal of the Rev. M. Beaubien, curé of St. Raphaël, that the opening of this road is to be attributed. This gentleman, at the head of a party of young people, made an excursion, in the course of last autumn, to the neighborhood of the line of this road. In consequence of his report of the quality and extent of the land which he had explored, and the inclination of a great number of young farmers to go and settle there, it was resolved, at the instance and on the representation of Dr. O. C. Fortier, M.P.P., to open this road with all possible speed. The results of these works are of the most satisfactory nature.

I here give, with much pleasure, an extract from Mr. Audette's Report:—

"On the Fortier Road there is good land, even excellent as we approach the valley of the St. John. The line of this road does not pass through the best of it; it is chiefly in the ranges situated in the rear, that the finest land is found, and it is of very considerable extent.

"Its advantages are:—Fine and good land; innumerable water-powers; a climate milder than that of the shores of the St. Lawrence; a situation on the south side of the mountains; a market for their produce close by, in the numerous working settlements which the Americans have on the other side of the line: deep rivers, navigable for small craft, which would place these new settlers within easy and daily communication with Madawaska, Long Sault, St. John, and Fredericton, besides the usual outlet, it being near Quebec. I should add that the Daaquam, St. John and several other rivers, to say nothing of a great number of lakes, abound with fish. * * * *

"As to the lands lying along the Fortier Road, it is hardly a month and a half since the question of opening a winter road to communicate with them was mooted, and already hundreds of lots have been sold; some are already occupied, and every day parties of pioneers, with their axes on their shoulders, set out to take possession of the secluded forest, and to contend for this magnificent land. The local Agent, Mr. Jolivet, has almost more to do than he can attend to. * * * *

"We have seen as many as 60 men come to examine these Townships, and a great number of these same men propose to settle here. We have likewise seen a man who was putting up his cottage, proposing to bring his family here this very autumn."

On this road Mr. Audette has constructed camps, which will be very serviceable to exploring settlers, and to those who complete the road.

Owing to the considerable number and size of the bridges which will have to be made on this road, Mr. Audette estimates the sum necessary to complete it at \$14,400, about \$256 a mile.

COUNTIES OF RIMOUSKI, TEMISCOUATA, KAMOURASKA, L'ISLET, MONTMAGNY, AND BELLECHASSE.

The Taché Road.

Conductors—OCTAVE DIONNE, AUGUSTIN GAGNON, CHARLES CARRIÈRE, and
ELIE AUDETTE.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859,	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,041 30
Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	11,200 00
					\$16,241 30

This sum has been applied as follows :—

In the County of Kamouraska, - - - - -	\$6,000 00
do do L'Islet, for the eastern section of the Elgin Road,	2,500 00
do do do for the western section of the Elgin Road,	2,500 00
do do Bellechasse, - - - - -	4,500 00
	\$15,500 00
Balance not expended upon the Taché, but applied by order of the Department to the Elgin Road, - - - - -	741 30
	\$16,241 30

The Taché Road, as I mentioned in my Report of last year, is to have, as it is laid out and surveyed, a length of 209 miles.

It will run through 6 counties, viz : Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, and Bellechasse.

In the course of the past summer, the works for the opening of this road, have been carried on with all possible activity and energy in three of the Counties above mentioned, that is, in Kamouraska, L'Islet, and Bellechasse, under the superintendence of four Conductors, Mr. Octave Dionne for Kamouraska, Messrs. Augustin Gagnon and Charles Carrière for L'Islet, and Mr. Elie Audette for Bellechasse. Each of these gentlemen, who in the execution of their duties have rivalled each other in zeal and patriotism, has sent me an excellent report, containing most interesting details concerning the advantages offered by their respective districts to colonization. I have dipped deeply into these reports, and I give here some extracts from them, knowing well that they will be read with pleasure by the friends of colonization, and especially by the settlers themselves, who always look anxiously for this information which enables them to decide upon a spot for their future habitation.

In the County of Kamouraska the Taché Road is opened and completed from the Mont Carmel Road, running westward for a distance of eight miles and a half; excepting only the blasting that remains to be done in the 16th, 15th, and 14th half-miles, which will cost about \$150. The whole of the opened part of the road is situated in the Township of Chapais.

All this extent of road is practicable for summer vehicles.

"The cost," says Mr. Dionne, who conducted the works on this section of the Taché Road, "of each completed mile has been \$1,183 in round numbers; it is fair to state that in the completion of this road, I met with almost insurmountable obstacles."

Two bridges have been built, one 150, and the other 62 feet in length.

"With the exception of the 18th and 15th miles," adds Mr. Dionne, "where the soil is almost uncultivated,* the land along the whole course of the road is of excellent quality, and that in the 16th and 17th miles, especially, will bear comparison with the best farms in our parishes.

"The most common woods are tamarack, fir and white birch. Maple and black birch are also met with, but in smaller quantity. The road passes through two cedar bushes, but they are of small extent. All these different kinds of trees are good and of great height. I know of but one sugar manufactory in the immediate neighborhood of the road.

"There can be no doubt but that there is upon this road a considerable quantity of land fit for colonization, which will be taken up by our young countrymen, as soon as it is offered to them. Beyond a question, it will be to these new localities that the old parishes, where the wood has almost quite disappeared at the present time, will have to look for boards, shingles, fencing materials, and in fact for all kinds of building lumber.

"There is no river on this part of the road. I do not think that there is any limestone to be found here. * * * * *

"I think that part of the road lying to the east of the Mont Carmel Road, will cost much less per mile than that which has been made to the west of it; the difficulty of making this latter part being much greater. The land in the eastern section is said to be very favorable to the making of a road. * * * * *

* Incapable of cultivation?—T.

"To my knowledge, nearly 40 lots in the Township of Painchaud, some distance from the future course of the Taché road, have been purchased by the inhabitants of St. Paschal, doubtless in consequence of the facility of reaching these lands, which this means of communication will afford. These lots, which are said to be almost entirely covered with magnificent maples, are very highly spoken of; and it is reported that the same chain of forest extends very far to the east."

In the County of L'Islet the road was opened in 1860 to the east and west of the Elgin road.

The eastern section is under the superintendence of Mr. Gagnon, and the western under that of Mr. Carrière.

In the first section, five miles and three arpents of roads have been made, of which four miles and three arpents have been completed. This section of the road is situated in the Township or Canton of Lafontaine.

The cost per mile has been about \$525. Twelve bridges, having a total length of 72 feet, have been built.

"There are vast maple forests," says Mr. Gagnon, "to the south of the Taché Road, but the soil there is more stony; this, however, does not prevent the taking of the land on both sides, and the commencement of clearings as the opening of the road advances.

"The value of property here has doubled within the year."

In a report addressed to me by Mr. Gagnon, he makes the following remarks:—

"The land through which this road runs, seems to be of good quality and well adapted for colonization. It is furrowed in all directions by important little rivers or brooks, which will be of great service to the settlers. The adjacent ranges are of nearly the same quality, and fit for colonization, notwithstanding that the soil, in certain places, is stony upon the surface.

"All the land which lies along the opened road, has already been taken by vigorous young people, who are engaged in felling the trees; they vie with each other in endeavoring to replace the thick and sombre forest with beautiful fields of grain.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the opening of the Taché Road through this great extent of land, which is distant but a six hours' journey from the old parishes on the river, will give a most efficacious impulse to colonization, and the more so, since an energetic and devoted will is called upon by the Government to direct to this centre, so full of hope for poor families, all the surplus population of the old parishes, and to preside over the formation of new parishes which will rise, as though by enchantment, throughout the whole length of this great Provincial Road, within a period of time more or less remote."

The section which is open to the west of the Elgin Road, in the Township of Garneau, has been under the superintendence of Mr. Carrière.

Three miles and seventeen arpents have been opened and completed, with the exception of the five last arpents, which have been only opened. The cost has been about \$543 a mile.

"Two rather considerable bridges," says Mr. Carrière, "have been built during the season. The first, which cost \$95.90, is 70 feet in length. The second, much more extensive, measures 275 feet, of which a length of one hundred and ninety feet is built of square timber, and the remainder (measuring 85 feet) is a causeway built of timber and carted earth. It has been necessary to give it an elevation of about five feet and a half above the present level of the water, in order to prevent the spring floods from carrying it away. The cost of this latter bridge amounts to \$258.50.

"Besides these, there have been built nine small bridges over brooks, measuring in all 53 feet, which have cost \$33.40, and several hundred feet of ditching have been made through the forest at an expense of about \$23.60. * * * * *

"I consider myself fortunate to have the pleasant duty of adding, that the opening of this road will be an inestimable advantage to colonization. The land through which it passes is considered to be of excellent quality, and extremely easy to bring under cultivation. I can form a better judgment from the fact, that the settlers are not satisfied to await the progress of the opening of the road, but go in advance, take possession of the land, and fell the trees. There are already lots in the space of half a mile, on which the trees have thus been felled, and this since we began the work of

opening the road in the month of July last. Two settlers, I understand, propose to winter on the lots which they are at present clearing, in order that they may be the better able to forward the work, and have their land ready for sowing in the spring.

"I am informed, moreover, that all the land lying between this road and the Province Line is equally well adapted for colonization. The soil is everywhere rich and fat. A great number of small rivers and important streams furrow this immense territory, destined to become the centre of active and important colonization, since the solicitude of the Government extends to all that section, which will one day be crossed by this great colonization road running parallel with the river from the neighbourhood of the Chaudière to the Restigouche road.

"However, while looking at this fair side of the question of colonization, it is truly painful to observe the greedy depredations committed in the forest. There will soon remain but a few scattered pine trees, forgotten here and there, upon the lots destined for future settlement. Notwithstanding the warnings of the Government, pillagers abound, and lay their hands upon all the building timber they can find.

"The Government would perform an act of rare patriotism in suspending, even entirely, the system of cutting lumber, so far as regards this section of territory, which will soon be settled from one end to the other.

"Three miles from the place where our works were suspended, in a westerly direction, I came across, in an excursion which I made, a small but very deep river running towards the south, and falling into the river St. John, which, it seems to me, will be of great service to commerce and industry, in favoring the establishment of mills and manufactories at this place. I have no doubt but that it is navigable for small craft, since it is not less than 30 to 40 feet wide at the place where the Taché Road crosses it, and very deep. It seems to me to be free from the obstacles which are usually found in rivers of this kind. I do but note the fact, leaving to time to show what advantages it may be capable of affording."

In the County of Bellechasse, the making of the Taché Road, under the superintendence of Mr. Elie Audette, has been effected to a distance of 19 miles and 17 arpents from its point of departure.

"Four miles and 9 arpents of the Taché Road," says Mr. Audette, "have been opened this year in the Township of Mailloux, to a width of 20 feet; 5 miles and 8 arpents have been completed in the Township of Montminy; and finally, 2½ miles of the road opened last year, but considerably injured last spring by the rising of the waters of the North-West Fork, have been completed in the course of the past summer.

"The 19½ miles, which are either completed or traced out, cross the Townships of Buckland, Mailloux and Montminy." * * * * *

"Nineteen and a half miles are travelled by summer vehicles. * * * * *

"The cost per mile of completed road has been this year, exclusive of bridges, \$393.35. * * * * *

"There are 61 bridges, having a total length of 917 feet, including the abutments, costing in all \$501.70 or \$0.55 per running foot of the width of the road; there are also 10 causeways or embankments, having a total length of 62½ arpents, which cost altogether \$374, or an average of \$6 an arpent.

"Besides the 61 bridges above mentioned, one of greater importance has been built over the Fourche du Pin River, on the Taché Road; the abutments of this bridge are 84 feet in length, and the sleepers 40 feet, or a total length of 132 feet; it is solidly built, and cost \$301.71.

"The land on either side of the Taché Road is everywhere of good quality and fit for cultivation, though, generally speaking, stony. * * * * *

"Colonization in the Townships of Buckland, Mailloux and Armagh, continues to advance, as I mentioned in my last report, if its progress be not even more striking. Every year the clearings increase, and the forest recedes; every week new settlers arrive to join those who have gone before; the shanty of round logs has already given way, in many places, to a larger, more commodious, and more elegant house. * * * * *

"Farms which have been settled upon for 4, 5 or 6 years, and which are tolerably for-

ward are now sold for, or are worth, from \$700 to \$1200. On an average, I should say, that the value of property has advanced at least one-eighth annually, during the last three or four years, in the Townships of Buckland, Armagh and Mailloux."

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Frampton and Buckland Road.

Conductor—REV. L. ROUSSEAU.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$200 00
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	200 00

This road takes its departure from the line between the 11th range of Frampton and the second range of Buckland, runs between lots 25 and 26, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges of Buckland, and is to be prolonged in the same direction, until it meets the road leading to the Township of Mailloux.

The smallness of the sum appropriated to the works on this road, has not permitted of its being opened beyond the 3rd range. The part which crosses the 2nd range is completed, but that through the 3rd range is scarcely practicable for summer vehicles.

The land, in the neighborhood of the road, is of good quality, and much of it is conceded.

The following is an extract from the Rev. Mr. Rousseau's report:—"In the past three years, during which time I have resided at St. Malachi, about 70 families have come to settle at Buckland and Standon, and a considerable number of others are only waiting until the roads are opened, especially about Standon, to come and take up their residence there.

"During the past year a chapel has been erected at Standon, and a piece of land in the Township of Ware, has been acquired by the Bishop of Quebec, for the same purpose."

As blasting is required on this road, Mr. Rousseau is of opinion that it will cost \$400 a mile.

This road is verbalized.

Main Road of East Frampton.

Conductor—WM. HENDERSON.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$150 00
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	150 00

The amount appropriated has been employed in improving this road. It is practicable for vehicles of all kinds. It begins at the north-west line of Frampton, and runs along the ninth concession, towards the Etchemin river.

Mr. Henderson, who is one of the oldest inhabitants, and a rich proprietor in Frampton, is a firm friend to colonization. He has sent me a report full of interesting details, some extracts from which I append.

"This road," says Mr. Henderson, "is one of the most important in this part of the country. It leads to a vast extent of wooded land in the Counties of Dorchester and Beauce. When it is opened, as laid out, from the northern angle of Cranbourne to the Etchemin river, on lot No. 32 in the 5th range, it will be the principal route leading to a vast extent of territory in the back country, and will be equally advantageous to trade and colonization.

"The water-powers in the neighborhood are numerous; quarries of limestone have been opened. Iron ore is found in Cranbourne, and it is probable, judging from the primitive formation of the rocks, that other minerals of greater value will be found there."

Mr. Henderson states that there is very little land not taken up in Frampton; that the western part of Standon is also well settled, and that Cranbourne is also progressing, but more slowly.

According to this gentleman's statement, there is still wood enough left for the future requirements of the localities.

"It is a fact worthy of the attention of farmers," adds Mr. Henderson, "that for twenty years past, more damage has been done by the spring frosts than by those which occur in the autumn, and that they always occur in the first week of June." These remarks are applicable only to Frampton and Standon.

A small but handsome church was built, in 1860, by the Protestant inhabitants of Standon. The Catholics have also erected a church there.

In Frampton there are two Protestant churches, and one Catholic. In Cranbourne, also, there are two churches, one Protestant and the other Catholic.

A bridge, which cost \$1200, has been built by the Government over the Etchemin River.

About \$300 will be required to complete this road.

Road from St. Claire to Frampton.

Conductor—Rev. L. T. BERNARD.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	100 00

The works done upon this road have consisted of improvements of the hills, and of the bridge over the Abénaquis River, in the Parish of St. Claire, on the road leading to Frampton East.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the zeal of the inhabitants of St. Claire, who, at the call of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bernard, contributed for the completion of these works the sum of \$152 in money and materials.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

The Shenley Road.

Conductor—ADRIEN BLOUIN.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$600 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	600 00

See the description of this road in my Report of last year.

Eight miles have been completed, six miles in 1859 and two in the present year. All of this is fit to be travelled by wheeled vehicles.

The cost has been \$230 dollars a mile, including the planking of nearly one mile of it.

The soil is very fertile; much excellent hardwood and building timber is found on it.

"Colonization," says Mr. Blouin, "has advanced rapidly in the Township of Shenley, during the last four years, and the ecclesiastical authorities are only awaiting the completion of this road to build a church here.

"The harvest has been abundant, especially that of rye, barley and oats."

The road is verbalized.

Mr. Blouin is of opinion that a sum of from \$800 to \$1000 will be required to complete this road.

 COUNTIES OF LOTBINIÈRE AND MEGANTIC.
The Cruix Road.

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
Disbursements in 1860	-	-	-	-	417 60

Balance remaining	-	-	-	-	\$82 40

After consulting several of the most intelligent men in both counties, it was resolved to apply the amount of this appropriation to the re-building of three bridges over rather considerable water-courses, which were in a dangerous condition, having been in great measure destroyed by the last floods of the autumn of 1859.

Accordingly, the bridge over Fork's River, and that over a stream near the English Church, known as Arthur's Bridge, have been rebuilt under the superintendence of the municipal authorities; the first costing \$233.60, and the second \$149.

Besides this, a sum of \$35 has been applied to the repairing of the bridge over the Osgoode River, in Leeds. Mr. W. Hume, who kindly undertook the superintendence of these works, wrote to me on the 30th January last, that the bridge had been sufficiently repaired to afford a safe passage to travellers, and that sufficient materials for such work as still remains to be done to complete the bridge in the spring, had been brought to the spot

 COUNTY OF NICOLET.
Road between Maddington and the Aston Road.

Conductor—Rev. P. DE VILLERS.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$300 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	300 00

This road starts from the road along the front of the St. Louis Concession, in the Parish of St. Gertrude, and ends at the River Bécancour, which separates the Township of Maddington from the Township of Aston: it is four miles in length. It is verbalized.

It was opened throughout its whole length last year, and is practicable for winter vehicles only.

Mr. de Villers estimates the cost of the completed road at \$220 a mile, exclusive of six bridges, of which the cost is estimated at \$70.

The soil, through which the road passes, seems to be well adapted for cultivation.

The woods found in this section are fir, white birch, cedar, tamarack and pine.

The following remarks are an extract from the report addressed to me by Mr. Villers:

"This road will enable the settlers in the Townships of Maddington and Aston to communicate with each other; it will afford great advantages to the inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Gertrude, Gentilly and St. Pierre lesBecquets, when they have occasion to go to the depot of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway, and in a few years it will become a great route of communication for the whole County of Nicolet. It will also favor the colonization of the northern part of the Township of Maddington.

"Since the works on this road have been commenced, several persons have taken steps to purchase lots in its vicinity.

"The Township of Maddington was one of the richest townships in merchantable timber in Lower Canada, but it has been so completely stripped, that now many settlers cannot find a single piece of timber fit for building purposes. I have no hesitation in saying that if the wood that formerly covered the soil of Maddington were still there, it would be sufficient to pay the price of the land, and to enable the inhabitants to live for several years."

 COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

Road from the Arthabaska Station to Stanfold.

Conductor—RAPHAEL RICHARD.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$300 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	300 00

This road takes its departure from River du Loup in the augmentation to the 11th range of Stanfold, and is to terminate at the 11th lot in the 5th concession of Arthabaska.

Mr. Richard began the works at River du Loup, and has opened 2½ miles of road, passable for winter vehicles only.

The soil through which it runs is, generally speaking, of good quality. The woods found upon it are black birch, maple, hemlock, tamarack, spruce and cedar.

According to Mr. Richard, this road will be very advantageous to colonization, and will materially shorten the distance which has to be travelled in going from Stanfold to the Arthabaska Station.

Close to it there is a water-power, upon which Mr. Richard has built saw, shingle and grist mills.

The crops in this section have been good this year, and did not suffer from the frost at all.

It is calculated that a sum of \$1300 will be necessary to complete the road.

The Maddington Road.

Conductor—V. ST. GERMAIN.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	-	\$47 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	47 00

This balance of \$47 has been applied, during the past year, to the improvement of those parts of the road which were most in need of repairs.

Mr. St. Germain thus concludes a letter which he wrote me on the 12th November last:

“I would add, however, that this road, although not finished, affords a good means of communication with Three Rivers, as it is passable for summer vehicles throughout its whole length.”

The Bulstrode and Aston Road.

Conductor—STANISLAS PICHÉ.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$150 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	150 00

This road starts from lot No. 6, in the 12th range of Bulstrode, crosses that Township, and ends at the Aston line, where it joins the Prince Road.

Two miles of it have been rendered practicable for wheeled vehicles.

Six bridges, four of 15, and two of 6 feet in length, forming a total of 72 feet, have been built, at a cost of 2s. 6d. per running foot.

The land through which it passes is of pretty good quality. The wood is mixed.

This road will be of great use to the settlers in Bulstrode, Horton and Aston.

Colonization is advancing rapidly in these parts. During the last two years, three chapels have been built, one in Aston, one in Horton, and one in Warwick; and the site of another in Bulstrode has been marked out.

The road is verbalized, and Mr. Piché is of opinion that with a further sum of \$800, it might be completed.

West and East Chester Road.

Conductor—E. G. PARADIS.

Amount appropriated in 1860	- - - - -	\$275 00
Disbursements	- - - - -	275 00

This road, which is twelve miles long, takes its departure from the line dividing the Townships of Halifax and East Chester, and ends in the 10th range of West Chester at the junction of the Pacaud and Craig Roads. It was commenced in 1859, and is now open throughout its whole length. Ten miles of it are fit for winter vehicles only, and two miles of it have been rendered passable for summer vehicles, in one-half of its width.

Nineteen bridges have been built, having a total length of 76 feet, and have cost \$72.

There are two water-powers on this road.

The soil is pretty good, and is covered with mixed wood. "Colonization," says Mr. Paradis, "is making considerable progress in East Chester; 75 new families have settled there within the last three years."

The road is verbalized.

Mr. Paradis thinks that a sum of \$5000 will be necessary to complete it.

The Craig Road.

Conductor—JASPER E. EMERSON.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859,	- - -	\$29 82
Amount appropriated in 1860,	- - -	275 00
		<hr/>
		\$304 82
Disbursements,	- - - - -	304 82

It was decided to apply the amount of this appropriation to the repairing of that part of the Craig road which is situated in Chester, between the line of Tingwick and the River Nicolet. The length of road thus repaired is four miles and a-half.

These repairs have cost \$43.20 a mile, exclusive of bridges.

Several bridges have been repaired, and a certain extent of road has also been fascined and planked.

Extract from Mr. Emerson's report.

"The soil in these parts is very fertile and well covered with wood. The water powers are numerous; and copper ore, which has been pronounced by men of skill to be of good quality, has been found in several neighboring Townships."

"The population of Chester, Tingwick, Warwick, Ham, Wotton, and Wolfestown, has increased very considerably within the last seven years. The settlers, who have come from the Seigniories, are sober and industrious French Canadians, and this renders them a good class of settlers.

"A great trade in timber is carried on in the valley of the River Nicolet; a single house, last year, got out by means of this river, as many as a hundred thousand logs.

"The crops, which were excellent, were in no way injured by the frost.

"A church has been built in Ham this year, and the site for another in East Chester has been marked out.

"The value of property has increased by 30 per cent. during the last three years."

Road from Ham to Tingwick.

Conductor—PIERRE PRINCE.

Amount appropriated in 1858,	- - - -	\$200 00
“ “ 1860,	- - - -	200 00
		<hr/>
		\$400 00
Disbursements	- - - -	400 00

This road takes its departure from the Pacaud Road, at Lot No. 25, in the 1st range of Ham, five arpents from the line separating Chester from Ham. It passes over Lots 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16 and 15 in the 1st range of Ham, then crosses the line between Ham and Tingwick, and is continued diagonally over Lot No. 3, in the 11th range, Lot No. 7 in the 10th range, Lot No. 9 in the 9th Range, Lot No. 12 in the 8th range, and Lot No. 18 in the 7th range, when it joins the road opened by Mr. Farwell, known as the Warwick and Tingwick road.

Twenty-two bridges, having a total length of 376 feet, have been built.

This road, although not completed, is passable for wheeled vehicles.

The land, although difficult to clear, is of good quality. The wood found on it is of different kinds. Nearly all the farms lying along this road have been taken, and in part occupied since the opening of the road.

There is a very considerable water-power, upon which Mr. Prince has built a mill.

The road is verbalized.

Mr. Prince says that there are indications of copper and lead mines in this neighbourhood.

A Catholic church, upon the Pacaud Road in Ham, was built in 1860. It is proposed to build another upon the Ham and Tingwick Road.

“ Since the month of May,” says Mr. Prince, “ I know of 75 families who have come to settle in the Township of Ham, and I am of opinion that as many more have come to the neighboring Townships.”

Road from Tingwick Church to Hall's Town.

Conductor—J. R. MURPHY.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	- - - -	\$150 00
Disbursements,	- - - -	150 00

Of the road from Warwick to Tingwick, which was made of late years under the superintendence of Mr. W. Farwell, there remained three-quarters of a mile between the church of St. Patrick de Tingwick and Hall's Town to be opened, and this has been this year accomplished by Mr. Murphy, with the sum appropriated.

Six bridges have also been built, measuring altogether 140 feet, and the whole length of this section of the road has been ditched.

The Warwick and Tingwick road is now open throughout its whole length, but only one-third of it is passable by wheeled vehicles.

A beautiful stone church has been erected in the Township of Tingwick, this year.

Road from the Chapel of Bulstrode to the Village of Héroux, in Warwick.

Conductor—WM. FARWELL.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	- - - -	\$500 00
Disbursements,	- - - -	500 00

Of this section of road, which is about 5½ miles long, an extent of two miles and a half has been improved; the remaining three miles were opened in 1860; but, as this part

of the road passes through a *savanne*, which will require to be drained and fascined, it can be used by winter vehicles only.

Six arpents still remain to be opened in Bulstrode.

Besides this, Mr. Farwell has ditched and fascined a mile of road between Warwick and Tingwick.

This road, generally speaking, passes through good land. The Townships of Warwick and Tingwick, are being rapidly settled. The settlers are generally French Canadians, and the building of a Catholic church has been commenced in the village of Héroux, on a piece of land given by Mr. Farwell.

Mr. Farwell says that the value of real property has advanced 40 or 50 per cent. during the last three years, and he calculates that a sum of \$1000 will be necessary to complete the road.

COUNTIES OF ARTHABASKA AND DRUMMOND.

Road from Arthabaska to Drummondville.

Conductor—JAMES GOODHUE.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$350 00
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	350 00

To what has been already done upon this road, Mr. Goodhue has this year added a mile and a half, which he has opened and completed. Besides this, he has repaired four miles, the whole extent of which is passable by summer vehicles.

The road made this year, has cost \$400. Bridges, having a total length of 176 feet, have been built. Mr. Goodhue has also causewayed* 100 feet of the road. The soil, in this section of Arthabaska, being composed of a light sand, is pretty good, and in some places, on the shores of the river Nicolet, it is very fertile.

In the neighborhood of this road there is to be found a great quantity of wood, suitable to supply the wants of the settlers.

"This road," says Mr. Goodhue, "is the most direct and the shortest means of communication between the western part of the Judicial District of Arthabaska and the county town."

Two churches have been built upon the road, one in Warwick and the other in Horton. See my report of last year.

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Road from the Upton Station to Drummondville.

Conductor—E. J. HEMMING.

Amount appropriated in 1859	-	-	-	-	\$300 00
Disbursements in 1859	-	-	-	-	\$223 20
" 1860	-	-	-	-	76 80
					<hr/> \$300 00

This sum was employed, part in 1859 and part in 1860, in improving this road, which passes through a low, swampy district.

An extent of about a mile and a quarter has been causewayed and covered with gravel. There are still 20 arpents of road over black soil, which will never be passable in spring and autumn, until it is causewayed. On account of the scarcity, in the neighborhood, of wood fit for this purpose, Mr. Hemming thinks that it will cost not less \$2 a pole, running measure.

* Made of logs laid transversely.—Tr.

Road in the rear of Kingsey.

Conductors—A. CASSIDY and W. MARSTON.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	300 00
					200 00
Balance remaining	-	-	-	-	\$200 00

The proposed length of this road is nine miles. It begins on the Danville Road, on Lot No. 11 in the 10th range, and is open for three miles, as far as Lot No. 22 in the 9th range of Kingsey. This extent of road is not completed, and is passable by winter vehicles only.

A bridge, costing nearly \$50, has also been constructed.

The soil through which this road passes is sandy in some places, and of strong clay in others. Its opening will give access to a certain extent of unoccupied land. Good water powers are found upon it. The wood has been cut in this part of the country, but there still remains a sufficient quantity to supply the future requirements of the settlers.

This road is verbalized.

St. Guillaume and St. Bonaventure Road.

Conductor—G. T. PELTIER.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$100 00
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	200 00
				\$300 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	230 00
				70 00
Balance remaining	-	-	-	\$70 00

Eighteen arpents of *savanne*, in this road, opened by proprietors of farms in the Township of Upton, have been causewayed, under the superintendence of Mr. Peltier, at a cost of \$10 an arpent. The road, which is situated in the Parish of St. Bonaventure, opens a route of communication between the western shore of the river St. Francis, and another road leading to Drummondville. It is practicable for all kinds of vehicles, at all seasons, with the exception of 5 arpents, where it is still difficult to pass.

The soil, where the planking has been laid, consists of black or vegetable earth, having a depth of eight or nine feet.

The building of a church of stone has been commenced in this parish.

Mr. Peltier estimates the sum necessary to complete this road at \$75.

Road from the Durham Railway Station to North Ely

Conductor—ASA LEIGHTON.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	\$300 00
Disbursements,	-	-	-	211 86
				88 14
Balance remaining,	-	-	-	\$88 14

This road was opened under the superintendence of Mr. F. Blanchard. The works which Mr. Leighton has had done this year, have consisted of ditching and levelling. It is passable for wheeled vehicles throughout its whole extent. It has been verbalized by the municipal authorities, who have also provided for its maintenance.

The nature of the soil through which it passes is various, generally good and covered with hardwood on the hills, and with cedar and tamarack in the hollows. It passes through the south-east part of Acton, over a magnificent hill covered with hardwood.

Within three years several settlements have been made along the road, which seem to be in a prosperous condition.

Great quantities of pine and tamarack have been removed, but from Mr. Leighton's report, it would appear that there is still enough of these woods left for the future requirements of the locality.

An Episcopalian church, and a Catholic chapel, have been built near the Durham station.

Mr. Leighton is of opinion that \$500 would be sufficient to complete this road.

Road from Wickham to the Acton Depot.

Conductor—THOMAS BRADY.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$400 00
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	261 50
					\$138 50
Balance remaining,	-	-	-	-	\$138 50

This road begins in the centre of lot No. 8, (the number of the range is left out in the copy of the *Procès Verbal* which has been sent to me), in the main Wickham road, and crosses the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th ranges, as far as the line which separates Wickham from Acton. It opens a route of communication between Wickham, and the railway in Acton.

Its proposed length is eight miles. It is verbalized.

"There are no limestone quarries," says Mr. Brady, "in the neighborhood of the road; but there are indications of iron (bog ore), and of copper. There are also some water-powers.

Mr. Brady thinks that about \$300 a mile will be necessary to complete this road.

COUNTY OF WOLFE.

The Megantic Road.

Conductor—J. T. LEBEL.

Balance of appropriation, 1858,	-	-	-	-	\$305 75
Disbursements in 1860,	-	-	-	-	305 75

The work of repairing the Megantic road, which was suspended in the autumn of 1858, was recommenced in 1860, and the balance remaining has been sufficient to repair this road, in the Township of Garthby, in a durable manner.

The works which have been executed are as follows:—one mile has been repaired and the ditches have been cleaned; one mile has been fascined and covered with earth, and eight arpents and a half have been causewayed anew and covered with earth.

Side-rails have been put upon the bridges to a length of 126 feet.

Some repairs still remain to be made to the Megantic road in Stratford.

Mr. Lebel recommends the changing of the line of road from lot No. 1 to lot No. 4, in the second range south-west of Winslow, in order partly to avoid a very long and difficult hill.

He thinks that a sum of \$800 will be necessary to effect these repairs.

Road from Weedon to Lingwick.

Conductor—CHARLES TANGUAY.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$400	00
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	300	00
					<u>\$700 00</u>
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	700 00

See my preceding Report for a description of this road.

During the past year two miles of road have been completed, which, together with what was done last year, make up an extent of three and a half miles of road, passable by summer vehicles. A mile and a half still remains to be made to complete this important route of communication, which is five miles long.

Four small bridges have been built, and three and a half arpents have been fascined and causewayed.

For a description of the soil through which this road passes, and the great advantages which the Township of Weedon offers to colonization, I take the liberty of referring you to my Report of last year. The full utility of this road will never be developed until a bridge shall have been erected over the River St. Francis. A number of lots, in the first range of Weedon and Lingwick, are already occupied, and the construction of this bridge is required by the proprietors.

COUNTIES OF RICHMOND AND WOLFE.

The Windsor and Wotton Road.

Conductor—REMI BENOIT.

Amount appropriated in 1858	-	-	-	\$500	00
“ “ in 1859	-	-	-	300	00
“ “ in 1860	-	-	-	300	00
					<u>\$1100 00</u>
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	150 00
					<u>\$950 00</u>
Balance remaining	-	-	-	-	\$950 00

The Windsor and Wotton Road takes its departure from Windsor Mills, on the River St. Francis, crosses the whole of the Township of Windsor, and ends at the 2nd range of Wotton, a distance of about 15 miles.

As Mr. Benoit has sent me a Report respecting the works and the section of country crossed by this road, which is both judicious and well-written, I here give some extracts from it:

“About five miles of this road, beginning at the point of departure, are completed, and the remainder is only opened in various places, and is passable for winter vehicles only as far as the first range of Windsor, where I commenced operations this autumn.

“About two miles, from the first range of Windsor to the second range of Wotton, have been opened this autumn; but as the season was far advanced, and as I feared that the snow would interrupt us in our labors, and as, moreover, I had but a small sum of money to apply this year, I only caused this part of the road to be opened to the width necessary to form a good winter road, that is to say, 18 or 20 feet; and although these two miles of road are not completed, they are, nevertheless, well adapted for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

“I have caused to be laid upon these two miles of road, five pieces of causeway, resting on sleepers, and measuring altogether about 425 feet; the longest of these measures 280 feet, and cost \$25. In many places I have had brush-faggots laid, and have had them covered with earth. This part of the road, when completed, will probably cost about \$125 a mile.

"The Windsor and Wotton road will offer immense advantages to colonization, as it will attract those who wish to settle, to the great extent of fine land which lies along this road, from one end to the other. This road will also be very useful in affording to the inhabitants of Ham, Wotton, Windsor, and the neighboring Townships, a means of communication with Sherbrooke, the centre of all their business.

"In the vicinity, there are excellent water-powers, upon which are erected saw and grist-mills.

"Some traces of copper have this summer been found in the Townships of Windsor and Wotton. I am informed, also, that seams of coal have been discovered in the neighborhood of the Township of Wotton.

"Colonization has made great progress in the neighboring Townships, especially in Windsor, where, within two years, more than sixty families have settled, and where every day may be seen strangers who come to examine the land.

"A handsome church was built last year in the Township of Wotton.

"The Windsor and Wotton road is verbalized throughout its whole length."

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

The St. Francis Road.

Conductor—PIERRE GAGNÉ.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$100	00
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	100	00

With this sum Mr. Gagné has repaired that part of the St. Francis road lying between the Felton and Indian rivers.

The works consisted of the improvement of several parts which were almost impassable by travellers, on account of the great number of large stones which obstructed the road.—Several low places have also been fascined,* but for want of sufficient funds they have not been covered with earth.

There are also three miles of road, in the northern part of Winslow, which will require repairs.

That part of the St. Francis road, which is situated in the northern part of Winslow, (parish of St. Romain), is verbalized.

Mr. Gagné estimates the further sum necessary to render this road passable at \$400.

The St. Francis Road.

Conductor—DANIEL McIVER.

Amount appropriated in 1860,	-	-	-	-	\$200	00
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	200	00

Two miles and a half of this road have been repaired, in 1860, by Mr. McIver. The section which has been repaired, is situated in Winslow, and runs from Stornaway towards the north-east, through a *savanne*, in which is found a bed of black soil, 4 feet in depth.

This road has been opened three years, and has not yet been repaired by the municipalities. According to the latest information which I have received, it would even seem that the municipal authorities have not yet provided for its maintenance, nor for that of the bridges which are upon it. Yet this road is one of the great and principal highways of the Eastern Townships.

If the law does not compel the municipalities to undertake the maintenance of this road, and others like it, it will be necessary, even during the present year, to repair it out of the colonization funds; for so great is the utility of these roads, that what still remains

* Laid with brush-faggots.—Tr.

to be done in the way of repairs cannot be allowed to continue in its present neglected state without great injury to colonization.

The Megantic Road.

Conductor—JOHN NOBLE.

Balance of the appropriation of 1858	-	-	-	\$ 61 70
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	400 00
				\$461 70
Disbursements	-	-	-	400 00
				\$61 70
Balance remaining	-	-	-	-

Two miles and a quarter have been completed this year; and this road, 37 miles in length, which is of so much importance to the Eastern Townships, is now open as far as Lake Megantic.

By its junction with the Pacaud Road, near Lake Nicolet, it opens a direct communication between the large and beautiful Lake Megantic and the Railway at Arthabaska.

The Megantic Road, properly speaking, crosses Wotton, Ham, Garthby, Stratford, Winslow and Whitton; and the Pacaud Road, to which the Megantic Road is united, also crosses Ham and part of Chester. Some idea of the progress of colonization, and of the utility of these routes of communication, may be formed from the fact, that on the Pacaud Road, which is seventeen miles long, and has been open only three years, all the lots are now occupied, and two churches built.

The Otter Brook Road.—Road from Lake Megantic to the Otter Brook Road.

Conductor—JAMES ROSS.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$190 00
Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	800 00
				\$990 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	990 00

The length of the Otter Brook Road, as traced, is eleven miles, and that of the second road is seventeen and a half miles.

A mile and three quarters in the first road, and six miles in the second, have been opened this year.

Seven miles and a half in the first road are passable for wheeled vehicles, and one mile and a half more is passable by winter vehicles only.

The six miles, which are open in the second road, are fit for the passage of winter vehicles only.

The part of these two roads, which has been opened in 1860, lies in the Townships of Hampden and Marston.

The Otter Brook Road begins on the western bank of the Salmon River, at the line dividing the Townships of Lingwick and Hampden.

The second road establishes a route of communication between Lake Megantic and the first road above mentioned.

“The soil, in the neighborhood of these roads,” says Mr. Ross, “is generally excellent. In the whole extent of the road leading to Lake Megantic (17½ miles) there are but 5½ miles of *savanne*, the soil of which is poor and very stony. The remaining twelve miles are covered with maple, beech, birch and elm, of a great height, and on the banks of

streams and small lakes excellent pine is found. An abundant supply of spruce grows at the edges of the *savannes*."

There are some excellent water-powers along the road.

Mr. Ross estimates the cost of completing the road, already opened, at \$200 a mile.

The Hereford Road.

Conductor—LOCKHART HALL.

Amount appropriated in 1860	-	-	-	\$150 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	150 00

This road commences at the Salmon River, in Clifton, and ends at Hall's Creek, in Hereford.

In 1859 three miles and a half, although not completed, were rendered practicable for summer vehicles, and in 1860 a mile and a half more was also opened and made equally fit for travel. The part made this year has cost \$100 a mile.

Although the land through which this road passes is not of the first quality, it is nevertheless fit for the formation of settlements. The road will greatly facilitate the communication between Eaton and Hereford, and also with the United States.

Several settlers took lands in the western part of Hereford, and in Clifton, during the past summer; a few have also done the same in Newport.

Mr. Hall thinks that, with \$800, he could complete this road.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Road from Ely to Durham.

Conductor—FLAVIEN BLANCHARD.

Balance of the appropriation of 1859	-	-	-	\$288 50
Disbursements	-	-	-	288 50

The works carried on by Mr. Blanchard, in 1860, have consisted of a bridge 30 feet long, and the most necessary repairs.

The road is not yet completed, but it is nevertheless passable for wheeled vehicles throughout its whole extent.

For a description of this road and other information respecting it, see my preceding reports.

COUNTY OF BROME.

The Bolton Road.

Conductor—H. BORIGHT.

Amount appropriated in 1858	-	-	-	\$1000 00
" " " 1859	-	-	-	200 00
				\$1200 00
Disbursements	-	-	-	1200 00

This road starts from the Missisquoi River and ends at Lake Memphremagog. Its length is 6½ miles.

It is completed to a distance of 3½ miles, and cost \$343 a mile.

The soil, through which the road passes, is stony but favorable to the establishment of agricultural settlements. The wood is mixed.

Good water-powers and abundance of limestone are found on the Missisquoi River. All the farms, situated on this road, are settled. Mr. Boright thinks that a sum of \$1000 will be necessary to complete it. This road is verbalized.

(Signed)

T. BOUTILLIER,

Inspector of Agencies.

St. HYACINTHE, 26th March, 1861.

No. 36.

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

In presenting a Statement of Surveys performed during the past year in Upper Canada, it has been deemed advisable to include some of the Surveys of former years executed in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, and on the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

With the view of affording as much information as possible relative to the character of the country lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, and of exhibiting the results of the surveys and explorations which have been made in that section of the Province up to the close of the past year, the following extracts and the accompanying plan have been compiled from the various Returns of the Surveyors employed by the Government in this branch of the public service.

In order to explain more fully the subdivisions represented on the accompanying Map, and the system by which the Surveys have been performed in that part of the Territory for the purposes of settlement, a *résumé* of the general instructions issued by the Department to Provincial Land Surveyors for their guidance in the Surveys of new Townships is necessarily inserted.

When the Survey of a new Township is ordered by the Government, a projected Plan is constructed in the Surveyor's Branch, exhibiting the number of Lots, Concessions or Ranges in the proposed Township, with the dimensions of the several regular Lots, Concessions, &c., with the courses or bearings of the various lines to be surveyed, entered thereon;—a copy of this Plan is forwarded to the Surveyor appointed, as also a copy of the general instructions from which the following extracts are taken, viz:—

1st. "Ascertain the bearings of all the lines you survey or verify by Astronomical Observations, and note the variation of the Magnetic Needle at the places of observation, and wherever there is any remarkable change in its amount. Enter the details of all your Astronomical Observations in your field book.

2nd. "Clear your lines well, and blaze the adjacent trees distinctly on three sides, i.e.: one blaze on each side in the direction of the line, and one on that side by which it passes.

3rd. "You will take a back observation at each station.

4th. "Verify the length of your chain previous to commencing operations, and frequently during the progress of the Survey, and pay particular attention to accuracy in your measurements, and to the correct marking of your posts, to ensure which you will select your chainbearers with strict regard to good conduct and fitness for duty, employing those only on whose honesty and capacity you can rely. In all measurements, the horizontal distances must be returned.

5th. "Your Theodolite must be often examined to prevent errors which would arise from the derangement of its adjustments.

6th. " Trace all the lines in the middle of the road allowances, planting posts at the distance of fifty links from the lines on both sides thereof—make the posts of the most durable wood you can find, squaring about two feet of the top, and cutting the numbers of the Lots, Concessions, &c., with a proper marking iron; the posts at the corners of the Township to be at least 6 inches square, those at the ends of Concessions five inches, and the Lot-posts four inches, all planted firmly in the ground; from the post you plant, take the course and distance to the nearest tree, which you will blaze in a conspicuous manner and mark B. T. You will enter the courses and distances of those trees from the posts, and their kind and apparent diameter, in your field book. Where a tree stands in the place for a post, blaze it on four sides and mark it as you would the post; where they can be had place stones round the posts at the corners of the Township.

7th. " The regular farm lots are to be 20 chains in breadth by 50 chains in depth, containing 100 acres each, an allowance for road of one chain in width between each alternate Concession and every fifth and sixth lot.

8th. " If your Survey contains an eligible site for a town-plot, mark it on your plan, and report on its capabilities.

9th. " Make a diligent search for, and adhere to the boundary lines drawn, and posts planted in the original Survey of the adjacent Townships, to prevent encroachments.

10th. " Traverse any Lakes you may find within the limits of your Survey, in order to ascertain the areas of the lots adjoining them. Lay out road allowances round those Lakes, which your road lines intersect, and along the banks of rivers where necessary.

11th. " No lines embraced in your Survey are, in any case, to be run or surveyed by any person but yourself, or some other duly admitted Provincial Land Surveyor whom this Department may authorize you to employ.

12th. " Ascertain the names of all the squatters on the lands you survey, and the position, extent and value of their improvements, with such other particulars as will enable you to make a return of inspection of all the lots, in the accompanying form, which you will transmit apart from your field book.

13th. " As soon as possible after completing your field work, you will furnish the Department with a plan thereof, on a scale of forty chains to an inch, exhibiting the natural features of the country, such as hills, swamps, marshes, meadows, lakes, streams and waterfalls, and the clearings and buildings of the settlers, also the proper sites for mills, town-plots, harbors, and other public improvements. Mark on your plan the lengths and bearings of the outlines of all the irregular lots and their contents in acres, with the total area of your Survey. You will also furnish a plan exhibiting the Township in colored sections, according to the various descriptions of timber you meet with in the course of your Survey, and write on such sections the various kinds of timber in the order of their abundance. Mount your drawing-paper on thin linen or cotton, well stretched on your drawing table, previous to drawing your plan; and roll, not fold it, when you send it to this Department.

14th. " You will keep a diary in the form transmitted herewith, containing a detailed account of your proceedings, the number of chains surveyed each day; when you hired and when you discharged your men, and their names; the kind of weather, &c.

15th. " Your field book is to be kept in the accompanying form, comprising the Astronomical Courses of all the lines you have run or verified, the Magnetic variation, the distances in chains and links from the points and departure in the Lot, Concession, &c., to each object noted; the kind and quality of the soil and timber, entering each kind of timber in the order of its relative abundance—the general nature of the face of the country, whether level, rolling, broken, hilly or mountainous—all marshes, swamps and meadows—all lakes and ponds, with a description of their banks, and whether their waters be deep or shallow, pure or stagnant; all springs, all brooks and rivers, with their width, depth and course, rapids and falls, giving the estimated difference of level in feet, and stating whether they afford mill-sites; all mines and minerals; all travelled roads; the tracts of hurricanes as shown by the fallen timber; all offsets or Trigonometrical Observations by which you have obtained the measurement or distance of any line or part of a line which could not be actually measured, or the distance of any object from a line; the distances at which you met, and at which you left

“ any lake, bay, pond, marsh, meadow, stream, windfall, precipice, hill or mountain, stating
 “ whether the slopes of the latter two be steep or gradual, and their inclination—all
 “ posts planted, the kind of wood of which they are made, their dimensions and marks
 “ with the courses and distances to bearing trees, and the details of all your Astronomical
 “ Observations, *i.e.*: the place, day, hour, altitude, azimuth, &c., methods of working
 “ and results.

16th. “ Your Report of Survey must contain a concise summary of your proceedings,
 “ with a few general observations on the Physical Geography of the Country, its capa-
 “ bilities and the best mode of developing them. Write it on paper of the same size as
 “ the printed forms of field-notes and diary, as it will be bound with them.”

When the Survey of a Township is completed and the returns thereof—comprising plans, field-notes, diary, report and accounts—transmitted to the Department,—they are carefully examined, the plans compared with the field-notes, and the accounts with the diary. Should any error or omission be discovered in the examination of these documents, they are returned to the Surveyor, who must furnish the required corrections or omissions.

The next step is to prepare a list of the lots in the several Concessions of the Township, with the area of each entered opposite, as also copies of the plan of Survey which are required for the use of the selling Branch—the local Agent and the Registrar of the County in which the Township is situated.

The Surveyor's field-notes are intended, by the new form, to be a fair illustration of the Topography of the land over which the surveyed lines pass;—the swamps, rivers, rise and fall of the land, and the relative position of the posts or monuments planted by the Surveyor to designate the limits of roads, lots, concessions, are entered therein—the chief object being to exhibit the character of the country, and to furnish such reliable information as to enable any party to retrace the surveyed lines on the ground at any future period, by the aid of the field-notes.

The accompanying plan, compiled from the Surveyors' Township plans is laid down to a scale of $\frac{1}{316800}$, or about 5 miles to an inch, and on a projection constructed from the Tables of the United Coast Survey of Professor Bache. These Tables were reduced to the Canadian Standard measure of length as made by Messrs. Troughton & Simms, of London, for this Department, in 1850, and which is now in the care of the Secretary of the Board of Examiners of Provincial Land Surveyors at Toronto, for the special use of the Surveyors of Upper Canada. Messrs. Troughton & Simms state that they compared the Canadian Standard with the Tabular Standard Scale of the Royal Astronomical Society, and found it .000008 of an inch longer than the middle 3 feet or Standard yard upon that scale.

The Instruments used in the various Surveys belong to the Surveyors, and are generally five inch Theodolites, or Transit Theodolites of that dimension, graduated to read single minutes, and Gunter's chains of 66 feet, or one hundred links.

Resurveys of the Townships of Palmerston, Olden, Kennebec, and Oso, have been ordered during the past year, but the returns of Olden, only, have been received in the Department since the commencement of the present year, and as it lies to the South of the tract represented on the accompanying plan, it was deemed advisable not to include it in the present report.

Between the years 1819 and 1827, about 50 Townships of 64,000 acres each had been surveyed by contract into farm lots in Upper Canada. The Surveys of these Townships were performed in the most loose and careless manner, and in many instances the Concession lines were not surveyed at all.—Although the plans of these Surveys furnished to the Department by the Contractors represented the lots as laid out according to the Instructions issued from the Department for the Survey, it has been discovered by examination on the ground, that lines have been run in the most erroneous manner—some of the lots falling short of the quantity patented as much as 20 acres, while others overran a like quantity, bringing much trouble and litigation upon the settlers,—and upon the Department, various claims for compensation and redress.

Since surveying by Contract has been abandoned, and Astronomical Surveys adopted, few or no complaints have been made to the Department of erroneous Surveys,—and the faithful performance of the Surveys will in future be ascertained and ensured, by the

examination of the Survey during the progress of the work, by a permanent Officer of the Department.

The "Extracts" alluded to in the foregoing, and taken from the Surveyors' Reports of Survey of the Townships shewn on the accompanying plan, are as follow:—

ROLPH,

Situated on the Ottawa River and the Pembroke and Mattawan Road; contains 41,633 acres (including water and roads,) as returned by P. L. Surveyor R. Hamilton, who subdivided the Township into farm lots in 1855.

The following is an extract from the Report of Survey:—

"At the Deux Joachim Rapids a tract of 659 acres has been reserved for the site of a town-plot. It is covered with small timber of stunted growth, and is of such a decidedly rocky character, that in an agricultural point of view it is worthless—however, as it may be considered the head of Steamboat navigation, it might, as a forwarding depot, attain some importance.

"There are about 20 actual settlers in the Township of Rolph, the greater part of whom are settled on the front ranges—some of them have extensive improvements—Mr. McConnell in particular has upwards of 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with barns and other suitable buildings. He has also built a Steamboat Wharf at his own expense on lot No. 13, B. His residence is at Point Alexander, where a Post Office has been lately established.

"Rolph abounds in lakes, none of which are of any great magnitude. It is also well watered with numerous small streams, the principal of which is Chalk River. This stream enters Rolph near the front of the 7th Concession, and flowing in a South-Easterly direction, passes into Wylie on Lot No. 20, in the 1st Concession.

"It is hemmed in by high hills on each side, and the banks are in many places rugged and precipitous. Several temporary dams and one or two small slides have been built at different points on the stream.

"The general appearance of Rolph is somewhat hilly, particularly in the North-West, and in the vicinity of Chalk River and of the lakes in its neighbourhood. Most of the hills assume the form of ridges which take a direction parallel to the Ottawa. They are generally clothed with dwarfish Pine and White Birch, and the soil is sterile and of a rocky granitic character. There are, however, in various parts of the Township extensive tracts of Hardwood land, the soil of which, though stony, may be cultivated successfully. Pine is abundant, and is the prevailing timber throughout.

"The Pineries properly speaking are not numerous. The most extensive is that stretching from Point Alexander to the Township of Buchanan, and from the Ottawa to the Lot No. 10, in the 2nd and 3rd Concessions. This plain rises abruptly from the Ottawa, near Point Alexander, to a height of nearly 100 feet, it then preserves a tolerably uniform surface sloping gradually towards Buchanan, where it falls into a flat approaching to the water's edge—the timber is small and thinly scattered, and large portions have been swept off by fire. The soil is sandy and unproductive. No limestone has been found in any part of the Township."

ALICE,

Situate to the South of the Township of Petawawa; containing 59,495 acres, including water and roads,—was partly subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. John Morris, in 1855. The residue of the Township was subdivided, in 1860, by P.L.S. H. O. Wood. The Pembroke and Mattawan Road passes through the North-East corner of the Township.

The following are extracts from the Surveyors' Reports of Survey of this Township.

(Extract from Report of Survey by P.L.S. Morris.)

"The soil in this Township, in the part fit for settlement, is of a sandy loam and generally level; it is cut up in several places by gullies which, however, contain for the most

part good spring water, running the greater part of the year. There is one small section, about a mile square, in which the land is more uneven and stony, and the settlers poor—the remaining portion of the settlement is in a good state of cultivation, most of the settlers having large clearings well fenced, houses and barns; towards the Eastern side of the Township, next to the Township of Stafford, there is a range of lots fronting on the Stafford or District line which is well settled. From lot No. 1 to the North on lot No. 40, there will be about 30,000 acres of good land fit for settlement and about 10,000 acres which may probably be settled, or a portion of it, as the timber will be valuable in course of time. The remainder of the Township is unfit for settlement, there being no timber nor soil of any value, with the exception of some beaver meadows, but they are scattered greatly throughout the Township; from these meadows a considerable quantity of hay is obtained annually by the lumberers.

“The timber of this Township, in the part fit for settlement, is chiefly White Pine mixed with Maple, White and Yellow Birch, Balsam and Spruce, and a thick growth of underbrush; the Pine is still very abundant, but is chiefly dead from fire and other causes,—all that was fit for market has been taken off by the Lumberers.

“The Geological formation of this Township is very simple: it is composed of granite without any other series of stone over it, excepting in one place on a hardwood ridge, where detached masses of a coarse kind of limestone mixed with sandstone, appear on the surface. Outcrops of granite appear in various places, generally in irregular positions, and in other places boulders of the same kind of stone are strewn over the surface, but in level places throughout the settlement, stone is very scarce.

“The Township is liberally supplied with springs; these are generally pure water, but some of them are strongly impregnated with mineral substances; the principal of these are sulphur and iron, the properties of others have not yet been ascertained. Iron in a state of oxidation is very plentiful in some places, some running springs have their banks encrusted with it to the thickness of 3 or 4 inches.

“The general resources of this Township appear to be chiefly of an agricultural nature. There is no place in it adapted for a town-plot. As the village of Pembroke is only about 2 miles from the nearest part of the Township, and there being no great privileges for mill sites, I could not recommend a place suitable at present for a village or town-plot.”

(Extract from P.L.S. Wood's Report of Survey.)

“The timber, chiefly Pine and mixed Hardwood, in the 14th, 15th, 16th and part of the 12th and 13th Concessions, has been destroyed by fire some 5 or 6 years ago, and the land is now covered with a thick growth of underbrush. The soil on the high land is sandy loam, stony in places; the low land is generally loose loamy clay, and is good arable land, yielding abundant crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, &c. South of Indian River the land is much more uneven and greatly broken by stony, rocky ridges and hillocks; yet, there are many small tracts of good arable land. The Country in general South of Indian River is uneven and hilly, though not mountainous.”

PETAWAWA,

Situate on the South-West side of Lake Allumette and the River Ottawa, and on the Pembroke and Mattawan Road; contains 40,440 acres, including water, &c., as returned by the Surveyor, and was subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. R. Hamilton, in 1857.

The following is an extract from his Report of Survey:—

“A large portion of the Township is of a sandy and barren character, ill-adapted to agricultural pursuits. The most sterile portion is on the North of the Petawawa, and extends over a surface of 12½ square miles. It is chiefly composed of a whitish sand, is generally level, and almost destitute of timber.

“On the South side of the River, there are several portions of good land, but they are generally isolated and surrounded by tracts similar in character to that already described.

“Towards the South and South-East of the Township, the ground is hilly, broken and rocky.

“In this and in some other portions of the Township, there are several ranges of Beaver Meadows, some of which produce large quantities of wild hay, and are a source of value to the settler.

“Swamps, properly speaking, do not abound and are of no great extent—the timber throughout, chiefly Red and White Pine, has been mostly destroyed by the fire in 1856.

“There are about 14 families located in Petawawa, chiefly on the South side of the river. A few are settled on the Pembroke and Mattawan Road, and one or two on the Lake Trout. Some of them have large clearings and substantial buildings.”

ASHBY,

Situate to the West of the Township of Denbigh and the Addington Road; surveyed into farm lots in 1857 by Provincial Land Surveyor Thomas F. Gibbs; contains 55,519 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Gibb's Report:—

“The surface of the country is exceedingly uneven and rugged, there being, in fact, no considerable extent without steep and rocky ascents and declivities, many of which exceed two hundred feet in height or depth. There is also much swampy ground, but not often extending to many acres without being broken; the soil, where not rocky or swampy, is usually sandy of a yellow color. It is pretty well covered with timber, but in many places scrubby with a dense undergrowth of brushwood; that most abundant on the hilly ground is Pine, Hemlock and Birch, with Maple, Beech, Bass, and Ironwood,—in the swamps, Ash, Spruce, Tamarack and Cedar. There is both White and Red Pine of pretty good quality and some lumbering operations have been done near the North-Westerly corner of the township.

“The several lakes in the township are mostly surrounded by bold and rugged shores, formed of Granitic and Trap Rocks, which indeed prevail throughout; their waters are remarkably transparent and flow Northerly and North-Westerly to the Madawaska River, and abounding in Trout and other fish.

“Furred animals, such as Beaver, Otter, Martin, and Mink, are numerous, and other kinds such as Deer, Wolves, Bears, Foxes, Rabbits, &c., are occasionally seen.

“It is to be regretted that the capabilities of this township for settlement are such, that it will not truthfully admit of commendation; the parcels of ground to be found in any way capable of cultivation, being so limited in extent and scattered, will scarcely afford a prospect of successful settlement.”

NORTH ALGONA,

On the North side of Golden Lake and Bonnechère River,—partly subdivided into farm lots in 1857, by Provincial Land Surveyor J. L. P. O'Hanly—contains about 25,545 acres, of which 9,849 acres have been surveyed, the residue reported not fit for settlement.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report of Survey:—

“The soil of that portion between the 5th and 6th Concession Line and the River Bonnechère and Golden Lake is of a sandy formation, intermixed with clay and in some places loose stones, sufficiently elevated to deserve the appellation of what is commonly designated “ridge land;” pretty level and regular in aspect, formed by the gradual filling up of Golden Lake,—as the hills which this line traverses seem to be its ancient beach from which the waters have gradually receded to their present position, leaving a regular surface and a soil tolerably good for agriculture, and where the clay formation predominates, very

good ; but immediately back of this line the land is rugged and broken,—hillocks with flat or oval summits alternating with small swamps or morasses, some of which assume the magnitude of *mud* lakes ; the soil, if I may so designate it, consists of a thin layer of gravel from which all vegetable mould has disappeared by the fires which seem to have occurred frequently ; the small fens and swamps retain moisture enough to escape this, in some measure, and their verdure strangely contrasts with the surrounding barrenness.

“ On the West side of the River Bonnechère and head of Golden Lake, the land is, for the most part, low, flat and marshy, with a coating of marly clay, and a surface soil of rich vegetable mould, intermixed, in a few instances, with heaps of stones. I think all this part of the township is an alluvial deposit, and so low and recently formed along Golden Lake, that it is inundated for a considerable distance by spring floods, and which interrupted me from completing the traverse of that portion of Golden Lake and of running the line on that side between the 5th and 6th Concessions.

“ This part of the township is thickly wooded, chiefly with green wood, which bespeaks its more recent formation and swampy character—consisting of Pine, Balsam, Cedar, Ash, Spruce, Birch ; and some Maple on the ridges which intersect it like so many causeways raised by the shovel of the navvy, one of which particularly deserves mention, running parallel to the River Bonnechère to Golden Lake, a naturally formed road route. The other subdivided portion particularly towards the water is plentifully wooded with Red and White Pine, Balsam, Maple, Birch, Poplar and Beech, whilst the remainder (or unsurveyed portions), is sparsely wooded—in many places bare of mould or verdure, except the few trees of Greenwood and Pine, which indicate the mud-holes and swamps of the desert, the natural sterility of the soil being aggravated by the frequent fires which have passed over it.

“ The greater part, if not the whole of the subdivided portion of this township is very well fitted for settlement, and will, no doubt, have its full quota of population.”

SOUTH ALGONA,

Situated on the South side of Golden Lake and Bonnechère River,—surveyed into farm lots in 1857, by Provincial Land Surveyor, John L. P. O’Hanly,—contains about 34,774 acres, including water and roads.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor’s Report relative to the description of the land, &c., therein :

“ The general aspect of the township is level, becoming elevated and undulating towards the County Line, and South and West of Brennan’s Creek ; the soil, consisting of a mixture of clay and sand, the former predominating ; is very fertile. South of Silver Lake and adjacent to Sebastopol, the surface is rugged and broken, interspersed with small lakes, meadows and swamps ; west of Silver Lake and adjoining, the land is level and generally good, the soil mostly clay and sand, with a considerable deal of drift or water-worn stone ; there are but few small swamps, and that part lying between Silver and Golden Lakes, is level, with scarcely an elevation of 50 feet, and consisting chiefly of alluvial deposit, in some few places intermixed with small conical hills, composed of diluvial stone or sand. The only swamp of much extent is that extending from Silver Lake to the County Line, and traversed by Brennan’s Creek ; this seems to have been at no very distant period the bed of a large lake.

“ In this township there is much land of a good quality, and a proportion of an inferior kind, intermixed, and I consider that about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the township is well adapted for settlement, every 200 acres being capable of affording a good livelihood to one family. It is well wooded, consisting chiefly of Maple, Basswood, Birch, Beech, Balsam, Cedar, Pine, Ironwood, Elm, Ash, Oak, Hickory, Spruce and Tamarack, varying in quality with the nature of the soil and elevation, but prevailing in the order mentioned. Much damage has been caused by fires in the destruction of valuable Pine, and burning up of the vegetation on rocky situations.”

BARRIE,

Situate on the East side of the Addington Road,—surveyed into farm lots by P. L. S. A. B. Perry in 1857,—contains 75,500 acres, including water and roads.

(Extract from Surveyor's Report.)

The general features of the country are undulating and often broken by swamps and rocky heights. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, easy of tillage, and well adapted to the growth of our staple products, well watered, and about two-thirds fit for settlement.

BRUDENELL,

On the Ottawa and Opeongo Road,—surveyed into farm lots in 1857 by P. L. Surveyor Wood,—contains 54,672 acres, including water and roads. The lots on the Ottawa and Opeongo Road were laid out 10 chains in perpendicular width by 100 in depth, by Provincial Land Surveyor Robert Bell, in 1852.

The following is an extract from Mr. Wood's report as to the quality of the land &c., therein :

“ The land in 1st and 2nd Concessions, from County line to Lot No. 23, is in general arable, as also in the 3rd and 4th Concessions : from thence to Lot 29, the surface level. Timber mixed hardwood, and soil, good clay loam; from thence to County line, there are small tracts of good arable land, but greatly broken by small swamps and rocky ridges and hillocks. Lot No. 1, in 5th and 6th Concessions, is good arable land; from thence to number 7, is very uneven and rocky; from thence to Lot 28, is in general good arable land; from thence to S. W. boundary, there are small tracts of good land, but in general very uneven and broken. The 7th and 8th Concessions from County line West to Lot No. 28, the surface is in general level and soil good; from thence to S. W. Boundary it is very uneven and broken.

“ The 9th and 10th Concessions, from Lots No. 12 to 28, is in general good arable land; from thence to S. W. boundary, is very uneven and broken. The 11th and 12th Concessions, (South of the Ottawa and Opeongo Ranges,) from Lot No. 21 to S. W. Boundary, and also the 14th and 15th Concessions, the soil is of a poor quality; timber chiefly Red and White Pine on ridges, and small Cedar and Tamarack swamps. The North and South Ranges on the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, from County line West to Lot No. 266, is in general good arable land; from thence westward, it is very hilly and mountainous.

“ North of the Opeongo Ranges, from County line to Lot No. 22, the surface is in general level, and nearly all fit for cultivation.

“ The hills in general on the one side are of a slight gradual slope, breaking off short and steep on the opposite side, shewing the granite formation on the steep side. There is limestone to be found scattered over the surface in several places on the Ottawa and Opeongo Ranges, and also North of Ranges.”

GALWAY,

Situate East of the township of Somerville and Bobcaygeon Road; contains 69,920 acres, partly surveyed into farm lots by P. L. S. M. Deane, in 1857; the residue, comprising the South-East portion, was surveyed by P. L. S. Drennan, in 1860.

The following are extracts from these Gentlemen's reports :

(Extract from Report by P. L. S. Deane.)

“ It is well-watered, and although undulating and stony in places, is generally well suited for settlement. However in the 17th and 18th Concessions, there is a succession of rocky ridges which may, for the present, retard the settlement of that section, but the many intervening valleys, in which the soil is deep and fertile, will afford such inducements as will ultimately lead to its settlement

“The Uny creek is the main artery by which the township is drained, but owing to the levelness of the extensive valley through which it flows does not afford much manufacturing facilities.

“Along the course of this stream, there are several beaver meadows, swamps, and black ash swales, which are periodically inundated in consequence of the water being obstructed by beaver dams, but when these animals are destroyed and their works removed, this valley, possessing a deep alluvial soil, will be highly prized for its fertility.

“The line between the limestone and primitive formation occurs on Lot No. 17, in Range A. South of which is limestone, with clay soil, and the usual Hardwood timber mixed with Hemlock and scrubby Pine, and on the North is the granite region—sandy loam soil and the ordinary Hardwood timber, with a large proportion of Hemlock, Balsam, and some Pine of an inferior quality.

“The Bobcaygeon Road is on the Western boundary of the Township.”

(Extract from Report by P.L.S. Drennan.)

“I regret that I cannot give a very favorable report of the quality of the land in the greater portion of that part of the Township surveyed by me, much of it being little better than bare rock.

“There are, however, patches of several hundred acres each of very fair land in many places. The land appears to improve very much in the North-East corner of the Township, and I think it extremely probable that there is a large per centage of good land in the two unsurveyed Townships, East of Galway and Snowdon.

“The line of junction of the limestone with granite or gneiss runs across the South-West corner of the Township of Galway, as shewn on the plan; the former lying to the South-West and the latter to the North-East: several other rocks crop out between the two, especially a description of sandstone which seems well adapted for building purposes, being very compact and at the same time easily worked, and of a beautiful color. There is a small patch of isolated limestone on Lots 30 and 31 in the 3rd Concession; the timber on this is almost altogether hardwood. The line of junction of the limestone and granite corresponds very closely with that of the Hardwood and Pine in the S.-W. corner of the Township.

“There is some very fine Pine timber, both White and Red, much of it being from three to four feet in diameter. It is the only timber of much commercial importance, except perhaps Tamarack, there being very little Elm and no Oak. The most frequent descriptions of Hardwood timber are Maple, Basswood, Ironwood, and Beech.

“The greater number of the water-courses run in a South-Westerly direction; two of these, viz.: Nogie's Creek and Squaw River, are of considerable size, and there are good mill sites on both—on the former, on Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession, and on the latter, on Lots 31 and 32 in the 1st. Concession.

“There are several lakes in the Township, but only one of any great size; this is the lake on the 10th, 11th and 12th Concessions, from Lots 21 to 34. It is known as Swamp Lake; but as some of the best land in the Township is in its immediate neighbourhood, and there is no swamp of any importance near it, I have not given it that name on the plan, as it might deter settlers from going in. It abounds with Salmon Trout, Black Bass, &c. The lake called Bass Lake is also full of the fish of that name.

“The Township swarms with Beaver, as will be seen from the number of their ponds shewn on the plan; Deer are also very numerous.”

MACAULAY.

On the North Branch of the Muskoka River; contains about 41,902 acres, of which 26,000 acres have been subdivided into farm lots, including water and roads; surveyed by Provl. Land Surveyor, John Ryan, in 1857.

(Extract from Mr. Ryan's Report of Survey.)

“Of the portion of the Township surveyed, the soil generally is good clay, in some

cases, a sandy loam, growing a very fine quality of hardwood, with but very few good Pines; a considerable portion of the land is rocky, or strewed—in detached patches—with boulders, but is not, upon the whole, inferior in general character to that of the Southerly and Westerly boundaries, &c.

“As far as has been observed and could be judged, the portion left unsurveyed is either too rocky or swampy and unfit for settlement, at least for the present.

“From the Survey and examinations made, I incline to the opinion that some improvement in the character of the soil may be found to the eastward of Macaulay, and may be sought for, with better prospect of success in that direction, than in those of the other boundaries.”

MUSKOKA,

Bounded on the South-West by the River Severn, and on the North by Lake and River Muskoka, and partly subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. Rankin, in 1857; contains about 32,540 acres, of which 23,945 acres have been subdivided into farm lots, including water and roads. The Muskoka Road runs in a North-Easterly direction through the Township. The following extract is taken from Mr. Rankin's Report of Survey:—

“I have to report, that for the purpose of forming a settlement from the Severn to connect with Bell's Line to the Ottawa, a sufficiency of good land is found, so far as this Township is concerned, lying in a tolerably direct route from near its S.-W. corner to the Great Falls of Muskoka, viz.: up, or near the side road between Lots 20 and 21, to near the top of the 4th Concession, and thence along or near to the line by P. L. S. Unwin, leading directly to the Fall, where there is abundant water-power for mills or any other sort of Machinery, and in the neighbourhood of which is much excellent Pine.

“As to the character and general features of this part of the country, I need only briefly observe, that the rocky ridges (granite) lie generally N.-E. and S.-W., and are of greater or less elevation and ruggedness,—by far the worst part of the Township, in this respect, being within the limits of the first three Concessions.

“The shore of the lake also is, almost throughout, rocky and rough.

“The best part of the Township, and where the largest portions, together, of good land fit for settlement are found, is the N.-E. part, bordering on the Muskoka River in both its branches, along the Beaver River, and around the head of Muskoka Bay.

“Some of the larger swamps, on being cleared up, and the Beaver Dams, which back water on them taken away, will no doubt prove desirable for cultivation.

“The only stream (except the Muskoka River itself) of any note is the Beaver River, and that gets very low in summer.

“No mill sites, except that at Muskoka Falls, were observed.

“The Lake abounds in Islands—mostly clumps of rock, though generally timbered

“The fish caught here are Pickerel and Bass in the summer—White Fish and Trout, as I am informed, in the autumn.”

SEBASTOPOL,

On the Ottawa and Opeongo Road; surveyed into farm lots in 1857, by Provincial Land Surveyor John Snow; contains 47,863 acres, including water and roads. The lots on the Ottawa and Opeongo Road were laid out by P.L.S. Robert Bell, in 1852, 10 chains in perpendicular width by 100 chains in depth. The following extract is from Mr. Snow's report:—

“The general features of that part of the Township South and West of Clear Lake is hilly, but not broken. The tract lying North of the line between the 6th and 7th ranges, and Westward of the line between lots 20 and 21 is good land. It is timbered almost entirely with hardwood of a remarkably heavy growth. The soil is very rich, and consists of deep black loam, with a clay gravelly subsoil; some parts of this tract are stony; there is however but little fixed rock, and as cedar for fencing is scarce in this section, the boulders will be useful for that purpose. This tract, comprising about twenty-five square miles, would compare favorably with an equal extent of any township on the Ottawa.

"That tract South of the line between the 6th and 7th Ranges, and of the line in rear of the lots fronting on the Opeongo Road, and Eastward to the line between lots 30 and 31, is so variable that a particular description would be extremely difficult. In general it is very uneven, and timbered with White Pine mixed with nearly every variety of hardwood. There is much land along the valleys of the streams capable of being cultivated, and the swamps, which are invariably small, are good land. About one half of the whole tract may be considered arable.

"The lots on either side of the Opeongo Road, continuing from Lot No. 40 to the Township of Grattan, are generally good land; also the Lots in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Ranges Eastward of the line between Nos. 30 and 31.

"The remaining portion of the Township, from Lot No. 20, North of Clear Lake and Eastward to the Township of Grattan, is timbered with white pine and scattering hardwood, and in some places with Red Pine. The surface is slightly uneven and the soil sandy. Where hardwood predominates, as is the case in small patches, the soil is tolerably good.

"This part of the Township is valuable on account of its white pine timber, and if put into the market, would sell well on that account.

"Around the entire shore of Clear Lake, I have made an allowance for road, and on each side of Clear Creek, to where it leaves the Township: the latter I considered necessary, as the stream is navigable for square timber and saw logs. The creek is generally about one chain wide, very shallow in winter, but in spring there is a great rush of water: there is but one fall in this stream, between Clear Lake and Algona, which is situated on Lot No. 32, in the 14th Range—the fall here is about twenty-five feet. The firm of John Egan & Co., have built an expensive dam and slide here, to enable them to pass timber. The dam increases the depth of the water up to Clear Lake, between which and the dam there is but a gentle current.

"This is a first rate water-power, as there is sufficient water for a Grist and Saw-mill at all seasons. In the Township there are but two other streams worthy of notice: they are Constant Creek, and Hyland Creek, both tributary to the Madawaska River, and both having their sources in the Township. Hyland Creek, where it leaves the Township, is thirty feet wide and one foot deep, with a gentle current. The stream has been used to the first fork in Sebastopol by Messrs. Gilmour & Co., to float timber to the Madawaska. From the Town line to the fork there is no fall or rapid, and after the division either branch is rather small for mill purposes. Constant Creek, at the line between Sebastopol and Grattan is sixteen feet wide and two feet deep, with a gentle current. It also divides at a short distance within the Township, and is then too small except for saw-mills, which might work at some seasons of the year.

"The whole Township is remarkably well watered, and the water invariably good.—All the Lakes abound with Salmon Trout and other varieties of fish. Clear Lake is noted for its Salmon Trout and Maskilonge; the latter are often caught weighing thirty pounds, and Trout are common from ten to fifteen pounds. During the autumn, when camped near the Lake, I had an opportunity of spearing twenty Maskilonge, five of which averaged twenty pounds, and the rest fifteen pounds; the whole of these were taken on a space of about two acres, in a little bay at the outlet of a small creek which enters the lake. During the spawning season, which occurs in autumn, the Salmon resort to the shoals of the Lake in great numbers; two persons often take a barrel in a single night, and they sell current at twelve dollars a barrel.

"The settlers at present in the Township, who have land cleared, are in a thriving way; their crops the past season were excellent, and for all kinds of produce they have a ready market at the lumber shanties of John Egan & Co., Gilmour & Co., and Alexander McDonald, in the immediate vicinity.

"The people suffer much inconvenience from the want of a grist and saw-mill, the nearest at present being at Egansville, which from the centre of the settlement is distant about twelve miles.

"The Opeongo Road through the Township is in excellent order, and could not have been better located. In a short time there will be a fine settlement along it, as nearly every lot is suitable for farming."

TUDOR,

Situate to the East of the River Trent and Township of Lake; contains 69,912 acres, including water and roads; of which 57,270 acres, including water and roads, were subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. W. H. Deane, in 1857. The Hastings Road runs through the Township, partly forming its South West Boundary.

(Extract from Mr. Deane's Report.)

"The land in this Township is rather of an inferior quality, being rough, broken and undulating in character, the ridges generally rocky and unproductive, and the valleys of a deep alluvial soil. Its resources, in a lumbering point of view, are worthy of remark: pine, white and red, is very abundant, of large size, and of good quality and easy of access, and with great advantages for getting to market.

"The Township is drained by the Moira and Jordan Rivers, Beaver Creek and their tributaries, possessing many sites for Mill and Manufacturing establishments.

"The Southern portion of the Township is composed of the limestone formation of many varieties, the northern portion is of the primitive formation, and forming a part of the great 'Granite region;' the approximate line of demarkation between these formations is represented on plan, but as it runs through a broken section of Country, and the different formations variously interstratified, it would require a professional geologist to define it correctly.

"Though the land generally is not of a good quality, there is a great influx of settlers and numerous applications for wild lands, and I have great pleasure in being able to state, that the lands on the Hastings Road are settling rapidly."

LIMERICK, WOLLASTON, DUNGANNON AND FARADAY.

These Townships are situated on the Hastings Road, and were only partly surveyed by P.L.S. Quintin Johnston, in 1857. Limerick contains about 56,635 acres, of which 16,185 acres have been subdivided into farm lots, including water and roads; Wollaston about 58,564 acres, of which 14,936 acres have been surveyed into farm lots, including water and roads; Dungannon 53,284 acres, surveyed 11,535 acres; and Faraday 57,252 acres, surveyed 18,084 acres

(Extract from Mr. Johnston's Report.)

"I arrived at the Western extremity of the line, (Northern Boundary of Faraday,) having passed over some patches of tolerably good hardwood land. The hardwood here, as elsewhere throughout the Township, consists principally of Beech and Maple with scattering Ironwood and Black Birch, all of which are thrifty, presenting a fine healthy appearance.

"The soil upon the uplands is sandy loam, overlying stones or rocks; in places it is deep and rich in quality, in others it barely covers the rocks or stones.

"The explorers speak favorably of the land to the North and South of this line, particularly to the North.

"I found the country along the Western boundary very rough. A series of rocky ridges, swamps and marshes. The explorers report unfavorably of the Country they passed over, both on the East and West of the line.

"At the intersection of Mr. Peterson's first lateral line, East of the Hastings Road in the Township of Monteagle, with the Northern Boundary line of Dungannon, I took an observation, &c. On my way in on this line, I surveyed a part of the line at the rear of the Hastings Road lots, and also a portion of the lateral line, between lots Nos. 25 and 26, &c. Having proceeded with the survey, arrived at the North-East corner of the Township, I found a fair proportion of tolerably good hardwood land on this line, as far as the York River. The explorers report favorably of the land upon both sides of the line West of the York River; East of this river it is fearfully rugged. Egan has a large farm in this Township; there are from three to four hundred acres cleared; the soil is a good sandy loam, and produces, abundantly, Hay, Oats, Pease, and large quantities of Potatoes and Turnips.

"The land on the Eastern boundary of Dungannon, and that explored East and West of it, is very rugged and broken; high rocky ridges and swamps. The principal timber on the ridges is Pine, some of which is very thrifty. The country east of Egan's River, is anything but inviting to the Agriculturist. On the West side of the River there are several patches of tolerably good land; this I observed when *en route* for the Southern boundary.

"I found some tolerably good land on the boundary line between Dungannon and Limerick, but as a general thing, it is ridgy and swampy. The timber consists principally of Pine, Cedar, Hemlock, and in places hardwood. The ridges are either very stony or rocky, and the valleys are generally either narrow swamps or marshes. The explorers report that the country they passed over is something similar to that described above.

"The country, for about six and a half miles along this line, (the Eastern boundary of Limerick,) and that reported by the explorers on each side of it, is very rough and broken, being a succession of alternate rocky ridges and swamps. Along the remaining part of the line southwards, the country improves, being less broken and stony; the soil, which is sandy loam, becomes deeper, and the timber principally hardwood.

"The explorers observed some good hardwood land at the western extremity of Salmon Lake, which is a large beautiful lake, when compared with any other that I have seen in the four townships. It lies a little west of this line, and nearly four miles from the south-easterly boundary of Limerick.

"On passing out to the Hastings Road, along the south-easterly boundary of Limerick, I observed that the country, as far as I could see, north and south of the line, was principally good hardwood land, well suited for agricultural purposes.

"Along the boundary line between Wollaston and Faraday I found a fair proportion of tolerably good land, and the explorers also report some good land to the north and south of it.

"Having completed the survey of the western boundary of Faraday to where I had previously left off, I found some good hardwood land along a part of this last surveyed portion of the line.

"I next proceeded with the survey of the western boundary of Wollaston to where it intersects the northern boundary of the Township of Lake, &c. There is a fair proportion of good land on this line, and the explorers report favorably of the country they passed over east and west of it.

"The country within the boundaries of these four townships, so far as ascertained, in a general point of view, is very rough, broken and rugged, being the region where the waters divide, and consequently the height of land between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, it cannot be expected to be otherwise than rough. Still, there are many small tracts of good arable land to be met with in each of the townships, which would, when cultivated, produce abundantly any of the grains grown in Canada, and the very roughest of it would make good pasture land, having water in abundance.

"The swamps, marshes, and meadows are of the richest quality of soil. These, being the receptacles of the debris and decomposed vegetable matter which are annually washed from the uplands into them, will, when cleared and drained, make excellent meadow land.

"Fencing timber can be procured easily from the swamps—as Cedars of the most thrifty growth abound. The greater number of the swamps and marshes will admit of draining simply by destroying the beaver dams and clearing the streams of the rubbish which obstruct their courses.

"For a more minute description of the soil and timber, and the localities of mill-sites, &c., I would beg leave to refer you to the separate report on each of the townships."

ANGLESEA,

Situate on the west side of the Addington Road; contains 59,130 acres, including water and roads; of which 16,730 acres were subdivided into farm lots by P. L. S. Gibbs, in 1858.

(Extract from Surveyor's Report.)

"The township is uneven, and much broken by rocks and swamps, as well as lakes, but generally thickly covered with timber; Pine and Hemlock, Black Ash, Spruce and Tamarack

predominating. There is also Birch, Maple, Beech, Bass, Cedar and Balsam. Saw logs of white pine have been got out extensively for a few years past on the easterly side of the township; while, during the winter seasons, employment has been given to a considerable number of persons.

"Since the opening of the Addington Road, a few families have located themselves here and there upon it; but as there are only small portions of good land interspersed through what is uncultivable, there is not reason to expect it can become thickly settled.

"The soil of the best land, although light and sandy, is doubtless suitable for agricultural purposes."

NORTH AND SOUTH CANONTO.

These Townships are situated to the East of the Township of Miller and the Frontenac Road. South Canonto contains 36,000 acres, including water and roads, and was partly surveyed by P.L.S. F. Jones, in 1858; the residue of the Township and the greater part of North Canonto were surveyed, in 1859, by P.L.S. O'Hanly; North Canonto contains about 35,000 acres, of which 24,500 acres were subdivided into farm lots, including water and roads.

The following are extracts from Messrs. Jones and O'Hanly's reports of survey of these Townships:—

(Extract from Report by Mr. Jones.)

"On our way up from Mud Lake, the land appeared of average quality, somewhat broken with rock ranges, but containing fertile flats of alluvial soil.

"In North Canonto we passed some farms in a state of excellent cultivation; these farms are occupied by Lumber Merchants, who furnish a considerable portion of their supplies from the land under cultivation.

"The section of country, in which this survey lies, is of volcanic origin, the most prominent ledges are granite, which—near the lakes—appear water-worn at a great elevation.

"On the ledges of granite, rest various strata of sandstone and carboniferous limestone, which have been forced up from their native beds; these strata of sandstone and limestone dip at various angles from their elevated edges, and so form the beds of the valleys.

"The land surveyed is in general well adapted for agricultural purposes, producing, when cultivated, the best quality of Wheat, Potatoes, Oats and Indian Corn, and as a grazing country can scarcely be surpassed, as almost every lot is supplied with spring water and excellent meadow land."

(Extract from P.L.S. O'Hanly's Report.)

"These Townships are naturally divided into two Sections—which may be designated the Eastern and Western—by the valley of Mud Lake Creek and its estuary the Lake, from which it originally derived its name, intersecting it from South to North. This valley varies in width from about 120 chs. to 10 chs., and in three places is narrowed down to the width of the narrow bed of the stream, each of which affords sufficient hydraulic power, and a suitable location for mill or factory. It consists of a low alluvial marsh, overgrown with brambles and wild hay, the favorite resort of the beaver and the otter; and I entertain not a doubt that the labors of the former have contributed in no small degree to its present appearance. It appears to have been at no very remote period a deep ravine, in some places attaining the dimensions of a lake, which is being gradually filled up by the deposit of the torrents from the adjacent hills, and as yet only fit for the sustenance of the simpler species of grasses, mosses, and a few perennial shrubs. The Creek which waters it is appropriately termed "Mud Creek," or "Mud Lake Creek," for its immediate banks are low and sedgy, its waters turbid and stagnant, and its bed in many places of considerable depth. It, however, has its advantages; it affords the settler, during the early period of his settlement, with convenient and wholesome fodder for his cattle, and which is now eagerly sought for by the Lumberers in the neighbourhood to feed their Oxen upon, during the season of the year before the stream, &c., &c., are sufficiently frozen to afford that periodical highway so much used for internal traffic.

"The Eastern Section, with the exception of about a thousand acres of excellent land at the head of Mud Lake, and other small patches here and there, is high, rocky, and barren, with abrupt broken slopes, and narrow valleys or swamps, interspersed with numerous lakes, varying in size from a mud pond to a lake of considerable extent. It is covered chiefly with greenwood, the most abundant of which is White Pine of various qualities, and the summits of the hills with stunted Maple, Poplar, Birch and Oak.

"The Western Section contrasts favorably with the Eastern, for whilst it is, in many places, rugged and broken, yet it contains many extensive tracts of good land well adapted for settlement, and though White Pine appears to predominate, yet there are large groves of Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Oak, Ironwood, &c., whose large trunks and wide spreading boughs bespeak to the experienced eye of the "bushman," without the need of further investigation, a fertile soil. The greater part of this section may be set down as well fitted for settlement, and ere the lapse of many years, will contain a considerable population."

DRAPER,

Is situated to the east of the Severn and Muskoka Road, (the Township of Muskoka lying on the south-east boundary,) and contains 44,550 acres, including water and roads; of which 25,000 acres, including water and roads, were subdivided by P.L.S. John K. Roche, in 1858. The following is an extract from the Report of Survey :

"The Township of Draper is very well situated in regard to water and mill privileges, the Muskoka River flowing through the township, upon which there is an abundance of power; and, in addition, it is cut up in every direction by streams and beaver ponds, possessing capabilities of being turned to useful purposes.

"The surface of the township is generally hilly, undulating and rolling, and very much so towards the south-eastern part; the granite rock shows itself near to the surface in most parts, and there is a total absence of limestone throughout. The soil is principally composed of a sandy loam, in many instances covered with a rich black mould, and in the north-west part of the Township we found a clay subsoil, but sandy loam is the prevailing soil, and, where it is sufficiently deep will produce excellent crops. The granite rock, in general, is too close to the surface to favor the township for agricultural purposes, though I have no doubt a settlement will soon form, as there is a fair proportion of good land adjoining the centre line in the valley of the Muskoka River, and about the north-west corner of the township, where good clay land is to be found.

"The timber consists principally of Hemlock, Maple, Beech, Balsam, Tamarack and Pine, the latter inferior in quality and not suitable for merchantable purposes. A small proportion Cedar is found in the swamps, and very few Oaks throughout the township."

HERSCHELL, MONTEAGLE, WICKLOW AND MCCLURE,

Situated on the Hastings Road, north of Dungannon and Faraday, were partly surveyed by P.L.S. Peterson, in 1858. Herschell contains about 58,058 acres, of which 11,002 acres have been subdivided, including water and roads; Monteagle, about 53,448 acres, of which 12,464 acres have been subdivided; Wicklow, 47,566 acres, of which 11,584 acres were subdivided by Mr. Peterson, and 12,675 by P.L.S. Kertland in 1859, who is at present surveying the residue of the township; McClure contains about 52,122 acres, of which 9,344 acres have been subdivided, including water and roads. The following are extracts from Mr. Peterson's Report:—

TOWNSHIP OF HERSCHELL.

That part of the township subdivided into lots along the Hastings Road, is variously timbered with hardwood, Pine and Balsam; soil, sandy, and often hilly and broken, until you reach the 10th Concession; from thence to the north end of the township the land is good, and is thickly and heavily timbered with hardwood. Soil, a rich loam, with clay subsoil.

Between the southern outline of this township and Long Lake there is a fine section of good land, comprising about 4,000 acres of loamy soil, thickly wooded with hardwood.

Along the western boundary of the township the land is mostly good, nearly, and sometimes quite, to the shore of Long Lake, but it is breaking off in hills generally descending to the Lake.

There are from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of good land between the western boundary and Long Lake, timbered with hardwood—fine open woods.

The land, along the northern boundary, is generally rough and stony.

TOWNSHIP OF MONTEAGLE.

The soil of that part, subdivided into Concessions and Lots in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Concessions along the Hastings Road, is generally sandy and light, and variously timbered with Beech, Birch, Maple, Hemlock, Balsam and Pine; from the 6th Concession the land begins to improve, being generally fine open woods, timbered with large Maple, Beech, Basswood, &c., &c.; soil a very rich loam with a clay subsoil, and extends to the Northern boundary of the Township. The land also continues good along the Northern boundary until the line strikes Papineau's Creek, on lot No. 4; to the East of that it is timbered with Pine, and soil sandy.

The interior of the Township was thoroughly explored by experienced woodsmen, and they represent the soil of the interior to be superior to any of the land subdivided, and thickly and heavily wooded with Grey Elm, Maple, Basswood, &c., &c.

The surface, however, is all hilly or undulating.

From all the information I have been able to obtain, this is the best Township on the Hastings Road.

TOWNSHIP OF WICKLOW.

That part of the surveyed land to the East of the Hastings Road, from the first to the eighth Concession is generally sandy, timbered with Beech, Hemlock, Pine and Spruce, some of which is of excellent quality; along the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Concessions in rear of the Hastings Road Lots, the land is excellent; to the North of that it is generally poor, sandy and rough. Many of the tributaries to Papineau's Creek flow through this part of the Township.

The land along the Southern outline of the Township is generally of good quality and timbered with hardwood; from the Southern outline to the centre of the Township North, the land is good and competent to sustain a large settlement.

TOWNSHIP OF MCCLURE.

That part of the Township surveyed lying west of the Hastings Road is generally poor land. Papineau's Creek and many of its tributaries flow through this part of the Township. There is, however, in many places bordering on Papineau's Creek, very fine White and Red Pine timber, which will become valuable in the lumber market.

There is a small quantity of good land along the lateral line between Lots No. 5 and 6 in the third, fourth and fifth Concessions, but I do not think it is very extensive.

The land along the Southern outline is rough and broken.

ANSON,

Situated on the West side of the Bobcaygeon Road, and South of Peterson's Road line; surveyed into farm lots in 1859, by P. L. Surveyor C. Brady; contains 42,826 acres, including water and roads.

(Extract from Mr. Brady's Report.)

"The Township may be considered as having three natural divisions, presenting distinct varieties of soil and timber.

"The first, comprising the Northern and Eastern portion, and covering about two-thirds

of the whole area, is generally good hardwood land, with a soil of sandy loam, and well adapted for agricultural purposes.

"The second or South-Western part, is chiefly timbered with Pine and Hemlock, and very broken and rocky, although patches of good land occasionally occur. The third division, lying about the middle of the West half of the Township, and with an area of about one-fifth of the whole, consists of burnt land—the timber, and in many places the soil, having been consumed by fire. The former is now replaced by a dense second growth of Hemlock, Pine, White Birch, &c., on an extremely rough and rocky surface.

"No mineralogical specimens of any value were obtained; indeed the season of the year during which the greater portion of the survey was carried on, was unfavorable for incidental discoveries of this nature, snow lying on the ground to a depth of from two to three feet. The rock exposed is invariably of the granite or gneiss formation. This section of the country possesses advantages which should attract the attention of intending settlers.

"Settlement has already made considerable progress on the banks of Gull River, and in the new Townships adjoining. Potatoes and other crops, the usual first-fruits of newly cleared land, have yielded well, and in one or two instances Fall Wheat has been tried with success.

"There is an abundance of Pine to supply the wants of any settlement which may hereafter be formed, while a glance at the map will show that the whole Township is well watered by lakes and streams of greater or less capacity, the latter frequently offering good water-power at different points in their courses, and the former often forming the prominent feature in landscapes of great beauty.

"A good road has already been completed from the village of Bobcaygeon to Gull River, in the South-Eastern part of Anson, a distance of about 28 miles; and the chain of lakes and rivers from Gull River to Fenelon Falls, also affords a valuable summer highway, easily navigable for the whole distance, with the exception of a few intervening rapids. The portages, neither from their length or profile, offer any serious obstacle to transportation.

"From Gull River to the Bobcaygeon road, the good lands in the South-Eastern portion of the Township can easily be approached, and the road allowance between concessions 10 and 11, offers every facility for the cheap construction of a road through the hardwood lands to the North, which may be looked upon as only a part of a tract of similar land, extending into the yet unsurveyed Township of Hindon."

ABINGER.

Situate on the East side of the Addington Road, and South of the Mississippi Road; surveyed into farm lots by P.L.S. Perry, in 1859; contains 55,200 acres, including water and roads. The following is an extract from the report of survey:—

"The face of this Township is undulating, occasionally broken with swamps and ranges of granite rock; the soil is sandy loam, well watered, heavily studded with thrifty mixed timber, well adapted to the growth of our staple products, and fully two-thirds of it is suitable for settlement."

CARDEN,

Is situated to East of the Township of Mara and Lake Simcoe, and third Range West of the Bobcaygeon Road. It contains 48,532 acres, including water and roads, and was subdivided into farm lots by P. L. S. J. K. Roche, in 1859. The following is an extract from his report of survey:—

"On account of the level character of the surface rock, the streams have little or no depth of bed as they pass through the plains, and are thus liable to become swollen in thaws and freshets to a considerable extent, thereby creating extensive swamps along their margin; these swamps, to a considerable extent, are timbered with a close thicket of Tamarack and Spruce, or form marshes or beaver meadows. Throughout the plains the quality of the timber improves with the depth of the soil: the upper layer of the limestone, in

general, is of a soft friable character, and would crumble under the plough, so that where the soil exceeds 9 inches in depth, it will eventually be brought under cultivation. Under 6 inches in depth the character of the surface assumes a barren aspect, a close thicket of stunted Pines and evergreens prevailing, varied occasionally with patches of prairie land.

"Descending the plains, and adjoining Mud Lake and the Black River, there is a belt of excellent land, extending in greater part towards the Northern and Western boundaries of the Township; also adjoining the Eastern boundary of the Township, there is a large extent of fair land, suitable for settlement, and on the whole, Carden, though presenting at first sight a forbidding appearance, on account of its extent of thicket, plains and swamps, possesses advantages which will ensure its permanent occupation, on account of its proximity to the older settled Townships, and its easy mode of access.

"The Wheat and root crops of the settlers, last season, show that the soil is not inferior to that of any of the adjacent Townships, in point of fertility."

DENBIGH,

To the West of the Madawaska River and Township of Matawatchan; contains 55,500 acres, including water and roads. The Addington Road passes through the Township in a Northerly direction. The Mississippi Road also runs through the South-West corner. Subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. W. H. Deane, in 1859.—Extract from his Report:—

"The Township of Denbigh is mostly high and rolling, in places undulating and rocky. The greater portion of the land is of a good description, and well adapted for settlement, having a sandy loam soil, and although the tops of the heights are generally rocky, the soil on the table-lands and valleys is deep, rich and fertile. The prevailing timber is Maple and Beech of a large growth, intermixed with Birch, Basswood, Ironwood, Hemlock and Balsam.

"It is situated in the Granite region, and the rocks in some places present indications of Iron.

"It possesses great advantages in a lumbering point of view, being well watered by numerous streams and Lakes, which generally flow Northward, and join the Madawaska River in the adjoining Township of Lyndoch: it is likewise easy of access, having the Addington Road passing through it."

GRIFFITH,

Is situated to the South of the Township of Sebastopol and the Ottawa and Opeongo Road. The Hastings Road runs through the Township in a North-Easterly direction.—It contains 51,225 acres, including water and roads; of which 31,178 acres, (including water and roads,) were subdivided into farm lots in 1859, by P.L.S. J. Richey.

The following is an extract from his Report:—

"It is a remarkably well watered tract of land, as that part of the country generally is, having Rivers, Brooks, Lakes and Ponds, interspersed and scattered over the whole face of it. There are several water privileges in this Township.

"The Agricultural prospects of the Township are rather indifferent, but a small portion of it being tillable, though a considerable part may serve for grazing. The greater part of the land, which is fit for settlement, lies in the front or Southern side of the Township, through which the squatters and lumberers have been laying out and making a road, (called Aird's Road on the plan) which is passable for teams with light loads in winter, but is only a "bridle road" in the summer. This road could be easily improved, and would be of great service in settling the lands in Griffith and the adjoining Townships South and West of it, as it connects with the Opeongo Road at Sampson's in Grattan."

LAXTON,

Is situated South of Digby, and to the West of the Township of Somerville and the Bobcaygeon Road. It contains 27,780 acres, including water and roads, and was subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. John K. Roche, in 1859.

The following is an extract from his Report:—

“The formation of the Township of Laxton, is an extension of the limestone plateau of Carden, but covered with a greater depth of soil, a heavier description of hardwood timber, and varied by more extensive depressions in surface; the drainage of the country is effected through these depressions into a series of Lakes, whose waters on the South become the heads of the Talbot River; on the North the Black River; and on the East, tributaries of the Gull River waters

“The high table-land in general is the best, the soil being composed of a rich sandy loam, varying in depth from one to two feet to the rock, which is composed of stratified limestone, of a soft crumbling description. Along the Eastern shore of Head Lake, at the foot of the limestone plateau the gneiss rock becomes exposed, and continues so to the Northern boundary; ascending to the East of Head Lake, the limestone again becomes the formation, and continues more or less so to the Gull River waters.

“There are three water privileges of note in this Township.”

LUTTERWORTH,

Situate on the Westside of the Bobcaygeon Road; subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. Charles Unwin, in 1859; contains 45,276 acres, including water and roads. The following is an extract from Mr. Unwin's Report of Survey:—

“The land in Lutterworth is in general undulating, and intersected with numerous small Lakes, Beaver ponds, &c.

“The Township is divided by a chain of waters, (which runs Southerly through Balsam Lake, and connects at Fenelon Falls with Sturgeon Lake,) viz: Gull River, and Gull and Moore's Lakes, which, as will be seen by the map, run diagonally across the Township. Gull River is deep, as also Gull and Moore's Lakes.

“The land on the East side of Gull Lake is of fair farming quality, the soil in general being sandy, and a light sandy loam. The land is stony. Rocky ledges are frequently met with; also boulders of granite and gneiss on or near the surface. The rocks are chiefly granite or gneiss.

“The timber is hardwood, in most places abundantly intermixed with Hemlock. Pine of very good quality is often met with, which is also mixed with Hemlock, which latter timber is large and appears to predominate,

“The Lakes are deep, and connected with one another by small streams. The banks are generally high, steep and rocky, fringed with Pine and Hemlock timber.

“The land to the North-East of the Township, and along Gull River to the Lake, is of a very good quality, and comparatively free from stones; also, on Moore's Lake, the banks of which are generally low, the land is of good quality.

“The land in the valleys running down to the Lakes is mostly of good description, less stony than the high lands, and with a fair sample of hardwood, consisting of Maple, Beech, Rock Elm, Bass and Ironwood.

“On the West side of Gull Lake, the land is of a less favorable character, being rough and very rocky, and although tracts of pretty good land are occasionally met with, the difficulty of making Roads and getting at these spots, is unfavorable for settlement at any distance from Gull or Moore's Lakes.

“The land on the West side of Moore's Lake, the banks of which are comparatively low, is of good quality for some distance back; the timber being chiefly hardwood, with some good Pine and Hemlock.

“The land on the Laxton line, or the South-West boundary, at that point is good, and comparatively free from stones. Timber, Pine and Hardwood,—and a light sandy soil.

“Also on the North boundary the land is of a good description as far as lot 16. Tim-

ber in general hardwood, occasionally intermixed with Hemlock and Pine. From lot 16 to 30 the land is rough and rocky, with timber of Pine and Hemlock.

"The Western boundary is chiefly very rocky rolling land. The land in some places has been burnt over, and is now covered with second growth timber; in spots the rock, which is solid and smooth, is scarcely covered with soil. I met with a great quantity of small bushy Hemlock, White Birch, Poplar, &c., which much retarded my progress on account of its thickness and difficulty in cutting.

"At the North-West the land improves, and the Western boundary on Lot 30, Concession XIV, crosses about half a mile of excellent Hardwood land, which appears to run in a Westerly direction.

"There are several long narrow Lakes to the West of Gull Lake. The ice having broken up, and the land being of so inferior a quality, I did not think myself justified in making an accurate survey of them, but on every occasion made as correct a sketch as possible. Beaver ponds are numerous and Spruce swamps are frequently met with.

"There is an abundance of Pine distributed over the Township, some of which is of an excellent quality. Every facility is afforded for getting out this Pine by the numerous small Lakes and Beaver ponds which intersect the country, and the streams connecting these Lakes with Gull Lake or River. These streams are capable of being easily flooded by the Lakes.

"There are three excellent water privileges in the immediate vicinity of Gull Lake: Moore's Falls, a never failing water power, connecting Gull and Moore's Lakes. On account of the evenness of the land, there would not be any difficulty in the erection of Mills on either side of the Falls.

"The second Falls or Rapids are on a stream running out of a Lake on Lots 17 and 18, Concession VI, into Miners' Bay, Gull Lake. The distance between the two Lakes is but short. There is a considerable fall, abundance of water, and power capable of driving any amount of machinery.

"The third water privilege is on a stream running out of a Lake, on Lots 13 and 14, Concessions XI and XII, into Gull Lake. This also, is in every way adapted as a water-power for Mill purposes."

MINDEN,

Situated on the East side of the Bobcaygeon Road; surveyed into farm lots in 1859 by P. L. Surveyor J. W. Fitzgerald; contains 46,000 acres, including water and roads.

The following is an extract from the Report of Survey:—

"I am pleased, Sir, to be able to report very favorably of this Township, which is now being fast settled with an industrious and intelligent class of people, composed chiefly of emigrants of a few years experience in the country, who have acquired a good knowledge of Canadian life. There are already several large clearings varying from two to fifteen acres, the greater portion of which are under crop; the soil is generally composed of sandy loam, in some cases resting upon a substratum of clay and gravel, it is of good depth, and capable of affording a profitable yield to the industrious husbandman.

"The timber in the Township is principally Beech, Maple and Pine of average size, and well balanced to supply all the requirements of the inhabitants; there are occasional Cedar and Spruce swamps, which by a little drainage could be rendered exceedingly fertile. The Gull and Burnt Rivers have their sources in Minden; upon them are several mill privileges which will soon be required to be put into operation to satisfy the demands of the settlers. There is one mill site on Gull River, on Lot No. 3, in the 3rd Concession, having an unbroken fall of 14 feet, and capable of being easily applied. In one of my former Reports I recommended the reservation of six or seven lots about this place, with a view to a Village plot being laid out at some future time.

"Further up the River, towards its source in Horse Shoe Lake, are several rapids with high banks which could, by means of dams, be taken advantage of.

"A large portion of the Township is occupied with Lakes, in which Salmon Trout are very abundant, and from 3 to 15 lbs. weight. I have found none of the Speckled Trout,

Maskilonge or White-fish in those Lakes, nor do I think they are to be found North of Balsam Lake, though from the nature and character of the shores and spawning beds of the Salmon, I consider them equally adapted for the other kinds of fish. Beaver, Mink, Otter and Martin, are very abundant all through this part of the country, and Deer are very plentiful. I have counted as many as seventeen in a drove.

“The Geological and Mineral features of the country are also deserving of some notice. The formation is entirely granite, and crops out in a North-Westerly direction, at right angles to the ridges which define the valleys and water-courses, in a North-Easterly direction. I have found good specimens of Galena, which would probably yield from 30 to 50 per cent. of Lead, and 20 to 30 of Sulphur; evidences of Copper ore also exist, though not abundant.”

From the foregoing brief Report some idea may be formed of the capabilities of that part of the back country bordering on the Bobcaygeon Road, the advantages of which are incalculable to the settlers, as well as to the immediate opening up of the country; there is now a good wagon road beyond its intersection with Gull River, which is crossed by a new substantial Bridge, on two piers. There are yet two Townships—Hindon and Stanhope, fronting on the road South of Bell's line—unsurveyed, which are fully equal to those already surveyed, and upon which are several squatters.

On the whole, I consider the opening up of that part of the country of the greatest advantage to the emigrant, and to the interest of the Province generally.

SNOWDON.

Situate on the East side of the Bobcaygeon Road; contains 52,611 acres, including water and roads, and was subdivided into farm lots by P. L. Surveyor M. Deane, in 1859.

The following is an extract from Mr. Deane's report:—

“For the purpose of more fully describing the land and timber, I have made a tracing from the plan to accompany the returns, on which I have divided the Township into five sections—number one, embracing the North and North-Western portion of the Township, is a tract of hardwood land, composed of a sandy loam soil, generally stony and rocky in places; the prevailing timber is Maple, Beech, Elm, Birch, Hemlock, Ironwood, Basswood, and Balsam. Section number two is a small tract of inferior land, very rocky, and timbered with Pine, Hemlock, and Balsam. Section number three is an extensive tract of high rolling land, being a succession of hills, ridges and knolls, the summits of which are all more or less rocky, while the intervening valleys, owing to deposits washed from the surrounding heights, possess a deep, rich and fertile soil; the principal timber is Pine, Hemlock, Cedar, Balsam, and Tamarack, each ranking consecutively according to its abundance, and with respect to the Pine, of which there are White and Red, the former is not of a good quality, and the latter is generally too small for Merchantable Timber. Section number four is a tract of land which was burned about twenty years ago, and is now overrun with a second growth of Poplar, Birch, Hemlock, and Pine. Section number five is a small tract of undulating land of a good quality, timbered with Maple, Beech, Basswood, Hemlock, Elm, and Ironwood; the soil is sandy loam, and stony in places.

“The Township is well watered by the three branches of the Burnt River and its numerous tributaries, on which there are several falls and rapids, which could be advantageously used for manufacturing purposes; amongst these, I would mention the following lots, viz.: Lots Nos. 2 and 3, in the 2nd Concession, 15, in the 14th Concession, 21 and 22, in the 12th and 13th Concessions, and Lots Nos. 29 and 30, in the 4th Concession.

“The Township is altogether of the primitive formation, presenting many varieties of granite, with very few indications of mineral.

“There are many settlers in the Township at present, particularly in the Northern part, where, ere long, there will be a dense settlement.”

BANGOR, RADCLIFFE AND WICKLOW,

Situated to the East of the Hastings Road, on, and North of, Peterson's Road line; were partially surveyed by P.L.S. Kertland, in 1859, who is at present engaged on the survey of the residue of these Townships. [A portion of the Township of Wicklow was subdivided also by P.L.S. Peterson, in 1858.] They contain from 45,000 to 50,000 acres, each.

The following is an extract from Mr. Kertland's Report:—

"The Town Line between Bangor and Carlow, and on to the intersection of the Shawashakong, or York Branch, runs through a very rough country, crossing many bluffs and precipices of Hornblendic and Micaceous gneiss, and the adjoining country, up to the second or third Concessions, seems equally rocky and rough; after which, the country to the North becomes less hilly and shews a better soil, and I have no doubt but the Northern portions of the Townships of Wicklow, Bangor, and Radcliffe, if surveyed, would prove of a better quality than that already finished.

"In Wicklow Township there is a considerable quantity of hardwood land, which is, however, more or less stony, having soil of good sandy loam. In Bangor and Radcliffe the land is more sandy, less swampy, and more pine land; near the Madawaska, on the East side, there are large quantities of good Red Pine, which, however, is being yearly thinned out by the Lumberers.

"The Papineau Creek will afford one or two very good Mill sites, and if any portion of these Townships would justify the laying out of a town, it would be at the intersection of the Branch Road with the Madawaska River, where a mill power might be obtained, not on the Madawaska, but on a stream entering it about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile above the intersection.

"The waters of the Madawaska seem perfectly level from Lake Kiminiskeg to the York Branch, and the flat land formed by the forks of this river and the Madawaska, is so low that I brought a large canoe through from one to the other, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the land, in the Spring.

"The Branch Road is a good road, when compared with the Hastings, and when the Madawaska is bridged, I have little doubt but many of the Hastings settlers will go out by the Opoungo settlement, although the distance is greater, on account of the superiority of the roads in that direction. This will inevitably be the case when Ottawa City has become the permanent seat of Government."

DIGBY,

Situated to the West of the Township of Lutterworth and the Bobcaygeou Road; surveyed into farm lots in 1860, by P.L. Surveyor Michael Deane; contains 50,304 acres, including water and roads.

(Extract from the Report of Survey.)

"The great body of the Township is a tract of high rolling land, being a succession of rocky hills and ridges; in the intervening valleys, however, the soil is deep, rich, and fertile. The timber is composed of Pine, Hemlock, Birch, Cedar, Balsam, and Tamarack, each ranking consecutively according to its abundance; in view of the Pine, of which there are two kinds, White and Red, the former though abundant is not generally of a good quality, and the latter is mostly too small for merchantable timber. This section is of the primitive formation, of a sandy soil, and well watered by the Black River, large streams, and numerous Lakes. These Lakes, while possessing the most exquisite and varied scenery, abound with Black Bass and Salmon Trout. Speckled or Brook Trout, also Salmon Trout, are to be found in the Black River, which flows through the North-West corner of the Township. The remaining portions of the Township are of the limestone formation; the land, composed of a clay soil, though stony in places, is of a good quality and is mostly occupied by squatters. The timber is generally Maple, intermixed with Basswood, Elm, Hemlock, Ironwood, Birch, Beech, and Pine; the latter is of a good quality.

"The whole Township is well supplied with water, and possesses numerous sites where machinery could be effectually worked by water power."

MORRISON,

Partly bounded on the South-West by the River Severn and Sparrow Lake, and to the North by the Township of Muskoka; contains 48,519 acres, including water and roads. It was subdivided into farm lots by P.L.S. J. O. Browne, in 1860.

(Extract from the Surveyor's Report.)

"The Township, upon the whole, presents a fine field for settlement, as is witnessed by the number of squatters who have made improvements upon the land. The soil is varied both in surface and quality, generally intersected by ridges having a bearing from North-West to South-East, and of more or less abruptness as they approach the deep channels of the Lakes and Rivers, or have been denuded and covered by alluvial soil in the flats and valleys which intervene.

"The most rugged and unfavorable portion of the land is in the North and North-West portions of the Township. The North-East shore of Leg Lake, and some parts of Lake Kah-she-she-Bog-a-mog, being flanked by steep bluffs dipping down into deep water, and producing a stunted growth of dwarf Oak, Birch, and inferior Pine. The subjacent rock is gneiss, traversed by intrusive veins of highly crystallized granite and pure quartz, and passing gradually into mica-schist and clay-slate. The dip of the strata, where exposed, is from 30° to 45° to the East.

"On the more exposed ridges, in several parts of the Township, there appears strong indications of Iron and Copper ore of much purity. The spots on which I more particularly observed these, are on Lot 16 in Concession A; Lot 5 in Concession 6; and to the North of Concession line 1 and 2, about Lots 30 and 31.

"Approaching the Southern portion of the Township, the land gradually improves, and particularly upon the Eastern Shore of Sparrow Lake and the River Severn, and the River Kah-she-she-Bog-a-mog on the Western side, and upon the Southern and some parts of the Eastern portion of the East side, there is a good breadth of excellent land, producing a prolific growth of valuable timber, with indigenous white clover and nutritious grass. This last named description of land extends into Ryde upon the East, and into the unsurveyed portion of Rama on the South. The latter I cursorily explored, whilst fetching a canoe up the Black River, which intersects it for about five miles on the South, and I believe that it would not only be highly favorable to cultivation, but would materially aid the settlement of the Southern and Eastern district of the Township of Morrison, if it were opened for sale, as it would afford access to the land which I have described above, on which, to my knowledge, settlers have been deterred from improving, by want of access through the wilderness which now intervenes between it and the surveyed land.

"A very favorable feature in the topography of the district, is the extent of water by which it is traversed, affording with little interruption, in its unimproved state, an unbroken chain of communication from either extremity of the Township to the other, and abounding in excellent fish.

"Upon the upper Lakes, and the River Kah-she-she-Bog-a-mog, there are several falls well adapted for Mill sites.

"The central portion of the East side is much occupied by large beaver ponds, which at present obstruct the natural drainage of the country, and drown much otherwise available land. The effect of settlement would be the immediate retreat of the Beaver and the destruction of their dams, which would drain down wide breadths of land naturally productive of valuable crops."

MILLER,

Situate to the West of the Townships of N. and S. Canonto, and South of the River Madawaska, &c.; contains 55,948 acres, including water and roads; of which 52,968 acres, (including water and roads,) were subdivided into farm lots by P. L. S. Harper, in 1860. The Mississippi and Frontenac Roads intersect each other in this Township.

The following is an extract from the Report of Survey:—

“The surface of the land is generally undulating or rolling, rising into rounded or oblique truncated conical hills, varying in height from 20 to 100 feet, presenting their more abrupt sides to the South, which in some places are short escarpments of naked rock, with a talus of debris in angular blocks and fragments at the base, and the summits spreading bank into a level or rolling surface. A few chains South of these precipices, the soil is generally good and deep, but usually strewn over with boulders.

“Corresponding in contour with the features of the hills and valleys, the Northern banks of the Lakes are usually bold, though seldom precipitous, the water generally deep, the Southern banks comparatively low and flat, and the water shoal, upon a gravelly or rocky bottom.

“In the Easterly part of the Township, adjacent to the Mississippi Road, the soil is of a light sandy character, and the surface broken by rocky hills and ridges. The part of this road which came under my observation is apparently well constructed, and the gravelly nature of the soil seems an assurance of a clear firm track, almost at all seasons.

“In the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Concessions North of Indian Lake, a good sandy soil prevails, the surface broken at intervals by patches of rock, more particularly on the tops and Southern slopes of the hills. This part is chiefly clothed with Hardwood, Hemlock, Spruce and Balsam. Along the 5th Concession line, from Lot No. 16 Northward, the surface is broken and rocky; from the 7th to the 14th Concessions, on the North-West boundary, and thence Southward through the valley of “Mackie’s Creek,” the land consists of a fertile sandy loam, resting in the valleys on a whitish colored clay subsoil, and yielding a large growth of White Pine, Maple, Basswood, Beech, Balsam, Cedar and Elm.

“In reference to an unfavorable opinion which appears to prevail with those persons unacquainted with this part of the country, regarding the fitness of the Pine-timbered tracts for cultivation, I may be permitted to remark, that the best lands are usually covered with White Pine, Hardwood, Balsam and Cedar, generally prevailing in the order mentioned; and, the lighter quality of soil chiefly or exclusively clothed with hardwood.

“With the exception of a few isolated patches, the land in the 12th, 13th and 14th Concessions, from Lots No. 16 to 25 inclusive, is very rugged, rocky and broken, timbered with a small-sized growth of Pine, Hardwood, Hemlock and Spruce. This part is not subdivided.

““Mackie’s Creek,” a Northerly flowing tributary of the Madawaska, affords several good mill sites, and as this stream is navigable for timber, I have laid out a road allowance along the banks on both sides.

“The geological features of the Township present but little diversity of character; the rocks appear to belong to the same formation, and consist for the most part of granite gneiss, intersected by veins of white, and yellowish-white colored quartz, from 2 inches to 4 feet in breadth, associated in some places with white and whitish-grey colored crystalline limestone.

“The surface of the country is indented with lakes and ponds, and broken in places by rocky knolls and ledges, yet there are few lots subdivided but of which at least a part of the area is fit for tillage; and, the pleasant situation of the lands adjacent to several of these Lakes, the picturesque scenery, the water clear and deep, usually stocked with fish, chiefly Trout, which are caught both Winter and Summer, have a tendency to lead the explorer to the conclusion that these pieces of water may in some respects be considered as inducements rather than obstacles to settlement.

“As the part of the dividing ridge, between the Madawaska and Mississippi waters, within the Township, is narrow and sinuous, there is no considerable intermediate area undrained, and the surface of the land generally is almost continually rolling or undulating, traversed by numerous brooks and streamlets of excellent water, which render the aspect of the scenery enlivening and healthy.

“The facilities afforded for transport by the Mississippi and Frontenac Roads, passing through a healthy section of country, the land tolerably good—building materials in abundance—a sufficient supply of water-power for manufacturing purposes—a ready market for the surplus produce of the settlers, and employment for themselves and teams during the winter months at the lumbering establishments, serve to render Miller and the adjacent Townships as desirable a field for settlement as this part of the country affords.”

STANHOPE,

Situate on the East side of the Bobcaygeon Road, and North of Minden Township and Peterson's line, was subdivided into farm lots, in 1860, by P. L. S. G. Stewart, and contains 47,818 acres, including water and roads.

(Extract from Mr. Stewart's Report.)

"A large portion of the Township is occupied by water. The numerous lakes through it, and the boldness of the scenery generally, render it particularly attractive to the sportsman and lover of natural beauty. The water is deep, clear and pure—the lakes in many places being over 100 feet deep; the rivers running from these lakes generally pass over high ledges of rock, forming cascades of great beauty, in some cases 40 or 50 feet in height. Boshkung Lake occupies the lowest level in the Township, and its waters are supplied from three different directions; the waters coming from the East, after passing, as I am informed by the Indians, through an extensive chain of lakes, flows from Grass Lake, immediately to the East of Stanhope, to Maple Lake, thence through Maple and Beech Lakes and the connecting rivers, to Boshkung Lake. The total fall on these waters while passing through Stanhope does not exceed five or six feet; the levels from Boshkung to Beech Lakes were taken, and a fall of only two and a half feet found; the other two rivers were not deemed worthy of the time necessary to level them. These rivers are navigable for small craft the whole way through the Township, and owing to the falls being so inconsiderable, portaging is rendered unnecessary. This will be particularly advantageous to settlers in the Eastern part of the Township.

"The Northern branch attains its greatest height at the small lake at the North-Eastern angle of the Township called Kah-sha-gance, from its shape resembling that of a cat. The waters from it flow South-West in a small stream, and enter Pee-Pee-Wah-be-cung at its Eastern extremity. This latter lake is also supplied from numerous small streams, coming in on all sides; its waters are deep and clear—its shores bold and rocky, and clothed with Pine of a description generally suitable for manufacturing. The waters flow Northward by a short river, with a fall of two feet, into Cay-kah-ke-wah-be-cung Lake. This lake, as well as that last named, is of the greatest irregularity in its outlines, being cut in all directions by deep bays and numerous projecting promontories, peninsulas and islands; the land, however, as seen from it, appears better than that of its neighbour. To the South it obtains its water from the river before mentioned coming from the South, and also from a considerable stream entering one of its bays, which extends Northwards across Bell's line at lots number nineteen and twenty. There are numerous small streams entering on all sides—those on the Eastern end from connecting links of smaller lakes extending northward into the unsurveyed lands. The waters thus accumulated in Cay kah-ke-wah-be-cung find their exit at the South-Western extremity by a river of considerable importance flowing Southward a distance of over three miles and a half into Hall's Lake, or Kah-wah-she-be-mah-gog Lake, as the Indians call it; it falls, in this distance, according to my levels, 91 feet 4 inches, affording numerous and valuable mill privileges. Nearly the whole of this fall is on the Northern half of its length. The Southern part of the river is more sluggish, and consequently navigable for boats without portaging for a considerable distance. It enters Kah-wah-she-be-mah-gog Lake at the North-East side of a deep bay occupying the Eastern extremity of the Lake.

"Kah-wah-she-be-mah-gog Lake presents an appearance quite different from those to the North; its shape is more regular, approaching that of a circle. Its shore loses that bold, rocky ruggedness, and the land adjacent presents an appearance much more inviting to a settler. Among the numerous small streams entering this lake, the most important is one on the North side, which discharges the waters of several small lakes occupying portions of Lots numbers eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen in the eleventh and twelfth Concessions; the stream, though small, may be rendered available for mill power on account of the large supply of water these natural reservoirs contain at the head of it.

"The waters of Kah-wah-she-be-mah-gog discharge at the South side into Boshkung Lake through a short river of only a quarter of a mile in length, but a fall of forty-seven feet nine inches, which gives it great importance in a mechanical point of view; it is well

adapted in many respects for manufacturing purposes, and possesses advantages independent of its inexhaustible power. It commands the extensive sheet of water at its head; the whole of the water communication above extending into the timber country affording facilities for conveying timber, &c., seldom equalled. The low flat terrace at the exit of the river on the north shore of Boshkung, extending East and West, affords ample room for manufacturing structures of any kind; and lastly, the large expanse of Boshkung itself extending to the Southward, navigable for vessels of any draft and connecting with the lakes to the Southward, adds not a little to the importance of this river.

"The Western waters enter the Township near the North-West angle, and after passing through a short river of no importance, enter Kah-shah-gah-wig-c-mog Lake at its North-Eastern extremity.

"This lake, lying in a South-Easterly and North-Westerly direction, extends nearly the whole length of the Township, widening and contracting in numerous bays and points in its length; the Southern extremity is formed into an irregular bay or almost separate lake, extending to within sixty chains of the Southern boundary of the Township.

"The Northern borders of this lake are generally rocky and barren, clothed with Pine of an inferior description, but in parts Pine has been found well situated for manufacturing.

"The land on the South end of the lake is better and more likely to attract settlers; it is already occupied by several.

"The waters of Kah-shah-gah-wig-c-mog, after passing through the Bay, are precipitated down the great falls on the river Boshkung. The length of this important river is about sixty chains, and falls in that distance seventy-nine feet seven inches, thus affording one of the finest water-powers in that part of the country. The many advantages this place possesses, induces me to recommend the tract which it bounds on the North, for a Town plot."

The following is an extract from P. L. Surveyor Michael Deane's report of Survey of the Northerly boundary lines of the Townships of Galway, Cavendish and Anstruther, in the year 1857:—

"The following is a brief description of the lands met with on the Northern boundaries of the Townships of Galway, Cavendish and Anstruther, viz.: Commencing at the North-East corner of Somerville, from which to 5 miles 50 chains the land generally is of a good quality, being well watered, composed of leamy soil, and bearing Hardwood timber intermixed with Hemlock and Pine, the latter of an inferior quality. From 5m. 50ch. to 7m. 66ch. the line passes through an ancient windfall, subsequently burnt, but now overgrown with brushwood; this burnt land does not extend more than half a mile on the North side of the line, but towards the Southward it widens out, and extends beyond the limits of exploration. From 7m. 66ch. to 9m. 10ch. the land on both sides of the line, within the limits of exploration, is of an excellent quality; the soil is clay loam, and the timber is principally hardwood. From 9m. 10ch. to 10m. 40ch. the land along the line and on each side is tolerably good, being very undulating; the timber is hardwood, mixed with Hemlock and Pine; the soil is sandy loam, and rocky in places. From 10m. 40ch. to 21 miles the land generally is of an inferior quality, being a succession of ridges, all of which are more or less rocky, while in most of the intervening valleys the soil is deep and fertile; some of the valleys, however, are swampy, owing in a great measure to the water being dammed up by beaver works, these animals being very numerous in this section of the country.

"From the 21st mile to the North-East corner of Anstruther, the line runs through a good tract of land, which does not extend more than two miles to the South, but widens and extends Northward beyond the limits explored; the timber is hardwood intermixed with Hemlock and Pine; the soil is clay loam, very undulating, somewhat stony and rocky in places.

"The line, generally, would afford a tolerable route for a road, and though the country is interspersed with small Lakes, only five occur on the line.

"The whole route is through the granite region, and from indications in the rocks

the redness of the soil, and the extraordinary fluctuation of the needle, I am of opinion that there is abundance of iron ore in many places on the line.

"As a Lumbering country its resources are very limited; the Pine generally is of an inferior quality, and none seem fit for Merchantable Timber."

The following is an extract from P. L. Surveyor John Lindsay's Report of Survey of the Boundary Lines between the Townships of Minden and Snowdon, Dysart and Glamorgan, Dudley and Monmouth, and Harcourt and Cardiff, in the year 1858:—

"I will now proceed to describe the nature of the soil, quality of the timber, &c., through which I passed and explored.

"From my starting point on Deane's line, and for a mile on my line, the land is very broken and rough, the granite rocks being very perceptible; the timber, which is very large, is hardwood mixed with a great deal of Hemlock and Cedar; the land then becomes less broken, and though still uneven is not so rocky; the soil on the ridges, however, is stony, while that in the valleys is good sandy loam with clay bottom.

"The country is the same to the North and South, as far as I explored; this continues till I come to Lake Kashahgawigmog, which I crossed in three places; the shores of which, for about three chains from the water, are stony, with thick Cedar, Hemlock, and Balsam; the land is then undulating, of a superior quality, being rich sandy loam with clay bottom, and the woods, which are a fine growth of Maple, Beech, Iron, Elm, and Basswood, mixed with Hemlock, Pine, and Balsam, are very open; this continues as far as the post planted between lots 20 and 21, in Snowdon and Minden, with no swamps of any consequence. The land from this to the post planted at the angle of the Townships of Minden and Snowdon, is more broken, being very stony in some places, swampy in others, while at intervals may be found patches of the best quality entirely free from stone; the swamps are small and not unfavorable, with the exception of those which border on the beaver dams or drowned lands, which are thick and wet. The land to the North, as far as Lake Kashahgawigmog, is very good, and the country on the line is a fair specimen of that to the South. Thus far on my line, I consider the land in the Townships of Minden on the North and Snowdon on the South, good, and altogether very well adapted for agricultural purposes.

"The next seven hundred chains of my main line, forms the boundary between the Townships of Dysart and Glamorgan; the land in these two Townships is hilly, the soil sandy loam with clay bottom, very stony in some places, in others entirely free from stone; the timber is Maple, Beech, Ironwood, Basswood, and Elm; there are a few Cedar swamps of small extent, being generally dry and open. The land to the North and South is of the same description, high rolling hardwood land and open woods. These Townships are also well adapted for farms.

"The next two Townships we come to are Dudley and Monmouth. In these the country is more hilly, and the hills higher than those before described; the valleys are either wet thick swamps, or lakes; the soil, with the exception of one or two places, is very stony; the timber on the ridges is a fine growth of hardwood, Beech and Maple being the principal trees; there is also a large extent of land flooded by Beavers; to the North and South the same high ridges continue.

"Harcourt and Cardiff, the last two Townships on my main line, are very rough and broken, being a succession of high granite ridges, some of which are perpendicular and of a great height, covered with Hemlock and Cedar; the valleys are either swamps, beaver dams or lakes; the land, where at all level, is very stony and unfit for cultivation; this continues to the end of my line, where I intersect the Western Boundary of the Township of Herschell.

"I next surveyed the line dividing the Townships of Monmouth and Cardiff, which is rough, broken and rocky; the ridges are very steep, many of them being almost impassable for men with loads; they are timbered with Hemlock, Cedar, Balsam, and Pine, with a little hardwood. This line, with the exception of the valley of Burnt River, which is level but stony, and only extends about a quarter of a mile in width, is a continuation of Hemlock ridges, presenting a most barren and sterile appearance.

‘The next line is that between Glamorgan and Monmouth, presenting a great improvement in the features of the country compared with the last; the land is undulating, the soil good sandy loam, tolerably free from stone; the timber is a fine growth of Beech and Maple, Ironwood, Basswood, and Elm mixed with White Pine. To the West, in the Township of Glamorgan, the land is still better; while to the East, in Monmouth, it rises up to the barren ridges traversed on the line between Monmouth and Cardiff.

‘The streams I met in these Townships are all small, with but one or two exceptions; many, however, are enlarged by beaver dams, as shewn on my plan, generally flowing in a South-westerly direction; all present the dark appearance of the Burnt River, which takes its name from this fact. A few of these also afford good water-power, but owing to the scarcity of Pine in their neighbourhood are consequently of small value.

‘The principal streams of which I have to speak are the branches of the Burnt River, which joins in the Township of Snowdon, about two miles from the North-East corner of Somerville; the West branch flows out of a deep Bay of Lake Kashahgawigmog, in the Township of Snowdon; the other, or East branch, traverses the Townships of Snowdon, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and takes its rise somewhere to the North of my main line, flowing in its course through several Lakes within my survey; the West branch is the larger and deeper of the two, while neither of them average more than a chain in width, nor is the water in either above the junction deep enough, except in the Spring, to float a canoe, and even then it would be attended with difficulties, owing to the trees and logs which extend from the shores into the stream. There is on the West branch, about two miles from where it flows out of Lake Kashahgawigmog, in the Township of Snowdon, a fall of 10 feet, which affords an excellent mill site; but throughout the whole of this country, though in places scattered Pine of good quality is found, yet they are not in sufficient quantities to make lumbering a profitable trade.

‘The numerous lakes with which I met are all clear and deep, having generally high and rocky shores, timbered with Hemlock, Cedar and Birch; in almost all cases, however, the hardwood extends to within a few chains of the shores. About these lakes are to be found, in abundance, Mink and Otter; and Fish in the streams running to and from them, which also abound with Beaver. About many of them traces of Indian wigwams and blazed trees are found, many of them very old.

‘Of the Geological features of this country, there is nothing of importance,—the rock is all of the primary or granite formation, bearing some slight indications of iron, the faces of cliffs in some places showing marks of oxide of iron.

‘In conclusion, I would state that in the Townships of Minden, Snowdon, Dysart and Glamorgan, land of the best description exists, in sufficient quantity to make them valuable as farming districts, while the Townships of Dudley, Monmouth, Harcourt and Cardiff, are but of an inferior quality, and, as far as I have seen, not worth the expense of laying out into farm lots.”

The following is an extract from P. L. Surveyor Jas. W. Fitzgerald’s report of Survey of the Boundary lines between the townships of Minden and Stanhope, Dysart and Guilford, Dudley and Harburn, and Harcourt and Bruton, in the year 1858:—

‘Before referring more directly to the actual survey, I would beg to make a few observations on the improvements which I have noticed on the route, and on the general features of that section of the country. With those around Cameron’s and Balsam Lakes, I presume you are already conversant. I will therefore pass on to the River flowing from Mud Turtle into the latter; upon it a good Saw Mill is in operation, capable of turning out five thousand feet of lumber daily; there are over twenty families about this place. The line which divides the crystalline limestone from the granite or gneiss formations passes through Mud Turtle Lake in a direction a little north of west; the limestone outcrops on the east shore in stratified horizontal layers forming a vertical cliff from five to twenty-five feet high; there are several squatters on the west shore of this lake on the unsurveyed lands north of Bexley.

‘A Saw Mill is being constructed on the river between this lake and Moore’s Lake; it is expected to be shortly in operation. There are several valuable Mill sites on this river;

the land along its west shore as well as that along Moore's Lake is all nearly occupied by squatters; not fewer than 10 shanties were erected from September till my return in March. The land about the shores of Gull Lake, although very rough, is being fast taken up by squatters. There is a large tract of good land a short distance to the east of the lake. The whole west, front, and part of the east of Gull river, from the head of this lake to the long portage, probably five miles, is either occupied by actual squatters or claimed by persons not yet on the land. The soil is a rich sandy loam; the river is over 60 feet wide in the narrowest part, and, with the exception of two short gentle rapids, is between 6 and 10 feet deep. There is one squatter near this portage who has erected a very comfortable shanty and cleared several acres, during the past Fall, &c. There is another squatter, north of this in the Township of Stanhope, on a peninsula, between Big and Little Bushkonk Lakes; he has lived there 6 years and has about 10 acres well cleared.

"Having thus glanced over the route to the survey, I shall now commence the Report thereof.

"The starting point of the survey is ten chains north of the seventeenth mile post on Mr. Deane's line, which is a continuation of the Bobcaygeon Road, now being constructed; from this point the main line ran N. 69° 08' 20" E, astronomically, about 35 miles to the rear of the townships fronting on the west side of the Hastings road, intersected at every eight and three-quarter miles at right angles by the lines forming the eastern and western boundaries of the several townships. After assigning to my assistants and men their respective duties, having taken the necessary observation for latitude, and ascertaining the variation of the compass, I proceeded with the survey of the line between the townships of Stanhope and Minden, bearing N. 69° 08' 20" E. It commenced in a Cedar and Tamarack swamp, after passing a few chains through which the land becomes rolling, with hemlock, pine and hardwood. It continued in this state to the westerly shore of little Bushkonk; the soil is sandy, and in places stony: it gradually falls towards the shore, along which it is much better. The easterly shore of this lake rises abruptly in a rough escarpment of gneiss about 60 feet high, and dips about S. E. < 20. From its summit the land continues in a broken state for half a mile along the line; here it becomes more undulating and uniform. The soil is a sandy loam and free from rocks and stones; the timber a fair growth of hardwood mixed with Hemlock and Pine; along this part of the line is a good Pine valley of limited extent, chiefly south of the line; it is a mixture of White and Norway; they would average from 30 to 35 inches in diameter; at present I consider it scarcely worth the attention of lumbermen from the expense which would attend its removal, but in the event of the surrounding country becoming settled, would be invaluable. The land continues in this undulating state to the fifth mile post, where it again becomes broken and varied with patches of swamp, small beaver meadows and hardwood ridges. The country north of this place appears low, and is dotted with pretty lakes abounding in Salmon Trout and other varieties of fish; it is much frequented, during the Fall, by hunters. Beaver, Mink and Martin are very plentiful. Deer are in numbers through this part of the country.

"Proceeding onwards to the easterly extremity of these townships, the land presents a chain of low undulations, covered with a stout growth of Beech, Maple and Birch. Between the undulations are small swamps, Beaver meadows, &c., with Cedar, Balsam and Tamarack mixed with Hemlock and Pine. The soil along this section is much better than the quality of timber or the diversity of the surface would indicate; it is chiefly of a sandy character, sometimes resembling loam, particularly in the valleys and in the neighbourhood of swamps. Continuing the same line eastwards between the townships of Guilford and Dysart, nearly the same general features are observable for a distance of half a mile; the line here passes through a lake of clear, deep water, with a rough bottom of large boulders of granite. I could discover no inlet or outlet of any significance to this lake, though I have no doubt, if there be any subterranean passage, it is in a northerly direction. The entire circle of shore around this lake is low, over which is scattered a few good Pines. A large windfall extends at either side of it, bearing N. 20° E.; from the broken and contorted appearance of the fallen trees, chiefly heavy Hemlocks and Pines, it is evident that a fearful hurricane must have passed over the lake. The land to the eastward is a rich sandy loam, with clay bottom of good depth, judging from the upturned roots of the fallen trees. It continues in this way for a distance of two miles, varying only in the description of timber; here

again the same kind of hardwood land occurs, alternating with small swamps and beaver meadows, timbered with that description peculiar to them; in some of them there is a deep loamy soil, and by a little drainage capable of being rendered valuable for farming purposes. This diversity of timber and soil continues almost without interruption for a distance of three miles, occasionally passing over good tracts of hardwood land to another lake. This flows in a north-easterly direction, and after passing through two others, changes its course to a north-westerly direction into a large lake, one of a chain flowing into Big Bushkonk. The land, from the east shore of this lake to the end of the townships, is thickly covered with Spruce, Hemlock and Pine, mixed with a variety of hardwood; it is slightly broken and rocky: the soil a sandy loam of average quality. Producing the same line eastwards between the townships of Harburn and Dudley, the country for about one mile presents nearly the same succession of undulating land, sometimes broken; it yields a stout growth of large Beech, Maple and Elm, the latter predominating. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay substratum: it is free of stone and well watered. Here the face of the country again changes into a series of granite ridges, running nearly north and south, which continues to the fifth mile post. The hardwood ridges are generally flat on the top, and pieces of good table-land sometimes occur. The Hemlock ridges are higher and more pointed; the soil is also lighter, and in some cases entirely wanting. These ridges divide the waters flowing into Cameron's Lake by the Burnt and Gull Rivers, from those of the York branch of the Madawaska; from these ridges to the end of the townships is a mixture of fair hardwood land, with a few intervening patches of swamp. The boundary line between the above townships and Guilford and Dysart, intersects in a lake; from a hill on the west shore of which is a magnificent view over an extensive valley, in which Pine appears most abundant. Passing on through this lake between the townships of Bruton and Harcourt, the country is low and undulating for about four miles; the soil is very sandy and of average depth; the timber is chiefly Spruce and Balsam. For a mile and a half farther on the land is more broken, and the hardwood becomes more plentiful. From this point to the end of these townships, forming the easterly extremity of the main line, is an extensive valley of white and Norway Pine, stretching north and south. The trees average 40 inches in diameter; about two-thirds are white, the remainder Norway, and not so gross as the former; some are exceedingly straight, and would make excellent masts for ships, &c. The York branch of the Madawaska flows through this valley in a southerly direction; it is itself a deep and gentle river—6 to 8 feet deep in places, and averaging 40 feet wide; it is navigable by canoes for several miles northwards; there are numerous falls and rapids on this river; it affords a direct and good water communication with the Ottawa River, which can be reached by it in three days. The foregoing information I have received from two Indian trappers who come every Fall from the Lake of Two Mountains, near Montreal, to hunt here. Their fur alone for this season will amount to over \$500, besides several hundred pounds of dried venison.

"Having carried the main line further than I expected without striking Mr. Peterson's, I explored the country for a few miles further on, previous to running the line further; but finding no trace of the above line, returned to the survey of the line between the townships of Harburn and Bruton. The main line is 35 miles long. This line commences in the lake before referred to, and strikes the north shore at eight chains and eighty-five links from its intersection with the main line. It rises rather suddenly for a few chains, from the summit of which, good rolling land continues for 2 or 3 miles. The soil is sandy, and in some places stony. For two miles further on it partakes more of a sandy character. The timber is Beech, Maple, Hemlock, Birch, and Cedar; and the soil is of a fair quality.

"The country from this place to Mr. Bell's line, presents a more undulating and hilly appearance, at which the land is more uniform, and covered with a healthy growth of stout Beech and Maple. The soil is sandy loam, and of good depth in some places. This line measured 650 chains and 48 links from the main line.

"The next line which I surveyed is a continuation of the last in a southerly direction, between the townships of Dudley and Harcourt. It commences in the same lake, and cuts the south shore about a quarter of a mile from the intersection with the main line. The land rises rather abruptly, and continues in a broken state for a mile and a half, the timber being of a very mixed kind. From here southwards the country improves; and,

after passing a few small lakes, tributaries of the York branch of the Madawaska, gets into a beautiful tract of hardwood land. The soil is a rich sandy loam with clay bottom, extending east and west of the line. It then crosses another lake, the south shore of which is very bold and barren,—a large tract being burned. The water of this lake is of a brackish taste. A stream forming the outlet of a few other small lakes, flows into this at its southerly extremity, very near where the line cuts the shore; it is of a very strong sulphuric smell and flavor. The land continues southwards in a varied broken state; in some places very rocky and stony, with mixed timber. The line then enters another large lake emptying itself into the Madawaska, the land from the south shore of which to Mr. Lindsay's line is very hilly and undulating; the timber, a mixture of hardwood, with Hemlock, Balsam, and Pine. The soil is tolerable, though stony in places.

“Having completed this line, which measured 617 chains, and 8 links, I proceeded with the survey of the line running northwards, between the townships of Guilford and Harburn.

“It commenced at the centre of the main line, and after passing about three quarters of a mile through a series of small hills, covered with hardwood, Hemlock, Birch, Balsam, &c., it enters a lake, already referred to as one of a chain flowing into Big Bushkonk. Proceeding northwards from the shore of this lake, the land gradually ascends for half-a-mile. The timber is chiefly Beech and Maple; the soil is sandy. It then suddenly falls, presenting, to the northwards, a precipitous escarpment of gneiss at least 100 feet high; from this it continues in a flat state to the edge of a large lake referred to above. About three chains east of where the line cuts the north shore of this lake, is its principal inlet. It is about 25 feet wide, and flows from a lake called Trout Lake. About four miles distant N. E. from here to within a mile of Bell's line, the line passes through one continued series of rough broken granite ridges of moderate height, the tops of which are sometimes covered with large stones, and a stunted growth of mixed timber. In the valleys between those ridges, Hemlock, Birch, Cedar, and Balsam prevail, and the soil is light and sandy. Approaching Bell's line, however, the land gradually improves, the timber is chiefly a clean growth of Beech, Maple, and other varieties of hardwood; the soil is of excellent quality, and appears to extend in this state for a long distance northwards. This line measured from the main line 653 chains, differing from the corresponding one between Harburn and Bruton by one-and-a-half chains, which, in a great measure, may be accounted for by the broken and irregular land through which the former passes.

“The next line which I surveyed is that between the Townships of Dysart and Dudley, running southwards during the first mile and a quarter. The land is low and broken; the timber is chiefly hardwood, in places mixed with Hemlock and Pine. The soil is sandy and of a tolerable depth. From this place to where the line intersects Drag Lake, the country is more hilly and undulating; the timber is a heavy growth of Hemlock Spruce, and Pine mixed with hardwood; the soil is light, and stony in places, particularly on the hills, but in the valleys it is deep and of a loamy nature.

“From where the line cuts the South shore of the lake to about three miles further South, the face of the country is very hilly and broken,—gneiss is exposed in several places, dipping about S. 40° E. From the tops of these hills, in a Southerly direction, are sometimes gentle slopes, parallel, or nearly so, to the dip of the formation. A mile further on, the line crosses the North branch of the Burnt River; the land is more uniform and level, with Beech, Maple, Birch, &c.; the soil is a dark sandy loam; the river is 20 feet wide and 6 deep, with a gentle current. From it to Mr. Lindsay's line, the land is rolling, with hardwood timber, and patches of Hemlock, Balsam and Pine; the soil is sandy, and of average quality. This line measured 651 chains 89 links, differing nearly 35 chains from the corresponding line between the Townships of Dudley and Harcourt.

“This line finished, I commenced the survey of the line between Minden and Dysart. Not having instructions to survey the continuation of this line Northwards between Stanhope and Guilford, I am unable to give any information from personal observation. I have, however, obtained much that is favorable from my explorers, to which I shall refer when reviewing the whole survey. Commencing, then, the survey of this line between Minden and Dysart, the land along which for the first two miles is rather rough and broken, though at a short distance from it East and West it is more uniform and regular, with a healthy growth of Beech and Maple. Along the line, however, the prevailing timbe is Hemlock

Pine, and Balsam. The soil is sandy, and apparently of a fertile nature. Here the line crosses a beaver meadow, through which a good, rapid stream flows; it forms the outlet of a lake lying East of the line, and flows in a westerly direction for three-quarters of a mile, where it unites with another of about equal size, flowing southwards into a lake which empties itself into the middle lake of Kashahgawigamog. From this beaver meadow, Southwards, the line passes through a beautiful tongue of land formed by Soyers' Lake to the West, and Kashahgawigamog to the South and East. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, with clay bottom, and yields heavy timber, chiefly hardwood of the usual kind. From Kashahgawigamog to Mr. Lindsay's line the land is undulating, and in some cases a little broken; the soil is similar to that described as lying North of the lake, and the timber also the same. This line measured 651 chains 98 links, differing only 9 links from that between Dysart and Dudley.

"Having confined myself, in the foregoing part of this Report, to what has come under my own observation, I shall now briefly review the whole, including the explorers' daily reports. I will commence with

"The Township of MINDEN.—It contains more good land than any in my survey; the soil is generally a sandy loam; it is advantageously intersected by lakes and rivers—the latter affording any amount of water-power; the timber is chiefly Beech and Maple: fully 60 per cent. of the land in this Township is well adapted for cultivation.

"STANHOPE.—The land in this Township is more hilly and undulating, and the soil generally lighter; North of a chain of lakes previously referred to, flowing into Big Bushkonk, are a series of hardwood ridges of moderate height; the soil in the valleys between them is very rich, but on them is light and stony; the above water-chain flows through several large cranberry marshes. About 45 per cent. of this Township is suitable for farming purposes.

"DYSART.—This Township, immediately East of Minden, contains several tracts of good land along its westerly and southerly boundary; there is also a good tract of land north of the river flowing out of Drag lake into Kashahgawigamog. The easterly part, however, is generally rough and hilly; a branch of the Burnt River, before alluded to, flows through the south part of this Township, and unites with the principal river flowing out of Kashahgawigamog, about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of same. The timber is principally hardwood; the soil sandy and in several places loamy. This Township yields about the same per centage of arable land as the preceding.

"GUILFORD.—Along its Westerly boundary partakes of the same undulating character as that adjoining it in Stanhope; towards the North and East, however, it is very rough and broken with granite ridges, in places covered with large stones. The soil along the valleys and on the sides of some of the ridges is tolerable, and the timber of the usual kinds of hardwood, mixed with Hemlock, Balsam, and Pine. There are a few large lakes in the Township, in which Salmon Trout and other kinds of fish are abundant. From 30 to 40 per cent. is adapted for agricultural purposes.

"DUDLEY.—Along its Westerly boundary is broken—Drag Lake and its surrounding ridges are in the Westerly part of this Township. The Easterly part is very good, and contains large tracts of excellent land; the soil is a sandy loam; the timber chiefly hardwood, with a good proportion of Hemlock and Pine. Fully 40 per cent. of this Township is good arable land and well suited for farms.

"HARBURN.—This Township, though rough and broken along its Westerly boundary, gradually becomes more even and uniform towards its Easterly extremity; the timber is of a very mixed kind and not very gross; the soil resembles that of Dudley, and would average nearly the same percentage.

"HARCOURT.—There are some good tracts of land along the North and West of this Township;—an extensive Pine valley is situate in the Easterly part, stretching Northwards into Bruton;—the soil is generally light and sandy, but of considerable depth in places. Towards the Southerly part of the Township the land is broken and the timber also is inferior. The York Branch of the Madawaska River flows through the N. E. corner of this Township. The percentage of arable land is about 35.

"BRUTON.—The westerly part of this Township is covered chiefly with hardwood timber; in places it is low and swampy. The Easterly part is for the most part covered with White

and Norway Pine. The soil is sandy, and generally free of rocks and stones. From 40 to 45 per cent. of this Township is capable of being cultivated.

"Having thus reviewed the eight Townships, comprising the survey with which I have been favored; stating as near as possible the proportions of good and bad land, the description and quality of the timber and soil, it is my opinion that at least 40 per cent. of the whole is well adapted for immediate cultivation; besides, a large proportion would, in the course of time, be rendered available."

The following extract is from Provincial Land Surveyor, John A. Snow's Report of Survey of the Mississippi Road Line, in the year 1858:—

"From the point of departure on the Mississippi River, the line is for nearly two miles in the settlements. It then enters upon a rocky tract of country, broken by narrow ridges, with swampy valleys between them. On the ridges the timber is White Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Balsam, with occasionally some hardwood; on the low lands the timber is Cedar, Tamarack, Balsam and Spruce.

"Where the Road line crosses this tract, its breadth is about two and a-half miles. Southward of it, this rocky Pine tract skirts the North shore of the Mississippi, from the township of North Sherbrooke to its extreme source, West of the Addington Road, in the township of Denbigh; its breadth varies considerably. In some places it is confined to the immediate margin of the stream, at others, it reaches inland from two to three miles. Northward, passing about one mile East of Trout Lake, on the Clyde, it embraces a large part of the township of Lavant; interspersed here and there, tracts of excellent land are to be met with, but in general this tract is only valuable for its White and Red Pine timber, which is of large size and excellent quality. It is said the largest White Pine ever manufactured in the Province was taken from this locality.

"Continuing from four and a-half miles, the line lies along the valley of a small stream known as Antoine's Creek; through land of very good quality, heavily timbered with hardwood and large White Pine, to the eighth mile, where the Pine ceases, and thence to the Westerly outline of the township of Palmerston; at about sixteen and a-half miles, the timber is all hardwood, except in low ground, where Ash, Elm and Cedar prevail.

"This hardwood tract, comprising about twelve square miles, is bounded on the North by the Trout Lake, East and South by the rocky Pine tract already described, and on the West by an irregular range of hills which separates the waters of the Clyde from those of Buckshot Creek, a fine tributary to the Mississippi, which unites with it in the Township of Clarendon. The surface of this tract is generally uneven; the ridges lie North-East and South-West. On the Easterly side the slopes are easy, but on the West they are generally steep, and often precipitous.

"Throughout this tract the soil is a rich sandy loam, with from four to ten inches of decayed vegetable deposit on top.

"From the Westerly line of the Township of Palmerston, the line passes through a valley between rocky hills, timbered with hardwood and good White Pine, and, crossing the dividing ridge between the waters of Trout Lake and those flowing Southward to the Mississippi, enters at the nineteenth mile a very extensive tract of land well adapted for settlement.

"This tract is situated chiefly to the Southward of the Road line, (which skirts its Northern border to the twenty-fifth mile) and covering a large portion of that part of the Township of Clarendon North of the Mississippi, extends in a Northerly and Westerly direction, across Buckshot or Indian Lake, into the Townships of Miller and Abinger, traverses the Township of Denbigh, and reaches in several places quite to the Madawaska River.

"Eastward, in the Township of Miller, it is bounded by Mackay's Lake and Creek to the Madawaska, and South and West by the Pine tract first described as bordering the North shore of the Mississippi River. Where the line intersects the Addington Road, the Pine tract is chiefly confined to the West side of the Mississippi, which is here reduced to a mere creek, about fifteen feet wide.

"Of this large tract, suitable for settlement, that part of it in the Township of Clarendon

along the valley of the Buckshot Creek, from its confluence with the Mississippi to Buckshot or Indian Lake, is level or slightly undulating, and timbered with a remarkably thrifty growth of Maple, Hemlock, Birch, Basswood, Elm and Balsam. Buckshot Creek, where it joins the Mississippi, is one chain wide, and from six to ten feet deep; for about five miles it has a serpentine course through a wide valley of low land of extreme richness, timbered with Black Ash, Cedar and Elm, with Alder on the immediate margin of the stream. The banks of the stream are low; in rear of the alluvial deposit the surface rises gradually to fifteen or twenty feet, and stretches off with slight undulations.

"About five miles from the mouth of the stream the first rapid occurs. The fall here is about twelve feet in three chains. Above this are several rapids, at short intervals, and they will furnish abundant water-power for this section of the country, which is particularly valuable as an agricultural locality.

"West of Buckshot and Mackay's Lake, the surface is more uneven, especially in the vicinity of the Addington Road, where White Pine of large size is interspersed among the hardwood.

"That tract, in the township of Miller, lying to the North of the road line from the township of Palmerston to the Portage between Buckshot and Mackay's Lake, and bounded on the West by the last mentioned lake, is greatly diversified with hills, valleys, and lakes. Around the lakes and on the hill sides the timber is White Pine, Hemlock, Cedar, and Balsam, and generally stony. On the hills the timber is Maple, Beech, Basswood and White Pine; the soil good but shallow; this character prevails Northward through the townships of Miller and Canonto to the Madawaska River. Scattered over this section are small tracts of arable land, but not in sufficient quantity to form extensive settlements. On this tract there is an almost incalculable quantity of White Pine timber, and although lumbering has been prosecuted here on a large scale for several years, it is far from being exhausted, and for years to come will furnish a home market for the surplus produce of the industrious settlers, and work for himself and team during the Winter months at higher than city prices.

"West of the Addington Road, through the remainder of the township of Denbigh and across that part of the township of Ashby, east of the Mississippi Branch of the York River, the country is uneven, rocky and swampy, and timbered with dense thickets of Cedar, Tamarack, Spruce, Balsam, Birch and Pine.

"Along the Road line selected, the soil, although sandy and in some places stony, is tolerably good to the twenty-seventh mile; the timber is Hemlock, Birch, Maple, Balsam and White Pine: thence to the Mississippi Branch, there is much good White and Red Pine; the soil is very sandy, stony and unfit for settlement.

"Passing the Mississippi Branch, which is crossed by the road line near the foot of Westlemoon Lake, the country at once assumes a different aspect, and through the remainder of Ashby, and across the townships of Mayo and Dunganon to the Hastings Road, a distance by the road line of twenty-one miles, with few exceptions the land is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes. The soil is generally a rich sandy loam, very free from boulders, and even on side hills but very little fixed rock is exposed. The prevailing timber is hardwood—all kinds except Beech, which is but seldom seen—and White Pine of large size and excellent quality. A similar feature presents itself on the York River and the Mississippi Branch; the land on both streams along the Eastern side being high and broken, and chiefly timbered with Pine, and on the West side rising gradually from the stream, and principally timbered with hardwood.

"Passing down the West side of the Mississippi Branch for several miles, I found the land good, and from information derived from authentic sources and from what I have myself seen, I am led to conclude that a large proportion of the tongue of land between the York River and Mississippi Branch, is suitable for settlement.

"Taking into account the different tracts of good and bad land on the entire road line, a distance of seventy-one and three-fourth miles, about sixty miles is through land fit for cultivation, and the remaining eleven and three-fourth miles generally unfavorable for settlement, but through which, small tracts of good land are to be met with.

"The direction of the road line being generally parallel to the course of the principal streams, those intersected by it are all small, except the York River and the Mississippi Branch; the former, at the bridge site, near the mouth of Egan's Creek, is two chains

wide, and from six to ten feet deep, with a gentle current; the latter one chain wide, from four to six feet deep, with a moderately strong current.

“On both streams, there is abundant water-power contiguous to the line. Besides these, several tributary streams are intersected, sufficiently large for mill purposes.

“On the whole, the country throughout is admirably watered with brooks of excellent water, commonly tracing their source in springs which are not affected by the driest weather. In addition, lakes are common: some of them may be considered large, and are generally well-stocked with Salmon Trout and other varieties of fish. Of these I may mention Westlemcoon, on the Mississippi Branch; Mackay’s, near the source of the stream of that name; Buckshot, on the Buckshot Creek; and Trout Lake, on the River Clyde, as they are close to the line.

“This section of the Ottawa and Huron tract being a mixed agricultural and timber producing region, offers great inducement to settlers, inasmuch as they are sure of a ready market and high prices at the nearest lumbering establishment; and the further a farmer locates himself in the interior, the higher the price he is certain of realizing for his farm produce.

“Judging from the rapidity with which other lines of road in this section of the Province are being settled, I may confidently assert, that when this particular section is rendered accessible by the construction of a good leading road, it will be speedily populated.

“In addition to settling the country, this road will be of essential service to the older townships Eastward; affording, as it will, more direct access to the lumbering establishments on the Madawaska and Bonnechère Rivers for the sale of their produce, which they have only been able to accomplish by a circuitous route; and will also, enable the Lumber Merchant to take in supplies at any season of the year at less expense.”

The following is an extract from P. L. Surveyor, M. Deane’s Report of Survey of part of the Bobcaygeon Road (from Somerville to Bell’s Line), in the year 1858:—

“The land generally is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and is filling in rapidly with a good class of settlers.”

The following is an extract from P. L. Surveyor, C. Brady’s Report of Survey of the Bobcaygeon and Nipissing Road Line, in the year 1860:—

“The country traversed is generally timbered with hardwood; very hilly to the 19th mile. There is, however, some excellent land to the Westward of the line, and along the Southern shore of the Lake of Bays.

“From the 19th to the 37th mile, a generally good tract is found which, I have been informed, extends and improves to the source and along the banks of the Nahmanitigong River.

“From 37 to 52 it again becomes hilly, but good locations frequently occur.

“Then to Lake Nipissing, the country is more level, and some good tracts for settlement were observed.

“On the whole, I think that, as the Road is pushed Northwards, there is reason to anticipate a successful colonization in its neighbourhood.

“Mr. Murray’s geological description of the banks of the Muskoka and Maganetawan Rivers, will apply to the whole of this Section;—the rock exposed being invariably gneiss.

“While no large tracts of Pine were found, there is an abundant supply for the wants of settlers; and good water-power is plentifully distributed.”

The following is an Extract from Provincial Land Surveyor, John Lindsay’s Report of an Angular Survey of the River Severn, performed by him in the year 1860:—

“The River varies in width considerably, having from the mouth to the outlet of Gloucester Pool an average breadth of 15 chains.

"Gloucester Pool is of large dimensions, and contains numerous islands of little value.

"Passing the inlet to Gloucester Pool, the River becomes narrow, and has two or three branches which flow from the main-channel, about three-and-a-half miles above this point; one of which channels passes through the North East end of a large sheet of water, known there as 'Six Mile Lake,' and which is essentially a portion of the waters of the Severn, though never having been laid down as such.

"Above the branching off points of these channels, the River runs in an Easterly direction to the end of my survey, with an average width of about 3 chains.

"In many places along the River are falls and rapids of various extents, on nearly all of which are good mill sites, and in one or two instances very superior ones.

"The only mill site on this portion of the River, however, up to the present time, is that of Messrs. Heron & Christie, about half-a-mile above the mouth. This is a first-class mill, having saws of all descriptions, and planeing machines; and, since its construction, has, at different times, done a large business.

"The shores along the River are all rocky; either rising up perpendicularly or low and flat, with the exception of a few patches of tolerable land, altogether presenting an unfavorable prospect for agricultural pursuits. The soil inland from both shores improves, and in some places is rather good though sandy, and would average about 3rd class.

"The townships on the South shore, although having been surveyed for many years, and many lots having been taken up, contain very few actual settlers; in fact, along the River there are no clearings except that at the above mentioned mill, and one made by Messrs. French & White, who have squatted thereon, and is situated a little below the mouth. Were it not for the people who are here employed in lumbering, the River would present as wild and uncivilized an appearance as many much more Northerly parts of the country.

"In some places, the shores of the River, above the mill of Messrs. Heron & Christie, are flooded by the back water of the mill dam; and farther up, at the extreme end or what is known as "Go Home Bay," is a small stream by which at high spring water the Indians can, in canoes, communicate with other lakes, and from thence in a short distance reach the North shore of the "Georgian Bay," close to Beau-Soleil Island.

"There is some excellent timber throughout the length of the River, consisting of White Pine, Oak and Maple, the former of which is of superior quality, and by far the most abundant.

"There has been of late a confiction of opinion amongst the lumbermen regarding the mouth of the river,—each opinion being based more or less on personal grounds; viz. :—whether certain tracts of good timber are enclosed in their respective limits; and as the licenses are designated to end or commence so many miles up from the mouth, it becomes, in consequence, a point which requires establishing. I have, therefore, marked out on the accompanying plan, what I disinterestedly consider to be the mouth of the river, and which can only be arrived at by making a survey of, and plotting, the same; as, in the usual manner of travelling up the bay to the river in boats, it is impossible, owing to the many islands along the shore, to distinguish the correct line of the mainland, causing many erroneous ideas as to what is the correct mouth. The current also ceases to exist to any great extent at the point I have laid down, and the river assumes, as near as possible, the level of this portion of the Georgian Bay, ordinarily known as Matchedash Bay. Here also the shore recedes on either side, and so continues, doubtless forming an inlet from the Matchedash Bay."

THE BURLEIGH ROAD,

Situate to the North of the County of Peterborough, extends in a Northerly direction through the Townships of Burleigh and Anstruther, and between the Townships of Monmouth and Cardiff, Dudley and Harcourt, until it intersects the Peterson Road at Buck Lake.

THE VICTORIA ROAD.

Situate North of the County of Victoria, runs Northerly through the Townships of Fenelon and Eldon, Carden and Laxton, Dalton and Digby, Ryde and Longford, until it intersects the Peterson Road.

The Colonization, or Free Grant Roads, are marked in red on the accompanying plan.

M A H

OF PART OF

LOWER CANADA

SHEWING THE LINE OF THE

TACHE ROAD

And other Colonization Branch Lines leading therefrom to the
Seigniorial Parishes on the South side of the

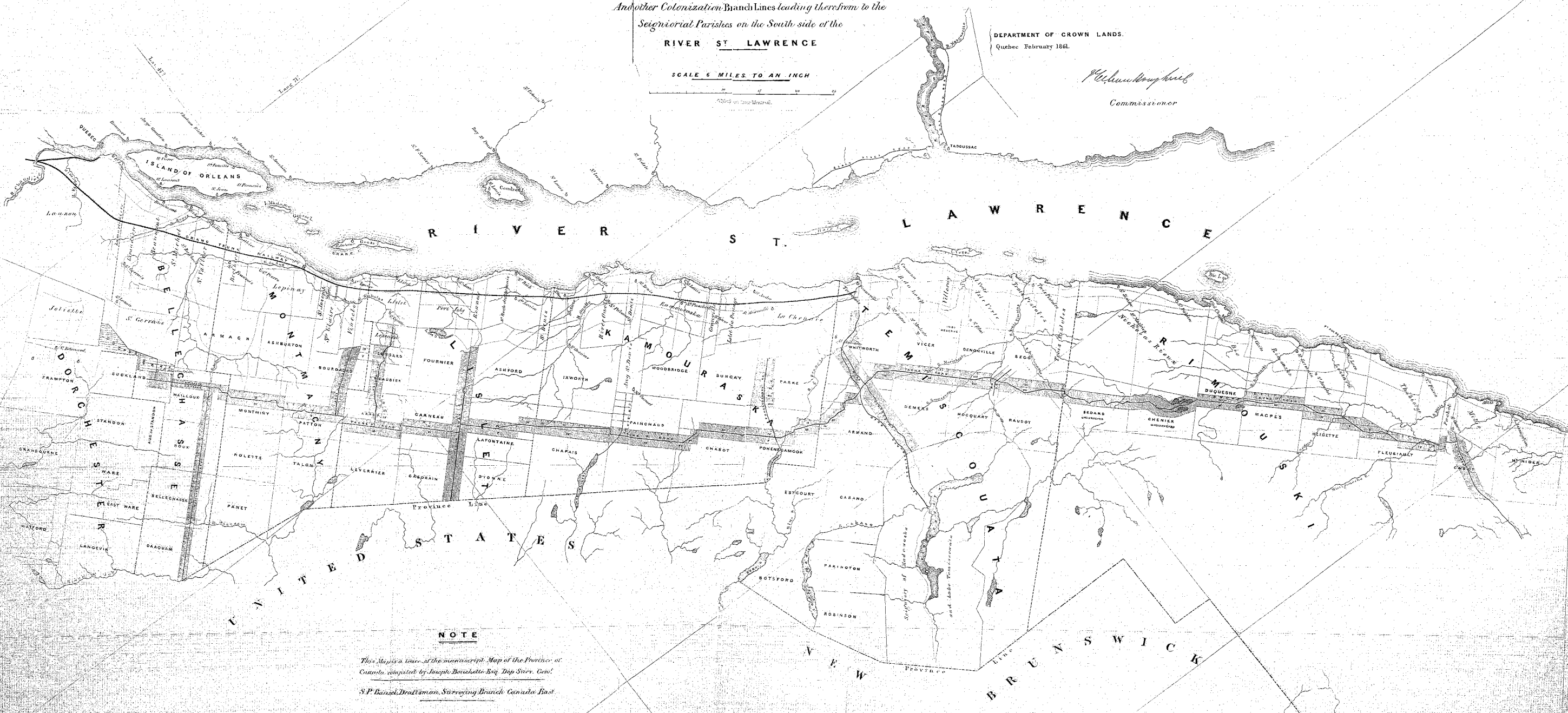
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE

SCALE 6 MILES TO AN INCH

1866

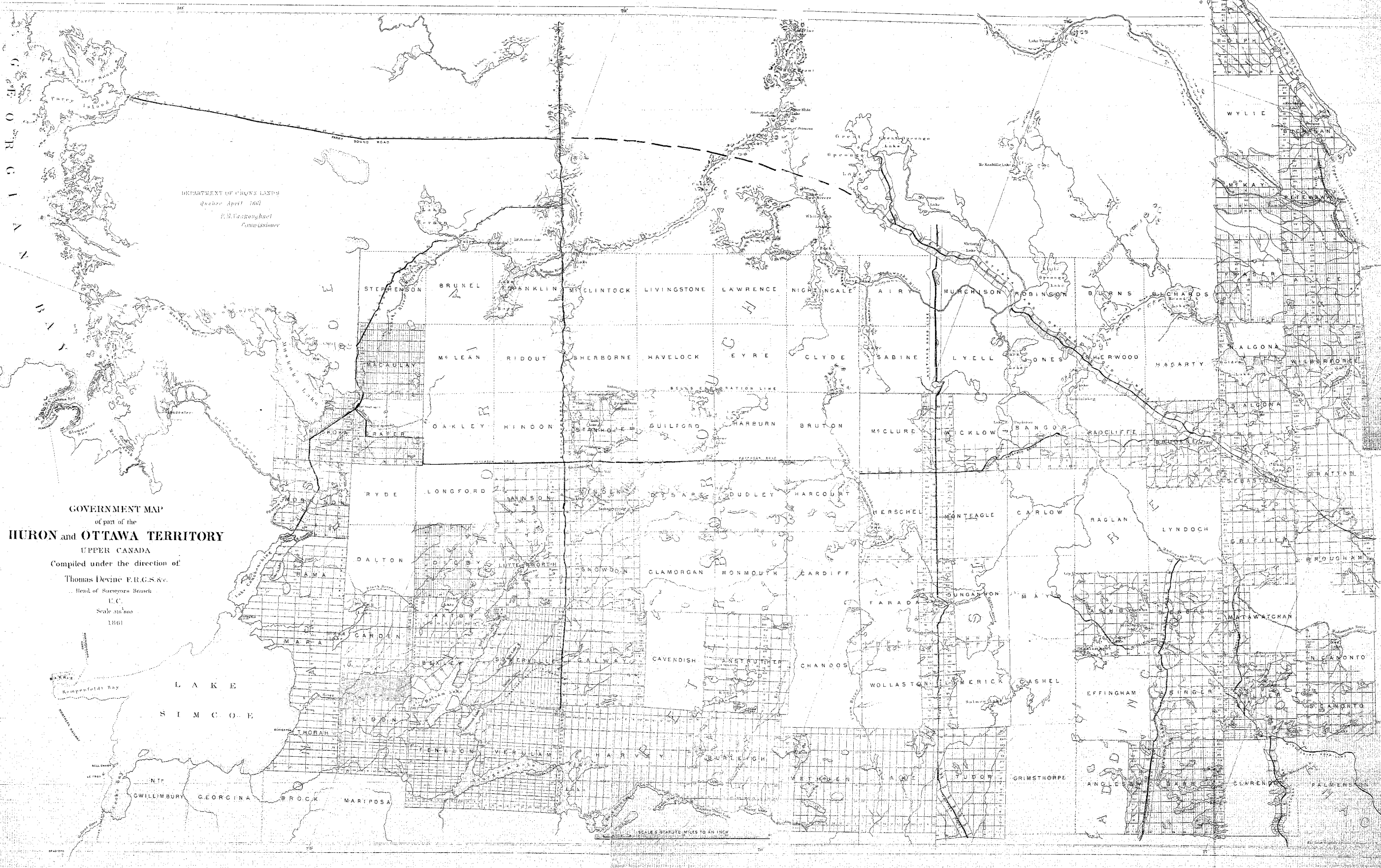
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Quebec February 1866.

W. H. D. Thompson
Commissioner



NOTE

This Map is a trace of the manuscript Map of the Province of
Canada, compiled by Joseph Bouchette Esq. Dep. Secy. Genl.
S.P. Baird, Draughtsman, Surveying Branch, Canada East.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS
Quebec April 1861
H.W. Armstrong
Commissioner

GOVERNMENT MAP
of part of the
HURON and OTTAWA TERRITORY
UPPER CANADA
Compiled under the direction of
Thomas Devine F.R.G.S. &c.
Head of Surveyors Branch
I.C.
Scale 25 miles to an inch
1861

SCALE 25 MILES TO AN INCH

STATEMENT

Of Fees Received for the Fee Fund, Upper Canada, and of Judges' Salaries paid during the year 1860.

COUNTIES.	Fees Received.	Net amount of Fees after deducting expenses of Collection.	Judges' Salaries.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1. Brant	1939 29	1717 60	2500 00	1082 40	
2. Carleton	2410 56	2191 73	2200 00	1008 27	
3. Elgin	1268 55	1162 03	1000 00	1637 97	
4. Essex	553 31	416 93	2800 00	1583 07	
5. Frontenac, Len. & Addington	3492 29	3146 30	2800 00	714 14	
6. Grey	1676 15	1450 90	1060 44	1349 10	
7. Haldimand	1358 53	1195 19	2800 00	804 81	
8. Halton	1057 24	893 03	2000 00	1106 97	
9. Hastings	2225 27	1967 30	2800 00	832 70	
10. Huron & Bruce	2308 95	2078 12	2600 00	521 88	
11. Kent	949 30	799 33	2400 00	1600 67	
12. Lambton	918 47	761 60	2000 00	1238 40	
13. Lanark & Renfrew	1920 73	1694 78	2200 00	505 22	
14. Leeds & Grenville	2402 47	2083 28	2800 00	716 72	
15. Lincoln	1543 03	1358 68	2438 46	1079 78	
16. Middlesex	1841 33	1694 66	2800 00	1900 90	
			795 56		
17. Northumberland & Durham ..	4661 72	4371 74	2800 00	428 26	
			2000 00		
18. Norfolk	1890 12	1674 86	2000 00	325 14	
19. Ontario	2076 93	1882 68	2800 00	917 32	
20. Oxford	1872 47	1671 22	2800 00	1128 78	
21. Perth	1558 14	1415 21	2200 00	784 79	
22. Peterboro' & Victoria	2239 52	2018 62	2400 00	381 38	
23. Prescott & Russell	404 38	230 58	2000 00	1769 42	
24. Prince Edward	1045 53.	859 71	2000 00	1149 29	
25. Simcoe	2105 99	1862 76	2800 00	937 24	
26. Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3042 48	2737 68	2800 00	62 32	
27. Waterloo	1803 30	1566 99	2800 00	1213 01	
28. Welland	1120 65	980 81	2000 00	1019 19	
29. Wellington	2853 89	2574 84	2800 00	225 16	
30. Wentworth	3031 80	2838 36	2800 00	961 64	
			1000 00		
			2800 00		
			2198 90		
31. York & Peel	9317 80	8745 79	1600 00		546 89
			1200 00		
			400 00		
Total	66911 19	60063 31	86493 36	28976 94	546 89

*Recorder. †Judge. ‡Junior Judge. §Judge 1st Division Court. **Clerk County Court.

(Signed, **WILLIAM DICKINSON,**
Acting D. I. G.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 1st February, 1861.

REPORT OF BYTOWN COLLEGE,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUPERIOR
EDUCATION.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The College of Bytown is situate in one of the most pleasant parts of Ottawa City.

It was originally founded by the present Venerable Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, with the view of affording to the youth of Central Canada, the facilities in the various Arts and Sciences usually taught in Colleges.

It was incorporated by Act of Parliament, on the 30th of May, 1849, An. 12th Victoriae Reginae.

In accordance with this Act, the Corporation is composed as follows:—

Right Rev. Dr. GUIGUES, Bishop of Ottawa, President.

Rev. F. J. H. CABARET, Superior of Bytown College.

Rev. F. D. DANDURAND, Parish Priest.

Rev. F. A. TORTEL, Director of Bytown College.

Rev. F. R. COOKE, Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. F. J. LEFEBVRE, Professor of Philosophy.

Rev. F. J. McGRATH, Professor of Belles Lettres.

Rev. F. H. MAURAIT, Treasurer.

LIST OF THE BODY OF PROFESSORS.

Besides the aforementioned, the Body of Professors comprises also: P. Derbuel, J. Scanlan, J. B. Boudain, P. O. Brennan, J. Genin, T. Duhamel, J. S. McGill.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The System of Education embraces all the various Literary and Scientific branches: Greek, Latin, English and French Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Elocution, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

The facilities afforded here, for the acquisition of the English and French Languages, is surpassed by no institution in Canada.

A Commercial Class, intrusted to the charge of experienced Professors, has been established for the accommodation of such children as do not desire to enter on a course of Classical Studies. In this class are taught those branches preparative to each Student's intended avocation.

The buildings are spacious and airy, and possess every quality desirable in an educational establishment; attached are play-grounds, several acres in extent, and a commodious hall wherein the pupils can enjoy their recreations during rainy or inclement weather.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Number of English Students,	- - - - -	90
“ French “	- - - - -	50
“ Students received gratis,	- - - - -	20
Total,	- - - - -	<u>160</u>

FINANCES.

Value of the landed properties belonging to the Institution,	\$ 6,000
“ “ buildings occupied by the Institution,	40,000
“ “ household property,	9,000
“ “ the Library,	1,200
“ “ physical apparatus,	800
Total amount,	<u>\$57,000</u>
Total amount of the debts of the Institution,	<u>\$20,000</u>

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1860.

Students' Pensions,	\$8,000
Government Grant,	1,400
Various Donations,	1,600
Total revenue,	<u>\$11,000</u>

Ordinary expenses, for the year ending December 31st, 1860, \$10,000

This Report is certified to be correct, and signed by me in my capacity of Superior, and in the name of the Administrative Body of the Bytown College.

Dated at Ottawa, this 2nd April, 1861.

J. H. CABARET, A. M.



REPORTS
OF THE
CHANCELLOR, VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SENATE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
INCLUDING THAT OF
THE UPPER CANADA COLLEGE COMMITTEE,
AND OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO,
FOR THE YEAR 1860.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, P. C., Governor General of British North America, and Visitor of the University of Toronto :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto, have the honor to submit their Annual Report.

The progress of the University, during the past year, has continued to exhibit, by the steady increase in the number of Students, the growing desire of the youth of the Province to take advantage of the facilities for a liberal education, which the University Endowment supplies. The action of the Legislature during the last session, by curtailing the privileges which a degree confers upon Students entering the profession of the Law, might reasonably have been expected to have made some reduction in the numbers of those who sought our degree; and, as we at the same time increased both the length of the course and the difficulty of the examinations in the Faculty of Law, there has been some falling off in the number of our Students in that Faculty. Nevertheless, there has been, upon the whole, a larger number of Matriculants than in any former year.

The total number of Students in the several Faculties who passed their examinations in the year 1860, were 206, against 192 in 1859. The number admitted to Matriculation were 73 in 1860, against 62 in 1859.

The most important part of our labours this year, has been in connection with the financial position of the Endowment under our charge. The discontinuance of the grant to Upper Canada College has necessitated a reduction of the staff of Masters, and of the emoluments of those who are retained. We trust that the statutes which we have passed for this purpose, will enable us to keep the expenses within the income for the future; but, as it was necessary to make retiring allowances to the Masters whose services were dispensed with, we cannot hope to avoid some over-expenditure during the current year.

We have had no less anxiety with regard to the finances of the University itself.—The expenditure upon the Building, Library and Museum, had already necessarily reduced the capital of the Endowment, whilst many extraordinary expenses arose from the first occupation of the new building. At the same time it was reported to us by the Bursar, that a considerable amount of sales made during the late high prices of land, could not be relied upon as a source of certain income, and the reduction of the rate of interest upon Government securities, in which most of our permanent fund is invested, threatens to make a large and constantly increasing reduction in our available income. When we became aware of these facts, we endeavored, as far as it was within our control, to reduce the expenditure chargeable on the income fund, and we have passed statutes reducing our expenditure in proportion to the estimated reduction of income; but over the Bursar's office the Senate has no control. We have already represented the circumstances in a Memorial

to Your Excellency, and we trust that during the present year such action may be taken by Your Excellency's Government, as will place the whole expenditure on a satisfactory footing, and that a definite annual sum, or a definite proportion of the entire income, may be assigned to the University, within which it will be our duty to limit our expenses.

We have the honor to append to this Report, the Reports of the Directors of the Observatory, and of the Committee on Upper Canada College, together with the Class Lists of the University for the year 1860.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

ROBERT E. BURNS,

Chancellor.

(Countersigned,)

THOMAS MOSS, Registrar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Upper Canada College beg leave to Report to the Senate, that during the past year they have specially directed their attention to such changes in organization and distribution of the educational staff, as seemed calculated to insure the efficient working of the School, with the greatly reduced income consequent on the withdrawal of the annual Parliamentary Grant. A special Report, submitted by them to the Senate on the 4th June last, was made the basis of a Statute afterwards introduced, which, as subsequently modified, in accordance with the indication of the wishes of the Governor in Council, has been passed and is now in operation. It is the confident hope of the Committee that, with the powers which that statute confers on them, of providing for the fulfilment of the duties of the third classical Master, by means of an Assistant at a reduced salary, they will be able effectively to meet all the requirements of the College, until the number of pupils shall be found greatly to exceed what it has been in recent years.

The Committee have had occasion, in the Reports of former years, to refer to the partial and growing success of their exertions for the effective substitution of other modes of discipline in lieu of corporal punishment; and having at length, for the most part, seen these in full operation, in place of the highly objectionable practice of caning which formerly constituted the chief, if not the only mode of correction, alike for failure in lessons, and for moral offences. The Committee, at their last meeting in December, adopted a resolution requesting each Master "to state what have been the effects, on the discipline and moral tone of the school, of the abolition of corporal punishment, except in cases of grave moral offences, since detention afterschool hours and other substitutes for such punishment have been introduced." It is with much satisfaction that the Committee have to report that they have received replies from each of the Masters of the College, nine in all, in which, without a dissentient voice, they express their approval of the change as a great and manifest improvement. Dr. Scadding remarks: "The establishment of rational and moral modes of government in an entirely new school, starting with the understanding that there shall be no corporal punishment, must be an easy thing compared with their sudden introduction in an old and differently based institution, retaining the same hands working on the same material; but the experiment has, I think, succeeded among us, and the proverbial difficulty of the first step having been so happily surmounted, I give my suffrage heartily in favor of the improved system." Mr. Wedd states that "the new system has worked admirably so far as regards those boys who first entered College under it. As to the boys trained under the former method, with the exception of only 3 or 4 instances of boys who, being of a coarse, forward, or trifling temperament, do not seem as yet to have fully appreciated their altered position." He is also of opinion that "the change has been satisfactory, and has had a tendency to produce a kindlier feeling of the boys toward their Masters." He also adds with reference to the studies, "that the boys are progressing at least as well as before—perhaps better." Dr. Barrett states, "The discipline is fully equal to that which obtained under the former system, and the moral tone of the school has been materially improved;" and he expresses his "sincere thanks to the Committee for their perseverance in the introduction of a system which, when faithfully carried out, is found to lessen the difficulties of the Teacher." These are the sentiments of the oldest Masters in the College, with the exception of the Principal, whose continued preference for the maintenance of

corporal punishment, alike in cases of failure in the prescribed studies, and in those of a moral delinquency, necessarily rendered the introduction of the better system of moral suasion a work of greater difficulty for the Committee. The sentiments of the other Masters accord with those already referred to. The Mathematical Master, Mr. Brown, after stating that even had the new system proved no better than the old in its direct results, he should have considered the change an improvement, thus proceeds: "Judging, however, from the experience I have had, I am of opinion that a higher degree of success has been obtained by the abolition of corporal punishment; that while at least as much work as before can be got out of the boys, their behaviour has been rendered more orderly, their dispositions milder, and their feelings towards Masters more kindly." Mr. Thompson briefly says: "I have much pleasure in stating that the discipline and moral tone of the school have been greatly improved since the abolition of corporal punishment, and the introduction of confinement after school hours." Dr. Connor, Mr. Evans, Mr. Schluter, Mr. Evans and Mr. Dodd, all concur in giving their testimony to the efficient discipline and good moral tone of the school under the new system.

In the earlier steps by which the Committee endeavored to carry out their purpose of displacing corporal punishment by a system which should appeal to better and higher motives of conduct and exertion than the mere fear of the rod, they had to encounter some prejudices and difficulties, such as were inevitable in effecting so important a change in a long established institution like U. C. College, but now that these have been thus happily surmounted, they feel peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to report the cordial and hearty approbation awarded by the Masters to the new system, after giving it a fair trial. Without their willing co-operation no system could be introduced with success, and the Committee feel that it reflects great credit on the staff of Teachers, to have thus cordially lent their aid in giving a fair and impartial trial to a system which inevitably involved both difficulty and trouble in the first stages of its introduction.

The Committee invite the attention of the Senate to the accompanying financial Report, and, at the same time, beg to call their attention to the fact, that while the income of the College has been reduced to the extent of eleven hundred Pounds per annum by the withdrawal of the Parliamentary Grant, the reduced expenditure is still to a great extent prospective. By the recently enacted Statutes of the Senate, the number of Teachers and the amount of salaries have both been reduced, with the view of adapting the expenditure to the diminished resources of the institution. But the resolution of the Senate, which continues the salaries of the retiring Masters another year, delays the immediate reduction of the expenditure, and will render the most rigid economy in every department indispensable in order to prevent the accumulation of arrears, such as it is to be feared are unavoidable during the current year, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Committee and the Principal, with a view to prevent so undesirable a result.

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE HON. ROBERT E. BURNS, *Chancellor.*
 THE HON. JAMES PATTON, LL.D., M. L. C., *Vice-Chancellor.*
 JOHN LANGTON, M.A.
 THE REV. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.
 THE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON, M.L.C.
 THE HON. JOSEPH C. MORRISON.
 THE HON. DAVID CHRISTIE, M.L.C.
 SIR WM. E. LOGAN, F.R.S.
 JAMES J. HAYES, M.D.
 THE REV. JOHN TAYLOR, M.D., M.A.
 THE REV. A. LILLIE, D.D.
 E. M. HODDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng., *President of Medical Board.*
 THE HON. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., *Treasurer of Law Society.*
 THE REV. E. RYERSON, D.D., *Chief Superintendent of Schools.*
 THE PRINCIPAL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE for the time being.
 THE REV. S. S. NELLES, M.A., *Principal of Victoria College, Cobourg.*
 THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Toronto.
 THE VERY REV. A. McDONELL, *President of Regiopolis College, Kingston.*
 THE REV. M. WILLIS, D.D., *Primarius Professor, Knox's College.*
 THE REV. WALTER STENNETT, M.A., *Principal, U.C. College.*
 THE REV. J. TABARET, *Superior, Bytown College.*
 M. BARRETT, M.A., M.D., *President, Toronto School of Medicine.*
 H. H. CROFT, D.C.L., F.L.S.
 J. B. CHERRIMAN, M.A.
 DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.
 THE REV. JOHN JENNINGS, D.D.
 HON. O. MOWAT, Q.C., M.P.P.
 GEORGE HERRICK, M.D.
 IRA LEWIS, M.A.
 LARRATT WM. SMITH, D.C.L.
 S. S. MACDONELL, LL.D.
 THE REV. H. BATE JESSOPP, M.A.
 JOHN HELLIWELL, M.A.
 WM. GEO. DRAPER, M.A.
 T. A. McLEAN, M.A.
 JOHN BOYD, M.A., B.C.L.
 ADAM CROOKS, M.A., B.C.L.
 DANIEL McMICHAEL, B.C.L.
 JOHN E. THOMSON, B.A.
 E. C. JONES, B.A.
 J. D. ARMOUR, B.A.
 J. J. KINGSMILL, B.A.
 HON. WM. CAYLEY, M.P.P.

THOMAS MOSS, M.A., *Registrar.*

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

ADAM CROOKS, Esq., M.A., B.C.L. D. McMICHAEL, Esq., B.C.L.

MEDICINE.

Medicine and Therapeutics { E. M. HODDER, F. R. C. S., Eng.,
P. M. B.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence..... W. B. NICOL, M.D.
Surgery and Anatomy..... A. RUTTAN, M.D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy..... R. CHECKLEY, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry .. H. H. CROFT, D.C.L.
Natural History { THE REV. W. HINCKS, F.L.S.
R. CHECKLEY, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin..... { THE REV. JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.
WM. WEDD, M.A.
Mathematics..... { J. B. CHERRIAN, M.A.
REV. E. J. SENKLER, M.A.
English and History { DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.
GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, M.A.
French, German, Italian and Spanish..... { JAMES FORNERI, LL.D.
EMILE COULON, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology..... E. J. CHAPMAN, Esq.
Metaphysics and Ethics { THE REV. J. BEAVEN, D.D.
REV. A. LILLIE, D.D.
Oriental Languages { J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq.
REV. JOHN TAYLOR, D.D., M.D.
Meteorology G. T. KINGSTON, M.A.
Civil Engineering..... SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.

MEDICINE.

MATRICULATION—1860.

Classics.	Mathematics.	English.	History.	Chemistry.	Natur'l History.	French.
CLASS II. Whiteside, W. N.	CLASS I. Whiteside, W. N. Standish, J. Harley, J.	CLASS II. Milne, Bell, W. H. Whiteside, W. N. Sinclair, L. C. Sparrow, J. W. Harley, J.	CLASS II. Sinclair, L. C. Milne, Whiteside, W. N. Sparrow, J. W. Harley, J.	CLASS I. McLaughlin, J. W. Ramsay, R. Sinclair, L. C. Whiteside, W. N. Harley, J.	CLASS I. Milne, CLASS II. Ramsay, R. Sinclair, L. C.	CLASS III. Whiteside, W. N. Harley, J. Sparrow, J. W.
CLASS III. Trenor, J. B. Harley, J. Standish, J. Sparrow, J. W. Robinson, H. Robinson, C. Milne, Bell, W. H. Sinclair, L. C. Ramsay, R. Hornbrook, E. McLaughlin, J. W.	CLASS III. McLaughlin, J. W. Sparrow, J. W. Hornbrook, E. Milne, Sinclair, L. C. Bell, W. H. Ramsay, R. } Renwick, H. } Robinson, C. } Trenor, J. B.	CLASS III. Robinson, C. McLaughlin, J. W. Ramsay, R. Renwick, H. Hornbrook, E. Standish, J. Trenor, J. B.	CLASS III. Bell, W. H. Ramsay, R. Trenor, J. B. Robinson, C. Renwick, H. McLaughlin, J. W. Hornbrook, E. Standish, J.	CLASS II. Milne, Hornbrook, E. Sparrow, J. W. CLASS III. Standish, J. Bell, W. H. Renwick, H. Trenor, J. B. Robinson, C.	CLASS III. Whiteside, W. N. Robinson, C. Harley, J. McLaughlin, J. W. Renwick, H. Sparrow, J. W. Hornbrook, E. Bell, W. H. Trenor, J. B. Standish, J.	CLASS III. Whiteside, W. N. Harley, J. Sparrow, J. W.

A R T S.

<i>Greek and Latin.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>History.</i>	<i>French.</i>
<p>CLASS I. Connor, J. Robertson, T.F. } Wilson, J. } Vandersmissen, W. } <i>æq.</i></p> <p>CLASS II. Snider, E. F. Alexander, R.H. } Small, J. S. } Rutledge, J. } Glasco, J. T. } <i>æq.</i></p> <p>CLASS III. Jones, S. A. Hopkin, J. W. Thornton, R. M. Ballantyne, W. D. Kerr, G. Cuttan, H. H. Seymour, J. E. Rossin, J. Lount, G. Patton, F. L. Sutton, H. Jackes, C. B. Young, R. W. Mills, J. H. Cleary, R. Mulholland, J. Bell, J. W. Park, S. McMillan, J. McEwan, P. A. Dixon, A. Ferguson, J. Melcolm, J. Croly, J. E. Rolph, J. W. Osborne, R. B. Magee, J. Johnstone, J. Stowell, J. Stephenson, J. Holme, J. C. Gundy, J. R. Jackaon, J. P. King, R. Jolly, J. W. Bigg, W. R. Spotten, H. B.</p>	<p>CLASS I. Magee, J. Lount, G. Robertson, T. J. } Snider, E. F. } Rutledge, J. } Wilson, J. } Young, R. W. } Johnstone, J. } <i>æq.</i></p> <p>CLASS II. Gundy, J. R. Croly, J. E. McEwan, P. A. Malcolm, J. Glasco, T. J. Seymour, J. E.</p> <p>CLASS III. Bigg, W. R. Jolly, J. W. McMillan, J. Ballantyne, W. D. } Connor, J. } Cleary, R. } Alexander, R. H. } Osborne, R. B. } Holme, J. C. } Thornton, R. M. } Small, J. C. } Cuttan, H. H. } Mills, J. H. } Dixon, A. } Kerr, G. } Jackes, C. B. } Spotten, H. B. } Sutton, H. } Park, S. } Rossin, J. } Jones, S. A. } Patton, F. L. } Stowell, J. } Stephenson, J. } Bell, J. W. } Hopkin, J. W. } Jackson, J. P. } Mulholland, J. } Vandersmissen WH } Ferguson, J. } Rolph, J. W. } King, R. } Ferguson, P.</p>	<p>CLASS I. Ballantyne, W. D. Jones, S. A. Johnstone, J. Connor, J.</p> <p>CLASS II. Small, J. C. Young, R. W. McEwan, P. A. Glasco, J. T. Cleary, R. } Malcolm, J. } Robertson, T. F. } Alexander, A. H. } Thornton, R. M. }</p> <p>CLASS III. Bigg, W. R. } Snider, E. F. } McMillan, J. } Wilson, J. } Seymour, J. E. } Cuttan, H. H. } Rutledge, J. } Vandersmissen, WH } Croly, J. E. } Magee, J. } Bell, J. W. } Jolly, J. W. } Lount, G. } Jackes, C. B. } Park, S. } Gundy, J. R. } Mulholland, J. } Holme, J. } Stephenson, J. } Stowell, J. } Osborne, R. B. } Rolph, J. W. } Osborne, R. B. } Spotten, H. B. } Hopkin, J. W. } Sutton, H. } Dixon, A. } Ferguson, J. } Ferguson, P. } Rossin, J. } Jackson, J. P. } King, R. }</p>	<p>CLASS I. Cleary, R. Robertson, T. F. Young, R. W. Johnstone, J. Connor, J.</p> <p>CLASS II. Malcolm, J. Thornton, R. M. Small, J. C. Ballantyne, W. D. Jones, S. A.</p> <p>CLASS III. McMillan, J. Bell, J. } Lount, G. } Croly, J. E. } Cuttan, H. H. } McEwan, P. A. } Jackes, C. B. } Mulholland, J. } Bigg, W. R. } Patton, F. L. } Rutledge, J. } Vandersmissen, WH } Glasco, J. T. } Gundy, J. R. } Rolph, J. W. } Park, S. } Magee, J. } Holme, J. C. } Stowell, J. } Gundy, E. F. } Rossin, J. } Hopkin, J. W. } Wilson, J. } Osborne, R. B. } Jolly, J. W. } Alexander, R. H. } Dixon, A. } Stephenson, J. } Sutton, H. } Kerr, G. } King, R. } Spotten, H. B. } Ferguson, P. } Ferguson, J. } Mills, J. H. } Jackson, J. P. }</p>	<p>CLASS I. Cleary, R. Small, J. C. Ballantyne, W. D.</p> <p>CLASS II. Wilson, J. Vandersmissen, W. H. } Young, W. R. } Rutledge, J. } <i>æq.</i></p>

CIVIL ENGINEERING:

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>History.</i>	<i>Drawing.</i>
<p>CLASS I. Irwin, B.</p> <p>CLASS II. Bellairs, W. G. Williamson, A. E.</p>	<p>CLASS I. Irwin, B.</p> <p>CLASS II. Bellairs, W. G.</p> <p>CLASS III. Williamson, A. E.</p>	<p>CLASS. Irwin, B.</p> <p>CLASS III. Bellairs, W. G. Williamson, A. E.</p>	<p>CLASS I. Irwin, B. Bellairs, W. G. Williamson, A. E.</p>	<p>CLASS III. Irwin, B. Bellairs, W. G. Williamson, A. E.</p>

AGRICULTURE.

<i>Agriculture.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>History.</i>
<p>CLASS I. Terrill, J.</p>	<p>CLASS III. Terrill, J.</p>	<p>CLASS I. Terrill, J.</p>	<p>CLASS I. Terrill, J.</p>

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR—1860.

	Physiology.	Anatomy.	Chemistry.
Class I	1. Thom, J. C. 2. Stinson, C. W. 3. Tisdell, J. C. 4. McCool, D. B.	1. Thom, J. C. 2. Stinson, C. W. 3. McCool, D. B.	
Class II		1. Tisdell, J. C.	1. McCool, D. B. 2. Thom, J. C. 3. Tisdell, J. B.
Class III			Stinson, C. W.

SECOND YEAR.

	Therapeutics, &c.	Botany.	Chemistry.	Physiology.	Anatomy.
Class I		1. Bolster, J.	Bolster, J.	Bolster, J.	Bolster, J.
Class II		DeGrassi, G.	DeGrassi, G.	DeGrassi, G.	
Class III	1. DeGrassi, G. 2. Bolster, J.				DeGrassi, G.

THIRD YEAR.

	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Comparative Anatomy.	Practical Chemistry.
Class I.	1. Hudson, A. 2. Elliott, J.	Elliott, J.	1. Hudson, A. 2. Elliott, J. 3. Pollock, D. J.	1. Hudson, A. 2. Elliott, J. 3. Pollock, D. J.		1. Hudson, A. 2. Elliott, J. 3. Pollock, D. J.
Class II.		Hudson, A.			1. Elliott, J. 2. Hudson, A.	
Class III.	Pollock, J. D.	Pollock, D. J.			Pollock, D. J.	

CANDIDATES FOR M.B.

	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Class I.	1. Martyn, DoW. H. 2. Bascom, J. 3. Playter, E. 4. Morton, E. D. 5. Ogden, W. W.	1. Morton, E. D. 2. Playter, E. 3. Ogden, W. W. 4. Bascom, J. 5. Martyn, DoW. H. 6. Tisdell, F. B.	1. Bascom, J. 2. { Morton, E. D. Ogden, W. W.	1. Tisdell, F. B. 2. Martyn, DoW. H. 3. Ogden, W. W. 4. Bascom, J. 5. Playter, E.	1. Bascom, J. 2. Tisdell, F. B. 3. Morton, E. D. 4. Martyn, DoW. H.	1. Playter, E. 2. { Tisdell, F. B. Bascom, J. 3. { Morton, E. D. Ogden, W. W. 4. { Ogden, W. W. Tisdell, F. B. 5. Martyn, DoW. H. 6. Martyn, DoW. H.	1. Morton, E. D. 2. { Playter, E. Bascom, J. 3. { Bascom, J. Ogden, W. W. 4. Tisdell, F. B. 5. Tisdell, F. B. 6. Martyn, DoW. H.	1. Tisdell, F. B. 2. Bascom, J. 3. Martyn, DoW. H.
Class II.	Tisdell, F. B.		1. Tisdell, F. B. 2. Playter, E. 3. Martyn, DoW. H.	Morton, E. D.	1. Ogden, W. W. 2. Playter, E.			1. Playter, E. D. 2. Morton, E. D. 3. Ogden, W. W.

FACULTY OF LAW.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin.	Mathematics.	English.	French.	History.
CLASS I. 1. Selby (S. B. J.) 2. McCaul (G. L.) 3. Rolls (J. F.)	CLASS III. 1. Donaldson. 2. Selby. 3. D'Aubigny. 4. Rolls. 5. Burnham. 6. Smith. 7. McKellar. 8. Idington. 9. Freel. 10. McCaul.	CLASS I. 1. Selby. 2. Rolls.	CLASS I. 1. Selby.	CLASS I. Selby.
CLASS III. 1. Burnham. 2. Donaldson, J. 3. McKellar, P. D. 4. D'Aubigny, P. 5. Idington, J. 6. Freel, E. 7. Smith, E.		CLASS II. McCaul.	CLASS II. Rolls.	CLASS II. Burnham, McKellar.
		CLASS III. 1. Smith. 2. Donaldson. 3. Freel. 4. D'Aubigny. 5. { Burnham. Idington. 7. McKellar.	CLASS III. McCaul.	CLASS III. 1. Idington. 2. Donaldson. 3. Rolls. 4. { Freel. D'Aubigny. 5. { Smith. 6. { McCaul.

FIRST YEAR.

Greek and Latin.	English.	French.	History.	Logic, Ethics and Civil Polity.
CLASS I. McCabe, W. Sutherland, D. G.	CLASS I. Sutherland, D. G.	CLASS II. McCabe. Sutherland.	CLASS I. Sutherland.	CLASS I. Sutherland.
	CLASS II. McCabe, W.		CLASS II. McCabe.	CLASS II. McCabe.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Hamilton, J. C.	1. Meredith, W. E. 2. Kerr, W. J. 3. McHennan, D. 4. Scott, W. H. 5. Oslar, B. B. 6. McGlashan, J. 7. Smith, J. F. 8. Stuart, A. H. 9. Moore, G. 10. Begue, T.	1. Upper, M. C. 2. Cross, J. F. 3. Marling, F. H. 4. Read, F. A. 5. Joseph, F. A. 6. Duggan, G. H. 7. Penton, E. 8. Stewart, H. P. 9. Wood, S. G.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
	1. } Miller, W. H. 2. } Smith, R. 3. Douglas, N. 4. Boys, W. 5. Robertson, H. 6. Stephens, R. J. 7. O'Gara, M. 8. Bull, T. H. 9. Denison, G. 10. English, L. 11. Bethune, J. 12. Stayner, F. H.	1. McMahon, J. B. 2. O'Brien, W. E. 3. McIntyre, W. R.

CANDIDATES FOR L. L. B.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
1. Spencer, T. H. 2. Livingstone, J.	1. Foster, W. A. 2. Hancock, J. W.	1. Wood, S. G. 2. Benson, R. L. 3. Bowly J. W. 4. Blain, D. 5. Hodgins, J. G. 6. Papps, G. S. 7. Cochrane, S. 8. Ham, J. V. 9. Cronyn, V. 10. Surran, J. J.

MEDALLISTS.

FACULTY OF LAW.

SILVER MEDAL..... SPENCER, T. H.
 " " LIVINGSTONE, J.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

GOLD MEDAL..... BASCOM, J.
 SILVER MEDAL..... PLAYTEE E. }
 TISDELL, F. B. } *æq.*
 MORTON, E. D. }
 OGDEN, W. W. } *æq.*
 MARTIN, DEW. H. }

SCHOLARSHIPS.

MATRICULATION IN ARTS—1859.

Greek and Latin..... WRIGHT, T. W.
Mathematics..... LAFFERTY, A. M.
 FRISBY, E.

<i>General Proficiency</i>	LEDYARD, T. D.
" "	GIBSON, J. M.
" "	THOMPSON, W.

FACULTY OF LAW.

MATRICULATION.

SELBY, S. B. J.

SECOND YEAR.

HAMILTON, J. C.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

MATRICULATION.....KILPATRICK, G.

FIRST YEAR.

THOM, J. C.
MCCOOL, D. B.
TISDELL, J. C.

SECOND YEAR.

BOLSTER, J.

THIRD YEAR.

ELLIOTT, J.
HUDSON, A.

ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

	Greek and Latin.	Mathematics.	English.	French.	History.	Chemistry.	Natural History.	Natural Theology and Evidences.	Hebrew.
Class I	1.*Kilpatrick, G. 2. Harbottle, R. 3.*Gibson, J. M. 4.*Craig, T. D.	1.*Wright, T. W. 2. Lafferty, A. M. 3.*Frishy, E.	1.*McWilliams, W. G. 2. Oldright, W.	1. Oldright, W. 2.*Mulock, W. 3.*Shaw, J. 4. McMurrich, W. B. 5. McWilliams, W. G. 6. Corbet, G. 7. Palmer, J. K. 8. Ledyard, T. D. 9. Scott, T. H.	1. Gibson, J. M. 2. McWilliams, W. G. 3. Harbottle, R. 4. Kilpatrick, G.	1. McMurrich, W. B. 2. { Harbottle, R. { Shaw, J. 3. Oldright, W.	1. McMurrich, W. B. 2. McWilliams, W. G.	1.*Stewart, A. 2. Gibson, J. M.	
Class II ...	1. Traver, A. 2. Ledyard, T. D.		1. Mulock, W. 2. McMurrich, W. B. 3. Harbottle, R.	1. Campbell, A.	{ Scott, T. H. { Craig, T. D. { W. B. 4. Oldright, W. 5. Shaw, J. 6. Mulock, W.	McWilliams, W. G.	1. Shaw, J. 2. Oldright, W.		
Class III...	{ Hamilton, W. { W. { Thompson, W. { Rolls, J. F. 4. Scott, T. H. 5. Campbell, A.	1. Harbottle, R. 2. Hamilton, W. 3. Thompson, W. 4. Rolls, J. F. 5. Traver, A. 6. Campbell. 7. Scott, T. H. 9. Traver, A.	1. W. 2. { Rolls, J. F. { Scott, T. H. 4.*Palmer, J. R. 5. Traver, A. 6. Shaw, J. 9.*Corbet, G. 10. Thompson, W.	1. Rolls, J. F. 2. Harbottle, R. 3. Hamilton, W. 4. Thompson, W. 5. Traver, A.	1. Ledyard, T. D. 2. Rolls, J. F. 3. Campbell, A. 4. Traver, A. 5. Hamilton, W. 6. Palmer, J. K. 8. Thompson, W.	1. Scott, T. H. 2. Rolls, J. F. 3. Corbet, G. 5. Hamilton, W. 6. Ledyard, T. D. 7. Traver, A. 8. Thompson, W. 9. Campbell, A.	1. Harbottle, R. 3. Rolls, J. F. 4. Hamilton, W. 5. Ledyard, T. D. 6. Traver, A. 17. Scott, T. H. 8. Corbet, G. 10. Thompson, W.	1. Ledyard, T. D. 2. Rolls, J. F. 3. Hamilton, W. 4. Harbottle, R. 5. Scott, T. H. 6. Traver, A. 7. Campbell, A. 9. Thompson.	

SECOND YEAR.

	Greek and Latin.	Mathematics.	English.	French.	History.	German.	Chemistry.	Mineralogy and Geology.	Metaphysics and Ethics.	Logic.	Oriental Languages.
Class I...	1. Crawford, W. G. 2. Woods, S. 3. Miller, A. E. 4. Tyler, W. 5. Cooper, G.	1. Loudon, J. { Fisher, J. 2. McLellan, J. A.	1. Gibson, J. M. 2. Roger, W. M.	1. Gibson, J. M.	1. Gibson, J. M. 2. Roger, W. M. 3. Tyler, W.	1. Gibson, J. M.	1. subbart, J. { Roger, W. M. 2. Tyler, W.	1. Roger, W. M. 2. Tyler, W. 3. Hubbard, J.	Buchan J.	1. Buchan, J. 2. McLellan, J. A.	
Class II					1. Macallum, A. 2. Roger, W. M.		{ Sill, A. 1. { Withrow W. H. 3. Reuve, R. A.	1. Sill, A. 2. Reuve, R. A.	McLellan, J. A.	1. Fisher, J. 2. Macallum, A.	
Class III	1. Withrow, W. H. 2. Hagar, C. 3. Sill, A. 4. Governon, W. H. 5. Willson, A. L.	{ Reeve, R. 1. { Sill, A. 2. Buchan, J. 3. Tyler, W. 4. Woods, S. 5. Cooper, G. 6. { Gibson, J. M. 7. Hubbard, J. H. 8. Withrow, W. H. 9. Hagar, C. 10. Crawford, W. G. 11. Hagar, C. 12. Rogbr, W. M. 13. Straag, H. J. 14. Conventon, W. H. 15. Macallum, A. L. 16. Willson, A. L. 18. Miller, A. E.	1. Withrow, W. H. 2. Macallum, A. 3. Governon, W. H. 4. Sill, A. 5. Willson, A. L. 6. Hagar, C.	1. Buchan, J. 2. Sill, A. 3. Governon, W. H. 4. Hagar, C. 5. Sill, A. 6. Willson, A. L. 7. Hagar, C.	1. Buchan, J. 2. Withrow, W. H. 3. Governon, W. H. 4. Sill, A. 5. Willson, A. L. 6. Hagar, C.	1. Willson, A. L.	1. Macallum, A. L. 2. Willson, A. L. 3. Governon, W. H. 4. Sill, A. 5. Willson, A. L. 6. Hagar, C. 7. Strang, H. J. 8. Crawford, W. G. 9. Willson, A. L. 10. Woods, S. 11. Hagar, C. 12. Fisher, J. 13. Governon, W. H. 14. Macallum, A. L. 16. McLellan, J. A.	1. Buchan, J. M. 2. Gibson, J. M. 3. Withrow, W. H. 4. London, J. 5. Woods, S. 6. Cooper, G. 7. Strang, H. J. 8. Macallum, A. L. 9. Hubbard, J. 10. Woods, S. 11. Sill, A. 12. Miller, A. E. 13. Reeve, R. A. 14. Loudon, J. 15. Conventon, W. H. 16. Governon, W. H. 17. Hagar, C. 18. Willson, A. L.	1. Gibson, J. M. 2. Fisher, J. 3. Tyler, W. 4. Withrow, W. H. 5. Roger, W. M. 6. Crawford, W. G. 7. Cooper, G. 8. Macallum, A. L. 9. Hubbard, J. 10. Woods, S. 11. Sill, A. 12. Miller, A. E. 13. Reeve, R. A. 14. Loudon, J. 15. Strang, H. J. 16. Conventon, W. H.	1. Gibson, J. M. 2. Reeve, R. A. 3. Cooper, G. 4. Tyler, W. 5. Withrow, W. H. 6. Crawford, W. G. 7. Hubbard, J. 8. Willson, A. L. 9. Willson, A. L. 10. Woods, S. 11. Miller, A. E. 12. Roger, W. M. 13. Sill, A. 14. Strang, H. J. 15. Conventon, W. H.	1. Withrow, W. H. 2. Hubbard, J. 3. Willson, A. L. 4. Willson, A. L. 5. Willson, A. L. 6. Hubbard, J. 7. Willson, A. L. 8. Willson, A. L. 9. Willson, A. L. 10. Willson, A. L. 11. Willson, A. L. 12. Willson, A. L. 13. Willson, A. L. 14. Willson, A. L. 15. Willson, A. L. 16. Willson, A. L. 17. Willson, A. L. 18. Willson, A. L.

THIRD YEAR.

	Greek and Latin.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	French.	German.	History and Ethnology.	Ethnology.	Italian.	Chemistry.	Natural History.	Metaphysics and Ethics.	Civil Polity.	Mebrow.
Class I...	1.*Reeve, R. A. 2.*Ross, J. B.	1.*Thom, J. H. 2. Ormiston, D.	1.*Turnbull, J. 2. McGee, R. 3. Ormiston, D.	1. Turnbull, J. 2. Ormiston, D. 3. McGee, R.	1.*Grant, G. R. A. 2. Ross, J. B.	1. Ormiston, D. 2. Turnbull, J.	1. Ormiston, D. 2. Turnbull, J.	J. Grant, A.	Grant, A.	Grant, G.	1. Grant, G. 2. McFayden, C.	Grant, G.
Class II.										1. Grant, A. 2. McFayden, C.		
Class III	1. Hunter, J. S. 2. Lount, S. 3. Hutton, J. C.	1. McGee, R. 2. Lount, S. 3. Hutton, J. C. 4. Hunter, J. H.	1. Hunter, J. H. 2. Hutton, J. C.	1. Hunter, J. H. 2. Hutton, J. C.	1.*McFayden, C. 2. Hunter, J. H. 3. Hutton, J. C. 4. Lount, S.			1. McGee, R. 2. Lount, S. 3. Hunter, J. H. 4. Hutton, J. C.	1. Lount, S. 2. Hutton, J. H. 3. McGee, R. 4. Hunter, J. H.	1. Lount, S. 2. Hunter, J. H. 3. McGee, R. 4. Hutton, J. C.	1. Grant, A. 2. Hutton, J. H. 3. McGee, R. 4. Lount, S.	1. Grant, A. 2. Hutton, J. H. 3. McGee, R. 4. Lount, S.

FOURTH YEAR.

	Greek and Latin.	Mathematics.	English.	French.	German.	Italian, Spanish.	Organic Chemistry.	Analytical Chemistry.	Natural History.	Mineralogy and Geology.	Chemistry, with Natural History and Mineralogy.	Meta-physics, Ethics & Logic.	Civil Polity.	Ho-brew.
Class I...	Fraser, J. T.		Boyd, J. A.	Boyd, J. A.	Boyd, J. A.	Boyd, J. A.	1. Sinclair, W. 2. Wadsworth, J. J.	{ Sinclair, W. Wadsworth, J. J.	1. Sinclair, W. 2. Wadsworth, J. J.	1. Wadsworth, J. J. 2. Sinclair, W.	Ogden, J. O.	Ogden, J. O.	1. Ogden, J. O. 2. White, J.	White, J.
Class III	1. Sampson, D. A. 2. Scott, W. H. 3. White, J. 4. Rock, W. 5. Green, G.	1. Green, G.	Ross, D. W.	1. Ross, D. W.	Ross, D. W.		White, J.			1. White, J. Sampson, D. A. Rock, W. Scott, W. H. Green, G.	1. Wadsworth, J. J. 2. Sinclair, W.	Ogden, J. O.	1. Rock, W. 2. Sampson, D. A. 3. White, J. 4. Ross, D. W. 5. Scott, W. H. 6. Green, G.	

Students of the First and Third Years, whose names are marked (*), presented certificates from the President of University College of having passed satisfactory examinations in the subjects prescribed for their respective years. THOMPSON, J. R., and WALLACE, of the First Year, also presented certificates.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

MATRICULATION.

	Mathematics.	Drawing.	English and History.	French.
CLASS I...	1. Burnet, A. J. 2. Gaviller, M. 3. Gore, W. S.			
			Gaviller, M.	
		1. Gaviller, M. 2. Gore, W. S. 3. Burnet, A. J.	1. Gore, W. S. 2. Burnet, A. J.	1. Gaviller, M. 2. Gore, W. S. 3. Burnet, A. J.

FIRST YEAR.

Surveying and Geodesy.	Drawing.	Mathematics.	History and English.	French.	Chemistry.	Mineralogy and Geology.
CLASS II. Robertson.	CLASS III. Robertson, C.	CLASS III. Robertson, C.	CLASS II. 1. Robertson, C.	CLASS I. Robertson, C.	CLASS II. 1. 2.	CLASS III. Robertson, C.
					CLASS III. Robertson, C.	

AGRICULTURE.

MATRICULATION.

	Agriculture.	Mathematics.	History and English.
CLASS I.....	1. Forneri, C. 2. Peck, G.	1. Peck, G. 2. Forneri, C.	
CLASS III.....			1. Forneri, C. 2. Peck, G.

FIRST YEAR.

Agriculture.	Natural History.	History and English.	Chemistry.	Mineralogy and Geology.
CLASS I. 1. Reazin, H. 2. Peck, G.	CLASS I. 1. Reazin, H. 2. Peck, G.	CLASS I. 1. Reazin, H.	CLASS I. 1. Reazin, H. 2. Peck, G.	CLASS I. 1. Reazin, H.
		CLASS III. 1. Peck, G.		CLASS III. 1. Peck, G.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.....	<i>Greek and Latin, with History</i>	1.	KILPATRICK, G.
"	"	2.	HARBOTTLE, R.
"	<i>Mathematics</i>	1.	WRIGHT, T. W.
"	"	2.	LAFFERTY, A. M.
"	<i>Modern Languages</i>		MCWILLIAMS, W. G.
"	<i>Natural Sciences</i>		MCMURRICH, W. B.
"	<i>General Proficiency</i>		HAMILTON, W. W.
SECOND YEAR.....	<i>Classics</i>	1.	CRAWFORD, W. G.
"	"	2.	WOODS, S.
"	<i>Mathematics</i>	1.	LOUDEN, J.
"		2.	aq. { FISHER.
"	<i>Modern Languages</i>		GIBSON, J. M.
"	<i>Natural Sciences</i>		ROGER, W. M.
"	<i>Metaphysics, Ethics and Logic</i>		BUCHAN, J. M.
THIRD YEAR.....	<i>Greek and Latin with Ethnology</i>	1.	REEVE, W. A.
"	"		ROSS, J. B.
"	<i>Mathematics</i>	1.	THOM, J. H.
"	"	2.	ORMISTON, D.
"	<i>Natural Sciences</i>		GRANT, A.
"	<i>Metaphysics and Ethics</i>		GRANT, G., (<i>double</i> .)
"	<i>Oriental Languages</i>		GRANT, G.
FOURTH YEAR.....	<i>Greek and Latin</i>		FRASER, J. T.
"	<i>Modern Languages</i>		BOYD, J. A.
"	<i>Natural Sciences</i>		SINCLAIR, W.
"	<i>Metaphysics, &c</i>		ODGEN, J. O.

AGRICULTURE.

MATRICULATION.....	FORNERI, C.
FIRST YEAR.....	REAZIN, H.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

MATRICULATION.....	GAVILLER, M.
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MEDALLISTS.

GOLD MEDAL.....	<i>Classics</i>	FRASER, J. T.
"	"	BOYD, J. A.
"	<i>Modern Languages</i>	WADSWORTH, J. J.
"	<i>Natural Sciences</i>	ODGEN, J. O.
"	<i>Metaphysics, &c</i>	SINCLAIR, W.
SILVER MEDAL.....	<i>Natural Sciences</i>	

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The College Council have the honor to present their Annual Report for the year 1860.

As University College has now been in operation without Legislative amendment of its Constitution for eight years—a period longer than the existence of either of its predecessors, King's College or the University of Toronto—it seems a proper occasion to review its progress from its origin, and to ascertain whether it is accomplishing the objects for which it was established.

In order that this retrospect may be more clearly understood, it will be necessary to give a brief account of the action of the Legislature relative to the Institutions which preceded it.

In the year 1827, a Charter was granted by His Majesty George IV., for the establishment of a University at York (now Toronto), under the designation of "King's College," and in the following year the Institution was endowed by Patent with a portion of the lands which had previously been set apart by His Majesty George III. for educational purposes.

To this Charter strong objections were made, both in the Legislature and out of it, on the ground that it gave exclusive privileges to the Church of England. After some years of contention, an Act was passed in 1837, whereby these privileges were removed; and under this Statute King's College was brought into operation in 1843, and conducted until Dec. 31st, 1849. In 1850 a new Statute came into force, whereby the Faculty of Divinity was abolished, other important modifications effected, and the designation changed from "King's College" to that of "The University of Toronto." Under this Statute, the Institution was conducted until April, 1853, when another Act was passed whereby the University was divided into two Institutions, one retaining the title of "The University of Toronto," and the other styled "University College, Toronto."

The first of these is formed on the model of the University of London, its functions being limited to prescribing subjects of examination for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes and Certificates of Honor, examining candidates therein, and conferring such degrees and distinctions.

Accordingly it has no Professors or Teachers, in any Faculty, department or branch; nor does it afford any instruction to its students in the courses which it prescribes. If they desire to attend lectures, they must resort to other Institutions; or if they desire to pursue their studies under Tutors, or without any assistance, they are at liberty to do so. All that the University professes to do for them, is to test their proficiency in the appointed subjects at the appointed times, and to confer Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, or Certificates of Honor on those to whom these distinctions have been awarded by its Examiners. The Institutions where the course of instruction prescribed by the University may be pursued, are noticed in the following sections of the Statute:

XVII. "And in order to extend the benefits of Colleges and Establishments already instituted in this Province for the promotion of Literature, Science and Art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purpose with the said University, all persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, to be conferred by the said University of Toronto, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, by proper certificates, that such persons have, in any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, gone through and completed such course of instruction as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members

of the Senate shall, by Statute to be made, as aforesaid, from time to time, determine; and the Institutions in which such course of instruction may be completed shall be those hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—All Colleges in Upper or Lower Canada, incorporated by Royal Charter, or by Act of the Parliament of this Province, or of either of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and also such other Institutions, corporate or unincorporated, as now are or shall hereafter be established for the purposes of Education within this Province, which the Governor of this Province shall from time to time prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, under his Hand and Seal at Arms.”

XVIII. “And for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy, and for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws respectively, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, shall from time to time report to the Governor of this Province, through the Provincial Secretary, what appear to them to be the Medical Schools and Institutions, or the Law Schools and Institutions, whether corporate or unincorporated, in this Province, from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical or Law Schools or Institutions in this Province, or in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, to admit Candidates for Degrees in Medicine or in Law, and on approval of such report by the Governor, shall admit any person to Examination as a Candidate for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University, on his satisfying the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, that such Candidate has therein gone through and completed a course of Instruction during such period as they shall by regulations in that behalf determine; and it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, to vary, alter, and amend any such reports by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereto: and all Institutions from which, under this or the next preceding section, Students may be examined for Degrees, shall be said to be affiliated for that purpose to the said University.”

The power of conferring Degrees is limited to those of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and is further restricted by the provision “after Examination,” so as to exclude Honorary Degrees. A standard of qualification is prescribed in the terms “it may not be inferior to that adopted for a like Degree, Certificate or Honor, in the University of London.”

Such is one of the Institutions into which the University of Toronto, as established by the Act of 1849, was divided by the Act of 1853. The other is University College, Toronto, a separate and distinct Corporation, with no power to confer Degrees or to prescribe subjects for Examination for Degrees, but authorized to teach “such Sciences, Arts, and branches of Knowledge, as the Council shall by their Statutes in that behalf from time to time determine, such Statutes being consistent with Statutes of the University of Toronto, as regards the prescribed subjects of Examination: provided always, that there shall be no Professor or Teacher of Divinity in the said College; and that after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, there shall be no Professorship or Teachership of Law, or of any of the branches of Medicine or Surgery, except in so far as the same may form part of a general System of liberal Education.”

All persons holding any office in the College are appointed by the Governor of the Province “after such Examination, inquiry and report as he shall consider necessary, and hold office during his pleasure,” but—

XXXIV. “No religious test, or profession of religious faith, shall be required of any Professor, Lecturer, Teacher, Student, Officer or Servant of the said College, nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular religious denomination, be imposed on them or any of them; but it shall be lawful for the Council to make such regulations as they may think expedient, touching the moral conduct of the Students and their attendance on public worship in their respective Churches or other places of religious worship, and their receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and ac-

ording to their respective forms of religious faith, and every facility shall be afforded for their so doing."

As the function of the University is to examine, so the office of the College is to teach, and in discharging this office it is restricted by the Provincial Statute, and by the Statutes of the University. It has no course of study in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and accordingly it has no students in those Faculties. There are such students belonging to other Institutions who attend its Lectures, but those Lectures are on subjects which form parts of the course for Students in Arts. Even in its provision for Students in Arts, it is limited by the Statutes of the University, which prescribe the subjects of Examination in that Faculty. It may, and does, do more than is appointed in them, but its paramount duty is to prepare its Students in the University requisites for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In discharging the duties of instruction, the College employs 10 Professors, 1 Lecturer, and 1 Tutor. They conduct the work of instruction by Lectures, and test the knowledge acquired by the Students at those Lectures by two examinations, one at the end of each of the two terms into which the academic year is divided.

The legislative power is vested in the College Council, of which the President and Professors are *ex officio* members, but no Statutes framed by that body have force until approved by the Governor of the Province, as Visitor.

The present Visitor is His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor General of British North America; and the present President is the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., who is also Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric.

PROFESSORS, &c.

Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Classical Literature, *i.e.*, Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric.

Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Metaphysics and Ethics.

H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Chemistry and Chemical Physics.

George Buckland, Esquire, Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Natural Philosophy. This Professor also takes Mathematics, and discharges the duties of Auditor.

Daniel Wilson, LL.D., History and English Literature.

Rev. William Hincks, Natural History, *i.e.*, Zoology and Botany.

E. J. Chapman, Esquire, Mineralogy and Geology.

James Forneri, LL.D., Modern Languages, *i.e.*, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

G. T. Kingston, M.A., Meteorology.

In addition to these, there are on the establishment,—

Jacob M. Hirschfelder, Esquire, Lecturer on Oriental Languages and Literature, *i.e.*, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic.

Rev. Arthur Wickson, LL.D., Classical Tutor, *i.e.*, Tutor in the Greek and Latin Languages.

Of these Offices, the Professorship of Meteorology and the Tutorship in the Greek and Latin Languages have been established by Statute of the College Council. The Professor of Meteorology is also Director of the Magnetical Observatory, and receives only one-third of his salary from the funds of the College. With a similar view to economy, the Classical Tutor also discharges the duties of Registrar of the College.

GRADUATES.

During the 7 years from 1854 to 1860, the number of Students of University College who have obtained Degrees, has been 36; and the number of Degrees conferred on them has been 89, *scil.*: M.D., 1; M.A., 27; LL.B., 5; M.B., 3; and B.A., 53.

STUDENTS.

The regular Students of the College are those who have passed the Matriculation Examination in any University in Her Majesty's dominions, or in this College. In addition to these, non-matriculated Students are permitted to attend any courses of Lectures which they may prefer, with the consent of the respective Professors. Within the last five years, the non-matriculated attendants on Lectures, have been divided into two classes, denominated "Students" and "Occasional Students"; the latter term is applied to those who attend but one course of Lectures; the former, to those who attend more than one. Important advantages have arisen from the admission of non-matriculated Students, as many have been enabled to avail themselves of instruction in the subjects which they desired to cultivate, who must have been excluded, if passing the Matriculation Examination had been a requisite preliminary.

The following Table shows the past and present condition of the Institution, so far as relates to the number of the Students:—

	MATRICULATED STUDENTS.	STUDENTS.	OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.	TOTAL.
1854-1855,	28	2	80	110
1855-1856,	35	—	110	145
1856-1857,	37	17	72	126
1857-1858,	56	32	104	192
1858-1859,	63	32	73	168
1859-1860,	80	39	69	188
1860-1861,	129	37	59	225

Of the 129 Matriculated Students, 95 were Undergraduates in Arts and 2 Bachelors of Arts; 4, Matriculated Students in Arts and Medicine; 1, in Arts and Agriculture; 1, in Medicine and Agriculture; 4, in Civil Engineering; 2, in Agriculture; 19, in Medicine, and 1, in Law.

Of the Students of the present year, 1860-1861, numbering in all 225, 59 have their permanent residence in Toronto; 153 in different parts of Upper Canada; 7 in Lower Canada; 2 in Nova Scotia; 1 in Bermuda; 1 in Trinidad; 1 in New York; 1 in Edinburgh.

The following are the varieties of their Religious Belief:—

	MATRICULATED STUDENTS.	STUDENTS.	OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.	TOTAL.
Free Church,	27	23	13	63
Church of England,	37	4	11	52
U. P. Church,	17	5	3	25
Methodists,	18	2	3	23
Church of Scotland,	11	1	2	14
Presbyterians,	3	—	7	10
Protestants,	—	—	6	6
Church of Rome,	2	1	1	4
Baptists,	3	—	1	4
Congregationalists,	2	1	—	3
Christian,	1	—	—	1
Disciple,	1	—	—	1
Jew,	1	—	—	1
Lutheran,	1	—	—	1
Plymouth Brethren,	1	—	—	1
Quaker,	1	—	—	1
Reformed Presbyterian	1	—	—	1
Unknown,	2	—	12	14

Of the 37 Students, 24 attended courses of Lectures in two different Departments—10 in 3; 2 in 4; and 1 in 5

Matriculated Students in Arts, Civil Engineering or Agriculture are required to reside, during the period of their attendance on Lectures and examinations, in the College or in such houses as have been selected by their Parents or Guardians, or approved by the President.

The maximum number of residents in the College, during the Academic year 1860-1861, has been 42; and the minimum number during the same period 23.

The following are the regulations relative to Resident Students:—

1. The Resident Students are under the immediate charge of the Dean of Residence, Professor Buckland.

2. Each Student on entrance is required to sign his name in the Dean's book to a declaration, that he will conform to the Statutes and Regulations relative to Resident Students.

3. Resident Students shall wear their caps and gowns during term both in and outside of the College.

4. They shall regularly attend the Morning and Evening Prayers of the College, unless exempted from so doing in consequence of the objections of their parents or guardians.

5. They shall regularly attend their respective places of worship on Sundays.

6. No Student shall be absent from the College after the closing of the gate, unless by permission of the Dean.

7. No stranger shall be admitted after the closing of the gate.

8. No stranger shall remain in the building after twelve o'clock at night.

9. The Dean is authorized to impose fines, varying from 20 cents to 100 cents for infraction of regulations, insubordination, or disorderly conduct; the amount of which fines shall be applied to making additions to the books or papers in the reading room of the Students.

10. The authority to suspend is vested in the President, and that to expel in the Council.

11. 7 a.m. Morning Bell; 8 a.m. Prayers; 8.15 to 8.45 Breakfast; 12.50 to 1.10 p.m. Luncheon; 5.30 p.m. Dinner; 8 p.m. Prayers; 8.15 to 8.40 p.m. Tea; 8.40 p.m. Evening Bell; 9.15 p.m. Gate closed.

12. Students may occasionally invite their friends to any meal, having previously entered their names in a book kept by the Bedel, to whom they shall pay the charge fixed for such meal.

13. The Officers of the College and non-resident Students can purchase from the Bedel tickets for meals.

14. The fee, payable by Resident Students, including all charges for Tuition, Board, Room-rent, and use of light and fuel in public room, is Three Dollars and a half per week.

CIRCULAR OF DEAN OF RESIDENCE.

University College, Toronto.

As your purposes coming into residence in this College, I beg to inform you, that it is the desire of the Council, that, where there is no conscientious objection, all the Students under their charge should be present in the Hall at daily Morning and Evening Prayers, with reading of the Scriptures. It is also their wish, that they should regularly attend on Sundays, their respective places of worship, and receive such other religious instruction as their parents or guardians may desire. I have to request that you will be so good as to let me know, whether you desire your to attend such daily prayers in the College, and that you will also mention the Minister under whose charge you wish to place him.

The Council will afford every facility for the carrying out of your intentions, and with this view, will exercise such control over your during his residence, as may be best calculated to effect your wishes. In the event of your not informing me of your desire on the subject, the Council will assume that you have no objection to his being re-

quired to attend the Daily Prayers of the College, and will exercise an oversight as to his attendance on the ministrations of a Clergyman of the denomination to which he belongs.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study adopted in the College has been regulated conformably to the XVIIth and XXXIInd Sections of the Provincial Statutes of 1853, whereby the course of instruction determined by the Statutes of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate is made obligatory on affiliated Institutions sending Candidates for Degrees, and the College is restrained from passing Statutes inconsistent with the Statutes of the University of Toronto, as regards the prescribed subjects of examination. The College course accordingly contains those proscribed subjects; and the Matriculated Students of the College are required to attend Lectures on all such subjects as are declared necessary by the University of Toronto for Students of their respective standings. The College Lectures, however, in some cases comprehend subjects which are not included in the University course; whilst on the other hand there are some subjects appointed by the University on which there are no Lectures in the College, as there are no Professors or Teachers in those branches.

The course of study pursued by Candidates for the Degree of B. A. extends over four years, and comprehends the following branches :

Greek and Latin; Mathematics, pure and applied; Natural Theology and Evidences; English, French, Chemistry and Chemical Physics; *German, *Italian, Zoology and Botany; Ethics and Metaphysics; *Spanish, Mineralogy and Geology; *Civil Polity; *Hebrew, *Chaldec, *Syriac and *Arabic; Meteorology; History and *Ethnology.

All Matriculated Students in Arts are required, at some period of the course, to attend Lectures and pass Examinations in all the subjects above stated, with the exception of those marked with an Asterisk.

The subjoined table shews the general arrangement of the course :

	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Greek and Latin,.....	*	*	*	*
Mathematics,.....	*	*	*	*
Chemistry,.....	*	*	*	*
French,.....	*	*	*	*
Hebrew,.....	*	*	*	*
English,.....	*	*	0	*
History,.....	*	*	*	0
Metaphysics and Ethics,.....	0	*	*	*
German,.....	0	*	*	*
Natural History,.....	*	0	*	0
Mineralogy and Geology,.....	0	*	0	*
Italian,.....	0	0	*	*
Chaldec,.....	0	0	*	*
Nat. Theology & Evidences of Christianity,	*	0	0	0
Logic,.....	0	*	0	0
Rhetoric,.....	0	0	*	0
Ethnology,.....	0	0	*	0
Meteorology,.....	0	0	0	*
Spanish,.....	0	0	0	*
Syriac and Arabic,.....	0	0	0	*

As the course for each year would be too heavy if all the branches were required, certain options are allowed by the Statutes of the University, after the first year, both to Pass and to Honorem.

The course of study in the department of Civil Engineering includes Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Chemical Physics; Mineralogy and Geology; and English and French.

The course of Study in the Department of Agriculture, includes Principles and Prac-

tice of Agriculture, History and Diseases of Farm Animals; Chemistry; Zoology and Botany; Mineralogy, Geology and Physical Geography; and English.

TERMS.

The Academic year consists of two terms; the first extending from October 1st to December 22nd; and the second from January 3rd to May 18th. Formerly there were three Terms, separated by Vacations, but this was found to be so inconvenient to the Students by the expense which this division involved, and by causing the chief Examinations to take place in one of the warmest months of the year, that it was deemed expedient to compress the necessary period of residence within two Terms. This has been effected, but the number of Lectures has not been diminished. Another motive for this arrangement was, that it enabled those Students whose circumstances rendered it necessary for them to devote a part of the year to obtaining funds by teaching, to avail themselves of appointments as Masters or Tutors.

During the present year, 1860-1861, there have been 25 weeks of Lectures, exclusive of the time devoted to examinations. This number is greater than that appropriated during the time when the year was divided into three terms, and considerably exceeds the period of necessary attendance in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge or in the Queen's College, Ireland, whilst it is a little longer than the Session in the University of Edinburgh.

LECTURES.

The Lectures given in the College vary according to the character of the subject, and to the attainments of the Students. Some are Prelections, read or spoken, and generally illustrated by Apparatus, Specimens, Diagrams, or Maps; some consist of Recitations on the part of the Students, followed by Examination; others are in the form of Dictation; and there are no few examples of the combination of the different modes which have been noticed. The Professors, in fact, discharge not only Professorial duties, but also, those that appertain to the public and private Tutor. In all cases in which it is possible, there is a division of the Lectures, with a view to the wants of those who are, and those who are not, Candidates for Honors; in other words, those who desire and those who do not desire, to devote themselves specially to the mastery of certain branches. The Council have adopted this division, not only from their own conviction and experience of its value, but also, because it has been found so useful in the highest Educational Institutions of the United Kingdom that it may now be regarded as their uniform system. In the older Universities, there is, in addition, the special instruction given by private Tutors to those who can afford to avail themselves of their services; but in this country there is not only a paucity of Teachers qualified to discharge such duties, but there are comparatively few who have the means to remunerate them; and the inevitable result of neglecting to make provision for Lectures to Candidates for Honors by the Collegiate Staff, must be to give an unfair advantage to wealth in the competition for Academic distinction.

The following Programme exhibits the arrangements of Lectures, that are made with a view to preventing the collision of two duties at the same hour; but it does not comprehend all the Lectures that are given :—

MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
		FIRST YEAR.		
9. French.	.....	French.	.....	*Evidences.
10. †Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	†Classics.	Classics.
11. Mathematics.	Mathematics.	*Mathematics.	Mathematics.	French.
12. (α)*English, (β)*	(α) English, (β) His-	(α) English, (β) His-	(α) English, (β) His-	.....
History.	tory.	tory.	tory.	
1. (α) Element. Che-	*French.	(α) Elementary	*French.	(α) Elementary
mistry.		Chemistry.		Chemistry.
2. Element. Nat. His.	French.	Element. Nat. Hist	Evidences.	*Element. Nat. Hist.

SECOND YEAR.

9.	Metaphysics & Ethics	Metaphysics & Ethics	French.	.....
10.	German.	*French.	.....	*German.
11. Experimental Chemistry.	Experimental Chemistry.	Experimental Chemistry.	Experimental Chemistry.	Experimental Chemistry.
12. Mathematics.	*Mathematics.	Mathematics.	*Mathematics.	Logic.
1. Classics.	†Classics.	†Classics.	Classics.	.....
2. *Metaphysics and Ethics.	(a) History, (b) English.	.....	(a)*History, (b)* English.	French.
3. Elementary Mineralogy & Geology.	.....	Elementary Mineralogy, & Geology.	.....	*Elementary Mineralogy & Geology.

THIRD YEAR.

10. Natural History.	Natural History.	Natural History.	Natural History.	Natural History.
11. French.	Metaphysics & Ethics	Metaphysics & Ethics	*French.	*Metaphysics & Ethics
12. Classics.	†Classics.	†Classics.	Classics.	German.
1. *Mathematics.	*Mathematics.	*Mathematics.	Mathematics.	.....
2. History.	(b) Applied Chemistry	*History.	(b) Applied Chemistry	.....
3. *Italian.	*German.	*Italian.	*Metaphysics & Ethics	Rhetoric.

FOURTH YEAR.

9.	German.	.....	.....	*German.
10. French.	*Metaphysics & Ethics	*Metaphysics & Ethics	*French.	*Metaphysics & Ethics
11. †Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	†Classics.	.....
12. Mineralogy and Geology.	Mineralogy & Geology.	Mineralogy & Geology.	Mineralogy & Geology.	Mineralogy & Geology.
1. (b) Practical Chemistry.	(a) Organic Chemistry.	English, (b) Practical Chemistry.	(a) Organic Chemistry.	*English, (b) Analytical Chemistry.
2. Mathematics.	*Mathematics.	*Mathematics.	Mathematics.	(a) Meteorology.
3. Metaphysics and Ethics.	*Natural History.	.....	*Natural History.	.....
4. *Spanish.	*Italian.	*Spanish.	*Italian.	.....

(a) During Michaelmas Term.

* For Honors.

† Separate for Honors and for Pass.

(b) During Easter Term.

The following Table exhibits the hours of those Lectures which were given in addition during the year 1860-1861:—

MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
9. Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.
10. Hebrew.	Hebrew.	Hebrew.	Hebrew.	Hebrew.
Agriculture.	.....	Agriculture.	.....	Agriculture.
11. Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.
Heb. Chaldee & Syriac.	Agriculture.	Hebrew & Chaldee.	Agriculture.	Hebrew, Chaldee & Syriac.
Agriculture.	Hebrew, Chaldee & Syriac.	Agriculture.	French.	Agriculture.
12. French.	Agriculture.	.....	Heb. Chaldee & Syriac.	Hebrew.
.....	Hebrew & Chaldee.	.....	German.	.....
1.	French.	.....	Practical Chemistry.	French.
.....	Practical Chemistry.	.....	.....	Hebrew & Chaldee.
2. ....	.....	Hebrew.	.....	.....
3.	Hebrew.	.....	Hebrew.	.....

In order that the provision for those who are, and those who are not, Candidates for Honors, may be clearly understood, a Synopsis of the number of Lectures in each year, for each class of Students, is subjoined:—

	PASS.	HONORS.
1st Year,	21	8.
2nd Year,	20	9.
3rd Year,	18	11.
4th Year,	17	17.

With the object of affording complete information relative to the Instruction which is

given in the Institution, the Council will now proceed to a detailed statement of the subjects of Lectures during the year.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

On each day of Lecture the following Prayers are read at 10 o'clock :—

DAILY PRAYERS.

“O Lord God, the fountain of Light and Truth, from whom cometh every good gift unto man, and from whom are derived all our powers and faculties, bless, we beseech Thee, our labours and studies in this College. Preserve us from indolence, carelessness, and self-conceit; vouchsafe unto us diligence, patience, and a love of truth; and grant both to those who teach and to those who learn, that whilst engaged in the discharge of the duties of time, they may ever be mindful of the more important interests of eternity; and that through Thy Grace they may so order their thoughts, words, and actions, as to aim not merely at the welfare of themselves and their fellow-creatures, but also at Thy honor and glory. And this we humbly pray in the name and for the sake of Thy Son, Our Saviour, Jesus Christ.”

“Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.”

“The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. Amen.”

Lectures are given twice in the week by the Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, in Natural Theology and the Evidences of Christianity to Matriculated Students in Arts of the first year.

Lecture Rooms and suitable hours will be set apart for the Religious Instruction of Students, by Ministers of their respective denominations.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, LOGIC, AND RHETORIC.

Professor—Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.

Classical Tutor—Rev. ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D.

GREEK AND LATIN

FIRST YEAR.

Homer, Iliad, Bb. VI. and *XVIII. Virgil, Æneid, Bb. VI. and *VIII.
Lucian, Charon, Vita, and *Timon. Cicero, de Amicitia, and *pro lege Manilia.
Translation into Latin *Verse and Prose.

SECOND YEAR.

Homer, Odyssey, B. XI. *Virgil, Georg., B. IV.
*Euripides, Alcestis. Horace, Odes and *Epodes.
Demosthenes, Olynthiacs and *Philippics. Cicero, Orat. I. in Catilinam, pro Archia,
pro Marcello, and *pro Milone.
Translation into Latin *Verse and *Greek and Latin Prose.

THIRD YEAR.

Sophocles, Œdipus Rex. Horace, Satires and Epistles.
*Coloneus. *Terence, Phormio.
*Æschylus, Prometheus. Livy, Bb. V. and *XXI.
*Plato, Apology and Crito. *Tacitus, Annals, B. I.
Herodotus, B. II.

Translation into *Greek and Latin *Verse and Prose

* Only for Candidates for Honors.

FOURTH YEAR.

- Euripides, *Medea*.
 *Æschylus, *Agamemnon*.
 *Aristophanes, *Nubes*.
 *Pindar, *Olympic Odes*.
 Thucydides, *B. VII*.
 *Æschines, *adv. Ctesiphontem*.
 *Demosthenes, *de Corona*.
 *Aristotle, *Poetics*.
 *Longinus, *de Sublimitate*.
- Juvenal, *Satt. III., VII., VIII., and X.*
 *Persius, *Satt. I., II., III., V., and VI.*
 *Plautus, *Aulularia*.
 *Lucretius, *Bb. V. and VI.*
 *Livy, *Bb. XXI. to XXV.*
 Tacitus, *Germania and Agricola*
 ——— **Histories*.
 *Pliny, *Epist. B. VI*
 *Seneca, *Medea*.

Translation into *Greek and Latin *Verse and Prose.

Lectures are also given by the Professor in Logic and Rhetoric. The text books in the former are Walker's edition of Murray's Logic, and Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought. In the latter, the subjects during the present year have been "The Orations of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown."

He has also given a special Course of Lectures, in Classical Literature, on "Latin Epigraphy."

The Classical Tutor (in accordance with the usage in University College, London) receives a Class of Candidates for Matriculation, to whom he gives instructions in the following subjects:—

- Xenophon, *Anabasis, B. I.*
 Homer, *Iliad, B. I.*
 ——— *Odyssey, B. IX.*
- Sallust, *Catilina*.
 Virgil, *Æneid, B. II.*
 Horace, *Odes, B. I.*
 Ovid, *Fasti, B. I.*

Translation into Latin Prose and Verse.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR ORDINARY USE, OR FOR OCCASIONAL REFERENCE IN THE LIBRARY.

- Grammar*: Arnold's Greek, Zumpt's Latin (Jelf's Greek, Madvig's Latin).
Prosody: Anthon's Greek, Carey's Latin.
 (Hermann's *Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ*; Munk on Greek and Roman Metres; Tate's Greek Tragic and Comic Metres; McCaul's Greek Tragic, Terentian, and Horatian Metres.)
Dictionaries: Liddell and Scott's Greek, Riddle's Latin; Phraseological English-Greek (Arnold's Course); Anthon's English-Latin; Brasse's Greek Gradus.
 (Scapulæ Lexicon, Stephens's Thesaurus, Scheller's Lexicon by Riddle, Facciolati's Lexicon by Bailey, Maltby's Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum.)
Civil History: Smith's Grecian, Liddell's Roman, Smith's Student's Gibbon.
 (Mitford's, Thirwall's, and Grote's Grecian; Niebuhr's Arnold's, Merivale's, and Gibbon's Roman.)
Literary History: Brown's Greek and Roman Classical Literature.
 (Mure's, Müller's, and Anthon's Greek; Dunlop's Roman; Donaldson's Theatre of the Greeks; Coleridge's Introduction to Greek Classic Poets.)
Biography and Mythology: Smith's Dictionary.
Archæology: Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
 (Wachsmuth's and Hermann's Political Antiquities of Greece; Müller's Doriaus; Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens; Bekker's Charicles and Gallus; Eckhel's, Rasche's, and Akerman's Numismatical Works; Boeckh's, Rose's, and Baillie's Greek Inscriptions; Gruter's, Orelli's, and Mommsen's Latin.)
Geography: Smith's Dictionary.
 (Cramer's Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor.)
Chronology: Oxford Chronological Tables.
 (Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici and Romani*.)

In the Lectures references will be given to other authors, who may be consulted on special subjects; such as on Homer, Thiersch's Grammar, Buttman's Lexilogus, &c.

* Only for Candidates for Honors.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS;

Professor—REV. JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.

FIRST YEAR.

Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, (Paley's.)

SECOND YEAR.

Wayland's Moral Science; Locke, Bb. II., III., and IV.

*Tenneman's History of Philosophy, to the end of the Scholastic Period. (Morell's ed.)

*Des Cartes' Method, Meditations and Principles.

THIRD YEAR.

Reid's Intellectual Powers; Stewart's Moral and Active Powers: *Tenneman's History of Philosophy, from the Scholastic Period; *Locke B.I., with Cousin's Critique on Locke; *Stewart's Dissertation on the History of Intellectual Philosophy; *Macintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Science.

FOURTH YEAR.

*Bacon's Novum Organon; *Reid's Intellectual Powers (with Sir W. Hamilton's Notes); *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason; *Morell's History of Philosophy.

The Candidates for Honors will be expected to read, besides portions of the works stated above, such Philosophical works in Greek or Latin, as may, from time to time, be pointed out or lectured on by the Professor.

The works of this kind read during the present year, 1860-1861, have been:—

4th year: Aristotle's Metaphysics Bb. I. & XI. *3rd year*: Xenophon's Memorabilia. *2nd year*: Cicero's Academica, Book II, and de Fato. *1st year*: Cicero's de Natura Deorum Bb. II. & III.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professor—DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.

HISTORY**FIRST YEAR.**

Ancient History: embracing outlines of Egyptian, Phœnician, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman History; and a more detailed account of British History from the era of the Roman Invasion to the reign of Henry VIII.

SECOND YEAR.

Mediæval History: embracing the rise of Mohammedanism, and the leading events of European History, from the transference of the seat of empire to the East, to the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

British History: from the reign of Henry VIII. to the Revolution

THIRD YEAR.

Modern History: from the discovery of America, with a more detailed sketch of the History of Britain and her Colonies, from the era of the Revolution.

Special Lectures are given with a view to Candidates for University Honors, on the general European History of each period; and, in the third year, an additional course on *Ancient and Modern Ethnology*, with a view to the sources of national character and institutions.

* Only for Candidates for Honors.

 ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FIRST YEAR.

Language: *Origin and History of the English language; its Orthographic and Etymological forms; its compound structure and intrusive Philological and Grammatical elements. *Prosody.

Literature: History of English Literature to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

SECOND YEAR.

Language: *Etymology and Synonyms. Syntactical and Rhetorical Analysis of Forms of English Composition.

Literature: History of English Literature temp. Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne.

*Critical reading of one of Shakespear's Dramas.

An additional course of Lectures on this subject was given during the present year, 1860-1861.

FOURTH YEAR.

Language: History of the formation of the English Language, and Analysis of its Philological Elements; Principles of Composition and Prosody, based on Critical Readings of English Classics.

Literature: History of English Literature from Queen Anne to the present time.

*Critical Analysis of two of Shakespear's Historical Dramas; and of portions of Milton's Paradise Lost; Spenser's Faerie Queen, &c.

 MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor—JAMES FORNERI, LL.D.

FIRST YEAR.

FRENCH.

Grammar (DeFivas); *LaFontaine's Fables, Bb. I., II., & III.; Montesquieu, Grandeur et Décadence des Romains; *Voltaire, Alzire; *Translation into French.

SECOND YEAR.

FRENCH.*

Grammar and Grammatical Construction; La Bruyère, Caractères (de l'homme, des jugements, de la mode); *Racine, Iphigénie; *Molière, le Misanthrope; Translation into French; History of French Literature to the 17th century. (Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe.)

GERMAN.

Grammar (Forneri's); Adler's Reader, 1, 2; *Goethe, Hermann and Dorothea, Canto II.; *Translation into German; History of German Literature. (Gostick, Periods 1, 2, 3, 4.)

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

Grammatical Analysis of Racine's Phèdre, Act 5, scene 6; Racine, Athalie; Bossuet, Oraisons Funèbres (de la Reine d'Angleterre, et du Prince de Condé); *Rotrou, Venceslas; *Boileau, l'Art Poétique; Composition and *Conversation in French; History of French Literature in the 17th Century. (Chouquet's.)

* Only for Candidates for Honors.

GERMAN.

Lessing, *Minna von Barnhelm*; *Wieland, *Geschichte der Abderiten*, I.; *Goethe, *Iphigenie auf Tauris*; Translation into German and *Composition; History of German Literature. (Gostick, Periods 5 and 6.)

*ITALIAN.

Grammar; Goldoni, *La Villeggiatura*.

FOURTH YEAR.

FRENCH.

Corneille, *le Cid*; De Staël, *De L'Allemagne*, première partie; *Molière, *Le Médecin malgré lui*; *Racine, *Esther*; *Poetry of the Troubadours and Trouvères compared, and rendered into French Prose. (Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe); History of French Literature, from the 18th Century to the present time. (Chouquet's); Composition and *Conversation in French.

GERMAN.

Schiller, *Wilhelm Tell*; Schiller, *Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederländer*, B. I.; *Schiller, *Maria Stuart*; Körner, *Epische Fragmente*, *Unterlegte Texte*, *Gelegenheitsgedichte*, and *Leyer und Schwerdt*; Composition and *Conversation in German; History of German Literature. (Gostick, Period 7.)

*ITALIAN.

Tasso, *Gerusalemme Liberata*, Canto XII; Dante, *Inferno*, Cantos I. to VII. inclusive; Translation into Italian; History of Italian Literature. (Sismondi's Literature of South of Europe, as far as Chap. XV.)

*SPANISH.

Grammar; Quintana, *Vida del Cid*; Moratin, *El si de las ninas*; Translation into Spanish; History of Spanish Literature, (Sismondi's Literature of South of Europe, as far as Chap. XXX.)

*Comparison of Etymological and Grammatical forms in Latin, Provençal, French, Italian and Spanish, (Sir J. Cornwall Lewis's origin and formation of the Romance Languages.)

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Lecturer—J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq.

FIRST YEAR.

HEBREW.

Grammar, to end of Irregular Verbs (Gesenius's); Genesis, Chapp. I., II., III., IV. & V.; Psalms, I., II., III., IV. & V.; History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

SECOND YEAR.

HEBREW.

Grammar, continued to end of Syntax; Genesis, Chap. XXXVII. to end of Book; Psalms, VI. to XXV.; Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry.

THIRD YEAR.

HEBREW.

Psalms, XL., CXXXIII., and CXXXVII.; Isaiah, Chapp. IV., VII., XIV., LII., and LIII.

* Only for Candidates for Honors.

CHALDEE.

Grammar, (Winer's); Daniel, Chapp. II., and III.; History of the Chaldee Language and Literature.

FOURTH YEAR.

HEBREW.

Job, Chapp. III., IV., V., VI., & VII.; Proverbs, Chapp. I., II., & III.; Ecclesiastes, Chapp. I. & XII.

CHALDEE.

Daniel, Chap. IV. to the end of VII.; Ezra, Chap. IV. to end of VI.

SYRIAC.

Grammar (Phillips's); The Parables in the New Testament; History of the Syriac Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

Grammar; Extracts from the Koran and other Arabic works; History of the Arabic Language and Literature.

SAMARITAN.

Portions of the Pentateuch.

 MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor of Natural Philosophy—J. B. CHERRIMAN, M.A.

FIRST YEAR.

Arithmetic; Algebra (Colenso's); Euclid (Colenso's); and Plane Trigonometry (Colenso's.)

SECOND YEAR.

Elements of Statics and Dynamics (Cherriman's); *Analytical Conic Sections (Hymers's or Todhunter's); *Newton's Principia, Secc. I., II., & III., (Evans's ed.); and *Rudiments of Differential and Integral Calculus, (Hemming's or Todhunter's).

THIRD YEAR.

Elements of Hydrostatics and Optics (Chambers's Educational Course); *Differential and Integral Calculus (De Morgan's or Price's); *Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions (Salmon's and Hymers's); *Theory of Algebraic Equations (Hymers's); *Analytical Statics (Todhunter's); *Dynamics of a particle (Sandeman's); *Geometrical Optics (Griffin's); *Hydrostatics, (Miller's.)

FOURTH YEAR

Elements of Astronomy (Herschel's) and Acoustics (Chambers's Educational Course); *Spherical Trigonometry (Hann's); *Newton's Principia, Secc. IX. & XI. (Evans's ed.); *Plane Astronomy (Hymers's); *Lunar Theory, (Godfrey's.)

* *The Lectures on Natural Philosophy are illustrated by Apparatus.

 METEOROLOGY.

Professor—G. T. KINGSTON, M.A.

Nature and object of the science.

Properties of heat and of gaseous bodies.

Construction and use of meteorological instruments and tables. Mode of registering and classifying meteorological observations.

* Only for Candidates for Honors.

Reduction of observations at a given station. Diurnal and annual variation of the meteorological elements, deduced from a series of hourly observations. Calculation of the normal values of the several elements proper to any given epoch of the day and year. Non periodic variations.

Geographical distribution of the meteorological elements, derived from the combination of the results obtained at different stations. Construction of charts exhibiting isothermal, thermic, isabnormal and isobarometric lines, &c.

Physical causes which regulate the variations of the meteorological elements, and their geographical distribution.

Investigation of the laws of storms.

Practical application of meteorology with reference to animal and vegetable life and the occupations of man.

(*Text-books*—Kaemtz's Meteorology; Brocklesby's Meteorology.)

CHEMISTRY.

Professor — H. H. CROFT, D.C.L

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

In this course, which is intended as an introduction to the science, particular attention will be paid to Chemical Affinity, Laws of Combining Proportions, Chemical Nomenclature, and Notation; Heat and Electricity being only slightly touched on. Especial attention will be directed to Inorganic Chemistry, and the Organic division given only in outline.

(*Text-books*—Chemistry in Chambers's Educational Course; Fownes's elements.)

The course will be illustrated by experiments.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

SECOND YEAR.

Origin and history of Chemistry—connexion with other sciences.

General properties of matter—adhesion and cohesion—crystallization—specific gravity, &c.

Heat—expansion—thermometers—ventilation—change of state of aggregation—vapours.

Light—as a chemical agent—photography, &c.

Static Electricity—Galvanism—Magnetism—Electro-Magnetism—Electric Telegraph—Thunder storms, &c.

Chemical affinity—nomenclature—law of equivalents—atomic theory.

Non-metallic elements—their combinations.

Metallic elements—their ores and combinations.

Vegetable Chemistry.

Animal Chemistry.

Application of Chemistry to Agriculture and to Physiology.

The Lectures will be illustrated by experiments, specimens, diagrams, and an extensive collection of models and physical apparatus.

The useful application of the science to manufactures, the arts, pharmacy and medicine, will be made particularly prominent. The detection of poisons and adulterations, as well as testing in general, will also be fully considered.

(*Text-books*—Fownes's Elements of Chemistry; Graham's Elements of Inorganic Chemistry; Lardner's Hand-book of Heat and Electricity, or Miller's Chemical Physics.)

APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

THIRD YEAR.

In this course the application of Chemistry to the arts and manufactures, and to the ordinary purposes of life, will be more fully entered into; as, for instance, glass-making,

china and pottery, gas, sugar, calico-printing, dyeing, tanning, preservation and preparation of food, metallurgic processes, &c., &c.

The Lectures will be illustrated by diagrams, models, and specimens of manufacture.
(*Text-books*—Knapp's Technology; Ure's and Tomlinson's Dictionary.)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

FOURTH YEAR.

In this course an acquaintance with Inorganic Chemistry and with the general principles of the science is pre-supposed, and more attention will be paid to the vegetable and animal departments than in the second year's course.

The various theories and practical applications will be made more prominent.
(*Text-books*—Gregory's Hand-book of Organic Chemistry; Croft's Synopsis.)

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

In this short course the preparation of pure re-agents, the use of analytical apparatus, the detection of poisons, and the general process of qualitative analysis will be discussed, and an introduction given to the study of quantitative operations.

(*Text-books*—Fresenius' or Noad's Qualitative Analysis; Croft's Course of Practical Chemistry.)

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Classes will be formed for practical instruction in chemical manipulation, qualitative and quantitative analysis, examination of ores and mineral waters, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, toxicological investigations, and the general operations of the laboratory.

This course is optional, and will be given at hours in the afternoon to suit the convenience of students.

NATURAL HISTORY.—INCLUDING ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Professor—REV. WILLIAM HINCKS, F.L.S.

(Late Professor in Queen's College, Cork.)

Three courses of Lectures are given in this department; an introductory course for Undergraduates of the first year, and two detailed courses for Undergraduates of the third year.

I.—INTRODUCTORY COURSE ON ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

This course comprehends the elements of Comparative Physiology, with a general view of the structure and arrangement of the Animal Kingdom and the elements of structural and systematical Botany.

(*Text-Books*—Agassiz and Gould's Principles of Zoology; Gray's First Lessons in Botany.)

Candidates for Honors are required to take up the structure and arrangement of Lamellibranchiate and Gasteropodous Mollusks, and a general view of the structure and arrangement of Birds; also, in Botany, the elements of Vegetable Physiology.

A supplementary course of at least twelve Lectures will be given to Agricultural students, on subjects immediately connected with their particular object.

(*Books of Reference*—Woodward's Rudimentary Treatise on Recent and Fossil Shells; Gray's First Lessons, XXII.—XXVII.; Lindley's Botany, last chapter.)

II.—DETAILED COURSE OF ZOOLOGY.

In this course, each division of the Animal Kingdom is separately considered as to its structure and arrangement, the fullest details being given where the subjects appear to be of most general interest, and where the means of illustration are most accessible.

(*Books of Reference*—Owen's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy; Clarke's translation of Van der Höven's Hand-book of Zoology; Jones's Animal Kingdom; Carpenter's Zoology.)

III.—DETAILED COURSE OF BOTANY.

In this course, the objects proposed are, first, to lay a good foundation for any further Botanical studies in Physiology, Organography, and Morphology, and then to illustrate that arrangement of the Vegetable Kingdom which is judged to be on the whole preferable, with a constant reference to the uses of the objects noticed, and to the connection of certain properties with natural groups.

(*Text-Books*—Gray's Botanical Text Book; Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom.)

* * * The Lectures are copiously illustrated by specimens, diagrams, drawings, and the use of the microscope.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Professor—E. J. CHAPMAN, Esq.

(Late Professor in University College, London.)

SECOND YEAR.

I.—ORDINARY COURSE FOR GENERAL STUDENTS.

A. Elements of Mineralogy.

A, 1. The characters by which Minerals are distinguished from one another.

A, 2. The conditions of occurrence, composition, &c., of commonly occurring Minerals and Metallic Ores.

B. Elements of Geology.

B, 1. General principles of Geology. Structural characters, and classification of rock masses.

B, 2. A general outline of Geological ages and epochs.

II.—ADDITIONAL COURSE FOR CANDIDATES FOR HONORS.

A. The Rudiments of Crystallography.

B. The Rudiments of Palæontology.

C. The Elements of Physical Geography.

(*Books of Reference*—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy; Lyell's Elementary Manual; Johnston's Elementary Atlas of Physical Phenomena, (8vo edition.)

FOURTH YEAR.

I.—ORDINARY COURSE FOR GENERAL STUDENTS.

A. Mineralogy.

A, 1. The Physical relations of Mineralogy.

A, 2. The Chemical relations of Mineralogy.

A, 3. Descriptive Mineralogy.

B. Geology, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.

B, 1. The fundamental principles of Geology.

B, 2. Palæontology, or the natural history and geological application of Organic Remains.

B, 3. Chronological and Descriptive Geology.

B, 4. Physical Geography, or the Earth in its present aspect and conditions.

II.—ADDITIONAL COURSE FOR CANDIDATES FOR HONORS.

A. Application of Trigonometry to the Calculation of Crystal Axes and Angles.

B. Geology of North America, with Rock Formations and Economic Minerals of Canada considered in detail.

B, 1. General sketch of American Geology.

B, 2. Sub-divisions, mineral characters, distinctive fossils, and economic substances of Canadian rocks

B, 3. Connected view of Canadian Geology, shewing the distribution and grouping of the various formations throughout the Province.

(*Books of Reference*—Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology; Murchison's Siluria; Pictet's Paléontologie; Geology of Canada, by Logan and Hunt; Johnston's Quarto Atlas of Physical Geography; Synopsis of Professor Chapman's Lectures; Professor Chapman's Examples of the Application of Trigonometry to the Calculation of Crystal Axes.)

. In addition to these courses, a separate course of elementary and practical Lectures, on the *Minerals and Geology of Canada*, is given during the months of February and March. This course is especially intended to meet the requirements of Provincial Land Surveyors, and Architects generally.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor,—GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.

I.—HISTORY OF THE ART.

- (a) Agriculture, as understood and practised by the Ancients.
- (b) Agriculture during the Middle Ages.
- (c) Modern Agriculture.

II.—THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

(a) Soils: their origin, composition, distribution, classification, &c. Relations of Geology, Chemical and Mechanical Analysis.

(b) Plants: their structure, composition, growth, &c. Manures: theory, action and relative value of; modes of preparing, applying, and economizing. Relations of Chemistry and Botany to Agriculture.

(c) The domesticated animals of the farm; history and description of varieties or breeds; the principles of breeding, with biographical sketches of the more distinguished breeders; diseases and treatment; relations of animal physiology to breeding, feeding, &c.

(d) Influence of climate on agricultural productions, both animal and vegetable.—Value of a knowledge of Meteorology and Physical Geography to farmers.

III.—THE PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE.

(a) Methods of acquiring a practical knowledge of farming. Importance of an agricultural literature. Connexion of theory and practice. Popular fallacies.

(b) Principles of cultivation: instruments of tillage, illustrated and described.

(c) Draining: its value and various modes of execution explained. Sub-soil ploughing. Fallowing. Rotation of crops, &c.

(d) History, cultivation and economic uses of the various grains, roots, &c., raised on the farm. Weeds. Blights and their remedies. Harvesting and securing crops.

(e) The practice of manuring, and the means of restoring exhausted land. Management of pasture. Irrigation, &c.

(f) The management of stock, and the construction and arrangement of farm buildings.

(g) Dairy management: butter and cheese-making, &c.

(h) Management of landed property: principles of the lease: theory of rent: relations of Political Economy to rural affairs.

(i) Agriculture as a pursuit; economic importance of; its place in a system of general education; tendency to foster feelings of patriotism, &c.

N.B.—Instructions are regularly given on the Experimental Grounds attached to the College, illustrating the principles of practice with science.

The Professors of Chemistry, of Natural History, (including Botany and Entomology,) of Mineralogy and Geology, and of Meteorology, will each give Special Lectures on those branches of Scientific Agriculture which come within their respective departments.

(*Books of Reference*—Stephens's Farmer's Guide; London Encyclopædia of Agriculture; Morton's do.; Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology; Bous-singault's Rural Economy; Low's Practical Agriculture, and Domesticated Animals.)

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are held, at the close of each Term, in the subjects of Lecture during that Term. All Matriculated Students of the College, in Arts, Civil Engineering or Agriculture, are required to attend these examinations in every department or branch prescribed by the University of Toronto, as necessary for Students of their respective standings.

The Candidates who present themselves are arranged according to the proficiency which they have manifested, in three classes, and are also placed in each class according to merit. The first two classes are for Candidates for Honors; those who have only passed the examination without being entitled to distinction are ranked in the third class.

The examinations are conducted in the Convocation Hall, and the greatest care is taken to secure accurate results, and to show strict impartiality. The following is the programme of the examinations at the close of the present (Easter) Term:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TORONTO.—TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS, 1861.

MONDAY, APRIL 22nd.

	9—11	11½—1½	2—1
4th Year.....	*French.....	Greek.....	†Mathematics.
3rd ".....	*French.....	Greek.....	Mathematics.
2nd ".....	*French.....	Greek.....	Mathematics.
1st ".....		Greek.....	Mathematics.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23rd.

4th Year.....	†Metaphysics & Ethics.....	Latin.....	English
3rd ".....	Metaphysics & Ethics.....	Latin.....	History.
2nd ".....	Metaphysics & Ethics.....	Latin.....	History & English.
1st ".....	Metaphysics & Ethics.....	Latin.....	History & English.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

4th Year.....	*French.....	*German.....	†Italian.
3rd ".....	*French.....	*German.....	†Italian.
2nd ".....	*French.....	*German.....	
1st ".....			*French.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25th.

4th Year.....	*German.....	†Greek.....	*Chemistry.
3rd ".....	*German.....	†Greek.....	*Chemistry.
2nd ".....		†Greek.....	*Chemistry.
1st ".....		†Greek.....	*Chemistry.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26th.

4th Year.....	†Metaphysics & Ethics.....	{ †Metaphysics & Ethics } †Latin.....	†Mathematics.
3rd ".....	†Metaphysics & Ethics.....	†Latin.....	†Mathematics.
2nd ".....	†Metaphysics & Ethics.....	†Latin.....	†Mathematics.
1st ".....	†Metaphysics & Ethics.....	†Latin.....	Mathematics.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th.

4th Year.....	†Metaphysics & Ethics.....	†Greek.....	†English.
3rd ".....	†Metaphysics & Ethics.....	Natural History.....	†History.
2nd ".....		*Logic.....	†History & English.
1st ".....	Natural History.....	†Natural History.....	†History & English.

MONDAY, APRIL 29th.

	9—11	11½—1½	2—1
4th Year.....	Min. & Geology. †Spanish.....	†Latin.....	†Mineralogy & Geology.
3rd ".....	*Natural History.....	Civil Polity.....	†Mathematics.
2nd ".....	Mineralogy & Geology.....	German.....	†Mineralogy & Geology.
1st ".....	†French.....		†Mathematics.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30th.

	-12½	2—4½
4th Year.....	} Oriental Literature.	} Oriental Literature.
3rd ".....		
2nd ".....		
1st ".....		

PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Certificates of Honor in each department are awarded to those Students who have been placed in either First or Second Class at the First Terminal Examination, and in First Class at the Second Terminal Examination. The prize in each department is awarded, and on the same principle, to that Student, whose standing is highest on comparison of the results of the Examinations.

The following are the Prizes offered for competition in the College:

SUBJECT.	VALUE.			
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Greek and Latin,.....	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00
Metaphysics and Ethics,.....	5 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Chemistry and Chemical Physics,...	5 00	10 00	5 00	10 00
Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy,.	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
History,.....	} 10 00	} 10 00	5 00	.....
English,.....			.....	.....	5 00
Zoology and Botany,.....	5 00	.....	10 00	.....
Mineralogy and Geology,.....	.....	5 00	.....	10 00
Meteorology,.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Agriculture,.....	5 00	10 00	.....	.....
Rhetoric,.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....
Logic,.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....
French,.....	5 00	} 10 00	} 10 00	} 10 00
German,.....	.....		
Italian,.....	.....		
Spanish,.....	.....		
Hebrew,.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	.....
Chaldee,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac Arabic, (any three,).....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Greek Verse,.....	}	}	}	}
Latin Verse,.....				
English Verse,.....				
French Prose,.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10 00 each.
Public Speaking,.....	}	}	}	}
Public Reading,.....				
English Essay,.....				

The number of the Prizes has been determined on the principle that one should be assigned to each branch, in each year, in which it is cultivated. All the branches seemed deserving of the encouragement to their pursuit supplied by offering a reward to the most proficient, and justice required that the competition should be limited to Students having the same Academic standing.

FEES.

In all the arrangements relative to Fees, the great object of the Council has been to render the advantages which the Institution offers easily accessible, and to diffuse the blessings of a superior education as widely as possible. With this view, the Professors voluntarily gave up their claim to Fees from those Matriculated Students who are pursuing the regular course of study in Arts, Civil Engineering or Agriculture. A charge to occasional Students, however, has been retained, trifling in amount but sufficient to suggest the expediency of taking up the full course as Matriculated Students.

TABLE OF FEES.

The following is the scale adopted for Students and occasional Students, for the Academic year:—

For all the Courses.....	\$16 00
For three Courses.....	10 00
For 1 Course of six or five Lectures in each week.....	5 00
“ “ four or three in each week.....	3 00
“ “ two or one in each week.....	2 00

The only other fees which are payable by the Students of the College, are for residence. These, including all charges for board, room-rent, and use of light and fuel in public room, amount to three dollars and a-half per week. Each resident Student is provided with a separate room, furnished at the expense of the College; all the meals are served in the common hall, and the only additional charges, incidental to Boarding, are fuel and light in private room, which may be purchased from the Steward at cost price in the required quantities.

(Signed) JOHN McCAUL,
President.

University College, Toronto, 9th May, 1861.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION, 1860.

VISITOR :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD,
BART., M.A.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, &c., &c.

PRESIDENT :

Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.

PROFESSORS, &c :

Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.....	<i>Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric.</i>
Rev. JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.....	<i>Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics.</i>
H. H. CROFT, D.C.L.....	<i>Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.</i>
GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.....	<i>Professor of Theory and Practice of Agriculture.</i>
J. B. CHERRIMAN, M.A.....	<i>Professor of Natural Philosophy.</i>
DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.....	<i>Professor of History and English Literature.</i>
Rev. WILLIAM HINCKS, F.L.S...	<i>Professor of Natural History.</i>
E. J. CHAPMAN, Esq.....	<i>Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.</i>
JAMES FORNERI, LL.D.....	<i>Professor of Modern Languages.</i>
G. T. KINGSTON, M.A.....	{ <i>Professor of Meteorology, and Director of the Mag-</i> <i>netical Observatory.</i>
J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq.....	<i>Lecturer on Oriental Literature.</i>
Rev. ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D..	<i>Classical Tutor.</i>

REGISTRAR :

Rev. ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D.

I.—ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

1. ADMISSION OF UNDERGRADUATES:—

Hatton, J. C.....	4th Year.	Jackes, C. B.....	Matriculation.
Hagar, C. C.....	3rd Year.	Jackson, J. P.....	“
McLellan, J. A.....	“	Keefe, W. N.....	“
Bearman, E. C.....	2nd Year.	Kerr, G.....	“
Ferguson, J.....	“	King, J.....	“
Kirkland, T.....	“	Malcolm, J.....	“
McCaul, G. L.....	“	McMillan, J.....	“
Sharpe, W.....	“	Mulholland, J.....	“
Connor, J. W.....	Matriculation.	Osborne, R. B.....	“
Robertson, T. J.....	“	Patton, F.....	“
Snider, E. F.....	“	Rolph, J. W.....	“
Wilson, J. S.....	“	Rossin, J.....	“
Rutledge, J.....	“	Seymour, F. E.....	“
Alexander, R.....	“	Small, J. S.....	“
Ballantyne, W. D.....	“	Spotton, H. B.....	“
Bell, J. W.....	“	Stephenson, J.....	“
Dixon, A.....	“	Stowell, J.....	“
Ferguson, P.....	“	Thornton, R. M.....	“
Glassco, J. T.....	“	Vandersmissen, W. H.....	“
Hodgson, J.....	“	Williamson, A. E.....	“
Holme, J. C.....	“		

2. RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITIONS:—

ENGLISH VERSE: *Subject*—“Naples”.....Buchan, J. M.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES:—

ARTS.—(GREEK AND LATIN.)—PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Fraser, J. T., *Prizeman*.—Reeve, W. A., *Prizeman*.—Ross, J. B.—Woods, S., *Prizeman*.—Crawford, W. G.; Tytler, W.; Cooper, G.—Lafferty, A. M., *Prizeman*.—Kilpatrick, G.

LOGIC.

Buchan, J. M., *Prizeman*.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

Ogden, I. O., *Prizeman*.—Grant, G., *Prizeman*.—McFayden, C.—Buchan, J. M., *Prizeman*.—McWilliams, W. G., *Prizeman*.

CHEMISTRY.

Wadsworth, J. J., *Prizeman*.—Sinclair, W.; Grant, A., *Prizeman*.—Roger, W. M., *Prizeman*.—Hubbert, J.; Tytler, W.—Harbottle, R., *Prizeman*.—Wright, T. W.; Kilpatrick, G.; McMurrich, W. B.; Shaw, J.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

McMurphy, A., *Prizeman*.—Ormiston, D., Thom, J. H.; *Prizemen*.—London, J., *Prizeman*.—Fisher, J.—Lafferty, A. M., *Prizeman*.—Wright, T. W.; Frisby, E.

HISTORY.

Ormiston, D., *Prizeman*.—Reeve, W. A.; Grant, G.

ENGLISH.

Boyd, J. A., *Prizeman*.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH.

Woods, S., *Prizeman*.—Buchan, J. M.; Roger, W. M.—McWilliams, W. G., *Prizeman*.—Gibson, J. M.; Oldright, W; Harbottle, R.; Kilpatrick, G.

VERSE COMPOSITION.

Buchan, J. M., *Prizeman*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Sinclair, W.—Grant, A., *Prizeman*.—McMurrich, W. B., *Prizeman*.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Wadsworth, J. J., *Prizeman*.—Sinclair, W.—Tytler, W., *Prizeman*.—Roger, W. M.; Hubbert, J.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Boyd, J. A., *Prizeman*.—Turnbull, J., *Prizeman*.—Ormiston, D.—Woods, S., *Prizeman*.—Oldright, W., *Prizeman*.—McMurrich, W. B.; Shaw, S.; Mulock, W.; Corbet, G.; McWilliams, W. G.

METEOROLOGY.

Wadsworth, J. J., *Prizeman*.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

White, J., *Prizeman*.—Grant, G., *Prizeman*.—Gibson, J. M., *Prizeman*.—Graham, E., *Prizeman*.—Gracey, H., *Prizeman*.—Young, S., *Prizeman*.—Lundy, W.

AGRICULTURE.

Wanless, J., *Prizeman*.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL AND AWARDED BY THE
COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Boyd, J. A., *Prizeman*.

PUBLIC READING.

Roger, W. M., *Prizeman*.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Gibson, J. M., *Prizeman*.

II.—HONOR LISTS, 1859-60.

UNDERGRADUATES.

GREEK AND LATIN.—1st Year—*Michaelmas Term*.

Class I. 1, 2, Kilpatrick, G., Lafferty, A. M.; 3, Gibson, J. M. Class II. Harbottle, R.; 1, Craig, T. D.; 2, Palmer, J. H.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Lafferty, A. M.; 2, Kilpatrick, G. Class II. 1, Harbottle, R.; 2, Gibson, J. M.; 3, Craig, T. D.; 4, Palmer, J. H.; 5, Hamilton, W. W.

2nd Year—*Michaelmas Term*.

Class I. 1, 2, Loudon, J., Woods, S.; 3, Crawford, W. G. Class II. 1, Tytler, W.; 2, Cooper, G.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, 2, Crawford, W. G., Woods, S.; 3, Tytler, W.; 4, Cooper, G.

3rd Year—*Michaelmas Term*.

Class I. 1, Reeve, W. A.; 2, Ross, J. B.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Reeve, W. A.; 2, Ross, J. B.

4th Year—*Michaelmas Term*.

Class I. Fraser, J. T.

Easter Term.

Class I. Fraser, J. T.

ENGLISH.—1st Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, McMurrich, W. B.; 2, Palmer, J. H. Class II. 1, Craig, T. D.; 2, Mulock, W.; 3, Oldright, W.; 4, McWilliams, W. G.; 5, Wright, T. W.; 6, Shaw, J.; 7, Harbottle, R.; 8, Kilpatrick, G. 1, Buchan, H.E.; 2, Corbet, G.; 3, Gibson, J.M.; 6, Wallace, D.

2nd Year—Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Woods, S.; 2, Buchan, J. M.; 3, Roger, W. M.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A. Class II.; White, J.

Easter Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

FRENCH.—1st Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Mitchell, J. M.; 2, Oldright, W.; 3, McMurrich, W. B.; 4, 5, Shaw, J. Mulock, W. Class II. 1, Gibson, J. M.; 2, Corbet, G.; 3, Craig, T. D.; 4, 5, Harbottle, R., McWilliams, W. G.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Oldright, W.; 3, Corbet, G.; 4, McMurrich, W. B.; 5, 6, Shaw, J., Mulock, W.; 7, McWilliams, W. G. Class II. 1, Ussher, S. G.; 2, Craig, T.D.; 3, Palmer, J. H.; 5, Gibson, J. M.

2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Gibson, J.M.; 2, Woods, S.; 3, Buchan, J.M. Class II. Roger, W.M.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Buchan, J. M.; 2, Woods, S.; 3, Roger, W. M.

3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Turnbull, J. Class II. Ormiston, D.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Turnbull, J.; 2, Ormiston, D.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

Easter Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

GERMAN.—2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Gibson, J. M.; 2, Woods, S.; 3, Buchan, J. M. Class II. Roger, W.M.

Easter Term.

Class I. Woods, S. Class II. Roger, W. M.

3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Ormiston, D. Class II. Turnbull, J.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Ormiston, D.; 2, Turnbull, J.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

Easter Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

ITALIAN.—3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Turnbull, J.; 2, Ormiston, D.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Turnbull, J.; 2, Ormiston, D.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

Easter Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

SPANISH.—4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

Easter Term.

Class I. Boyd, J. A.

HEBREW.—1st Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Gibson, J. M.; 2, Stewart, A.

Easter Term.

Class I. Gibson, J. M.

HEBREW AND CHALDEE.—3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Grant, G.

Easter Term.

Class I. Grant, G.

HEBREW, CHALDEE AND SYRIAC.—4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. White, J.

Easter Term.

Class I. White, J.

HISTORY.—1st Year—Easter Term.

Class I. 1, McWilliams, W. G.; 2, Gibson, J. M.; 3, Oldright, W.; 4, Harbottle, R.; 5, Kilpatrick, G.

Class II. 2, Craig, T. D.; 3, McMurrich, W. B.; 4, Stewart, A.; 5, Hamilton, W. W. 1, Palmer, J. H.; 2, Shaw, J.; 3, Corbet, G.

2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Buchan, J. M.; 2, Woods, S.; 3, Gibson, J. M.; 4, Roger, W. M.

Class II. Tytler, W.

3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Ormiston, D.; 2, Turnbull, J. Class II. 1, Thom, J. H.; 2, Grant, A.; 3, Grant, G.; 4, Reeve, W. A.; 5, McFayden, C. Ross, J. B.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Reeve, W. A.; 2, Ormiston, D.; 3, Grant, G. Class II. 1, McFayden, C.; 2, Grant, A.; 3, Turnbull, J.

LOGIC.—2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Buchan, J. M.; 2, Reeve, R. A.; 3, Gibson, J. M.; 4, Fisher, J.

Easter Term.

Class I. Buchan, J. M. Class II. Fisher, J.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.—1st Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class II. McWilliams, W. G.

Easter Term.

Class I. McWilliams, W. G. Class II. Stewart, A.

2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Buchan, J. M. Class II. Fisher, J.

Easter Term.

Class I. Buchan, J. M.

3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Grant, G. Class II. 1, McFayden, C.; 2, Grant, A.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Grant, G. ; 2, McFayden, C. Class II. Grant, A.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Ogden, I. O.

Easter Term.

Class I. Ogden, I. O.

MATHEMATICS.—1st Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Wright, T. W. ; 2, Frisby, E. ; 3, Lafferty, A. M. ; 4, Kilpatrick, G.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Lafferty, A. M. ; 2, 3, Frisby, E., Wright, T. W.

2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Loudon, J. ; 2, Fisher, J.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Loudon, J. ; 2, Fisher, J.

3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Ormiston, D. ; Thom, J. H.

Easter Term.

Class I. Ormiston, D. ; Thom, J. H.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. McMurchy, A.

Easter Term.

Class I. McMurchy, A.

CHEMISTRY—1st Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Harbottle, R. ; 2, Wright, T. W. ; 3, Kilpatrick, G. ; 4, McMurrich, W. B. ; 5, Shaw, J. Class II. 1, Gibson, J. M. ; 2, Frisby, E. ; 3, 4, Craig, T. D., McWilliams, W. G. ; 5, Oldwright, W.

2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Roger, W. M. Class II. 1, Hubbert, J. ; 3, Tytler, W. ; 4, Reeve, R. A.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Hubbert, J. ; 2, Roger, W. M. ; 3, Tytler, W.

3rd Year—Easter Term.

Class I. Grant, A.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Wadsworth, J. J. ; 2, Sinclair, W.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Wadsworth, J. J. ; 2, Sinclair, W.

NATURAL HISTORY—1st Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, McMurrich, W. B. ; 2, Gibson, J. M. ; 3, Kilpatrick, G. Class II. 1, Shaw, J. ; 2, Oldright, W. ; 3, McWilliams, W. G. ; 4, Mulock, W. ; 5, Corbet, G. ; 6, Harbottle, R.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, 2, McMurrich, W. B., Shaw, J. ; 4, Oldwright, W.

3rd Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Grant, A. ; 2, Grant, G. Class I. Grant, A. Class II. Grant, G.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. Sinclair, W.

Easter Term.

Class I. Sinclair, W.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY—*2nd Year—Michaelmas Term.*

Class I. 1, 2, Roger, W. M., Tytler, W.; 3, Hubbert, J.; 4, Buchan, J. M. Class II. Reeve, R. A.; Gibson, J. M.; Withrow, W. H.

Easter Term.

Class I. 1, Tytler, W.; 2, Roger, W. M.; 4, Hubbert, J.

4th Year—Michaelmas Term.

Class I. 1, Wadsworth, J. J.; 2, Sinclair, W.

Easter Term

Class I. 1, Wadsworth, J. J.; 2, Sinclair, W.

METEOROLOGY—*1st Year—Easter Term.*

Class I. Wadsworth, J. J.

STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

NATURAL HISTORY—*Michaelmas Term.*

Class J. Thorburn, D.

STUDENTS AND OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

AGRICULTURE—*Easter Term.*

Class I. 3, Wanless, J.

MINERALOGY & GEOLOGY

Michaelmas Term.

Class J. Williamson, A. E.

Easter Term.

Class I. Williamson, A. E.

HEBREW—*Michaelmas Term.*

Class I. Gracey, H. 1, Young, S.; 2, Lundy, W.

Easter Term.

Class I. Gracey, H. 1, Young, S.; 2, Lundy, W.

HEBREW & CHALDEE—*Michaelmas Term.*

Class I. Graham, E.

Easter Term.

Class I. Graham, E.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

FOR

LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1860.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC:

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1861.

ERRATA.

On Page 62, in third line from side, omit words "1859."
" " 63, " " " " for "1859," read "1860."

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, April 17, 1861.

To the Honorable
THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my Sixth Report on the state of Public Education in Lower Canada.

The Council of Public Instruction has given its attention, during the year which has elapsed since its appointment, to all the questions which the law had entrusted to its care; and the degree of progress attained in all of them has been as great as could have been hoped for, in view of their importance.

On the important question of the selection of the books to be exclusively used in the schools; in view of the fact that there are certain series of works, which, notwithstanding the care taken in compiling and editing them, cannot, owing to the difficulties presented by the subjects of which they treat, be adopted indiscriminately for Catholic children and for Protestant children, the Council decided, that the Committee entrusted with the examination might report, that certain books have been examined by the whole Committee and received the approval of the whole Committee, and that others have been approved of by the Catholic members of the Committee only, or by the Protestant members only; and that notice of the fact should be given, at the same time with the approval of the Council. It was due to parents and to the school authorities, that this distinction should be made for their guidance, and the means adopted by the Council for the attainment of that object, was the only one which the law left at its disposal. The Council proceeded at once to examine a large number of works which had been submitted to it, and approved of some of them. The by-law passed by the Council relative to this subject, forms part of the appendix to this report.

The Council further decided to publish a series of French reading books, and entrusted to me the duty, which I accepted with pleasure, of executing the work. I was authorized to secure assistance in the undertaking, and though my services are bestowed gratuitously, the Government has been pleased to place at my disposal a sum of \$600, for the remuneration of my fellow-labourers.

So soon as these resolutions had been sanctioned by His Excellency the Administrator of the Province, I applied myself to the task, and communicated with M. Joseph Lenoir, assistant editor of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique;" M. Perrault, formerly secretary of the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, and Principal of the Agricultural School at Varennes; and M. Ossage, professor of Agriculture at the Jacques-Cartier normal school. The two latter kindly consented to undertake the agricultural portion, and their work has been for some time in my possession.

The illness by which Mr. Lenoir has been so unexpectedly cut off, has put a stop to his labours and interrupted mine; and the increase of business which will devolve upon me, until the appointment of a successor to that important officer of this department, will not allow me to accomplish my task as promptly as I should have desired.

The death of Mr. Lenoir is not only an event highly painful for this department; it is also felt to be a heavy loss to the literature of the country, and has been recorded by the French press of Lower Canada in terms highly honorable to his memory. His excellent qualities had gained him universal esteem, the friendship of all his colleagues, and the sympathies of all those with whom his duties brought him in contact.

Several works submitted for approval are still in the hands of the members of the Council appointed to examine them; and until a sufficient number for every branch of instruction shall have been approved, the Council cannot appoint the period after which none but approved books shall be allowed to be used.

The Council has had under its consideration draughts of by-laws submitted by one of its Committees, for the organization of new Boards of Examiners of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates, and also for the government of all such Boards; but, inasmuch as the amendments embodied in the Consolidated Statutes respecting Public Instruction, have changed the nature of its powers in that respect, the adoption of any definite measure has of necessity been deferred to the next meeting.

Charges affecting three teachers have been laid before the Council, under the provision of the law, which invests it with the power of revoking diplomas, for bad conduct. In one case the Council found it impossible to proceed against the party accused, as he had left the country, before the service of the notice summoning him to appear could be effected; the law making no provision for any other mode of summoning.

The investigations which have taken place in the other two cases, have produced different results, one of the teachers accused retaining his diploma, while the other's has been revoked and notice of the fact given in the two official journals of the Department. This example will, I have no doubt, produce its effect; and the disciplinarian power vested in the Council will tend to impart a higher value to diplomas, and to increase the high respect already entertained for members of the body of teachers.

I had the pleasure of laying before the Council a letter from His Excellency the Governor General, informing me that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had made a gift of the handsome sum of \$800, for distribution in prizes in the normal schools of Lower Canada, and the following resolutions were immediately adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, "That the Council receives with lively gratitude, the announcement of the liberality which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has kindly exhibited towards the normal schools of Lower Canada, by placing in the hands of His Excellency the Governor General a sum of two hundred pounds, to be distributed in prizes in the said schools."

2. *Resolved*, "That, in the opinion of the Council, the money should be placed at interest, so as to found a prize in each of the schools, to be called 'The Prince of Wales' Prize.'"

3. *Resolved*, "That the prize for each school, shall be one-third of the interest of the said sum, to be paid to the pupil who shall have passed the best examination for a model school diploma; provided always that such pupil shall have obtained, in the two half-yearly bulletins, the mark *Excellent* in the following branches: Religious Instruction, Writing, Analytical Reading, Grammar and Orthography in his mother tongue, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History of Canada, the art of teaching, and in giving instruction in the model school; and the mark *good* for all other branches, with the exception of the following: Gymnastics, Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, in which a good mark will not be necessary."

4. *Resolved*, "That if no pupil should fulfil the conditions laid down, the sum accruing for that year to the school, shall be lodged by the Superintendent in a savings' bank, and so soon as it shall amount to one hundred pounds, it shall be placed at interest with the original capital sum, so as to increase the annual prize."

5. *Resolved*, "That the Superintendent be authorized to cause bronze medals to be struck, to serve as certificates to the pupils obtaining the prize."

The insufficiency of the grants to the Laval and Jacques-Cartier normal schools, has compelled the Council to recommend an increase of 15 per cent. in the tuition fees paid by the pupils of these schools, and an increase of 50 per cent. in the monthly fees to be paid by pupils attending the model schools in connection therewith. The first of these changes cannot be fully carried out before the coming scholastic year, as the present year had

already commenced when the amendment to the by-law relating to the normal schools was sanctioned by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government; but the change proposed as regards the model schools was effected at once; and it would appear that the parents of the pupils at Quebec and Montreal, submitted thereto with a good will.

It is to be hoped that neither of these changes will impede the development of the two institutions in question, inasmuch as the tuition and monthly fees are still lower than in almost any of the other institutions, independently of the half-bursaries granted in both schools.

Appended to this report will be found the reports of the Directors of the three normal schools for Lower Canada.

I can testify with pleasure to the eagerness with which our youth avail themselves of these excellent institutions, and respond to the appeal made to them by generously devoting themselves to the education of the rising generation.

If the school municipalities, on their part, were to do their duty, by striving to secure good teachers and offering them suitable salaries, there would be no difficulty in increasing the number of pupils in the normal schools. At present the number is sufficient to meet the demand, and a certain number of pupils prepared to teach, have been unable as yet to find places.

As regards male student teachers, the McGill school is an exception in this respect.

The Jacques-Cartier school has had in the course of the scholastic year ending in July last, 53 male pupil teachers; the McGill school, 9 male pupil teachers and 72 female pupil teachers,—in all 81; and the Laval school 40 male pupil teachers and 54 female pupil teachers,—in all 94; making for the three schools 228 pupils, of whom 202 are males and 126 females. The following table of the number of pupils that have attended these schools since their establishment, exhibits a steady increase:—

School Years.	Jacques Cartier School.	McGill School.			Laval School.			Total Male Pupil teachers.	Total Female Pupil teachers.	Grand total.
	Male Pupil teachers.	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pupil teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pupil teachers.	Total.			
1st session, 1857	18	5	25	30	22	.....	22	45	25	70
1857 & 1858	46	7	63	70	36	40	76	89	103	192
1858 & 1859	50	7	76	83	34	52	86	91	128	219
1859 & 1860	53	9	72	81	40	54	94	102	126	228

The Jacques Cartier Normal School had, during the session for 1859-60, 31 new students and 22 old students continuing their course. Of these 53 students, 46 were from the former district of Montreal, 6 from the former district of Three Rivers, and 1 a native of France. Nineteen of these students received diplomas, namely: 7 for model schools and 12 for elementary schools. With the exception of two, of whom one has left the country and the other is incapacitated by illness, all of them are now engaged in teaching, or pursuing their studies with a view to obtain a diploma of a higher order. The total number of students from this school who have engaged in teaching, which was 25 at the date of my last report, is now 40, distributed as follows: One is a professor in the normal school; one is a professor in the agricultural school at *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*; one is a professor at the college of Rigaud; 3 are teaching or have taught in academies, 15 in model schools, and 19 in elementary schools.

The course taught at the Jacques Cartier school has been pretty much the same as that of previous years.

The Principal has himself undertaken to give instruction in the Art of Teaching, a branch hitherto entrusted to Professor Regnault, who is now exclusively occupied with Mathematics. I beg to call your attention in a special manner to the excellent programme for instruction in the Art of Teaching, which you will find in Mr. Verreau's report.

The gymnastic exercises have been conducted with more regularity, by one of the students, formerly a *non-commissioned officer*; and the benefit reaped by the students, as well in the development of their physical strength as in improved health, has been of a marked character, and thoroughly appreciated by them.

Natural history has been taught in a more complete manner; in addition to the beautiful Atlas accompanying the reprint of Cuvier's works, the interesting Canadian ornithological collection, and the nuclei of several other collections belonging to the museum of the school, it now possesses a very fine mineralogical and geological collection, comprising above 800 specimens.

The course of theoretical agriculture, by Mr. Ossage, has been continued with the same zeal and the same liberality on the part of the professor, and also with a like success on the part of the students.

The public Courses for the year 1859 and 1860, consisted of the course of Canadian History by Mr. Verreau, the Principal, and the course of general literature continued by myself.

The model school has been attended by 121 pupils, of whom 41 are of British and 80 of French descent. The teachers connected with this school, Messrs. Delany and Boudrias, assisted by the pupil teachers, continue to effect excellent results; and such is the reputation of the instruction imparted in this school, that although the monthly contribution to be paid by pupils has been increased for this year, it has been found necessary, as in previous years, to refuse a large number of pupils for want of room.

During the new scholastic year now current, and which is not included in the report of the Principal, two pupils holding model-school diplomas have been allowed to continue their studies for a third year, in order to obtain academy diplomas; their names are Messrs. Schmoudt and Lamarche. The former has since accepted the post of professor in the agricultural school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.

Mr. Dostaler, an ex-pupil of the school, holding a model-school diploma, and who subsequently followed the courses of the Faculty of Arts at the Laval University, has been appointed an assistant-professor, and entrusted with the teaching of certain branches of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and has also been enabled to take the place of other professors during illness or absence.

At the close of the scholastic year 1859-60, 17 pupils of the McGill Normal School received model-school diplomas, and 37 received elementary diplomas.

The course of studies has been the same as heretofore: and from what I saw of the examinations, both public and private, it has been pursued with the same success. Professor Fronteau having tendered his resignation, in order to return to France, Mr. Darcy has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Fronteau has rendered important service to this institution, and I myself witnessed the zeal and ability with which the study of the French language, a matter of daily increasing importance on this Continent, was understood and conducted by that excellent professor. The Principal, Mr. Dawson, bears testimony in his report to the ability of the new professor, and I have no doubt but the result will confirm the truth of that testimony.

The model school and the infant school have had their maximum number of pupils—300, and many applications have been refused for want of room.

Of the 54 pupils who have obtained diplomas, 8 were male pupil-teachers and 46 female pupil-teachers; 29 were from Montreal, and 25 from other places; 23 continue their studies this year, and 28 are engaged in tuition.

In a more recent report, which I append to mine, though it relates to the current scholastic year, Mr. Dawson, the Principal, mentions a somewhat notable decrease in the number of pupils for the new year, which he attributes, however, to the increased severity of the examination for admission. He states, in fact, that in former years a good many students withdrew of themselves, or had to be dismissed before the end of the course, being unable to keep pace with the others and retarding them by their lack of capacity.

This year, under an arrangement made with the McGill University, and sanctioned

by this department, pupils holding a model-school diploma follow a classical course, which will enable them to obtain an academy diploma.

Mr. Dawson also refers to the small number of male pupils who have followed the course of the school since its commencement, while he has received numerous applications for male teachers competent to teach in academies or in model schools. I have no doubt but the number of male pupil-teachers will greatly increase, when once it is made known throughout the country, that young men holding a diploma from this school, can find, in the academies and model schools of the Eastern Townships, salaries sufficiently high and an occupation worthy of their intellect.

The female pupil-teachers of this school have formed among themselves a literary society, of which I have been enabled to attend the meetings; they exhibited, on these occasions, evidence of high intellectual culture, and a commendable degree of talent and literary taste.

In the scholastic year 1859-60, the Laval Normal School has had, in the male pupil-teachers' department, 23 new pupils and 17 old. They were divided into three classes: 4 already holding model-school diplomas, studied in order to obtain academy diplomas; 11 in the second class studied for model-school diplomas, and 25 others were in the first division. There were granted, 1 elementary school, 7 model-school, and 4 academy diplomas.

The female pupil-teachers' department consisted of 19 old pupils and 25 new, of whom 4 left before the end of the year. One died of consumption in the course of the year. There were, at the end of the year, 14 pupils in the second division and 35 in the first. 15 elementary and 12 model-school diplomas were granted.

The very full report of the Rev. Mr. Langevin, the Principal, gives the course of studies and the distribution of time; it will be therein seen how assiduous must be the labors of the professors, and how great the exertions required of them. I am happy to state, that, for the current year, I have obtained the appointment of a new assistant-professor, Mr. Norbert Thibault, an ex-pupil of the school, holding an academy diploma, who has been entrusted with a portion of the work of instruction in the male pupil-teachers' department. I am highly gratified to see that two of our normal schools have already found, in the ranks of their pupils, able professors, who will one day prove themselves to be in no respect inferior to those of any other institution of the kind. By the appointment of Mr. Thibault, the all but superhuman task undertaken by the Principal and Professors is somewhat lightened.

The Ursuline Ladies, as will be seen from the fully detailed programme contained in the Rev. Principal's report, continue to take part in the teaching of the female pupil-teachers, and it is needless to state that they do it with the same zeal and success which have ever distinguished their ancient and venerable institution.

The model school for boys has had 110 pupils, classed in two divisions. The model school for girls has had 175 pupils, classed in three divisions.

The Rev. Principal's report contains highly interesting statistics, relative to the normal school since its organization, of which I here give a summary.

From the commencement up to the 1st July, 1860, the school has been attended by 84 male pupil-teachers and by 107 female pupil-teachers,—in all 191. Of that number 22 boys and 26 girls—in all 48—left without diplomas; 22 boys and 18 girls—in all 40—arc still at the school continuing their studies. Of the pupils who have left the school, 29 male and 53 female teachers, have engaged in tuition,—in all 82. The others were either rendered unable to do so through illness, or could not find employment. Of the number who engaged in teaching, 3 have abandoned it: 2 of them female teachers, who married. Among the pupils (male) who finished their course, 1 has been appointed a school inspector, 1 a teacher in the model-school (annexed), 1 professor in a college, 4 in academies, 13 are teaching in the model schools, and 6 in the elementary schools; 2 female pupil-teachers are teaching in academies, 17 in model schools, and 28 in elementary schools.

I may be permitted to recall, in connection with these results and what I have stated with reference to the other two schools, what I said in my first report in recommending the establishment of the normal schools. I expressed a hope of establishing, throughout the whole department of Public Instruction, a system of promotion,—of opening by that means a wider field to the body of teachers, and thus, of affording to the pupils of the normal schools advantages more in keeping with the studies and sacrifices required of them.

I pointed out at the same time the school inspectorships, professorships in the normal schools, colleges, academies and model schools, and the various offices under the department of Public Instruction, as so many resources and objects of emulation calculated to induce young persons of talent, having a vocation for teaching, to persevere therein, despite whatever obstacles or repugnance they may have to overcome.

In the following table will be found the number of diplomas granted by each institution since its establishment. It amounts on the whole to 4 for academics, 134 for model schools, and 181 for elementary schools.

DIPLOMAS granted to pupils of the Normal Schools since their establishment :

Kind of diploma granted.	JACQUES CARTIER.			MCGILL.			LAVAL.			Total Male Pupil-teachers.	Total Female Pupil-teachers.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Male Pupil-teachers.			Male Pupil-teachers.	Female Pupil-teachers.	TOTAL.	Male Pupil-teachers.	Female Pupil-teachers.	TOTAL.			
Academy.....							4		4	4		4
Model School.....	25	3	45	48	33	28	61	61	73			134
Elementary School.....	34	15	93	108	7	32	39	56	125			181
Total.....	59	18	138	156	44	60	104	121	193			319

It is right to mention, however, that the number of diplomas far exceeds the number of pupils who have received them, one and the same pupil, in following the courses for three years, having, in many instances, obtained the three diplomas successively. The total number of pupils who have attended the normal schools, and who have since engaged in tuition, was 140 at the date of my last report; it is now 212, namely: 41 for the Jacques Cartier school, 89 for the McGill school, and 82 for the Laval school.

Besides the pupils of the McGill School teaching in Upper Canada, and two pupils of the Jacques Cartier School teaching in Prince Edward's Island, another of the pupils of the latter institution has this year taken charge of a foreign school, with my consent, and consequently without incurring the fine imposed by the regulations on those who fail to teach during three years in one of the public schools of Lower Canada. The person referred to is Mr. Buteau, one of the ablest teachers trained at Montreal, who is now teaching at Bourbonnais, in the State of Illinois.

It would be more gratifying, no doubt, to see all the young persons who hold these diplomas engage in tuition in Lower Canada; but it is the business of the local school municipalities to secure their services by offering them suitable terms, and those who find such advantages in the Provinces, or neighboring States, cannot be blamed for wishing to avail themselves of them.

I have reason to believe that fresh applications will be made to the Directors of the Normal Schools by the Acadian parishes of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Cape Breton, as well as by the Franco-Canadian parishes of Upper Canada. The eagerness thus displayed by these distant localities, having so many and such great obstacles to overcome in the education of their children, ought to engage the serious attention of the School Commissioners and ratepayers of certain parishes which are situated in far closer proximity to our great centres of population, and which are far from displaying the same zeal or the same liberality.

The Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to superintend the printing of Sessional documents, decided, last year, to publish the statistics accompanying my Report

only once in three years, and in the two intervening years only those tables which I pointed out as being the most important. Although this curtailment produces hardly any diminution in the labors of the officers of this department, inasmuch as the same information must be gathered, and the same calculations made, in order to arrive at the general results, while the public will be deprived of many details of interest, and even, at times, of great utility; yet I must not complain of a step having for its object to diminish the expenditure of the Province; and it may be, also, that when these details are given only at longer intervals of time, the public will bestow more attention upon them.

In pursuance of the decision of the same Committee, the Inspectors' reports will also be published, hereafter, only once in three years. Extracts therefrom will, nevertheless, appear in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and the *Lower Canada Journal of Education*.

The table of amounts levied for primary education in the different school municipalities of Lower Canada gives the following results:—Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amount of grant, \$114,424. This item for 1859 was \$115,792. There has, therefore, been a falling off of \$1,368. This is one of those fluctuations which must be expected to occur. The amount of assessment levied over and above the amount required to equal the grant, and of special assessments for the payment of debts, is \$123,939; in 1859 it was \$109,151; increase, \$14,788. This is a very large sum, particularly when taken in connection with the increase of last year, which was \$20,779. In fact it will be seen that the amount levied by annual assessment is more than double the Government grant, the latter being \$116,000, while the total amount levied is \$238,364.

It must not be forgotten that when it was first suggested to give the municipalities the power of doubling the assessment, people cried out against the proposal, affirming that there was no possibility of compelling them to do so, and that they would not do it voluntarily. The amount of monthly fees paid by parents for each child old enough to attend school is \$249,717; for the preceding year the amount was \$251,408. There is, therefore, a decrease of \$1,691. The assessment for building or repairing school-houses has only amounted to \$15,778; for the preceding year this item was \$22,083; decrease, \$6,305. The decrease in this species of assessment for the last two years proves the necessity of making a special grant for the purpose, as I have frequently recommended. It is evident that the same principle which applies to the annual assessment, that is to say, of helping those who are willing to help themselves, would produce a like effect if it were applied to the building of school-houses, and that by granting sums of money proportioned to the sacrifices made by each locality for that purpose, the same results would be attained. The whole amount of contributions of all kinds has been \$503,859; in 1859 it was \$498,436—increase, \$5,423. This increase falls far short of last year's, and bears out what I stated in my previous reports, that when once a certain point was reached a progressive increase could hardly be expected, unless the Government grant were also to be increased in proportion to the efforts made by the municipalities.

The following table shows the scale of progression of all species of assessment for the last five years:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Assessment to equal grant	113884 87	113887 08	115185 09	115792 51	114424 76
Do over and above do	93897 90	78791 17	88372 69	109151 96	123939 64
Monthly fees	173488 98	298602 37	231192 65	251408 44	249717 10
Assessment for buildings.....	25493 80	22928 63	24646 22	22083 57	15778 23
Total.....	406776 55	424209 25	459396 65	498436 48	503859 73

I append to this Report those which I have already addressed to the Executive relative to the distribution of the grant for superior education for 1860, and the statistics will also be found to contain a summary of the returns required by the law.

I have, happily, been enabled to make the distribution this year without reducing the shares accruing to the different institutions already on the list, and, in addition, to grant aid to a good many new model schools.

It will be seen from the summary of the table of statistics of superior education that the number of pupils of the faculties of the universities and of the superior schools has been 552; that the pupils of classical colleges, 2,781; of the industrial colleges, 2,333; of the academies for boys, and mixed, 6,210; of the academies for girls, 14,817. The whole number of pupils of these institutions, adding thereto the number of pupils of the Normal Schools, is 26,921.

The following table gives at a glance the general results obtained by statistics since 1853; but it is right to mention that the amount of fees paid in the colleges, and many other items of expenditure for education, are not included therein. It contains only the amounts raised by the school commissioners and trustees, and an estimate of the amount of fees paid by pupils of independent schools in the cities:—

TABLE exhibiting the progress of Public Instruction in Lower Canada since 1853.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Increase over 1858.	Increase over 1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Institutions.....	2352	2795	2868	2910	2946	2985	3190	264	279	318	396	469	912
Pupils.....	108284	110733	127058	143141	148798	156872	168148	172155	15283	23357	45007	52422	63871
Contributions	\$ 165848	238032	249130	400764	424208	459396	498436	503850	44463	79651	254723	205827	338011

The following table exhibits the progress made since 1853 in the different branches taught. The results are satisfactory.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Number of Children following the different branches of Instruction, since 1853.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	Increase over 1853.	Increase over 1858.	Increase over 1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.	Increase over 1860.	
Pupils reading well	27367	32861	43407	46940	48833	52099	64362	67753	3391	15654	18920	20813	24346	34892	40396					
" writing	50072	47014	58033	60086	61943	65404	80152	81244	1092	15840	10301	20138	23211	34230	31172					
learn'g simple arith.	18281	22897	30631	48359	52845	55847	63514	63341	*	7494	10486	14882	32710	40444	45060					
" compound "	12428	18075	22586	23431	26643	28196	30919	31758	839	3562	5115	8327	9172	13685	19330					
" Book-keeping		799	1976	3012	5500	6680	7135	7319	184	630	1819	2307	5343	6520	7319					
" Geography ...	12185	13826	17700	30134	33606	37847	45393	49462	4069	11615	15856	19328	31762	35636	37277					
" History	6738	11486	15320	17580	20147	42316	45997	46324	327	4008	20177	28744	30804	34838	39586					
" French gram'r	15353	17852	23260	36328	39067	43307	53452	51214	762	10907	15147	14886	30954	36362	33861					
" English "	7066	7097	9004	11824	12074	15548	19773	25073	5300	9725	12999	13249	16069	17976	18007					
" Parsing	4412	9283	16439	26310	34064	40733	44466	46872	2405	6138	12807	20561	30432	37588	42459					

The general synoptical table of all the school statistics, is one of those which the Legislature has deemed it advisable to publish every year. The total number of schools in operation under the control of the commissioners and trustees, has been 2,730; increase over 1859,—53.

The total number of primary schools, both under control and independent, has been 3,076; the number of pupils, 144,905; increase, 3,372.

The increase falls far below that of last year. A certain number of schools have been closed, owing to the fact that aid has been perforce refused to municipalities employing teachers unprovided with diplomas. Had not the department, this year again, shown indulgence to certain remote localities, which had done their utmost to comply with the law, it is probable there would have been a notable decrease in the number of pupils attending the schools under control.

I am not ignorant of the many painful circumstances attending such a result; but the local municipalities had received ample warning, and it was time to put the law in full execution in several parishes which seemed to be unwilling to comply with it.

The number of male and female teachers holding diplomas, who have taught during the year, has been 2,344; increase, 280. The number not holding diplomas has been 971; decrease, 180. It is clear that if the persistence of the department as regards diplomas, has not as yet produced its full effect, it has at all events had an appreciable result.

The following little table will show the progress made within the last five years in this respect:

YEAR	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Male and female teachers holding diplomas, teaching.....	752	1632	1894	1964	2344
Male and female teachers without diplomas, teaching.....	2018	1120	1033	1141	971

The increase in the number of male and female teachers holding diplomas is 1592—that is to say, 211 per cent.; while the number of those unprovided with diplomas has decreased by 1,047, or 107 per cent. within the last five years.

The above figures include a considerable number of teachers of independent schools, of assistant female teachers in schools under control, and of members of religious communities who are exempt by law from the obligation of holding diplomas.

The number of male and female teachers, unprovided with diplomas, in charge of schools under the control of the commissioners and trustees, this year, has not exceeded 519.

The number of male teachers receiving less than \$100 is 39; it was 97 last year; decrease, 58. The number of those who receive from \$100 to \$200 is 478; it was 487 in 1859, decrease, 9. The number of those who receive from \$200 to \$400 exclusively, is 327; it was 341 in 1859; decrease, 14. Finally, the number of those receiving \$400 and over, is 65; it was 51 in 1859; increase, 14.

The number of female teachers receiving less than \$100 is 989; decrease, 11. The number of female teachers receiving from \$100 to \$200 exclusively, is 1207; increase, 185. The number receiving from \$200 to \$400 exclusively, is 109; increase, 3. One female teacher only, receives over \$400.

It should be mentioned that the male and female teachers who receive the lowest salaries are, in a good many instances, assistants paid by the head teachers of the schools, and in some cases receiving their board in addition to their salary, the former not being taken into account. I must also mention, that the above sums do not include rent and firewood, which are allowed by many municipalities.

The reports of the inspectors contain no remarks or suggestions other than those which have frequently been made, in their reports and in my own.

The laws relating to public instruction having been consolidated and put in order, it will be less difficult to correct hereafter any defects they may still contain. The changes

which have been made in the law within the last few years, have, generally speaking, produced satisfactory results.

The provision of the law which gives teachers the right of claiming from this department an indemnity—to be deducted from the share of the grant—when they are unjustly dismissed by the school-commissioners, has given an effectual protection to the body of teachers, and created for them a tribunal easy of access and entailing but little expense. The executive has declared equivalent to an unjust dismissal, a refusal to renew an engagement without having previously given the three months' notice required under a wise regulation of my predecessor, which I have deemed it my duty to confirm. This tacit renewal of the engagement is quite in keeping with the spirit of our laws, and no one will contest the equity of the doctrine which applies it to a class of men so useful, and who have, generally speaking, to struggle with so many and such great difficulties.

In granting these indemnities, the department has of necessity been exceedingly moderate and careful, and I am happy to state that, while justice has been done to the teachers, the total amount which has been withheld from the local funds of the municipalities is only \$368.

The following municipalities have been compelled to pay indemnities averaging from \$10 to \$80, namely: Sorel, St. Alexandre d'Iberville, St. Thomas de la Rivière du Sud, in 1857; Cote-des-Neiges, Coteau St. Louis, Becancour, Yamachiche, and St. Thomas de Joliette, in 1858; La Présentation, and St. Jérôme, in 1859; St. Lazare de Bellechasse and St. Germain de Rimouski, in 1861.

I have every reason to think that these examples will give a sufficient sanction to the law and to the regulation, and that, for the future, school commissioners will avoid giving grounds for such complaints.

Some municipalities thought to elude the injunctions of the department, by notifying all their teachers at the beginning of the year—without any reason whatever, and without an opportunity of judging of their fitness—that they did not intend continuing their engagement. They were informed that the department would not tolerate such conduct, and would not recognize, in any way, notices so given. Others have stipulated with the teachers for an exemption from this formality. Notwithstanding that teachers who consent to such stipulations are guilty of infringing a regulation which protects both themselves and their fellow-teachers, nevertheless, such is the dependant and painful condition of many members of the body, that I have deemed it my duty to protect them even against their own imprudence, and to insist upon the abandonment of this new method of evading the instructions of the department.

The commissioners have no just grounds to complain of the operation of this regulation, particularly, as it does not prevent them from dismissing, at any time, teachers who do not do their duty properly; and as they have also the right, as regards those whose conduct is immoral, of having their diplomas revoked by the council of public instruction.

The object of this regulation is, therefore, simply to put a stop to the practice of reducing the salaries of teachers at the last moment, by compelling them to make engagements on terms which would be accepted by ill-qualified competitors, in many cases having no diplomas.

I regret being compelled to add, that this practice of lowering the salaries of teachers seems, in some localities, difficult to contend with; and more especially that there prevails in some municipalities, amongst the rate-payers of the other school sections, an unhappy jealousy of the model school of the parish.

I have found it necessary, in several instances, to recommend the creation into a municipality of the district containing the model school, and I am happy to state that, in any event, the Government has determined to use every means in its power for the support of the model schools wherever they exist, and to establish them wherever they ought to be established. The model, or *primary superior*, school is destined to spread throughout the country an education truly beneficial to commerce and industry, and to place our youth on a level as regards knowledge, with that of other countries.

It is only necessary to compare our statistics with those of Upper Canada, to see the struggles we have yet to make before public instruction shall have attained at its basis, that is to say, in the primary schools, the full development indispensable in a country

enjoying a representative government, a country with such vast material resources, and whose prosperity might receive so mighty an impulse from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, and a sound practical education.

It cannot be denied that the elective system as applied to the appointment of school-commissioners, has hitherto been, and is still daily, a source of great obstacles in the way of progress.

These obstacles will, however, diminish in proportion as the generation which has received elementary education grows up; for our system of public instruction has hardly been more than ten or twelve years established in the country, and the very first group of the generations which have been enabled to avail themselves of it, has not yet reached an age to take part in the business of life, in most of the municipalities.

Nevertheless what has been accomplished under the elective system, is already so important, that it is out of the question to think of renouncing it. Indeed it will one day be a subject of pride for the people of Lower Canada, to have created with their own hands at a period when elementary education was so little diffused, and almost entirely without the aid of coercive measures, a vast body of schools gradually advancing in number, in organization, and in efficiency. Such a result could have been attained, in the absence of school instruction, only amongst a people who possessed an excellent domestic education, combined with strong and pure traditions; and, in fact, the morality of the people of Lower Canada, as established by the criminal statistics of this continent, shows that this has been the case.

Above all, the efforts of the clergy, and the educational institutions, both independent and subsidized, which they have multiplied throughout the country, have given the impetus; the friends of education found in these powerful auxiliaries the means of overcoming the resistance offered by avarice and ignorance, aided by evil counsels. This resistance has not, however, completely disappeared, but has changed its ground. It is now admitted on all hands that schools are a necessity; and while there is hardly a single locality willing to do without them, while in fact the withdrawal of the grant is found to be dreaded as one of the greatest punishments which the law can inflict for a violation of its other provisions and of the by-laws of the department; on the other hand, it is very certain that the raising of the teachers' salaries and the different reforms required in the system of teaching still encounter much opposition. They are, nevertheless, matters of the highest importance, even as regards the more general diffusion of elementary education throughout the country.

The apathy of parents, their neglect of sending their children regularly to school, will be best overcome by the good results of the education received by the children who attend. Now, the results obtained by inferior schools, inefficiently conducted, by ill-remunerated teachers, can never have this effect. The best means, therefore, of increasing the number of pupils, is to improve the school, and consequently to improve the condition of the teacher. It is for the attainment of this object that those who have already struggled with so much courage, and those who would follow in their footsteps, must struggle to-day. It is quite true that, owing to the peculiar manner in which our back settlements are divided, the distance between the houses, and the length of the ranges or concessions, owing also to the severity of the climate and the poverty of many localities, it will never be possible to obtain a school attendance on the part of our children, equal in proportion to that of Upper Canada or the State of Massachusetts; but we must not rest satisfied because our proportion is already greater than that of other countries, such, for instance, as England and France; for it is evident, (and this is admitted by all) that a far greater number might and ought to attend, it is certain that a great evil exists, and that every possible effort should be made to remedy it.

In Upper Canada, notwithstanding that the Reports of the Superintendent shew that a large proportion of the children attend the schools, divers means of compelling parents to send them with more regularity are being discussed. Fines, and even imprisonment, are resorted to in some of the States of Europe; but, apart from the fact that the application of such a remedy would be difficult in this country, and repugnant to our institutions, I am in hopes that those which I have already pointed out will suffice. As this reform is one which claims the united good will and efforts of all, public attention cannot be too much drawn to it.

The levying of the monthly fees, which are exacted, as is well known, for children who do not attend the schools equally with those who do attend, is a powerful means of inducing parents to send them punctually. Several attempts have been made to do away with this provision of the law; it is my opinion, on the contrary, that the fees should be levied more strictly than hitherto, and that while the children of the poor should, as the law allows, be admitted free of charge into our schools, those parents especially should be compelled to pay, who neglect to secure for their children that instruction which the State has so generously placed within their reach.

In a good many parishes where it was difficult to collect the monthly fees, the rate has been doubled, and the fees abandoned; in some localities larger amounts have been raised in this way, than would have been realized by means of the regular obligatory assessment and the monthly fees. I have refrained, under the circumstances, from taking such proceedings against the Commissioners as they render themselves liable to on failing to levy the monthly fees.

Those whose schools are not well attended will be induced, I trust, to re-establish the monthly fees, maintaining at the same time the new rate which they have happily succeeded in obtaining.

In a few parishes I have succeeded in effecting this, and the Commissioners have found the good effects of it, as well in a financial point of view, (for it enabled them to secure good teachers) as in reference to the number and assiduity of their pupils. There is reason to hope that their good example will be followed wherever this step may be necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada :

MR. SUPERINTENDENT,—I have the honor to present to you my Report on the state and progress of the Jacques Cartier Normal School during the school year 1859-60.

With this year, the 4th session of the school has commenced. As, in former years, there has been great anxiety for admission among the number of pupil-teachers; many candidates had gone through their examination and secured their places, long before the opening of the classes; by the month of May all vacancies had been filled up, and we were compelled to refuse those presenting themselves after that date. Fifty-three pupil-teachers have been admitted in the course of the year; 22 old pupils of our school, who were allowed to continue their course, and 31 new pupils. Among the latter, 2 had obtained a diploma from the Board of Examiners; 7 had commenced their studies in colleges; 2 were pupils of our Model School; 7 of different Academies; 13 of different primary schools; in all, 31.

The district of Montreal has supplied 46 pupils; that of Three Rivers, 6; one pupil, an ex-subaltern officer, was born in France; total, 53.

Of the course of Studies.

Our pupils have been divided into two classes, as in the previous year, an equal time being devoted to study and to classes. As I have already had the honor to specify in detail the several divisions, in my last report; with your permission, Mr. Superintendent, I will not repeat them here.

The professors have also been charged with the same departments of the course; and I am happy to be able again to bear testimony to the zeal and ability which they have evinced during the course of the year.

As I had great difficulty in fulfilling the numerous duties devolving on the Principal, you have, Mr. Superintendent, been kindly pleased to give me an Assistant, to overlook the pupils, and also to relieve me from the charge of the gymnastic exercises, which have been entrusted to one of our pupils, an ex-subaltern officer of the French army. Thanks to this arrangement, I have been able to devote more time to my other duties, and to fill with less inconvenience the places of the professors during illness.

I have been also enabled to give the instructions in the art of teaching. Heretofore, Mr. Regnaud, ex-Principal of the Normal School of Montbrison in France, and of the first Normal School of Montreal, kindly discharged this important part of our course; to the advice which his long experience enabled him to give, he added public instructions, which will be continued, I trust, another year. I give here the programme which I have adopted for giving instructions in the art of teaching, after comparing the most valued methods and the programmes of several institutions.

The Art of Teaching—Preliminary Ideas.

Definition of the Art of Teaching ; the basis and principles of this science, its aim, its subdivisions ;—the object of this course in a Normal School ;—the aim and importance of the functions of the teacher ;—the necessity of a vocation for his profession ;—the particular virtues which he should possess ;—his proper duties ; those which particularly devolve on him at his first entry on his career ;—the qualities and duties of a pupil-teacher in a Normal School.

I.—*Educational Course.*

In this part, the teacher is considered as entrusted with the *education* of children.

Definition of Education—connexion between *Education* and *Instruction*—Private Education, Public Education. The teacher in his school is entrusted with primary education, which should be at once *domestic*, *national*, and *religious*. This education, which embraces the whole man, body, mind and soul, is imparted by means of discipline and teaching.

I. Education of the body or physical education, its end and its importance, inasmuch as, on the one hand, the body is a constituent part of man ; and, on the other, an indispensable instrument of the mind, and a necessary means for its development.

(a) *Development* of the body: physical exercise, manual labor.

(b) *Preservation* of the body: air, nutriment, clothing, hygiene, cleanliness, frugality, purity.

(c) Development of the vocal organs, and of the organs of the senses, in order to prepare and facilitate the development of the mind.

2. *The education of the mind, or intellectual education.*—The general faculties of the mind, (a) the understanding, (b) sensibility, (c) the will.

(a) The Understanding.—Appreciation of the intellectual faculties of children.—Means of developing them ; attention, memory, imagination, reflection.

(b) Sensibility.—The development of this faculty in a prudent measure—of the sentiment of truth and of goodness, in the soul of the child.—The means of exciting this sentiment—direct advantages which it affords the teacher in his school.

(c) The Will.—The influence of this faculty on the whole life of man.—The means of subduing the disorderly appetites of the child, and of turning to the best advantage the several tendencies of his nature.

3. *Moral Education.*—Bases: religion, paternal authority.—Means: (a) authority of the master, which is a combination of moral influence and the coercive power ; it is founded on his being the delegate of the parents and of society, and on his interior vocation, which should be to him a true call from above ; it is also a consequence of his capacity, and of his devotedness to the duties of his state. (b) The good example of the teacher: in this respect a setting forth of the duties of the teacher in relation to the ecclesiastical and civil authorities, to the pupils, and to his family. (c) The good habits which the teacher forms in his pupils—religious duties, industry, order, frankness, politeness. (d) Punishments and rewards,—their end, their nature, and their spirit. In punishments and rewards, it is a principle, that constraint which has not for its aim the attainment of conviction, is contrary to the art of teaching, and opposed to the ends of moral education.

Obstacles as regards the children: pride, levity, bad example on the part of the teacher, ignorance of the art of teaching, and, above all, a lack of sincere religious convictions.

Results of moral education: the fulfilment of all duties to God, to others and to self—the practice of religious, social and domestic virtues.

II *Part.—Didactics.*

The teacher is here considered as charged with the instruction of children.

I. *Teaching.* General principles of teaching, end, quality, plan, means of teaching, general methods, essential character of a good method, synthetical, analytical, inventive, explanatory, and catechetical methods—Various modes of proceeding: the individual, mutual, simultaneous, and simultaneous-mutual, their appreciation.—Special methods, their

appreciation; method of Pestalozzi, of the Abbé Gauthier, of Père Girard.—The three-fold end which the teacher ought to propose to himself in teaching: to instruct the child, to develop his mind, to mould his heart.

- 1° Religious instruction, its importance, and how it is to be given.
- 2° Reading—different methods, and their value.
- 4° Arithmetic—mental and written, do. do.
- 5° Bookkeeping, do. do.
- 6° Grammar, do. do.
- 7° Object lessons. do. do.
- 8° Linear drawing, its use and its influence.
- 9° Chanting, and vocal music.

10° General ideas on the other subjects of primary instruction, such as history, geography, cosmography, natural history, physics, chemistry, agriculture.

The application of the preceding methods to the branches taught in the practical school annexed to the normal school.

11. *Material Adjuncts of Teaching.*

Organisation of the school; the school-house, its plan, its furniture; the classification of the pupils, its importance, its rules; the distribution and employment of time; the course of study adapted to the wants of the children, and to the period of time during which they attend school; order and discipline in school, means to establish the one and the other; their influence on study, and reciprocally, &c., &c.

I have not been able to develop this course as fully as I could have wished; a new distribution of the branches taught, will enable me to devote more time to this subject.

Of the Examinations.

The pupils have undergone two examinations: one in the middle of the scholastic year, the other at the end, as in former years; in this we have followed the plan pointed out in my other reports. The final examination has been followed by the distribution of premiums and diplomas. The pupils have found in these premiums, combining as they do relative utility and intrinsic value, a new motive of gratitude to the Government, already so liberal towards them, and a powerful incentive in the pursuit of their studies. The utility of premiums has been doubted, but you have put this matter to the test. Of late some persons seem to think that premiums ought to have no value beyond their immediate utility. This opinion will not, it is evident, be shared by any one who has had even a limited experience of children or of men.

19 pupils have obtained diplomas, viz:—

- 7 for Model Schools.
- 12 for Elementary Schools.—Total 19.

All those who have not been authorized to continue their studies, with the view of obtaining a higher diploma, have obtained situations and are now teaching, with the exception of one who is in need of rest in order to re-establish his health. The following is a list of their names:—

- 1. Messrs. DesrosiersTignish, Prince Edward's Island.
- 2. Barrette..... do do do
- 3. PellandPoint Clare, Montreal.
- 4. Magnan.....Ste. Océile.
- 5. O. Coutu.....Sault au Recollet.
- 6. Cardinal.....Coteau du Lac.
- 7. Foucault.....Grand Pabos, Gaspé.
- 8. TessierLachine, Montreal.
- 9. EnaultHuntingdon.
- 10. LenoirCommercial Academy, (Assistant.)
- 11. Paquin.....St. Léon, Three Rivers.

12.	Dupuys.....	St. Anicet.
13.	Biron.....	St. Gregoire, Three Rivers.
14.	Buteau.....	Bourbonnais, United States.
15.	Schmouth.....	Professor in the Agricultural School [at St. Anne.

The first four gentlemen having obtained situations during the first month of the scholastic year, have already been placed in the number of pupil teachers teaching at the period when I made my last report.

Messrs. Dupuys and Biron, who had already obtained their diplomas from the Board of Examiners, have only followed a part of the course.

Messrs. Lamarche and Schmouth have been authorized to continue their studies a third year, in order to obtain the Diplomas for Academies, but Mr. Schmouth has been since named as Professor in the Agricultural School, which the District of Quebec owes to the persevering zeal of the gentlemen of the College of St. Anne la Pocatiere.

Mr. Lachambre, who had given lessons in Gymnastics, and who, in return, was authorized to follow the course, obtained a Diploma for an elementary school; but he has left the country.

General Remarks.

1°. Some of the professors have been ill, in consequence of their protracted exertions in teaching. I found it necessary to permit them to take some weeks' rest. The health of the pupils has been constantly good, the number of slight illnesses has been less this year than last. Nevertheless three pupils left the establishment at the commencement of the year, fearing that the sudden change from an active to a sedentary life, would be injurious to their health.

2°. Other pupils have, also, at various periods during the year, left the establishment, but I have had the satisfaction to see them accept good situations in different parishes which wanted teachers. Generally speaking, situations are not easily obtained after the month of July, the date fixed by law for making engagements; while, on the other hand, the pupils who are allowed to continue their course, set a high value on this privilege, and only consent to forego it when they can secure really advantageous places. The fact that such appointments are offered them during the year, seems to me, Mr. Superintendent, an additional proof of the high estimation to which your persevering efforts have raised the Normal Schools in the eyes of the public.

3°. We have added to our collection of philosophical instruments and specimens of natural history—a large mineralogical and geological collection. It contains over six hundred beautiful and well-selected specimens.

Your public courses have been given as in former years. You have been pleased to continue our course of literature, and as the Abbe Desmazures could not continue his course of Universal History on account of his numerous occupations, I have found it necessary to undertake the lessons in the History of Canada.

The Model School.

The Model School, which is at the same time a practising school for the pupils of the Normal School, has been frequented this year by 120 children from different parts of the city; 41 were of English descent, and 79 of French descent. They have exhibited at all times the greatest submission and good-will, and nearly all of them have studied in a way to satisfy their teacher; indeed many have given proof of great application. We have had to lament the loss of one pupil this year by scarlet fever.

In following up the fluctuation in the number of pupils, which occurs in this as in all schools, I have been gratified to find that of those who have left, and setting aside those who have returned or entered other schools,

- 9 have entered college,
- 11 are clerks,
- 7 are apprentices.
- 15 are working with their friends.

TABLE OF PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE

NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Date of Diploma.	Locality.	S A	
			Under \$200.	\$200 and over.
1. G. T. Dostaler	1858	Jacques Cartier Normal School.....		
2. J. Schmont.....	1860	Agriault. College of St. Anne.....		
3. E. M. Archambault.....	1858	Montreal Academy.....		
4. F. A. Desplaines	1857	Montreal		
5. E. Pelland	1859	Rigaud College.....	1	
6. A. Enault.....	1860	Hungtindon Academy.....		1
<i>Model Schools.</i>				
7. Ed. Corbeil.....	1857	Ste. Scholastique.....		
8. Elie Moineau	1857	"		
9. P. St. Hilaire	"	Laprairie		
10. H. Perrin	"	St. Stanislas, (T. R.).....		
11. C. Piché	"	St. Placide		1
12. F. X. Gauvreau.....	"	St. Hermas		
13. Beausoleil.....	1858	Ste. Claire		
14. A. Coutu	1859	Ste. Philomène		
15. T. Amyrault.....	1859	St. Valentin.....		
16. A. Magnan	"	New Port Gaspé.....		1
17. J. Cardinal	1860	Côteau du Lac.....		
18. J. Foucault.....	1860	Grand Pabos		1
19. F. X. Tessier	1860	Lachine		
20. O. Coutu	1860	Sault au Récollet		
21. A. Buteau	1860	Bourbonnais		1
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>				
22. A. Guibord	1857	Ste. Rose.....	1	
23. L. A. Autier	1858	St. Hilaire		1
24. C. Paradis.....	1858	St. Philippe	1	
25. F. X. Desrosiers	1859	Tignish I. P. E	1	
26. W. Barrette	1859	"	1	
27. J. Clouet	1858	St. Valentin	1	
28. N. Paquin	1860	St. Léon (T. Riv.)	1	
29. J. Lenoir.....	1858	Montreal.....	1	
List of pupils who have not reported the places where they are now teaching, but who have taught.				
30. J. Barrette	1858	Grand Pabos	1	
31. F. Sanche	1858	Ste. Marie	1	
32. J. Crevier	1859	St. Anicet		1
List of pupils who have received their diplomas from the Board of Examiners, and who have engaged in teaching.				
33. A. Simard	1857-58	St. Cyprien.....	1	
34. F. Lavoie	"	St. Cyprien.....	1	
35. E. Boutin	"	St. Philippe		1
36. M. St. Jacques.....	1858-59	St. Alphonse	1	
37. M. Dupuy.....	1859-60	St. Anicet		
38. M. Biron.....	1859-60	St. Grégoire (T. Riv.)		
39. N. Mathieu	1859-60	Ste. Thérèse		1
40. M. Proulx	1859-60	St. Léon (T. Riv.).....		1

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

L A R I E S .				[The Roman numbers indicate those of the course of 1859-60 who have obtained places during the year, or at its close.]
\$300 and over.	\$350 and over.	\$400 and over.	\$800 and over.	
1		1		(Followed part of the course of 1860-61.)
		1	1	I. Mr. Pelland had been authorized to continue during 1859-60. He entered into an engagement during the first six months.
	1			
	1			
1		1		
1				
1				
	1			II. Mr. Magnan had been authorized to continue during 1850-60. He entered into an engagement in the Spring of 1860.
1				III. He had entered into an engagement in June, 1860.
				IV. Do.
	1			V. Do.
1				VI. (Followed part of the course of 1860-61.)
				VII. Engaged in the first months.
				VIII. Do.
				IX.
				X.
				Of the 53 who followed the courses in 1859-60, 16 are engaged in teaching, including Messrs. Schmont and Buteau, who followed part of the course of 1860-61. But of the 19 who obtained diplomas at the end of the year, only 7 are engaged in teaching, including, as before, Messrs. Schmont and Buteau; the others are continuing their course.
				Of the 16 belonging to the course of 1859-60, who are teaching
				1 received the diploma in 1858.
				4 " " " 1859.
				7 " " " 1860.
				4 " " their diplomas from the examiners.
				Total 16
1				XI.
				XII.
	1			XIII.
				XIV.
				Mr. Schmont, 1; Mr. Buteau, 1. Total, 16.

 REPORT OF MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL, JULY, 1860.

To the Honorable the Superintendent of Education :

SIR,—In addition to the full statistics presented in my report for January, I have now only to state the following particulars respecting the close of the session.

The examinations occupied the whole of the last two weeks of June. In all 64 teachers in training presented themselves for these examinations, a few having previously retired owing to illness. The results were very satisfactory, and show a decided superiority over those of former sessions.

At the close of the examinations, I had the honor to recommend,

For the model school diploma,	-	-	-	-	17
For the elementary school diploma,	-	-	-	-	37
For promotion to the senior class,	-	-	-	-	9

Of those who received diplomas, are resident in Montreal,	-	-	29
Do. do. in other places,	-	-	25
Do. are males,	-	-	8
Do. are females,	-	-	46

I have much satisfaction in adding that in no previous session have so many applications been received for teachers trained in this school, and I have reason to believe that a considerable proportion of those who obtained diplomas at the close of the session, have already secured engagements as teachers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), J. W. DAWSON.

 REPORT ON THE MCGILL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1860.

To the Honorable the Superintendent of Education :

SIR,—In my report for the half year ending in July, 1860, I had the pleasure of noticing the close of one of the most successful sessions of the school, and the recommendation of 17 teachers in training for the model school diploma, and 37 for the elementary diploma, with the promotion of 9 to the senior class.

In the session which commenced in September last, 61 pupils have entered for training, 23 of whom, all previously pupils of the school, are in the senior class, and 38 in the junior class. Five only are young men. Forty-three are entered as resident in Montreal, and 18 in other places. Of the former, however, it may be remarked, that several are entered as from Montreal, because they have resided in the city for some time, and have certificates from city ministers, though the residences of their families are or have lately been in the country.

The number of pupils is not so large as in some previous sessions, and this I believe to be attributable principally to the following causes :

1. The greater strictness of the entrance examinations.
2. The discontinuance of the quarterly payment of bursaries.
3. The facilities afforded by the school law for the admission of untrained persons to the profession of teaching.

1st. With respect to the first of these causes, I believe that no advantage would result from greater laxity in the entrance examinations; since the admission of students imperfectly qualified lowers the standard of acquirement for the whole class, and necessitates the rejection of a larger number at the final examinations. For these reasons I have in the present session advised several persons desirous of entering, to forego their intention for the present and study at some preparatory school; and in consequence of this, I have found it necessary to reject a smaller number of students than ordinary at the semi-annual examinations in December.

2. With respect to the change in the payment of the bursaries, this, though it has

certainly diminished the number of the class, has done so by excluding principally persons who could not have succeeded in obtaining the diploma, and on whom, consequently, the public aid would have been uselessly expended. This is well shown by the larger number of diplomas as compared with the total number of the class, given in last session, in comparison with previous sessions.

3. With respect to the third reason assigned, it appears to me that the time has fully arrived to urge some legislative action on the subject. It is surely unreasonable that the standard fixed by law for the admission of untrained persons to the actual work of teaching, under a diploma of the Board of Examiners, should be scarcely as high as that necessary for entrance into the normal school, more especially when it is taken into consideration that there are several boards of examiners, and that in the districts there are many influences tending to the selection of teachers on personal grounds, irrespective of qualifications. Here, as in many other countries, the distance between a school "kept according to law" and a school taught usefully and efficiently, may be expected to increase, unless measures are taken to raise the requirements of the examination nearer to the standard of the normal schools. I am happy to be able to state that the demand for teachers trained in the normal school is increasing, and that trained teachers have now little difficulty in finding employment; but the cause above referred to still operates injuriously on the number of admissions to the school.

In my last report it was stated that 61 persons who had received diplomas were known to be employed in teaching. To this number, I believe I may now add 28 of those who received diplomas in last session, of whom at least 20 are teaching in public schools; and since 23 of last year's students have returned to study for the model school diploma, the number actually unemployed is very small.

It is much to be desired that a larger number of young men could be induced to enter this school. The applications, at good salaries, for male teachers having the model school diploma, have in the past year been much too numerous to be supplied by the small number of students in attendance. To many young men the training offered by the school, and the certainty of employment in a respectable profession and at a fair salary, should surely be sufficient inducements to attend, were they aware of the demand that exists for their services.

The inducements to the attendance of young men, and the influence of the school, would, no doubt, be increased by the connection with it of a model grammar school, on the plan of that of Toronto. This subject has often engaged my attention, but the apparent want of pecuniary means for its accomplishment, has prevented me from making any recommendation on the subject. Should it be possible to increase the annual income of the school, the subject is, I think, one of the first meriting your consideration and that of the Council of Public Instruction and the Corporation of the University.

Under the arrangement for normal school bursaries in the college, Mr. Gore is pursuing his course of study and practice, and will, I trust, be prepared to receive an academy diploma at the end of the session. There is a prospect of several candidates for these bursaries in the next session.

The introduction of special provision for elocution has long appeared desirable. It has hitherto been provided for partially by the gratuitous services of Prof. Barber, and by the employment provisionally of Mr. Andrews, who is paid a small sum from the model school fees. I shall be prepared to recommend that an instructor in this subject should be permanently attached to the staff of the school, so soon as any addition to the annual grant can be made.

The model schools continue to maintain their high reputation and efficiency, and are as usual filled to the maximum number of 300, while many applicants have been unable to obtain admission. The work of these schools is carried on as heretofore by the two head teachers, with assistants temporarily engaged from among those who have taken the diploma of the school, a method securing great efficiency and economy.

The accounts of the secretary of the receipts and expenditure of model school fees accompany this report, with vouchers for the same. These fees have, as usual, sufficed to pay the salaries of the assistant teachers, and the greater part of the contingencies of the school, with many minor repairs and improvements.

I have as usual to express the utmost satisfaction with the exertions of all the professors and teachers. Since my last report we have lost the services of Prof. Fronteau, as assistant professor of French, but I have every reason to believe that the appointment of Prof. Darey has given a new impulse to this part of the work.

The arrangement with the Bonaventure Street Model School continues to be carried out satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON, LL.D.,

Principal, McGill N. S.

REPORT ON THE LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

QUEBEC, October 15th, 1860.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Schools, C. E.,

&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my report on the Laval Normal School for the school year 1859-60.

I.—*Department of Student Teachers.*

Notwithstanding the troublesome removal to which this Department has been subjected, and the difficulties attending its installation in new premises, I have been enabled to receive the pupils at the regular period, the 6th September, 1859. As regards internal arrangement, the building rented by the Government from the gentlemen of the *Congregation*, is suitable enough; but the space available for recreation is excessively small, and but very little exercise can be taken by the pupils. I consider, and you will agree with me, that this is a serious draw-back as regards the health of the pupils. The apartment for the model school is also far too small.

I have been able to admit into the new building, 37 boarders and 3 day pupils, in all 40. Sickness obliged 4 to leave during the first four months, thus reducing the ordinary number to 36.

1.—*Pupils in their Third Year.*

4 pupils have finished a third year in order to prepare themselves for receiving diplomas for academies; they were classed therefore under the title of *académiciens*. Endowed with remarkable talent, and animated with right good will, they have succeeded in following with success, although very rapidly, the branches required by law for academies. They have studied the Latin grammar and prosody, and the elements of the Greek language; they have translated some parts of the *Epitomy De Viris Illustribus*, parts of *Cornelius Nepos*, of *Phædrus*, of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, of the *Æneid*, of the *Catiline Wars*, with some of *Æsop's Fables*; in fine, they have continued their literary studies, and have gone through the principles of rhetoric. Besides exercises, versions, and versification, they have frequently practised descriptions, narrations, dissertations, &c. By their unremitting efforts, they have obtained, at the examinations, the diplomas they aspired to.

2.—*First Division.*

This division included 11 pupils; but sickness had reduced them to 7 before the middle of the year. I leave for the tables which follow, the details of the subjects which they have studied, and the distribution of these subjects amongst the several professors.

3.—*Second Division.*

There have been in this division 25 pupils, all new except 2.

II.—*Department of Female Pupil Teachers.*

Of 54 pupils comprised in this department, 4 left owing to illness, before the 1st of January last.

1.—*First Division.*

This division included 14 pupils, of whom many have distinguished themselves by their talents.

2.—*Second Division.*

Among the 36 pupils of this division, there were only 5 old pupils. A statement of the distribution of the subjects will be given hereafter.

We have had to regret two deaths during the year: that of Miss Sara Staples, pupil teacher, who died of consumption, on the 3d September, 1859, and that of a child of the model school, who died of scarlet fever.

	Pupils.					Left after having studied			Diplomas accorded for Schools.			Total Diplomas.			
	2nd Division	1st Division.	Academical scholars.	Total.	New.	Less than a year.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Elementary.	Model.	Academy.	Total Diplomas.	Pupils holding diplomas.	Left without diplomas.
Male pupil teachers, in 1857...	11	11	.....	22	22	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
do 1858...	16	16	.....	32	17	6	13	.....	.....	4	9	.....	13	13	3
do 1859...	15	19	.....	34	20	3	7	11	.....	2	16	.....	18	18	4
do 1860...	25	11	4	40	25	2	1	4	3	1	7	4	12	8	5
					84	16	21	15	3	7	32	4	43	39	22
Female pupil teachers, in 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
do 1858	27	13	.....	40	40	5	9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	8	9
do 1859	27	25	.....	52	26	6	8	23	.....	10	17	.....	27	27	6
do 1860	39	15	.....	54	41	4	18	10	3	15	12	.....	27	26	8
					107	15	35	33	3	33	29	0	62	61	26
Grand total.....					191	31	56	48	6	40	61	4	105	100	48

Of these 191 pupils - - - - of whom 84 were males, and 107 females,
 100 have received diplomas - - - 39 "
 48 left without diplomas - - - 22 "
 40 are still at the Normal School - 22 "
 3 left for a time - - - - 1 "

Places of Residence of the 191 Pupils:

	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total.
City of Quebec	9	27	36
County of Bellechasse.....	9	15	24
do Montmorency.....	12	8	20
do Quebec.....	8	11	19
do Montmagny.....	5	11	16
do Charlevoix.....	11	2	13
do Lotbinière.....	5	5	10
do Dorechester.....	5	3	8
do Portneuf.....	7	7	14
do L'Islet.....	4	4	8
do Lévis.....	5	2	7
do Témiscouata.....	5	1	6
do Kamouraska.....	2	3	5
do Nicolet.....	2	2	4
do Rimouski.....	0	2	2
do Beauce.....	1	1	2
do Yamachiche.....	0	1	1
Nova-Scotia	0	2	2
Total.....	84	107	191

Among the teachers furnished with a diploma, were :

11 males and 19 females for French and English.
 27 do. and 40 do. for French alone.
 1 do. and 2 do. for English alone.

39 61

There are 28 male and 51 female teachers actually employed in teaching, in all 79.
 Of the latter, 4 have entered religious orders devoted to teaching.
 3 male teachers are preparing for the academy diploma.
 2 are sick or disabled.
 5 have accepted situations.
 1 has given up the calling, after two years of teaching.

11

3 female teachers are sick or disabled.
 2 are married, and have given up teaching.
 5 seeking situations.

10

This result seems to me very satisfactory.

I give in the following table the parishes where our old pupils are teaching, also their salaries. There appears a slight improvement in the latter, which will, I hope, increase; but unhappily, in most cases, the salaries are very small and very irregularly paid, and the injury thus inflicted on the teachers is incalculable. Permit me to draw, through you, the attention of the Government to this important matter.

A. denotes an Academy diploma.
 M. " a Model School do
 E. " an Elementary do do

Diploma.	NAMES. MM.	PARISHES.	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$160	\$160 to \$300	\$300 to \$360	More than \$360
	SCHOOL INSPECTOR.						
M.	Boivin	County of Charlevoix					1
	<i>Normal School.</i>						
M.	Thibault.....	Joint Professor.....				1	
	<i>Model School attached to the Normal School.</i>						
M.	Cloutier	Teacher of Model School					1
	MALE TEACHERS.						
	<i>College.</i>						
M.	Mignault	Notre-Dame de Lévis			1		
	<i>Academics.</i>						
M.	Deguisé	Baie St. Paul.....				1	
M.	Rouleau	Aylmer.....					1
M.	Demers	Berthier (en haut)				1	
M.	Donnelly	St. Roch de Québec.....					1
M.	Pageau	Gentilly.....			1		
	<i>Model Schools.</i>						
M.	Legendre.....	Beaumont.....				1	
M.	Esnouf	St. Nicholas.....			1		
M.	Girardin	Château-Richer.....			1		
M.	Létourneau	Stc. Foye			1		
M.	Lefebvre	Pinte-aux-Trembles.....			1		
M.	Pelletier	St. Jean Deschailions.....			1		
M.	Côté (Cléophe).....	Eboulements			1		
M.	Larue	St. Gervais.....			1		
M.	Couture.....	Rivière-Quelle.....			1		
M.	Dumais	St. Paschal.....			1		
M.	Roy (Louis)	St. Henri.....			1		
M.	Prémont	Stc. Famille.....			1		
A.	Tremblay	St. Charles.....			1		
	<i>Elementary Schools.</i>						
E.	Bouchard.....	St. Marcel.....			1		
E.	Huot	St. Simon.....			1		
A.	Côté (Samuel)	St. Narcisse			1		
A.	Gagné	Batiscan			1		
E.	Langlois	St. François (Riv. du Sud).....		1			
A.	Bourassa	St Anselme.....	1				
			1	1	18	4	4

A. denotes an Academy diploma.
 M. " a Model School do
 E. " an Elementary do do

Diploma.	NAMES. M.M.	PARISHES.	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$160	\$160 to \$300	\$300 to \$360	More than \$360
	FEMALE TEACHERS.						
	<i>Academies.</i>						
M.	Dlles. Audet (Jeanne).....	St. Michel		1			
E.	Talbot (Eugénie).....	do	1				
	<i>Model Schools.</i>						
M.	Côté (Catherine)	Pointe du Lac.....			1		
M.	Flynn	St. Antoine de Tilly..			1		
M.	Pérusse (Sophie).....	Stanford			1		
M.	Armstrong	Somerset.....			1		
M.	Pérusse (Dulice).....	Lotbinière			1		
M.	Cameron.....	Ste. Gertrude.....		1			
M.	Vallée (Caroline).....	Chicoutimi			1		
M.	Sinnott	do		1			
M.	Tapin	St. Augustin			1		
M.	Laroche.....	Cap-Rouge			1		
M.	Lafrance	Cacouna			1		
M.	Chamberland	St. Romuald			1		
M.	De Tomancour.....	Grande-Baie			1		
E.	Dubé	do		1			
M.	Létourneau.....	St. Jean Port-Joli.....		1			
M.	Talbot (Céline)	St. André		1			
M.	Mercier	Ste. Anne Laqueatière.....			1		
	<i>Elementary Schools.</i>						
M.	Chouinard.....	St. Nicolas.....		1			
M.	Lachaine.....	Cap St. Ignace		1			
M.	Languelec	L'Islet.....		1			
M.	Stuart	Charlesbourg			1		
E.	Plante	do		1			
M.	Darveau	St. Ambroise		1			
E.	Angers	do		1			
E.	Nitseau	do		1			
E.	Walters	St. Augustin.....			1		
E.	Pageau.....	Ancienne Lorette.....		1			
E.	Garneau	St. Nicolas.....		1			
E.	McGorrick	do			1		
E.	Cloutier.....	St. Roch des Aulnets.....		1			
E.	Demers	Berthier (en bau).....		1			
E.	Dusault (veuve).....	St. Colomb		1			
E.	Pouliot.....	Rimouski.....		1			
E.	Audry	Petite Rivière		1			
E.	Falardeau	St. Sylvestre.....		1			
E.	Goulet	St. Ferréol.....		1			
E.	Bélangcr	Trois-Pistoles.....		1			
E.	Pacaud	Malbaie		1			
E.	Perry	St. Isidore		1			
E.	Marticotte.....	St. George		1			
E.	Lachance.....	Notre-Dame de Lévis.....			1		
E.	Sauvageau	Grondines.....	1				
E.	Coté (Julienne)	St. Lazare	1				
E.	Turgeon	St. Charles	1				
E.	Lebel	Banlieu of Three Rivers.....			1		
			4	28	15	0	0

The accounts sent me by the Rev. Parish Priests, and the Inspectors, continue to be, in general, very favorable. In the following table, I enumerate the various branches of our course, and the number of class hours which our pupils devote to them each week :—

THE WHOLE YEAR.	Malc.		Females.	
	2d div.	1st div.	2d div.	1st div.
Religious Instruction	2	2	2	2
Teaching.....	1	1	1	1
Elocution and Object Lessons	1	1	1	1
French Grammar.....	5	3	4½	3½
Geography	3	1	3	2
Sacred History.....	1		1	1
Mental Arithmetic.....	1	1	1	1
Literature		2		1½
Writing	1	1	1	1
English	3	2	3	3
Drawing			2	2
Vocal and Church Music.....	1½	1½	1½	1½
Piano and harmonium.....	9½	9½	3½	3½
<i>First Six Months.</i>				
Arithmetic	2	1	2	2
Algebra		2		
History of Canada	2	2	1½	1½
History of England and the United States		2		1
Natural Philosophy.....	2			
Chemistry		1		
<i>Second Six Months.</i>				
Arithmetic.....	2		2	1
Geometry and Trigonometry.....		3		
Mensuration				½
Linear and Perspective Drawing.....		1½		1½
Book-keeping.....	1	1	1	1
Use of the Globes.....		1		1
History of Canada.....	2		1½	
History of France.....		1		1
Natural Philosophy.....	2			1
Astronomy		2		
Natural History.....	1	1		½
Agriculture.....	1	1		

Remark.—The lessons in singing and in instrumental music, are given to the pupil teachers, during the recreation hours.

The several branches were divided among the professors, during the past year, as follows:—

1° Department of Male Pupil Teachers.

The Principal - - - - -

- Religious Instruction.
- Art of Teaching.
- Analytical Reading.
- Object Lessons.
- Literature.
- Natural Philosophy.
- Chemistry.
- Astronomy.
- Linear and Perspective Drawing.
- Natural History.
- Agriculture.

	{	Geography.
		Arithmetic.
		Mental Arithmetic.
		Algebra.
		Geometry and Trigonometry.
Professor Toussaint - - - - -	{	Map Drawing.
		Mensuration.
		Use of the Globes.
		History of Canada.
		History of France.
		History of England.
	{	French Grammar.
		Sacred History.
Professor Lacasse - - - - -	{	Calligraphy.
		Book-keeping.
		English (<i>2d Division</i>).
Professor Doyle - - - - -	{	English (<i>1st Division</i>).
		Vocal Music.
Professor Gagnon - - - - -	{	Gregorian Chant.
		Piano and Harmonium.

Academy Pupils.

The Principal - - - - -	{	Latin and Greek.
		Literature and Rhetoric.

2^o Department of Female Pupil Teachers.

	{	Art of Teaching.
		Analytical Reading.
		Object Lessons.
The Principal - - - - -	{	Literature.
		Natural Philosophy.
		Chemistry.
		Natural History.
	{	Geography.
		Mental Arithmetic.
		Arithmetic.
		Mensuration.
Professor Toussaint - - - - -	{	Map Drawing.
		Use of the Globes.
		History of Canada.
		History of England.
		History of France.
	{	French Grammar.
Professor Lacasse - - - - -	{	Calligraphy.
		Book-keeping.
		Religious Instruction.
		Sacred History.
		English.
Religious Ladies - - - - -	{	Drawing.
		Vocal Music.
		Piano and Harmonium
		Needle and Wax Work etc

Summary :

The Principal had	20	class hours per week.
M. Toussaint	30	" "
M. Lacasse	28	" "
M. Gagnon	11	" "

The studies are thus divided, each day :

EVERY DAY.

Forenoon, from 9 to 10
Afternoon, " 2½ to 4 } Teaching the Model School, by turns.

The Instructions at the Model School comprise—Reading and Grammar, in both languages, French and English Translation, Spelling, Vocabulary, Calligraphy, Object Lessons, Mental Arithmetic, Algebra, &c. The academical students also teach Latin to children preparing for college.

FEMALE PUPIL TEACHERS—(WITH THE PROFESSORS.)

Course of the First Year.—Second Division.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
BOTH HALF-YEARS.							
Morning.							
8 to 8½	Calligraphy.....	Geography.....	Reading.....	Calligraphy.....	Reading.....	French Grammar.....	Religion.....
8½ to 9	French Grammar.....	do.....	French Grammar.....	French Grammar.....	French Grammar.....	do.....	do..... Art of Teaching.
Afternoon.							
2½ to 3	Arithmetic.....	French Grammar.....	Arithmetic.....	Leave.....	Geography.....	History of Canada.....	
3 to 4	Mental Arithmetic.....	Book-keeping, 2½ h.y.	do.....		do.....	do.....	

Course of the Second Year.—First Division.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
THE FIRST HALF-YEAR.							
Morning.							
8 to 8½	Mental Arithmetic.....	Calligraphy.....	Mental Arithmetic.....	History of England.....	Geography.....	History of Canada.....	Religion.....
8½ to 9	Arithmetic.....	French Grammar.....	Arithmetic.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do..... Art of Teaching.
Afternoon.							
2½ to 3	Reading.....	History of Canada.....	Reading.....	Leave.....	Calligraphy.....	Literature.....	
3 to 4	French Grammar.....	Geography.....	French Grammar.....	do.....	French Grammar.....	do.....	

THE SECOND HALF-YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Morning.							
8 to 8½.....	Mental Arithmetic	Calligraphy	Mental Arithmetic	History of France.....	Geography.....	Globes.....	Religious Instruction.
8½ to 9	Arithmetic	French Grammar	Arithmetic	do	do	Measurement.....	
Afternoon.							
2½ to 3.....	Reading	Botany	Reading	Leave	Book-keeping	Literature	
3 to 4.....	French Grammar	Natural Philos'y, etc.	French Grammar .....	.....	French Grammar	do	

Morning 9 to 11 o'clock, } Teaching at the Model School, according to rotation.
 Afternoon, 1 to 3 " "
 Also, classes for English, Drawing, and Music, with the Ursuline Ladies.

I need not dwell here upon the devotedness and success of the professors; you are well aware of their zeal and talents. I am also deeply indebted to Mr. Fortier, the prefect of studies, for his unfailing attention to the absorbing and arduous duties of his post.

III.—*Model School for Boys.*

In this school the combined system, known as the simultaneous-mutual system, is followed. Mr. Doyle has continued to teach English, with his ordinary good will and success. Mr. Juneau having been appointed an inspector, Mr. Cloutier, an ex-pupil of the school and one of the first and most distinguished, succeeded him, in December, 1859, in teaching French. I am happy to state, that under his hand, the pupils have made rapid progress. As regards Mr. Juneau, we rejoiced, together with his many friends, at his promotion to an honorable office requiring less constant application, and thereby enabling him to enjoy a comparative relaxation, which he has richly earned, after so many years spent in the instruction of youth.

The school had 110 pupils this year. It has two divisions: one for the elder and one for the younger children. The first is divided into 7 classes, the latter into 3:

Junior Division.

Spelling and reading in both languages.
 Writing (graduated).
 Numeration and notation; the four simple rules.
 First elements of French and English grammar.
 Rudiments of geography.
 Commencement of Sacred History.
 Religion.

Senior Division.

1ST YEAR.—Spelling and reading in both languages.
 Writing (large and middle hand).
 Object lessons.
 Mental arithmetic.
 Arithmetic as far as proportion.
 Geography (America).
 Vocabulary and translation in both languages.
 Elements of French and English grammar.
 Grammatical analysis and exercises.
 Sacred History (Old Testament).
 Singing.
 Religion.

2ND YEAR.—Perfect reading and parsing.
 Writing (large, middle, and small hand).
 Object lessons.
 Mental arithmetic.
 Arithmetic (commercial rules).
 Geography (Europe and Asia).
 Vocabulary and translation in both languages.
 Elements of grammar revised; special remarks.
 Grammatical analysis and exercises.
 Sacred History (New Testament).
 History of Canada (first part).
 Book-keeping, single entry.
 Singing.
 Religion.

3RD YEAR.—Parsing, and reading with expression.
 Perfect writing.
 Mental arithmetic.
 Arithmetic (Progression, Square Root, Powers).
 Elements of algebra.

Elements of geometry and trigonometry.
 Mensuration.
 Linear drawing.
 Vocabulary and translation.
 Geography (Africa and Oceanica).
 Use of globes; cosmography.
 Syntax in both languages.
 Grammatical and logical analysis.
 History of Canada (second part).
 Book-keeping by double entry.
 Composition; epistolary style.
 Declamation.
 Singing.
 Latin elements.
 Religion.

IV.—*Model School for Girls.*

This school had 175 pupils. The seniors are divided into two classes, one French and the other English; the juniors form a third class. The branches taught are much the same as in the boys' school, with some necessary exceptions. The school continues to produce pretty good results.

I cannot conclude without expressing my gratitude for the assiduous and tender solicitude which the Ursuline ladies, who are in charge, exhibit in the education of the female student teachers, and in the direction of the Model School. It is consoling to see the future teachers of the youthful generation of our country formed by such skilful and pious hands.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Superintendent,

Your very humble and obedient Servant,

JEAN LANGEVIN, Ptre.

Principal.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE A.—STATEMENT of Amounts levied for Primary Schools in the different School Municipalities of Lower Canada, for the year 1860.

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for creation of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. MEACHER.						
1. Port Daniel.....	115 08	115 08	100 92	204 00		420 00
2. " Hope	154 11	154 11	63 89	144 00		362 00
3. " Cox	235 50	235 50	148 50	407 52		791 52
4. " Hamilton.....	143 56	143 56	121 14	94 76		359 46
5. New Richmond and dissentients..	177 31	177 31	399 69	22 50		599 50
6. Maria.....	187 71	187 71	84 14	60 00	85 00	416 85
7. Carleton.....	119 11	119 11	134 14	118 00		361 25
8. Nouvelle.....	81 36	81 36	130 64	73 60	24 00	309 60
9. Shoolbred.....	100 80	100 80	103 20	99 80		303 80
10. Maria.....	79 40	79 40	62 60	28 80		170 80
11. Indian Village.....	50 00	40 00				40 00
12. Ristigouche.....	115 78	115 78	4 22		130 00	250 00
Total.....	1559 72	1549 72	1343 08	1252 98	239 00	4384 78
A. BÉCHARD.						
1. Pabos.....	83 24	83 24	212 76	81 60	16 00	393 60
2. Newport.....	48 46	48 46	43 56	45 00		137 02
3. Grande Rivière	96 06	96 06	207 94	80 00		384 00
4. Ile Bonaventure	20 30	20 30	30 00			50 30
5. Percé.....	248 06	248 06	551 94	96 00	182 00	1078 00
6. Malbaie.....	108 70	108 70			60 00	168 70
7. Douglass.....	79 81	79 81	12 19	40 00		132 00
8. York and Haldimand.....	53 08	53 08	23 00			78 08
9. Gaspé Bay, South.....	61 95	61 95	40 00			101 95
10. Gaspé Bay, North.....	40 08	40 08	60 00	10 40		110 48
11. Rivière au Renard.....	97 03	97 03	82 97		90 00	270 00
12. Anse à Grisfonds.....						
13. Ste. Anne des Monts.....	111 12	111 12		39 20		150 32
14. Cap Chatte.....	23 41	23 41	6 59		23 00	53 00
15. Cap des Rosiers.....	109 40	109 40	12 95	19 80		142 15
Total.....	1180 70	1180 70	1285 90	412 00	376 00	3254 60
G. TANGUY.						
1. Ste. Anne Lapocatière, No. 1.....	81 00	84 00	143 68	97 60		327 28
2. do do No. 2.....	342 90	342 90	194 30	147 00		684 20
3. Ixworth.....	81 66	81 66	159 84			241 50
4. St. Pacôme.....	206 15	206 15	93 95	80 00		380 10
5. Rivière Ouelle.....	281 01	281 01	198 99	70 00	448 00	998 00
6. St. Denis.....	246 56	246 56	573 60			820 16
7. Mont Carmel.....	83 51	83 51	66 49			150 00
8. Kamouraska.....	323 43	323 43	415 86	192 00		931 29
9. St. Paschal.....	437 75	437 75	358 65			796 40
10. Ste. Hélène.....	148 83	148 83	95 78		100 00	344 61
11. St. André.....	273 53	273 53	124 88	188 80		587 21
12. St. Alexandre.....	159 56	159 56	194 44			354 00
13. Notre Dame du Portage.....	131 21	131 21	93 52	52 48		277 21
14. St. Patrice (Rivière du Loup).....	161 88	161 88	127 12	74 80		363 80
15. St. Edouard.....	138 56	138 56	165 44	160 00		464 00
16. St. George de Cacouna.....	206 05	206 05	93 95	93 87	190 00	583 87
17. St. Arsène.....	268 28	268 28	37 95	81 20		387 43
18. St. Modeste.....	58 00	58 00	42 00	24 00		124 00

STATEMENT of Amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, plus special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for creation of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
M. TANGUAY.—Continued.						
19. Isle verte.....	370 23	370 23	75 42	240 80		686 45
20. St. Antonin.....	125 37	125 37				125 37
21. St. Eloi.....	162 31	162 31	118 29			280 60
22. Trois Pistoles, No. 1.....	201 51	201 51	183 09			384 60
23. do No. 2.....	194 11	194 11	202 29			396 40
24. St. Mathieu de Rioux.....	103 15	103 13	29 67	39 00		171 80
25. St. Simon.....	127 92	127 92	263 87	74 00		465 79
26. St. Fabien.....	137 58	137 58	113 72	79 20		330 50
27. Ste. Cécile.....	193 56	193 56	24 00	52 00		269 56
28. Rimouski.....	400 40	400 40	241 00	359 30		1000 70
29. St. Anaclet.....	97 33	97 33	11 79	74 40		183 52
30. Lessard.....	263 56	263 56	318 44			582 00
31. Lepage.....	227 31	227 31	188 09	60 00		476 00
32. St. Octave.....	101 25	101 25	218 75	16 80	186 00	522 80
33. Métis.....	32 45	32 45	58 05	10 80		101 30
34. Matane.....	166 20	166 20	173 80	72 40	140 00	552 40
Total.....	6537 09	6537 09	5413 31	2330 55	1064 00	15344 95
J. CRÉPAULT.						
1. Beaumont.....	237 88	237 88	192 62	239 36		669 86
2. St. Charles.....	321 05	321 05	229 61	230 48		790 14
3. St. Gervais.....	435 50	435 50	330 21	283 00		1048 71
4. St. Lazare.....	236 20	236 20	96 30			332 50
5. St. Michel, village.....	153 51	153 51	121 49	500 00		775 00
6. St. Michel, parish.....	154 21	154 21	119 55	63 60		337 66
7. St. Valier.....	207 30	207 30	81 00	59 00		347 30
8. St. Raphael.....	236 76	236 76	119 29	108 00	50 00	514 05
9. Berthier.....	169 95	169 95	72 90	93 92		336 77
10. St. François.....	239 81	239 81	41 19	151 28		432 28
11. St. Pierre.....	205 91	205 91		116 00		321 91
12. St. Thomas.....	585 78	585 78	82 22	412 40	248 00	1328 40
13. Cap St. Ignace.....	379 95	379 95	286 90	168 40		835 25
14. Grosse Ile.....	50 00	50 00				50 00
15. Ile aux Grues.....	86 76	86 76	9 14	32 00		127 90
16. L'Islet.....	508 15	508 15	520 00	477 20		1505 35
17. St. Cyrille.....	62 58	62 58	145 00	48 00		255 58
18. St. Jean Port Joli.....	343 55	343 55	185 00	277 60		806 45
19. St. Aubert.....	142 06	142 06	105 84	57 60		305 60
20. St. Roch des Aulnais.....	415 78	415 78	234 22	249 60	122 00	1021 60
Total.....	5172 99	5172 99	2972 88	3576 44	420 00	12142 31
P. M. DARDY.						
1. Quebec City (Catholic).....	3049 81	3049 81	800 00	49000 00		52849 81
2. Beauport.....	277 20	277 20	236 02	590 40		1103 22
3. Charlesbourg.....	286 91	286 91	406 09	225 40		921 40
4. St. Dunstan and dissentients.....	54 66	54 66	169 34			224 00
5. St. Ambroise.....	358 00	358 00	242 50	158 90		759 40
6. Valcartier.....	194 40	194 40	134 60			329 00
7. Stoneham.....	67 16	67 16	48 99	16 00		132 15
8. Ancienne Lorette.....	372 80	372 80	24 40	224 00	16 00	637 20
9. Ste. Foye and dissentients.....	101 93	101 93	498 06	64 00		663 99
10. St. Columban de Sillery.....	578 98	578 98	171 02	345 60		1095 60
11. St. Roch and dissentients.....	540 36	540 36	333 24	119 20		992 80

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amt. of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fee.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
P. M. BARDY.—(Continued.)						
12. Cap Rouge	64 63	64 63	30 47	64 00		159 10
13. Beauport, St. Michel de	53 50	53 50	91 00	75 00		219 50
14. Groudines	204 25	204 25	145 20	222 20		571 65
15. St. Casimir	152 16	152 16	17 84	46 80		216 80
16. Deschambeault	229 38	229 38	131 72	256 72		617 82
17. St. Alban	163 90	163 90	45 86	82 30	48 96	341 02
18. Cap Santé and dissentients	396 15	396 15	548 95	272 00		1217 10
19. St. Basile	186 25	186 25	287 22			473 47
20. St. Raymond	236 61	236 61	39 39			276 00
21. Ste. Catherine	248 83	248 83	331 17	45 00		625 00
22. Eurcouils	79 40	79 40	139 00			218 40
23. Pointe aux Trembles	288 83	288 83	84 05	228 67		601 55
24. St. Augustin	225 66	225 66	266 34	38 00		530 00
25. Château Richer	173 98	173 98	268 19	182 35		624 52
26. Ste. Anne	134 95	134 95	2 00	80 00		216 95
27. St. Joachim	113 26	113 26	193 74	61 60		368 60
28. St. Tite des Caps	35 43	35 43	84 57	5 60		125 60
29. St. Ferréol	93 00	93 00	7 00	16 00		116 00
30. L'Ange Gardien	115 50	115 50	130 48	194 87		440 85
31. Laval	55 78	55 78	24 22	12 80		92 80
32. St. Laurent	122 16	122 16	42 11	252 00		416 27
33. St. Jean	176 61	176 61	308 08	282 25		766 94
34. St. François	72 73	72 73	51 46	48 52		172 71
35. Ste. Famille	118 41	118 41	45 60	52 00		216 01
36. St. Pierre	123 56	123 56	180 48	110 34		414 38
Total.....	9747 13	9747 13	6560 40	53375 52	64 96	69748 01
F. X. BELAND.						
1. St. Jean Deschaillons.....	244 40	244 40	336 28			580 68
2. Lotbinière	497 25	497 25	214 08	313 01		1024 34
3. Ste. Croix	304 25	304 25	235 75	278 60		818 60
4. St. Flavien	79 25	79 25	37 50	70 40	190 00	377 15
5. St. Antoine	278 38	278 37	289 82	328 40		896 60
6. St. Apollinaire	165 18	165 18	126 42	34 00		325 60
7. St. Giles and dissentients	147 58	147 58	290 00			437 58
8. Ste. Agathe	72 86	72 86	75 14			148 00
9. St. Sylvestre.....	518 83	518 83	398 17	178 40		1095 40
10. Ste. Marie	453 56	453 56	426 44			880 00
11. St. Elzéar	328 83	328 83	310 37			639 20
12. St. Joseph	356 61	356 61	188 56	354 35		899 52
13. St. Frédéric	163 96	163 96	106 04			270 00
14. St. François.....	399 53	399 53	200 47	107 20		707 20
15. St. George	193 98	193 98	112 85	67 20		374 03
16. Metschernct	60 80	60 80		45 00		108 80
Total.....	4265 25	4265 25	3347 89	1779 56	190 00	9582 70
V. MARTIN.						
1. Chicoutimi (Village)	49 96	49 96	238 04	16 00		304 00
2. do (Township)	143 44	143 44	84 56			228 00
3. Bagot	143 58	143 58		75 00	400 00	618 58
4. Bagotville	195 88	195 88	74 12	140 00	47 00	457 00
5. Laterrière	75 51	75 51	342 70	71 00		489 21

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship or	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessments.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Inspectorship 01						
V. MARTIN.—(Continued.)						
6. St. Joseph.....	50 94	50 94	317 06	41 60	60 00	469 60
7. St. Jean.....	74 82	74 82	.....	11 00	.....	85 82
8. Hébertville (m. p.).....	80 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
9. Harvey.....	29 71	29 71	136 29	.....	.....	166 00
10. Ouitchouan (m. p.).....	37 00	37 00	23 00	.....	.....	60 00
Total.....	380 84	380 84	1215 77	354 60	507 00	2928 21
F. E. JUNEAU.						
1. St. Nicolas.....	378 00	378 00	277 00	541 24	.....	1196 24
2. St. Romuald.....	192 88	192 88	260 94	206 40	.....	660 22
3. St. Henri.....	426 61	426 61	354 12	279 40	.....	1060 13
4. St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	205 96	205 96	310 04	125 12	.....	641 12
5. St. Lambert.....	125 65	125 65	26 35	40 00	.....	192 00
6. St. Joseph de Lévi.....	275 06	275 06	.....	1106 24	.....	1391 30
7. Notre-Dame de Lévi & dissentients	473 28	473 28	354 78	649 36	130 06	2163 18
8. Aubigny.....	135 16	135 16	89 84	80 00	.....	305 00
9. St. Isidore.....	390 78	390 78	86 89	52 00	.....	529 67
10. St. Bernard.....	201 46	201 46	.....	51 60	.....	253 06
11. St. Anselme.....	420 08	420 08	309 92	.....	.....	730 00
12. Ste. Marguerite.....	199 90	199 90	99 38	.....	.....	299 28
13. St. Héudine.....	143 00	143 00	.....	.....	.....	143 00
14. Ste. Claire.....	332 26	332 26	317 74	130 20	227 05	1007 25
Total.....	3905 18	3905 18	2987 00	3261 56	407 71	10561 45
S. BOVIN.						
1. St. Fidèle.....	130 10	130 10	113 90	42 20	60 00	346 20
2. Malbaie.....	368 82	368 82	30 03	501 25	.....	900 11
3. Ste. Agnès.....	177 86	177 86	122 14	.....	50 00	350 00
4. St. Irénée.....	121 01	121 01	99 00	75 40	40 00	335 41
5. Eboulements.....	293 00	293 00	235 40	112 40	.....	640 80
6. St. Urbain.....	101 61	101 61	38 40	32 00	40 00	212 01
7. Settrington.....	39 07	39 07	50 76	.....	.....	89 77
8. Baie St. Paul.....	442 58	442 58	176 00	180 00	.....	798 58
9. Petite Rivière.....	80 23	80 23	45 77	.....	80 00	206 00
10. Ile aux Coudres.....	100 22	100 22	109 02	77 25	.....	286 50
11. Escoumains.....	99 40	80 00	.....	.....	60 00	140 00
Total.....	1953 86	1934 46	1020 42	1020 50	330 00	4305 38
J. HUME.						
1. St. Victor de Tring.....	117 56	117 56	122 44	26 32	.....	266 32
2. St. Ephrem.....	45 71	45 71	69 29	50 00	.....	165 00
3. Forsyth.....	54 53	54 53	25 47	17 12	.....	97 12
4. Lambton.....	33 51	33 51	108 04	24 00	.....	215 55
5. Aylmer.....	36 85	36 85	139 15	21 31	.....	247 31
6. Standon.....	47 45	47 45	7 00	23 80	.....	83 25
7. Frampton, West.....	156 32	156 32	58 85	15 20	.....	230 37
8. do, East.....	110 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Cranbourne.....	39 81	39 81	20 50	35 35	.....	95 66
10. Leeds.....	270 36	270 36	180 57	.....	15 00	465 93
11. Inverness and dissentients.....	271 33	271 33	34 67	6 00	.....	312 00
12. Nelson.....	65 78	65 78	.....	100 00	.....	165 78
13. St. Calixte.....	207 40	207 40	387 52	152 00	.....	746 92
14. Ste. Julie.....	119 63	119 63	109 14	133 76	.....	362 53
15. Ste. Sophie.....	169 05	169 05	219 65	118 80	.....	507 50
16. St. Ferdinand and dissentients.....	233 25	233 25	615 24	278 20	.....	1126 69
17. Ireland.....	111 60	111 60	488 40	56 80	250 13	906 93
18. Broughton.....	61 90	61 90	46 20	.....	.....	108 10
Total.....	2202 88	2092 04	2682 13	1063 66	265 13	6102 96

STATEMENTS of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Am't. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also, special assessments.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
REV. R. G. PLEES.						
1. Quebec City, (Protestants).....	\$44 30	\$44 30	239 76	19000 00		20084 06
J. B. F. PAINCHAUD.						
1. Magdalen Islands.....	306 20	306 20	453 80	106 20		396 20
P. HUBERT.						
1. Three Rivers, Banlieue	112 25	112 25	167 75	13 60		293 60
2. do do Town	689 10	689 10	160 30	82 75		932 18
3. Pointe du Lac	226 02	226 03	166 97	21 50		414 50
4. Yamachiche	441 31	441 31	198 69	156 80		796 80
5. St. Sévère	138 41	138 41	37 59	60 40		236 40
6. Gatineau, (St. Barnabé)	210 48	210 48	29 52	110 40		350 40
7. Shawinigan	42 50	42 50	71 50	23 00		143 00
8. St. Maurice, (chef St. Etienne).....	88 08	88 08	117 92	12 80		218 86
9. do (Forges)	40 48					
10. Rivière du Loup.....	426 86	426 86	232 97	113 12		922 95
11. Maskinongé	290 78	290 78	678 00	130 40		1099 18
12. St. Justin	252 04	252 04	42 62	118 60		412 66
13. St. Didace.....	99 11	99 11	95 69	97 50	68 00	360 30
14. Ste. Ursule	288 00	288 00	82 20	110 00		480 20
15. St. Paulin	110 06	110 06	134 88	155 26		400 26
16. Dumontier, (St. Léon).....	376 05	376 05	168 44	156 00		700 49
17. Cap de la Magdeleine	156 33	156 33	145 92	27 60		329 85
18. Champlain	267 45	267 45	513 71	246 67		1027 83
19. Batiscan	133 00	133 00	57 94	360 16		551 16
20. Ste. Anne de la Pérade.....	344 95	344 95	275 05	40 00		660 00
21. St. Prosper	120 08	120 08	131 86	52 00		303 94
22. St. Stanislas	296 38	296 38	103 62	195 16		595 16
23. Ste. Geneviève	273 96	273 96	62 57	132 20		469 73
24. St. Narcisse.....	111 50	111 50	64 50			176 00
25. Radnor, (forges)	32 68	32 68	91 32			124 00
26. St. Maurice et dissidents.....	196 58	196 58	230 12		154 90	681 60
27. Peterborough	50 00	50 00	32 50			83 50
Total	5815 45	5774 97	4245 15	2421 35	222 90	12664 37
G. A. BOURGEOIS.						
1. St. Guillaume d'Upton.....	194 51	194 51	111 19	155 84		461 54
2. St. Bonaventure do	40 43	40 43	67 31	18 80		126 54
3. St. Germain de Grantham.....	127 56	127 56	377 54	106 50		611 60
4. St. Frédéric	109 26	109 26	690 74	59 20	80 00	939 20
5. Wickham	80 08	80 08	561 92	96 40		738 40
6. Durham, No. 1, (Cath. Dissent.)..	14 09	14 09	160 00			174 09
7. Kingsey, (Cath.) included in Mr. Hubbard's district						
8. Acton.....	59 40	59 40	681 60	103 20	400 00	1244 20
9. Tingwick (commiss.) Cath.....	115 66	115 66	49 52	132 00		297 15
10. Chester, East, Cath.....	81 84	81 84	80 16			162 00
11. Chester, West, do	47 82	47 82	248 18		62 00	358 00
12. Warwick and dissidents	89 26	89 26	296 94	124 00		510 20
13. St. Christophe	126 96	126 96	335 04		64 00	526 00
14. St. Norbert.....	166 86	166 86	36 14	185 60		388 60
15. Stanfold	197 32	15 32	402 68	140 00		746 00
16. Bulstrode	42 62	42 62	57 38	38 00		138 00
17. Aston.....	29 86					
Total.....	1523 53	1493 67	4156 34	1165 54	606 00	7421 55

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
B. MAURAUULT.						
1. Baie du Févre	428 06	428 06	241 79	323 40		994 15
2. St. Zéphirin	149 80	149 80	125 92	39 20	195 00	509 92
3. St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	356 50	356 50	201 50			558 00
4. St. François (parish)	211 36	211 36	159 16	112 00		482 52
5. do (village)	74 63	74 63	31 26	17 20		123 09
6. St. David	439 10	439 10	238 25	139 60		816 95
7. St. Michel.....	357 13					
8. Gentilly	347 31	347 31	209 99	235 00		792 21
9. Blandford	54 81	54 81	57 19	16 80		128 80
10. Ste. Gertrude	153 83	153 83	101 32			255 15
11. St. Grégoire.....	479 58	479 58	156 42	232 40	80 00	948 40
12. St. Célestin.....	125 66	125 66	29 81	100 00		254 97
13. Nicolet.....	430 20	430 20	89 80	119 50		639 50
14. Ste. Monique, No. 1	333 56	333 56				333 56
15. do, No. 2	56 25	56 25	35 75	10 00		102 00
16. St. Pierre les Becquets	371 90	371 90	252 10	49 68		673 68
17. Bécancour.....	473 70	473 70	97 50	161 50		732 70
Total.....	4844 28	4487 15	2027 17	1556 28	275 00	8345 60
H. HUBBARD.						
1. Stanstead	634 65	634 65	405 35	1727 00		2767 00
2. Barnston	346 46	346 46	449 46	890 40	400 00	2086 32
3. Barford	59 80	59 80	491 20		609 50	1160 50
4. Hatley	280 06	280 06	330 34	398 40		1008 80
5. Magog	105 06	105 06	323 00			428 06
6. Clifton	53 15	53 15	274 85	48 00		376 00
7. Compton	377 86	377 86	1488 14	515 00	60 00	2441 00
8. Hereford	50 36	50 36	190 64	143 60		384 60
19. Eaton	208 56	208 56	1048 16	116 42		1373 14
20. Newport	47 63	47 63	137 32		120 00	304 95
11. Ascot	273 46	273 46	837 54			1111 00
12. Sherbrooke	319 16	319 16	180 83	330 80		850 79
13. Orford	80 93	80 93	87 07	60 88		228 88
14. Westbury	57 87	57 87	98 13	20 40		176 40
15. Bury	108 91	108 91	426 87	152 40	250 00	938 18
16. Lingwick.....	112 41	112 41	113 60	147 20		373 21
17. Winslow	100 63	100 63	398 74	161 32		660 69
18. Shipton	280 66	280 66	556 34	646 40		1483 40
29. Cleveland and dissentients	175 93	175 93	267 80	558 40	250 00	1252 13
20. Melbourne.....	280 36	280 36	1123 73			1404 09
21. Brompton	104 36	104 36	167 82	422 40	29 57	724 15
22. Windsor	82 30	82 30	130 70	195 20		408 20
23. Dudswell	69 51	69 51	262 50	374 80		706 81
24. Weedon	57 86	57 86	262 13	47 60	332 00	699 59
25. South Ham.....	20 00	20 00		56 00		76 00
26. Wotton	92 45	92 45	100 00			192 45
27. Durham No. 1, com. (Prot.).....	214 97	214 97	1352 97	237 12	223 21	2028 27
28. do No. 2, do	77 96	77 96	110 04	19 60	80 00	287 60
29. Kingsey	314 46	314 46	548 21	196 00		1058 67
30. Tingwick (Prot. diss.).....	20 96	20 96	59 46	40 80	33 00	154 22
Total.....	5008 74	5008 74	12222 94	7556 14	2387 28	27175 10

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also, special assess-ments.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
R. PARMELEE.						
1. Shefford and dissentients	349 26	349 26	511 30	526 50	.....	2017 36
2. Brome	291 55	291 55	45 00	939 00	287 00	1562 55
3. Granby and dissentients	318 55	318 55	565 45	131 76	300 00	1615 76
4. Stukely and dissentients	305 06	305 06	290 59	211 76	.....	807 41
5. Ste. Cécile de Milton, and dissent.	206 81	206 81	258 12	33 60	.....	498 53
6. Roxton	154 35	154 35	1064 65	119 65	.....	1338 68
7. Farnham	175 76	175 76	110 00	121 20	.....	406 96
8. St. Romuald de Farnham & diss.	283 48	283 48	641 52	28 00	135 00	1089 00
9. St. Valérien	65 30	65 30	125 30	24 80	.....	215 40
10. Dunham	485 23	485 23	1709 77	200 00	.....	2395 00
11. Stanbridge and dissentients.....	565 23	565 23	644 52	504 00	511 35	2225 10
12. Freleighsburg	216 61	216 61	666 19	11 76	500 00	1394 56
13. Phillipsburg	264 33	264 33	79 30	324 60	.....	668 23
14. Sutton	343 15	343 15	256 85	.....	338 00	938 00
15. Potton	237 43	237 43	412 57	63 71	261 91	975 62
16. Clarenceville.....	222 16	222 16	353 54	505 60	.....	1111 60
17. St. Thomas de Foucault	151 20	151 20	17 35	249 00	.....	417 55
18. Bolton and dissentients	269 25	269 25	1635 40	.....	.....	1904 65
19. Ely	141 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5046 07	4901 51	10047 72	4295 27	2334 26	21581 76
J. N. A. ARCHAMBEAULT.						
1. Chambly and dissentients	545 36	545 36	359 02	738 27	.....	1642 65
2. Longueuil (parish)	152 06	152 06	107 91	141 00	297 00	698 00
3. do (village) & dissentients.....	227 91	227 91	991 09	266 00	.....	1488 00
4. Boucherville	384 25	384 25	231 75	268 00	67 23	951 23
5. St. Bruno	256 20	256 20	243 90	76 80	.....	576 90
6. Varennes (parish).....	261 85	261 85	106 10	190 00	.....	557 95
7. do (village)	196 83	196 83	385 06	446 00	.....	1027 89
8. Verchères	425 76	425 76	374 24	294 40	.....	1094 40
9. Contrecoeur	298 60	298 60	225 07	181 00	.....	707 67
10. St. Antoine	248 13	248 13	307 36	117 50	.....	672 99
11. St. Marc	172 98	172 98	227 02	67 00	.....	467 00
12. Belœil	312 85	312 85	177 65	428 00	.....	918 50
13. Ste. Julie	176 75	176 75	96 51	99 00	.....	372 26
14. St. Ours	357 88	357 88	795 17	125 40	.....	1281 45
15. St. Roch	106 87	106 87	173 13	43 60	.....	323 60
16. Sorel, (Town)	413 16	413 16	62 00	350 09	.....	825 16
17. do (dissentients)	62 75	62 75	122 68	249 48	.....	434 91
18. do (parish)	478 25	478 25	302 74	143 11	.....	924 10
19. St. Robert	202 10	202 10	195 65	.....	.....	397 75
20. St. Aimé	349 71	349 71	717 89	85 00	.....	1152 60
21. St. Marcel	152 55	152 55	163 45	65 10	.....	381 10
22. Ste. Victoire	227 16	227 16	47 34	.....	.....	274 50
23. St. Hubert.....	218 31	218 31	231 15	244 42	.....	693 88
Total.....	6228 27	6228 27	6649 91	4622 08	364 23	17864 49
C. H. LEROUX.						
1. Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	559 81	559 81	598 30	152 00	.....	1340 11
2. do do and dissentients.....			65 00	.....	.....	66 00
3. St. Mathias.....	244 40	244 40	336 97	116 00	.....	697 37
4. St. Hilaire.....	211 48	211 48	459 13	117 00	.....	787 61
5. St. Jean Baptiste.....	305 45	305 41	59 78	94 80	.....	459 99

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also, special assessments.	Monthly cost.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. H. LEROUX.—(Continued.)						
6. St. Césaire	634 65	634 65	812 35	307 63		1754 63
			41 91	36 00		77 91
7. St. Paul d'Abbotsford and dissent.	204 38	204 38	142 20	136 80	198 00	681 38
			161 44		58 87	200 31
8. L'Ange Gardien	159 60	159 60	243 60	172 96	471 20	1047 36
9. St. Ephrem (Soraba) and dissent.	69 11	69 11	140 89	140 80		350 80
10. Ste. Hélène	106 03	106 03	101 57	47 80		250 10
11. St. Hugues	308 71	308 71	300 29	421 30		1030 30
12. St. Simon	248 13	248 13	135 07	59 33		442 53
13. Ste. Rosalie	233 24	233 24	187 62	109 92		530 78
14. St. Dominique	277 86	277 86	135 56	76 10		489 52
15. St. Pie	519 60	519 60	359 64	213 02		1092 35
16. St. Hyacinthe (Town)	557 58	557 58	1152 10	307 33		2017 01
17. do (Parish)	375 76	375 76	377 98	305 90		1059 64
18. St. Damasc	386 90	356 90	259 26	215 60	126 93	988 69
19. La Présentation	244 11	244 11	217 49	124 40		586 09
20. St. Barnabé	196 90	196 90	188 51		151 60	537 01
21. St. Jude	262 15	262 15	137 55			400 00
22. St. Denis	453 15	453 15	425 55	175 50	347 24	1401 44
23. St. Charles	225 91	225 91	14 09	257 40		497 40
Total	6785 86	6785 86	7055 15	3611 39	1333 84	18786 24
LS. GRONDIN.						
1 Laprairie	596 06	596 06	448 69	572 50		1617 25
2 St. Philippe	338 55	338 55	261 02	98 45		698 02
3 St. Jacques le Mineur	295 68	295 68	192 69	105 05		593 42
4 St. Constant and dissentients	374 96	374 96	237 02	321 75		933 73
5 St. Isidore	296 61	296 61	128 14			424 75
6 Caughnawaga	231 75					
7 Châteauvague and dissentients	328 15	328 15	219 64	366 40	26 91	941 10
8 St. Philomène	274 13	274 13	133 27	346 00		753 43
9 Ste. Martine and dissentients	508 14	508 14	235 45	268 70		1012 27
10 St. Urbain and dissentients	283 48	283 48	155 09	124 20		562 77
11 St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 1	36 26	36 26	432 79	68 40		537 45
12 do No. 2						
13 St. Antoine Abbé	591 91	591 91	909 84	618 08		2119 83
14 St. Malachie d'Arms and dissent.	20 45	20 45	62 00	36 00		118 45
15 St. Clément and dissentients	567 86	567 86	774 53	525 93		1868 32
16 St. Thimothée	435 13	435 13	414 87	240 40		1090 40
17 St. Louis de Gonzague and dissent.	420 03	420 03	807 87	387 84		1615 84
18 Ste. Océile	166 76	166 76	273 24	119 40		559 40
19 St. Stanislas de Kostka	112 61	112 61	110 00	75 12		297 73
Total	5878 52	5646 77	5796 23	4274 22	26 91	15744 13
MICHEL CARON.						
1. St. Jean Dorchester and dissent.	654 26	654 26	502 12	335 00		1491 38
2. Lacolle and dissentients	484 06	484 06	804 43	614 10		1902 59
3. St. Valentin and dissentients	450 26	450 26	525 93	173 20		1149 39
4. St. Luc	164 53	164 53	83 90	103 40		351 83
5. Blairfindie and dissentients	363 41	363 41	398 76	143 68		905 85
6. St. Cyprien and dissentients	606 43	606 43	574 06	215 90		1396 39
7. St. Rémi and dissentients	416 20	416 20	140 12	249 20		805 52
8. St. Edouard	294 25	294 25	179 95			474 20

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

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	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MICHEL CARON.—(Continued.)						
9. St. Michel Archange and dissent.	318 20	318 20	466 10	157 20		941 50
10. Sherrington and dissentients	228 85	228 85	264 51	176 20		669 56
11. Iberville	180 08	180 08	209 14	20 00		409 22
12. St. Athanase	372 86	372 86	89 14	133 50		595 50
13. St. George Henriville and dissent.	636 06	636 06	1413 94	659 54		2709 54
14. St. Grégoire	382 31	382 31	617 69	74 80		1074 80
15. St. Alexandre	306 33	306 33	269 67	496 00	160 00	1232 00
16. Ste. Brigidé	188 56	188 56	293 91	245 76		728 23
Total	6046 65	6046 65	6823 27	3797 48	160 00	16837 50
J. BRUCE.						
1 Dundee	137 03	137 03	176 74	196 40	31 70	541 87
2 St. Anicet and dissentients	344 60	344 50	398 72	614 26		1357 58
3 Godmanchester and dissentients...	292 03	292 03	1014 02	287 72		1593 77
4 Elgin	154 53	154 53	286 08	267 20		707 81
5 Huntingdon village & dissentients.	94 66	94 66	343 65	180 00		618 34
6 Hinchinbrooke	348 31	348 31	455 26			803 57
7 Franklin	165 45	165 45	478 63	211 20		555 28
8 St. Malachie (commis) Prot	332 73	332 73	1627 27	471 20		2431 20
9 Hemmingsford and dissentients	429 19	429 19	575 01	732 80	113 00	1850 00
10 St. Andrews and dissentients	323 43	323 43	472 02	602 84		1488 29
11 Lachute	295 38	295 38	150 69	680 00		1126 07
12 Gore and Wentworth	211 05	211 05	89 05			301 00
13 Chatham, No. 1	318 50	318 59	383 41	600 00	79 00	1381 00
14 do No. 2	121 65	121 65	109 43	173 60		404 68
15 Montreal (Protestants)	564 66	564 66		38400 00		38964 66
16 Grenville	276 66					
17 Harrington	38 73					
Total	4448 68	4133 29	6560 91	43507 22	223 70	54425 12
F. X. VALADE.						
1. Hochelaga and dissentients	80 50	80 50	534 50	101 92		516 92
2. Côteau St. Louis and dissentients	138 56	138 56	793 44	247 20		1179 20
3. Côte Visitation and dissentients..	53 56	53 56	206 44			260 00
4. Côte des Neiges and dissentients..	231 33	231 33	1143 67			1375 00
5. Côteau St. Pierre	114 20	114 20	1250 80	110 00		1475 00
6. St. Henri and dissentients	66 48	66 48	1189 52	39 50		1295 50
7. Longue Pointe and dissentients ..	141 20	141 20	239 80	114 40		495 40
8. Pointe aux Trembles and dissent..	180 78	180 78	251 82	270 40		703 00
9. Rivière des Prairies	143 18	143 18	114 42	225 80		483 40
10. Sault aux Récollets	278 41	278 41	206 88	225 55		710 84
11. Haut du Sault	33 56	33 56	157 44	20 00		111 00
12. Montreal City, (Catholic)	1440 08	1440 08		70000 00		71440 08
13. St. Laurent and dissentients	364 66	364 66	647 64	194 10	115 82	1322 22
14. Lachine and dissentients	300 91	300 91	386 09	510 00		1197 00
15. Pointe Claire	214 95	214 95	118 05	190 50		523 50
16. Ste. Anne	115 50	115 50	75 50	355 00		546 00
17. Ste. Geneviève, No. 1	121 64	121 64	178 36	200 00		500 00
18. do, No. 2	41 95	41 95	42 05	10 00		94 00
19. do, No. 3	112 58	112 58	42 42	60 00		215 00
20. Vaudreuil and dissentients	529 80	529 80	408 20	399 00		1337 60
21. Ile Perrot	124 11	124 11	70 71	47 60		242 42

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.
F. X. VALADE.—(Continued.)						
22. Rigaud, (parish) and dissentients	273 90	273 90	240 10	308 10		822 10
23. do, (village)	179 23	179 23	301 75	62 00		542 98
24. St. Marthe and dissentients	203 96	203 96	435 44	189 60		829 00
25. St. Clet	174 93	174 93	33 07	192 00		400 00
26. Newton	68 13	68 13	229 59	60 98		388 68
27. St. Polycarpe and dissentients	556 58	556 58	529 66	602 20		1748 44
28. St. Zotique and dissentients	246 05	246 05	433 25	348 00		1027 30
29. St. Ignace (Côteau du Lac)	297 98	297 98	122 02	482 00		902 00
30. Soulanges	325 06	325 06	196 06	238 00		759 12
Total	7153 76	7153 76	10278 69	75893 83	115 82	93442 10
P. D. DORVAL.						
1. Rawdon	271 65	271 65	216 35	200 00		688 00
2. St. Alphonse	156 90	156 90	148 84			305 74
3. St. Charles Borromée	118 98	118 98	229 12		80 00	428 10
4. Industrie	238 34	238 34	321 71	38 80	150 00	748 88
5. St. Félix	280 23	280 23	213 94	110 80		604 97
6. St. Gabriel	268 83	268 83	744 17	177 60	447 00	1637 60
7. St. Jean de Matha	92 35	92 35	42 26	23 80		163 41
8. St. Lin and dissentients	411 33	411 33	103 67	121 40		636 40
9. St. Esprit	275 36	275 36	274 64	43 80	193 00	791 80
10. Ste. Julienne	106 61	106 61	133 39	70 00		310 00
11. L'Epiphanie	181 23	181 23	165 39	134 00		480 62
12. St. Roch	383 61	383 61	196 39	138 00	133 28	851 28
13. St. Jacques	507 56	507 56	126 49	119 00		753 05
14. St. Alexis	199 40	199 40	73 61	53 60		326 61
15. Mascouche and dissentients	397 13	397 13	554 15	202 40		1153 68
16. L'Assomption (village)	190 21	190 21	178 52	38 80		407 52
17. do (parish)	261 45	261 45	285 17	85 24	73 80	705 66
18. Lavaltrie	190 23	190 23	132 47	46 00		368 70
19. St. Paul	308 83	308 83	232 69	32 40	473 00	1046 92
20. St. Thomas	280 78	280 78	137 67			418 45
21. St. Liguori	199 81	199 81	160 19		510 00	870 00
22. St. Ambroise and dissentients	316 06	316 06	382 94	153 60		852 60
23. Berthier (parish)	343 41	343 41	324 32	44 40		712 13
24. do (village) and dissentients	184 81	184 81	177 36	156 60		518 77
25. St. Cuthbert	384 66	384 66	450 94			835 60
26. St. Barthélémi	318 56	318 56	281 44	279 00	400 00	1279 00
27. St. Norbert	148 13	148 13	24 57	63 37	27 00	263 07
28. Ste. Mélanie	243 28	243 28	191 08	130 40		564 76
29. Ste. Elizabeth	477 15	477 15	242 70	91 92		811 77
30. Lachenaie	137 71	137 71	47 22	96 00		280 93
31. St. Paul l'Ermite	163 96	163 96	169 61	62 00		395 57
32. St. Sulpice	140 91	140 91	39 09	53 25		233 28
33. Lanoraie	279 65	279 65	292 35	36 20		608 20
34. Ile St. Ignace	77 78	77 78	30 22	10 00		118 00
35. Ile du Pads	83 20	83 20	46 11	11 00		140 31
36. Chertsey	57 36	57 36	62 64	8 00		128 00
37. Kilkenny	166 33	166 33	45 37			214 70
38. Repentigny	97 38	97 38	47 73	26 50	221 73	393 34
Total	8941 16	8941 16	7529 55	2867 91	2708 81	22047 43

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Q. GERMAIN.						
1. St. Vincent de Paul.....	331 00	331 60	164 78	339 94		836 32
2. St. François de Sales.....	136 88	136 88	284 13	60 40		481 41
3. Ste Rose, (Parish).....	235 56	235 56	188 64	197 53		621 73
4. do (Village).....	177 41	177 41	189 00	208 00		574 41
5. St. Martin, (Village).....	123 56	123 56	37 44	48 00		209 00
6. do Côte St. Elzéar.....	57 83	57 83	58 17	46 03		162 03
7. do Côte St. Antoine.....	41 85	41 85	51 07	15 60		108 52
8. do Bas.....	40 36	40 36	62 56	19 60		122 52
9. do Haut.....	68 75	68 75	44 25			113 00
10. do Côte du H. du E. de l'eau	53 83	53 83	29 83			83 16
11. do Bas du bord de l'eau.....	50 28	50 28	58 21	32 00		135 49
12. do Abord à Plouffe.....	86 65	86 65	67 35	73 00		227 00
13. Ste. Thérèse, (Village).....	190 16	190 16	220 05	48 00		458 21
14. do North.....	43 66	43 56	54 34	18 00		116 00
15. do South.....	36 01	36 01	23 00	30 88		89 89
16. do Haut.....	47 41	47 41	36 59	12 00		96 00
17. do Bas.....	56 30	56 30	47 70			104 00
18. do Rivière Cachée.....	23 25	23 25	76 75	12 00		112 00
19. Terrebonne.....	296 03	296 03	31 97	120 00		448 00
20. Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	225 76	225 76	49 90	123 73	507 68	907 07
21. Lacore.....	203 13	203 13	236 81	154 17		594 11
22. St. Jérôme and dissentients.....	540 43	540 43	419 57			960 00
23. do No. 4.....	48 47	48 47	20 53			59 00
24. St. Sauveur.....	223 77					
25. Ste. Adèle.....	177 52	177 52	19 00			189 52
26. St. Janvier, (Village).....	74 68	74 68	179 04	28 00		281 72
27. do (Parish).....	111 63	111 63	48 37	25 60		185 60
28. do Bas.....	38 48	38 48				38 48
29. St. Eustache and dissentients.....	566 88	566 88	381 72	419 60		1368 20
30. St. Augustin.....	319 66	319 66	100 64	145 39		565 69
31. St. Joseph.....	166 68	166 68	65 84	34 00		266 52
32. St. Benoît.....	390 78	390 73	78 89	299 28		768 95
33. St. Hermas.....	240 78	240 78	231 60	62 00		524 38
34. St. Placide.....	171 20	171 20	252 50	23 00		446 70
35. Ste. Scholastique.....	423 47	423 47	412 53	648 48		1484 48
36. Côte Ste. Marie.....	49 03	49 03	53 00			102 03
37. Côte St. Joachim.....	74 76	74 76	155 84	56 00	220 00	309 60
38. St. Calomban.....	123 70	123 70	136 97	40 00		500 67
39. St. Canut.....	84 55	84 55	260 45	36 00	42 00	423 00
40. Mission du Lac.....						
41. St. Raphael, South.....	56 96	56 96	15 04	24 00		126 00
42. do North.....	45 35	45 35	30 65	20 80		96 80
43. Ste. Angélique, No. 1.....	25 27	25 27	41 93	15 20		82 40
44. do No. 2.....	23 21	23 21	48 84			72 05
45. do No. 3.....	20 68	20 68	60 00		19 00	99 68
46. Ste. Thérèse and dissentients.....	25 88	25 88	25 00			50 88
Total.....	6580 09	6356 32	5030 99	3436 23	788 68	15612 22
T. McCORD.						
1. Notre Dame de Bonsecours.....	94 62	94 62	202 28	60 00		356 90
2. Ste. Angélique and dissentients.....	194 11	194 11	501 15	202 04		897 20
3. St. André Avelins.....	178 15	178 15	142 45	126 00		446 60
4. Lochaber.....	150 65	150 65	666 05	117 00	149 00	1082 70
5. Buckingham and dissentients.....	306 46	306 46	438 67	641 80	100 00	1486 93
6. Templeton.....	157 45	157 45	667 76	128 00		953 21
7. Hull.....	390 78	390 78	546 98	324 02		1261 78
8. Aylmer and dissentients.....	162 73	162 73	130 27	152 00		445 00

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	\$ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
T. McCord.—(Continued.)						
9. Wakefield	32 03	32 03	59 72	.....	.....	141 75
10. Masham	138 98	138 98	72 02	202 40	.....	413 40
11. Low	42 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Onslow	112 18	112 18	239 27	28 00	.....	379 45
13. Bristol	207 45	207 45	495 14	313 60	.....	1016 19
14. Clarendon	244 66	244 66	69 34	194 80	.....	508 80
15. Litchfield	105 36	105 36	214 64	144 00	.....	464 00
16. Calumet and dissentients.....	109 11	109 11	479 37	103 20	.....	691 68
17. Mansfield	85 36	85 35	118 64	154 00	.....	353 00
18. Sheon	32 11	32 11	40 89	.....	.....	73 00
19. Chichester.....	24 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Allumettes	142 73	142 73	659 67	40 00	118 00	960 40
21. Maniwaki	76 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Portland	14 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Waterloo	80 91	80 91	41 69	65 33	.....	187 93
24. Eardly	100 91	100 91	167 18	182 40	.....	450 49
Total.....	3234 33	3076 74	5953 18	3178 59	367 00	12575 51

RECAPITULATION of the statement of amounts levied for Primary Education in the Municipalities of Lower Canada.

Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	\$ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
J. B. F. Painchaud	306 20	306 20	483 80	106 20	.....	896 40
J. Meagher	1559 72	1549 72	1343 08	1252 98	239 00	4384 78
A. Béohard	1180 70	1180 70	1285 90	412 00	376 00	3254 60
V. Martin	880 84	850 84	1215 77	354 60	507 00	2923 21
S. Boivin	1953 86	1934 46	1020 42	1020 50	330 00	4305 88
G. Tanguay	6537 09	6537 09	5413 31	2330 55	1064 00	15344 95
J. Hume	2202 88	2092 04	2682 13	1063 66	265 13	6102 96
J. Crépault	5172 99	5172 99	2972 88	3576 44	420 00	12142 31
P. M. Baryl	9747 13	9747 13	6560 40	5375 52	84 96	69748 01
P. F. Béland	4265 25	4265 25	3347 80	1779 56	190 00	9582 70
F. E. Juncan	3905 18	3905 18	2987 00	3261 56	407 71	10561 45
Rév. R. G. Pless	844 30	844 30	239 76	19000 00	.....	20084 06
P. Hubert	5815 45	5774 97	4245 15	2421 35	222 90	12664 37
G. A. Bourgeois	1523 53	1493 67	4156 34	1165 54	605 00	7421 55
B. Maurault	4844 28	4487 15	2027 17	1556 28	275 00	8345 60
H. Hubbard	5008 74	5008 74	12222 94	7556 14	2387 28	27175 10
R. Parmelee	5046 07	4904 51	10047 72	4295 27	2334 26	21581 76
J. N. A. Archambeault.....	6229 27	6229 27	6649 91	4622 08	364 23	17865 49
C. H. Leroux	6785 86	6785 86	7055 15	3611 39	1333 84	18786 24
Ls. Grondin	5878 52	5646 77	5796 23	4274 22	26 91	15744 13
Michel Caron	6046 65	6046 65	6933 37	3707 48	160 00	16837 50
J. Bruce	4448 68	4133 29	6560 91	43507 22	223 70	54425 12
F. X. Valade	7153 76	7153 76	10278 69	75893 83	115 82	93442 10
A. D. Dorval	8941 16	8941 16	7529 55	2867 91	2708 81	22027 43
C. Germain	6580 32	6356 32	5030 99	3436 23	788 68	15612 22
T. McCord	3234 33	3076 74	5953 18	3178 59	367 00	12575 51
Total.....	0000 00	114424 76	123939 64	249717 10	15778 23	503859 73

RECAPITULATION of Table B, containing the statistics of all the Institutions

No.	INSTITUTION %.	FINANCES.									
		Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution from all sources.	No. of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	No. of pupils receiving board gratis.	No. of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Value of real property belonging to institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	No. of volumes in the pupils' library.	
		£	£			£	£	£			
1	First Division, Superior Schools.....	86049	42225	.....	.....	239679	26663	396600	.....	.....
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges.....	155526	152966	217	55	742230	145442	529706	18108	.....
3	do Industrial Colleges.....	29156	29627	190	2	72760	24273	85142	4914	.....
4	do acad. for boys or mixed.....	40991	39859	592	211	2258900	15477	121042	3538	.....
5	do academies for girls.....	178441	177149	3310	311	121410	26605	927280	11656	.....
6	Third Division, Normal Schools.....	34253	37649	208	.....	117	.....	56000	4769	.....
	Total for 1860.....	504716	479475	4517	579	1231979	248460	2115170	42985	.....
	Total for 1859.....	503317	463470	4994	333	1198873	277498	2117036	60529	.....
	Increase.....	1399	16005	.....	246	361	36106	.....	.....	.....
	Diminution.....	.....	.....	477	.....	.....	29038	1866	17544	.....

* The first sum represents the value of the real estate of the University of "McGill College" and

RECAPITULATION OF

No.	INSTITUTION %.	COURSE								
		No. of pupils learning metrology.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.
1	First Division, Superior Schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges.....	11	296	110	109	1606	695	1718	1532	1331
3	do Industrial Colleges.....	24	67	57	119	1349	116	1067	1015	982
4	do acad. for boys or mixed.....	29	300	111	255	1867	567	1828	1503	1491
5	do academies for girls.....	.....	136	30	283	3151	595	6673	5884	5340
6	Third Division, Normal Schools.....	50	45	55	153	133	91	143	224	224
	Total for 1860.....	114	844	363	809	8406	2064	11429	10160	9377
	Total for 1859.....	342	822	348	840	8001	1789	10656	9023	8481
	Increase.....	.....	22	15	59	402	275	773	1135	896
	Diminution.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

or Education, particularly those of the Superior and Secondary Schools.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No. of volumes in the professors' Library.	Total number of volumes.	No. of globes and orreries.	No. of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	No. of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils studying natural philosophy.
				£	£									
18900	18900	.....	.....	23368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58791	76899	51	599	11500	44150	2163	624	305	287	280	145	45	1	301
1751	6665	23	206	770	1880	1538	1309	241	151	198	82	25	.....	51
5522	9060	90	490	40	873	4282	2530	819	670	431	122	56	.....	182
24539	36195	79	914	80	.....	7829	6136	569	34	100	.....	.....	.....	56
270	5029	19	122	300	3000	202	155	114	.....	114	67	11	.....	95
109773	152758	262	2331	36058	49005	16014	10801	2089	1256	1123	416	137	9	685
84813	145242	244	1708	36808	28205	14403	10126	1923	1117	1173	462	183	72	697
24960	7416	18	623	.....	21700	1611	673	164	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	46	46	63	12

of Bishop's College. The second relates to McGill College only.

Table B.—(Continued.)

COURSE OF STUDIES.													
No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils practising French composition.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils composing English verse.	No. of pupils learning English composition.	No. of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning Latin versification.	No. of pupils learning Latin composition.	No. of pupils learning the Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition.	No. of pupils learning Latin.	No. of pupils learning German.	No. of pupils learning German.
.....
27	852	1426	1398	30	688	1273	403	486	753	135	.....	.....	11
49	328	837	821	.....	211	125	52	37	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	653	1912	1647	96	1373	297	32	35	30	15	1	.....	.....
292	2798	1524	2284	156	1487	5	1	3	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
.....	132	210	173	.....	107	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
455	4758	5909	6323	282	8898	1704	508	611	809	150	23	.....	21
153	4424	5675	5174	221	3209	1564	379	528	660	83	30	.....	39
302	334	234	1140	61	589	140	120	83	149	67	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	18

RECAPITULATION OF

No.	INSTITUTIONS.	PURSUITS EMBRACED BY THE PUPILS WHO HAVE LEFT								
		Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies	Number of pupils left, who have made more than half their course.	Number of pupils continuing their studies elsewhere.	No. of students left within the last two years, who have embraced the ecclesiastical state.	Number of pupils devoted to teaching.	Number of pupils devoted to agriculture.	Number of pupils preparing for the bar.	Number of students preparing for the medical profession.	Number of students preparing for the notarial profession.
1	First Division, Superior Schools.....									
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges...	91	163	53	72	11	28	18	26	
3	do Industrial Colleges...	28	85	15	4	18	143	5	5	3
4	do acad. for boys, or mix'd.	163	172	93	11	214	266	12	10	6
5	do academics for girls...	54	236	32	13	9	152			
6	Third Division, Normal Schools.....	91	22	5		145			4	
	Total for 1860.....	427	678	198	100	397	527	43	33	41
	Total for 1859.....	419	583	232	103	373	252	50	33	38
	Increase.....	8	95			24	275			6
	Diminution.....			34	3			7		

RECAPITULATION of Table B.—(Conclusion.)

No.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.							
		Number of Protestant pupils.	Number of pupils whose parents reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Lower Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	First Division, Superior Schools.....	173	184	367	1			532	532
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges...	817	1678	1021	26	56	1606	1175	2781
3	do Industrial Colleges...	189	2666	251	8	8	1917	416	2333
4	do acad. for boys, or mix'd.	2463	5873	256	7	75	5131	1079	6210
5	do academics for girls...	224	11233	505	20	59	13151	1266	14817
6	Third Division, Normal Schools.....	80	71	134	2	1		228	228
	Total for 1860.....	3946	24105	2554	63	199	22105	4816	26921
	Total for 1859.....	3683	23275	2735	92	185	21850	4437	26287
	Increase.....	263	830			14	255	379	634
	Diminution.....			181	29				

Table B.—(Continued.)

WITHIN TWO YEARS.						PROFESSORS.				PUPILS.					
Number of pupils learning surveying.	Number of pupils learning civil engineering.	Number of students either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	Number of students either following or preparing for some branch of industry.	Number of pupils who have left the country.	Number of religious female teachers.	Number of lay female teachers.	Number of ecclesiastical or religious professors.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors, and of male and female teachers.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.
							19	53	72	552		325	227	379	
30	36	4	1	1			150	36	186	2731		1434	335	1012	1964
143	69	33	24	24			77	25	102	2257	76	1625	500	208	2144
9	232	101	31	31		41	47	76	166	4767	1443	5763	132	315	3747
	4	1	3	3		78		3	520	131	14686	10485	1598	2734	14593
	2						3	16	24	102	126	84	1	143	148
39	343	120	59	59		446	119	296	209	10590	16331	19716	2566	4639	22975
87	471	330	53	53		444	124	279	215	10397	15890	18342	2381	4564	22604
								17	8	193	441	374	185	75	371
48	128	201	6	6				6							

FOURTH DIVISION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institution.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of the administrative body.	Composition of body of Teachers.	Number of professors.	Number of Pupils.
1	Deaf and dumb Institution, Coteau St. Louis	1849	Rev. M. Lagorce	The Directors.....	Priests and Clerics de St. Viateur.....	2	15
2	Institution for female deaf mutes, Montreal	1853	Mgr. Bourget.....	Lady Religiouses-directrices	Sisters of the Canadian Order of Providence	5	42
3	School of agriculture at Ste. Anne Lapocatière	1858	The College of Ste. Anne.....	The Corporation of the College.....	1 Priest and 1 layman.....	2	60
4	School of arts and manufacture	1859	Chamber of art and manufactures.....	Chamber of arts and manufactures.....	Laymen	6	
						16	329211

FIFTH DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Sections.	Number of Schools.	Number of teachers, male and female.	Number of Pupils.
5	First Section. Model Schools of the Normal Schools	4	11	696
6	Second Section. Primary superior or <i>model schools</i> , comprising the superior schools for girls which are not mentioned in the fourth section of secondary schools.....	191	229	18245
7	Third Section. Elementary Schools	2881	2975	130964
	Total.....	3076	3215	144905

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS.

No	Divisions.	Number of Schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of Pupils.
8	Superior Schools.....	10	72	552
9	Secondary ".....	171	994	26141
10	Normal ".....	3	24	228
11	Special ".....	4	16	329
12	Primary ".....	3076	3215	144905
	Total.....	3264	4321	172155

STATEMENT C.—Containing the Statistics of the Catholic Schools in the Cities of Québec and Montreal.

No. 1

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUÉBEC DURING 1859.

Ladies of the Ursuline Convent.	290
Schools of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine.	1778
Sisters of the Bon Pasteur.	342
Sisters of Charity. 6 classes at the Institute.	383
Sisters of Charity, Près-de-ville.	206
General Hospital.	96
Congregation of Notre Dame at St. Roch.	700
Congregation of Notre Dame at St. Sulpice.	300
Independent Academies & Schools.	1120
Quebec Seminary.	400
Laval University.	110
Theological School, or Higher Seminary.	30
Laval Normal School, Monitors.	40
Female Monitors.	54
Model Schools annexed to the Laval Normal School, Boys.	110
Girls.	165
Total.	6424

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL FOR 1859.

Minor Seminary of Montreal (Priests of St. Sulpice.)	198
Students in Theology (Priests of St. Sulpice.	50
St. Mary's College (Rev. Jesuit Fathers).	266
Schools of the Friars of the Christian Doctrine.	3968
Schools of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.	3144
Schools for Male and Female Orphans at the General Hospital.	300
Schools of the Sisters of Providence.	410
La Maîtrise.	80
Salle d'asile.	476
Irish Independent Schools.	489
Other Schools and Academies.	874
Jacques Cartier Normal School.	53
Model School annexed to the Jacques Cartier Normal School.	121
Total.	10238

STATEMENT D.—Shewing the Circuit of each Inspector, the Names of Counties, or parts of Counties, included in it, and the Residence and Salary of the Inspectors.

No.	Name of Inspector and description of his district of Inspection.	Residence.	Salary of Inspectors.
			3 cts.
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands.....	Magdalen Islands.....	125 00
2	Jos. Meagher, county of Bonaventure.....	Carleton.....	700 00
3	A. Béchaud, County of Gaspé.....	Grand River, Gaspé.....	600 00
4	V. Martin, County of Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	500 00
5	G. Tanguay, Counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski & Témiscouata.....	St. Gervais.....	875 00
6	S. Boivin, counties of Charlevoix & Saguenay.....	Baie St. Paul.....	500 00
7	John Hume, county of Mégantic and parts of Dorchester and of Beauce.....	Leeds.....	750 00
8	F. E. Juneau, counties of Dorchester and Lévis.....	Quebec.....	700 00
9	F. X. Béland, counties of Beauce & Lotbinière.....	Ste. Agathe.....	700 00
10	J. Crépeau, counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny & l'Islet.....	St. Valier.....	750 00
11	P. M. Bardy, counties of Quebec, Montmorency & Portneuf; Catholic population of the city of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	1000 00
12	Rév. R. G. Pless; Protestant population of the city of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	250 00
13	P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé & Champlain.....	Three Rivers.....	750 00
14	G. A. Bourgeois, counties of Drummond, Arthabaska, and the Catholic schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey, and Durham.....	St. Grégoire.....	700 00
15	B. Maurault, counties of Nicolet and Yamaska.....	Gentilly.....	750 00
16	H. Hubbard, counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, and the protestant schools of the townships of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey and Durham.....	Danville.....	800 00
17	R. Parmelee, counties of Missisquoi, Brome & Shefford.....	Waterloo.....	875 00
18	J. N. A. Archaibault, counties of Richelieu, Verchères and Chambly.....	Varences.....	800 00
19	C. H. Leroux, counties of Bagot, Rouville & St. Hyacinthe.....	Ste. Hélène.....	800 00
20	Michel Caron, counties of Napierville, Iberville & St. Johns.....	St. Cyprien.....	700 00
21	Louis Grondin, counties of Beauharnois, Laprairie & Châteauguay, except the Protestant schools of Ormstown and St. Jean Chrysostome.....	Laprairie.....	700 00
22	John Bruce, county of Huntingdon, parts of Châteauguay and Argenteuil and the Protestant population of the city of Montreal.....	Huntingdon.....	1000 00
23	F. X. Valade, counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil & Soulanges, and the Catholic population of the city of Montreal.....	Longueuil.....	1000 00
24	A. D. Dorval, counties of l'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette & Montcalm.....	L'Assomption.....	875 00
25	C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and part of d'Argenteuil.....	St. Vincent de Paul.....	750 00
26	.....counties of Ottawa & Pontiac.....		875 00
			18825 00

STATEMENT E.

GENERAL SYNOPTICAL TABLES.

STATEMENT E.—General synoptical Table, giving a summary

Names of Inspectors.	Number of Pupils learning geography.	Learning English (grammar).	Number of Pupils learning French (grammar).	Learning parsing and syntax.	Learning epistolary style.	Learning horticulture, or agriculture.	Learning mathematics.	Learning mensuration.	Learning local drawing.	Learning vocal music.	Learning instrumental music.	Number of Pupils learning history.
<i>District of Gaspé.</i>												
J. B. F. Poinchaud	6		27	27								17
John Meagher	27	76	65									
A. Béchard	25	3	79	27						24		26
Total	58	79	171	54						24		43
<i>District of Kamouraska.</i>												
G. Tonguay	979	410	2309	1627	959	5	15	78	65	204	83	1471
<i>District of Québec.</i>												
S. Boivin	226	96	500	206	116	35	49	21	20	15		398
John Hume	143	200	259	359	34	13	4	29				108
F. X. Bédard	2035	640	3410	2040	605	80	80	35	860	35		3190
F. E. Juneau	2300	742	4065	2838	836	25	71	56	81	491	100	2839
J. Crépault	891	507	1817	575	256	25	55	135	53	208	75	1036
P. M. Bardy	2214	816	2579	2608	536	40	445	287	133	354	131	1985
Rév. R. Pless	1076	810	330	778	521	71	43	274	653	236		539
V. Martin	170	35	228					10	15	12		166
Total	9055	3840	13188	8604	2904	90	770	645	636	2601	604	10359
<i>District of Three Rivers.</i>												
P. Hubert	946	147	1328	1004	241	48	48	46	314			893
G. A. Bourgeois	271	453	70	152								213
B. Maurault	917	59	1374	1237	105		15	15	58	8		852
Total	2134	689	2772	2393	346	48	63	61	372	8		1958
<i>District of St. François.*</i>												
H. Hubbard	1593	1667	158	1322		79		7	40	35		74
P. Parnacep	1284	628	316	1393	834		36	36		18		238
Total	2877	2295	474	2715	854	79	50	43	40	53		312
<i>District of Montreal.</i>												
J. N. A. Archambeault	1805	815	3745	1080	245	10	4	20	128	527	240	2550
C. H. Leroux	6532	540	3180	2547	1238	159	44	194	138	797	106	2016
J. Bruce	4908	5071	1085	5163	2541		663	19	1065	2230	386	1382
F. X. Valade	2999	2580	7621	6646	884	30	563	457	396	1242	573	4090
A. D. Dorval	1606	408	2391	985	496	32	29	28	30	237	165	1195
C. Germain	1344	324	2272	1800	473	66	7	45	93	313	40	1213
M. Caron	1002	361	1479	1467	431		24	81	128	192	73	807
Ls. Groudin	1005	417	1942	1332	271	20	108	79	113	150	71	689
Total	21201	10716	23715	21020	6599	317	1442	923	2091	5688	1654	14242
<i>District of Ottawa.</i>												
T. McCord	911	935	156	298	51		42	33	34	27		113
RECAPITULATION.												
District of Gaspé	58	79	171	54					24			45
do Kamouraska	979	410	2309	1627	959	3	15	78	65	204	83	1471
do Québec	9055	3840	13188	8604	2904	90	770	645	636	2601	604	10359
do Three Rivers	2134	689	2772	2393	346	48	63	61	372	8		1958
do St. Francis	2877	2295	474	2715	854	79	50	43	40	53		312
do Montreal	21201	10716	23715	21020	6599	317	1442	923	2091	5688	1654	14242
do Ottawa	911	935	156	298	51		42	33	34	27		113
Total	37215	19064	42785	36711	11713	410	2396	1773	2930	8956	2402	28498

* In these two districts of inspection there is also included a part of the former district of Montreal.

of all the Statistics collected by the Inspectors of Schools for the year 1860.

Teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of teachers.	Female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Teachers receiving less than \$100.	Teachers receiving from \$100 in. to \$200 ex.	Teachers receiving from \$200 in. to \$400 ex.	Number of teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of teachers' Salaries.	Maximum of teachers' Salaries.	Female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Teachers receiving from \$100 in. to \$200 ex.	Teachers receiving from \$200 in. to \$400 ex.	Teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers' Salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' Salaries.	Number of Public Libraries.	Number of volumes.
1	5	6					5	1		\$	\$								
2	22	30		11	11	1	19	10		120	260					80	160		
5	9	11	1	3	4		8	6		80	240	1	10			100	116		
14	36	50	1	14	15	1	32	17		80	260	1	14			80	160		
15	1	16	134	32	156		12	3		135	330	122	31	3		50	380	13	5255
10		10	31	3	34	4	4	2		76	380	21	11	2		60	220	3	260
9	10	19	33	13	46	3	15	1		80	300	29	16	1		72	240		
8	4	12	74	24	98	1	8	3		72	240	61	35	2		64	200		
12	1	13	73	23	96	1	5	7		94	500	77	26	1		68	220	5	1990
14		14	103	1	104	3	7	4		88	1200	31	61	1		72	240	6	20230
47	29	76	72	29	101	2	38	24	12	88	1200	31	61	7		180	350	3	10000
2	15	17	7	31	38			11	8	200	600		31	7		72	192	1	400
3	1	4	11	6	20		3	1		144	200	2	18						
105	60	165	407	130	537	14	80	53	18	72	1200	281	234	22		60	350	18	32880
23		23	39	4	93		12	9	2	120	520	64	29			60	170	19	8765
3	4	7	46	14	60	1	3	3		80	320	26	32	2		64	200		
12		12	94		94			9	3	120	300	76	15	3		72	200	4	1900
38	4	42	229	18	247	1	24	15	2	80	520	166	76	5		60	200	23	10665
77	16	93	180	67	247	10	63	20		80	360	121	126			80	180	7	2881
12	9	21	31	200	231	2	11	7		80	400	101	111	19		80	250		
80	25	114	211	267	478	12	74	27	1	80	400	222	237	19		80	250	7	2881
22	2	24	60	4	64		12	9	3	120	600	15	44	5		72	200	12	9900
28	2	30	110	1	111		19	10	1	100	420	34	73	3		80	200	15	7850
112	19	131	57	56	113		65	58	8	100	1200	37	70	5		80	500		
35	62	97	80	76	156	7	31	33	26	90	1200	28	92	34		80	360	27	22660
51	30	81	102	51	153		53	28		100	360	32	117	2		72	200	16	5700
98	3	31	82	2	84	4	15	11	1	96	500	21	63			80	180	7	3090
38	5	43	77	4	81		20	20	3	160	406	14	66	5		80	220		
31	1	32	68		68		8	29	2	120	440	10	56	2		96	240	5	1520
345	124	469	636	194	830	11	223	191	44	90	1200	191	551	57	1	72	500	82	50720
20	33	53	10	33	43		33	20		120	360	6	34	3		72	260		
14	36	50	1	14	15		32	17		80	260	1	14			80	160		
15	1	16	124	32	156	1	12	3		155	330	122	31	3		50	380	13	5555
105	60	165	407	130	537	14	80	53	18	72	1200	281	234	22		60	350	18	32880
38	4	42	229	18	247	1	24	15	2	80	520	166	76	5		60	200	23	10665
89	25	114	211	267	478	12	74	27	1	80	400	222	237	19		80	250	7	2881
345	124	469	636	194	830	11	223	191	44	90	1200	191	551	57	1	72	500	82	50720
20	33	53	10	33	43		33	20		120	360	6	34	3		72	260		
626	283	909	1618	688	2306	39	478	327	65	72	1200	989	1207	109	1	50	500	143	102701

REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR
EDUCATION.

EDUCATION OFFICE, MONTREAL,
Dec. 21, 1860.

To the Honorable

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you the scheme for the distribution of the grant for Superior Education for 1860.

The total amount of the distribution is \$69,399.48, exceeding the annual aid by \$13,399.48, which, with the sum of \$2,072.64, the balance remaining to the debit of the fund after the distribution of last year, would leave a balance of \$3,472.12 against the fund.

Nevertheless, as this balance is not very large, and as the proposed distribution offers this advantage over those of previous years, that it does not necessitate a proportionate reduction of all the aids, I deem it my duty to advise the Government to make this advance.

The following institutions, which appeared on the lists of previous years, have made no report, in proper time, namely: the academy for boys at Clarendon, the D'Aubigny academy, that of St. André d'Argenteuil; the model schools of Rivière des Prairies, Granby and St. Zephirin; and the academy for girls, at Vaudreuil.

The National School at Montreal has ceased to exist. At the request of His Lordship, the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, I have thought it right to grant a portion of the allowance for that institution to the Protestant model school at Point St. Charles.

I send herewith the petition of the Protestant Trustees at Montreal, asking for a portion of the same allowance for the model schools. I recommend in favor of the model school kept by Mr. Arnold in the Quebec Suburb, under their control, an aid of \$80.

The Industrial College at Chambly having ceased to exist two years ago, I propose to grant a portion of the allowance it received to the following institutions, situated in the same section of the country, namely: \$200 to the academy at Chambly; an increase of \$100 to the College of Ste. Marie de Monnoir; and \$100 to the Industrial College at Longueuil. The last named institution is transferred from the list of academies to that of industrial colleges; the course of studies therein followed, and the large number of pupils attending, entitle it to this promotion. The College of Mascouche is also closed this year.

The only new institution placed on the list of classical colleges, is the College of Three Rivers.

The following institutions have been added to the list of model schools: St. Charles de Bellechase, St. George de Cacouna, St. Jean Port Joli, Pointe aux Trembles (Portneuf), Ste. Cécile (Beauharnois), St. Pierre les Becquets, St. Laurent (Montmagny), Rawdon, St. Christophe, St. Gervais, Notre Dame de la Victoire, Rigaud, St. Vincent de Paul (Sœurs de Charité), School of La Visitation (Quebec Suburbs). The model school at Roxton has been advanced from \$80 to \$150, in view of the great sacrifices made by the rate-payers of the municipality, in behalf of education.

The amount of each list is as follows:—

Universities, - - - - -	\$5,234 07
Classical Colleges, - - - - -	14,258 50
Industrial " - - - - -	8,090 32
Academies for Boys, - - - - -	15,645 31
" " Girls, - - - - -	11,277 59
Model Schools, - - - - -	14,893 69
	\$69,399 48

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

LIST No. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual Grant for 1856.		Annual Grant for 1857.		Annual Grant for 1858.		Annual Grant for 1859.		Annual Grant for 1860.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
Ste. Anne de Laprade.....	153	40	0 0	40	0 0	156	00	152	10	152	10
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	78	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
L'Assomption.....	210	40	0 0	40	0 0	153	00	152	10	152	10
St. Aime.....	160	33	15 0	33	15 0	131	62	128	33	128	33
Baie St. Paul.....	90	33	15 0	33	15 0	131	62	128	33	128	33
Beloeil.....	98	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Boucherville.....	96	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Cedars.....	63	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Chambly.....	126	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Césaire.....	163	27	0 0	37	10 0	146	25	142	59	142	59
Ste. Croix.....	78	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Cowansville.....	66	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Charles, Industrie.....	252	45	0 0	60	0 0	234	00	228	15	228	15
Châteauguay.....	117	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Clément.....	236	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Cyprien.....	168					100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Denis.....	132	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Ste. Elizabeth.....	118	67	10 0	60	0 0	234	00	228	15	228	15
St. Eustache.....	116	27	0 0	27	0 0	105	30	102	67	102	67
St. Grégoire.....	167	67	10 0	67	10 0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Ste. Geneviève.....	75	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	92			25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Hilaire.....	84	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Hugues.....	80	127	10 0	90	0 0	351	00	342	23	342	23
St. Hyacinthe, Congregation.....	202	40	0 0	40	0 0	156	00	152	10	152	10
St. Hyacinthe, N.-D. de la Providence.....	156	40	0 0	40	0 0	156	00	152	10	152	10
L'Islet.....	75	40	0 0	40	0 0	156	00	152	10	152	10
Ile Verte.....	150					195	00	150	00	150	00
St. Jean Dorchester.....	360	45	0 0	67	10 0	263	25	256	67	256	67
St. Jacques l'Acadian.....	163	40	0 0	60	0 0	234	00	228	15	228	15
St. Joseph de Lévi.....	210	147	10 0	90	0 0	351	00	342	23	342	23
Kacouns.....	70					195	00	190	13	190	13
Kamouraska.....	103	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Laprairie.....	132	45	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Longueuil.....	419	67	10 0	67	10 0	263	25	256	67	256	67
St. Liu.....	145	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Laurent.....	134	40	0 0	60	0 0	234	00	228	15	228	15
Longue Pointe.....	48	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Montreal, boarding school for 12 deaf mutes.....	120	0	0 0	120	0 0	468	00	480	00	480	00
Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	117	53	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	134	80	0 0	50	0 0	195	00	190	13	190	13
St. Martin, Laval.....	90					100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Michel, Bellechasse.....	75	67	10 0	67	10 0	263	25	256	67	256	67
St. Nicolas.....	21			25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	62	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Pointe Claire.....	30	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	102			60	0 0	234	00	228	15	228	15
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf.....	78			60	0 0	228	00	228	15	228	15
Rivière Ouelle.....	73			25	0 0	100	00	146	25	146	25
Rimouski.....	84	67	10 0	67	10 0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Ste. Scholastique.....	151	30	0 0	30	0 0	117	00	114	08	114	08
Sherbrooke.....	156			90	0 0	351	00	342	23	342	23
Sorel.....	208	45	0 0	60	0 0	228	00	228	15	228	15
Ste. Thérèse.....	136	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	65	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Thimothée.....	140	40	0 0	40	0 0	156	00	152	10	152	10
St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	214	67	10 0	67	10 0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Varennes.....	96	40	0 0	40	0 0	156	00	191	00	191	00
Yamachiche.....	105	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Benoit, Youville.....	90	45	0 0	45	0 0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Waterloo.....	26			25	0 0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Three Rivers.....	26			67	10 0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Ste. Famille.....	66	45	0 0	45	0 0			219	85	219	85
Terrebonne.....	167	25	0 0	25	0 0	100	00	80	00	100	00
Trois Pistoles, No. 1.....	66							150	00	150	00
Total.....										11277	59

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual Grant for 1857.			Annual Grant for 1858.	Annual Grant for 1859.	Annual Grant for 1860.
		£	s.	d.	£	cts.	cts.
St. Andrew's school, Quebec.....	95	100	0	0	300 00	380 25	380 25
British and Canadian School Society, Mont.	100	200	0	0	780 00	780 50	780 50
Colonial Church & Sch. Society, Sherbrooke.	105	50	0	0	195 00	190 13	190 13
British & Canadian School Society, Quebec.	217	200	0	0	780 00	390 00	760 50
National School, Quebec.....	149	111	2	3	433 33	422 50	422 50
Pointe St. Charles.....	112						281 26
Education Society, Quebec.....	597	280	0	0	1092 00	1064 70	1064 70
do do Three Rivers.....	305	125	0	0	375 00	572 92	572 92
American Presbyterian School Society, Mont.	123				390 00	380 25	380 25
Colonial Church & School Society, Montreal	1138	200	0	0	780 00	760 50	760 50
Lorette school for girls.....		37	10	0	146 25	142 60	142 60
do do boys.....		37	10	0	146 25	142 60	142 60
Stanford.....	25	15	0	0	60 00	60 00	60 00
Caughnawaga Indian school.....	26	50	0	0	195 00	190 13	92 75
St. Francis, do do.....	30	50	0	0	195 00	190 13	190 13
Quebec, Upper Town Infant School.....		55	11	0	216 45	211 04	211 04
Quebec, Lower Town Infant School.....	60	50	0	0	195 00	190 13	190 13
St. Jacques, Montreal.....	772	250	0	0	975 00	950 63	950 63
Quebec City, Catholic Commissioners for their model schools.....	352	100	0	0	390 00	380 25	380 25
Deschambeault.....	97	45	0	0	175 50	171 12	171 12
St. Constant.....	101	33	15	0	131 62	128 33	128 33
St. Jacques le Mineur.....	126	33	15	0	131 62	128 33	128 33
Pointe Claire.....	35	45	0	0	175 50	171 12	171 12
Lachine.....	140	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Côte des Neiges.....	65	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. Antoine de Tilly.....	38	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. Edouard.....	125	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Ste. Philomène.....	64	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. François du Lac.....	80	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Laprairie.....	68	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Roxton.....	64	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	150 00
Lacolle.....	66	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Côteau St. Louis.....	55	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Pointe du Lac.....	136	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Rivière du Loup.....	81	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Sts. Anne de Laprade.....	122	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. Romuald de Lévi.....	95	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe.....	122	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. Grégoire.....	56	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. Roch, Quebec.....	30	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. Henri, Hochelagn.....	145	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Beaumont.....	114	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Magog.....	54	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
West Brome.....	46	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
Cap Santé.....	25	20	0	0	80 00	80 00	80 00
St. André, Kamouraska.....	74					80 00	80 00
Sts. Anne des Plaincs.....	67					80 00	80 00
St. Césaire.....	145					80 00	80 00
St. Joachim des Deux-Montagnes.....	85					80 00	80 00
Boucherville.....	115					80 00	80 00
Lachine, diss.....	66					80 00	80 00
Malbaie.....	30					80 00	80 00
St. Hermas.....	100					80 00	80 00
Ste. Rose.....	50					80 00	80 00
St. Denis, Kamouraska.....	103					80 00	80 00
St. Hyacinthe.....	60					80 00	80 00
Chicoutimi.....	42					80 00	80 00
St. Sévere.....	77					80 00	80 00
St. Roch l'Achigan.....	74					80 00	80 00
St. Pierre Rivière du sud.....	40					80 00	80 00
Bury.....	40					80 00	80 00
St. Philippe.....	65					80 00	80 00
Châteauguay.....	82					80 00	80 00

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual Grant for 1857.	Annual Grant for 1858.	Annual Grant for 1859.	Annual Grant for 1860.
		£ s. d.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Hilaire	47			50 00	50 00
Ste. Scholastique	87			50 00	50 00
St. Joseph de Lévi	137			50 00	50 00
St. Michel Archange	124			50 00	50 00
Sault aux Récollets	60			50 00	50 00
St. Thomas, Joliette	62			50 00	50 00
St. Jean Deschailions	74			50 00	50 00
St. Gervais	40			50 00	50 00
St. Nicolas, Lévi	40			50 00	50 00
St. Placide	62			50 00	50 00
Albion House, New Carlisle	12			50 00	50 00
St. Isidore	55			50 00	50 00
St. Henri de Lauzon	61			50 00	50 00
Grande Baie	109				50 00
Sommerset	49				171 12
Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan	25				50 00
St. Valentin	23				50 00
St. Vincent de Paul	53			60 00	50 00
Chambly	98			60 00	50 00
Coteau du Lac	43			60 00	50 00
Ste. Martine	138			60 00	50 00
Béancour	159			60 00	50 00
St. Hubert	77			60 00	50 00
St. Jérôme	157			60 00	50 00
Nicolet	50			60 00	50 00
Ste. Gertrude	23			60 00	50 00
St. Charles, Bellechasse	65				50 00
St. George, Cacouna	86				50 00
St. Jean, Port Joli	21				50 00
Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf	56				50 00
Ste. Cécile, Beauharnais	94				50 00
Eboulements	69				50 00
Prot. Model School, Quebec Sub., Montreal	115				50 00
St. Pierre les Becquets	50				50 00
St. Laurent, Montmorency	85				50 00
Rawdon	90				50 00
St. Christophe	110				50 00
St. Gervais	60				50 00
Notre Dame de la Victoire, Lévi	150				50 00
Rigaud	100				50 00
Sœurs de la Charité, St. Vincent de Paul	90				50 00
Ecole de la Visitation, Ste. Marie Suburbs	500				50 00
Total					14805 69

STATEMENT of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor municipalities, for 1860.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Ordinary annual grant.	Amount of assessment collected.	Supplementary aid prayed for.	Supplementary aid accorded.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Arthabaska..	Aston	New settlement, and poor.....	29 88			37 00
do	Horton	do do				37 00
do	Chester, West.....	do do building three school-houses, \$400.....	81 84	160 00	80 00	82 00
do	Chester, East.....	do do building two school-houses, \$300.....	41 82	204 00	80 00	32 00
do	Tingwick	New settlement, and poor	136 62	115 66	50 00	37 00
do	Tingwick, dissent	do do			20 00	32 00
do	St. Christophe	do do built and repaired school-houses, \$300.....	126 96	144 00	80 00	32 00
do	Bulstrode	New and poor; built a school-house, \$250.....	42 62	75 00	80 00	37 00
do	St. Norbert.....	New; repaired their school-houses, \$180.....	166 86	239 00	80 00	37 00
do	Warwick.....	New; building one school-house and pairing the others.....	89 26	200 00	80 00	32 00
do	Warwick, dis.....	Built two new school-houses, \$395.....		45 00	80 00	32 00
do	Stanfold	Levied a heavy rate; built a school-house, \$200	197 32	600 00	80 00	32 00
Bonaventure.	Ristigouche	Poor; building a school-house, \$130.....	115 78	180 00	120 00	32 00
do	Maria	Poor; repaired their school-houses, \$85	187 71	220 00	60 00	32 00
do	Mann	Poor	79 40	80 00	80 00	32 00
do	Port Daniel.....	Poor	115 08	123 00	80 00	32 00
do	Carleton	Poor	119 11	203 00	80 00	32 00
do	Ristigouche	Indians; poor.....	50 00			50 00
Bellechasse ..	St. Raphaël	Support five schools; poor	236 76	252 00	80 00	37 00
Berthier	St. Norbert.....	New parish; poor; built three school-houses, \$725	148 13	257 00	80 00	37 00
Beauce	Aylmer.....	New, and very poor	36 85	181 00	80 00	37 00
do	Lambton.....	do do	83 51	189 00	80 00	32 00
do	Forsyth	do do	54 53	80 00	50 00	32 00
do	St. Victor.....	do do	117 56	240 00	50 00	32 00
do	St. Frédéric.....	do do	163 98	228 00	80 00	32 00
do	Aubert Gallion	Poor; is taxed for building a church, etc	193 98	200 00	100 00	32 00
Bagot	St. Bonaventure	New parish, and poor; has built a school-house.....	40 43	102 25	80 00	32 00
do	Acton	New settlement, and makes great sacrifices	59 40	700 00	80 00	32 00
Brome.....	Bolton, dissent's.....	New settlement, and poor.....	58 00	147 00	100 00	32 00
Compton.....	Clifton	New; the population much increased since the census.....	53 15	120 00	50 00	32 00
do	Lingwick	do do built 1 school-house and repaired 2 others, \$140.....	112 41	267 45	60 00	32 00
do	South Winslow	New; the population much increased since the census	100 63	250 00	80 00	32 00
do	Hereford	do do do	50 36	90 00	80 00	32 00
do	Newport	do do collected \$120 to repair school-houses.....	47 63	210 00	80 00	37 00
Chicoutimi ..	Bagotville	New, and very poor	195 88	222 00	40 00	32 00
do	Chicoutimi	do do	143 44	168 00	80 00	32 00
do	Vill. Chicoutimi.....	New, and makes great sacrifices; has established a model school.....	49 96	120 00	80 00	32 00
do	Bagot	Poor; built a school-house, \$400.....	143 58	150 00	60 00	32 00
do	St. Joseph	New and poor	54 94	148 00	80 00	37 00
do	St. Jean	do do	74 82	78 00	60 00	37 00
do	Harvey	do do	29 71	166 00	80 00	37 00
do	Latérière	do do has built 1 school-house and repaired the others, \$200.....	75 51	203 94	80 00	37 00
do	Onatchouan	Was not settled at the last census.....		60 00	80 00	37 00
do	Lebarre	do do do do		50 00	80 00	30 00

STATEMENT of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities for 1860.—Continued.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Ordinary annual	Amount of assess-	Supplementary aid	Supplementary aid
			grant.	ment collected.	prayed for.	accorded.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chambly	Chambly, dissen.	Few in number	60 00	184 06	40 00	16 00
Champlain	St. Maurice, diss.	do have built a school-house	26 00	52 00	60 00	16 00
do	St. Narcisse	Shows much zeal; building 2 school-houses	111 50	176 00	100 00	37 00
do	St. Maurice	do do \$300	174 00	236 00		32 00
do	Batiscan	Small population, and poor	133 00	166 00	133 00	32 00
do	St. Prosper	do do built a school-house, \$120	120 00	152 00	80 00	32 00
Charlevoix	Settrington	Entirely new settlement, and poor	30 01	39 77	60 00	37 00
do	Ste. Agnès	Poor, and makes sacrifices; \$50 for repairs	177 56	200 00	60 00	32 00
do	St. Urbain	do do \$40	101 61	140 00	80 00	32 00
do	St. Irénée	do do \$40	121 01	208 00	60 00	32 00
do	St. Fidèle	do do \$60	130 10	161 25	60 00	32 00
do	Petite Rivière	do do \$80	80 23	120 00	60 00	32 00
Châteauguay	St. Jean Chrysotôme No. 1, diss.	Are few in number	10 00	60 00		14 00
2 Mountains.	St. Coloman	New settlement, and poor	123 70	140 00	80 00	37 00
do	St. Placide	Makes great sacrifices; is poor	171 20	424 00	80 00	32 00
Dorchester	Cranbourne	New and poor	39 51	65 00	50 00	32 00
do	St. Edward	do building a large school-house	156 32	170 00	40 00	37 00
Drummond	Durham, No. 1, d.	Few in number, and poor; building a school-house	12 75	120 00	60 00	32 00
do	Wickham	Makes very great sacrifices; building a school-house	80 68	650 00	80 00	37 00
do	Durham No. 2	do do do \$248	77 96	142 00	100 00	32 00
Drummond	St. Germain	Makes very great sacrifices; building a school-house, \$100	127 56	397 00	45 00	37 00
do	Wendover	Entirely new				37 00
Caspé	Newport	Small population, and poor	48 46	60 00	80 00	32 00
do	Pabos	do do	53 24	256 00	80 00	32 00
do	Cap Chatte	Small population, and very poor	23 41	28 00	40 00	20 00
do	Ste. Anne d. Mo.	Scattered population	111 12	200 00		40 00
do	Grande Rivière	The law works regularly; makes very great sacrifices	96 06	212 00	80 00	30 00
do	Percé	Poor; scattered population	248 66	832 00	80 00	32 00
do	Baie Nord	Small population, and poor	40 00	80 00	30 00	32 00
Hochelaga	Coteau St. Louis	Receive a small allowance; great increase of population	138 56	600 00	80 00	32 00
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Very small allowance; population considerably increased	94 66	500 00	100 00	32 00
do	do diss.	do do do do		80 00	80 00	32 00
Iberville	Ste. Brigitte	New parish, and poor	188 56	388 35	80 00	37 00
L'Islet	St. Cyrille	Very poor	62 55	136 00	80 00	32 00
Joliette	St. Alphonse	New and poor	156 90	314 00	80 00	32 00
do	St. Ambroise diss.	Are few in number	34 40	91 00	20 00	20 00
Kamouraska	St. Alexandre	Poor, and supports seven schools	159 56	204 00	80 00	37 00
do	St. Modeste, I.w.	New, and very poor	51 66	100 00	50 00	37 00
do	Mont Carmel	Small population, and poor	83 51	90 00	80 00	32 00
do	St. Onésime	do do		241 50	90 00	37 00
Lévi	St. Lambert	New and poor	125 65	152 00	50 00	32 00
Lotbinière	Ste. Agathe	do do	72 56	120 00	80 00	32 00
do	St. Flavien	do do supports 3 schools	79 25	109 00	80 00	32 00
Montmagny	Berthier	Small populat.; supports 3 good sch's	169 95	331 20	120 00	32 00
do	Île aux Grues	Small population, and poor	56 77	98 00	80 00	32 00
Mégantic	St. Ferdinand	New; the commissioners meet with many difficulties	233 40	780 00	80 00	37 00
do	Ste. Sophie	New and poor	169 05	365 20	80 00	37 00
do	Ste. Julie	do do	119 82	288 00	80 00	37 00

STATEMENT of the Distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities for 1860.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Ordinary Annual Grant.	Amount of Assessment.	Supplementary Aid prayed for.	Supplementary Aid recorded.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montmorenci	St. Féréol.....	Very poor.....	35 00	100 00	80 00	32 00
Missisquoi	Stanbridge, diss...	Are dispersed in the midst of a population of different creed.			100 00	37 00
Maskinongé.	St. Paulin.....	Insufficiency of the grant; has 4 sch'ls	110 06	162 00	60 00	32 00
do	Peterborough.....	New and poor	50 00	81 31	60 00	37 00
Montcalm.....	Chertsey	do do	57 36	120 00	50 00	37 00
do	Kilkenny.....	do do	166 33	221 00	80 00	37 00
Nicolet.....	Ste. Gertrude.....	Poor.....	153 83	255 15	60 00	32 00
do	Ste. Monique, 2...	Few in number and poor.....	56 25	92 00	40 00	32 00
Ottawa.....	Eardley.....	Poor; has built a school-house. \$187	100 91	220 00	100 00	37 00
Portneuf.....	Ecureuils.....	Few in number	79 40	173 20	30 00	32 00
Québec.....	St. Dunstan.....	New and poor		44 00	40 00	32 00
do	do diss.....	do do building, \$80.....	54 66	80 00	40 00	32 00
Rimouski	St. Fabien.....	Poor.....	137 58	250 60	40 00	32 00
do	Métis.....	Few in number and poor, 3 schools.....	32 45	30 50	40 00	32 00
do	Matane.....	Poor. Repaired its school-houses, \$140	166 20	340 00	60 00	32 00
do	St. Octave.....	Poor; has built a school-house. \$186.	101 25	336 00	50 00	37 00
Richelieu.....	St. Marcel.....	New. Population considerably increased since the census	152 55	240 00	100 00	32 00
Richmond	Melbourne.....	A certain part of the municipality very poor	252 55	617 00		32 00
do	Cleveland, diss...	Few in number and poor	20 00	37 00		20 00
Saguenay	Escoumains.....	Poor	99 40	80 00		32 00
Stanstead	Burford.....	Few in number. Building a school-house, \$300	59 80	120 00	100 00	32 00
Shefford	Stukely.....	A part of the municipality is very poor	305 06	332 00		32 00
do	Granby, diss.....	Comprises new settlements.....	114 00	162 00	60 00	32 00
St. Maurice	Shawinigan.....	New and poor	88 08	120 25	80 00	32 00
do	St. Sévère.....	Poor	138 41	176 00	60 00	32 00
do	Gatineau.....	Poor. Supports 6 schools.....	210 48	240 00		32 00
Témiscouata.	N.-D. du Portage.	New and poor Settlement.....	131 21	224 75	120 00	37 00
do	St. Eloi.....	Poor and suffered by fire last summer.....	162 31	162 03	100 00	32 00
Terrebonne..	Ste. Adèle.....	New and poor	78 55	176 00	80 00	37 00
Wolfe	Wotton.....	do do	92 45	103 92	60 00	32 00
						4120 00

LIST of Pensions accorded for 1860 to retired Teachers.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
P. Boucher.....	31 50	Henriette Rbéaume.....	18 00
J. Beers.....	22 50	Henriette Ste. Marie.....	18 00
Alexis Bouchard.....	19 50	Marie Louise Girouard.....	27 00
Jos. Belleau.....	27 53	Geneviève Dupont.....	9 00
Dlle. J. B. Blanchard.....	27 00	F. X. Allard.....	27 00
Ls. Bolduc.....	22 50	Daniel Walters.....	18 00
H. P. Bornard.....	12 00	Demerise Raymond.....	15 00
Dame M. Lse. Bérubé.....	19 50	Isidore Manseau.....	24 00
Mlle. E. Brown.....	20 11	Louise Ayotte.....	30 00
Dlle. Gen. Plessis Bélaire.....	25 75	Anna Reece.....	15 00
Andrew Clarke.....	25 50	Elizabeth Gagné.....	27 00
Dlle. Esther Clément.....	22 50	Ls. Mathieu.....	27 00
Arch. Campbell.....	12 00	Hedrige Dupont.....	27 00
Dame C. Chèvrefils.....	12 00	Julie Bonenfant, veuve Daston.....	6 00
Dlle. Louise Collin.....	15 00	Marguerite Young.....	12 00
H. Dalton.....	15 48	Flore Pelletier.....	21 00
E. Dillon.....	21 00	Adèle Rivard.....	15 00
Marguerite Dorion.....	27 53	Thersile Pothier.....	12 00
Robt. Dupont.....	16 50	André Gagnon.....	18 00
Dame Geneviève Fluette.....	27 12	J. C. Picaud.....	30 00
Dlle. Julie Fournier.....	27 53	Marguerite Dupuy.....	18 00
P. J. Gabion.....	13 86	Reine Beaubien.....	9 00
Miss A. Gilman.....	27 00	Wm. Holtby.....	9 00
P. Guay.....	15 00	Miss H. E. Roy.....	9 00
John Halpin.....	15 00	Caroline Rankin.....	50 00
J. B. Langlade.....	22 11	Dlle A. Butler.....	30 00
Damo E. Landry.....	25 86	Dlle. Zoé Lalonde.....	30 00
L. Lacasse.....	12 00	Maurice Racicot.....	30 00
J. B. Leclair.....	17 15	Dlle. M. Fournier.....	30 00
P. J. Mathon.....	13 50	John Hughes.....	30 00
F. H. Morris.....	25 50	F. Renaud.....	27 00
L. DeMontigny.....	12 00	Dlle. M. Casault.....	30 00
L. T. St. Michel.....	26 00	Dlle. F. Sénéchal.....	30 00
Dlle. J. Malherbes.....	28 00	Elizabeth Paquet.....	30 00
Dlle. C. Michaud.....	25 35	Jos. Gagnon.....	30 00
Mde. Clarko.....	25 24	Adam Ross.....	18 00
Jos. R. Maigrette.....	18 00	Claire Walters.....	12 00
Dlle. V. Pélerin.....	25 75	Marie Lamontague.....	21 00
Dlle. C. Rankin.....	27 50	Eliza Robin.....	30 00
Dlle. O. Richards.....	27 50	John McMannus.....	30 00
E. Soncy.....	13 50	Ls. Boucher.....	24 00
L. de Tonnanour.....	13 56	Dlle. M. Sénéchal.....	30 00
J. L. Wolfe.....	24 00	Dlle. Ursule Bouffard.....	35 00
Josephite Proulx.....	25 35	Virginie Buteau.....	25 00
Geo. Gray.....	27 00	Emilie Blais.....	14 00
Dlle. C. Badaeux.....	13 50	Wm. Colgan.....	35 00
John Caffery.....	12 00	Chs. Dolbigny.....	35 00
Ol. Aubry.....	26 59	Louise Demers.....	35 00
Veuve Dame Lefrançois.....	18 00	Clémence Frégeau.....	35 00
Dame Vict. Denault.....	9 00	Martin E. Grossier.....	35 00
Dame Z. Labrie Desrochers.....	28 50	Simon Jude Leblanc.....	35 00
Joseph Bussière.....	27 00	Ed. Lajjennesse.....	23 00
L. M. Bertrand.....	27 00	Hannah Mitchell.....	35 00
P. Bouchard.....	27 00	Walter McVicar.....	35 00
Wm. Cunningham.....	27 00	F. X. Montmarquet.....	35 00
Marie Anno Courteau.....	9 00	Rob. Marrow.....	35 00
Dlle Denise Dégagné.....	21 00	Mathew O'Meara.....	26 00
James Duffy.....	9 00	Angélique Poitras.....	35 00
J. B. Fortin.....	9 00	Cécile Paston.....	35 00
H. Guyon.....	27 00	Emilie Robitaille.....	35 00
Marie Anno Groensel.....	25 50	Pierre Rouleau.....	35 00
J. B. Goudreault.....	27 00	Césaire Richard.....	35 00
F. Journaux.....	16 00	Alexis Soulard.....	35 00
E. Lortie.....	24 00	A. H. Beauchemin.....	12 00
Lydia McElkins.....	21 00	Joseph Bonin.....	12 00
John Martin.....	25 50	Marie Carpentier.....	12 00
F. Maindelle.....	18 00	L. Desaulniers.....	12 00
Marie Anne Pinard.....	27 00	P. Aug. Drolet.....	12 00
J. B. Phillinger.....	27 00	L. Aug. Desrochers.....	12 00

List of Pensions accorded, for 1860, etc.—(Continued.)

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Mathilde Dupéré	12	00	Appoline Proulx	12	00
Henry Dawson	12	00	C. H. Paquin	12	00
Hélène Létourneau	13	00	James Ryan	12	00
Lse. Liévrain	12	00	Thos. Strong	12	00
Éléonore Létourneau	12	00	Adélaïde Thalou	12	00
Catherine Lamb	12	00	Marie Anne Thibaut	12	00
Mélanie Michaud	12	00	Dame V. Decolles	21	00
Jos. Mathon	12	00			
R. P. O'Donnell	12	00			
				3366	58

Statement of the expense of printing the Journals of Education in the year 1860.

1860.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Balance brought forward	2021	64		
January	Warrant, No. 1203			1800	00
do	17..... Beauchemin & Payette, bookbinders, etc., etc.....	407	51		
do	do..... Sénécal, Daniel & Co., French journal and supplement	156	00		
do	do 31..... do English do	97	50		
February	10..... do French do	124	00		
do	21..... H. Bossange & Sons (Paris), Reviews, etc.....	93	27		
do	25..... Sénécal, Daniel & Co., English journal	73	00		
March	9..... do French do	124	00		
do	23..... do English do	73	00		
April	3..... D. & J. Dawson	12	00		
do	7..... Sénécal, Daniel & Co., French journal.....	155	00		
do	23..... J. W. Walker, engraver	5	50		
do	26..... Eusèbe Sénécal, English journal	75	00		
May	23..... do French do	124	00		
June	4..... do English do	73	00		
do	do..... do French do	124	00		
July	2..... do English do	78	00		
do	24..... do French do with supplement	186	00		
August	8..... do English do	73	00		
do	23..... do French do	124	00		
September	15..... do do	117	00		
do	22..... Harper, engravings	8	00		
October	4..... Eusèbe Sénécal, French journal	124	00		
do	16..... B. Dawson & Sons, various items.....	38	93		
do	22..... Eusèbe Sénécal, English journal	78	00		
November	6..... do French do	124	00		
do	26..... do English do	73	00		
December	12..... do French do	124	00		
	Amount of subscription monies drawn from the Savings Bank and deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada			2230	15
	Balance due			974	20
	Total	5004	35	5004	35

STATEMENT of the correspondence of the Department, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1860.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.	Total letters received and sent.
Letters & documents received	754	554	734	418	845	537	1064	896	449	752	470	534	7807	20009
Letters & documents despatched.....	1007	724	509	638	763	811	1471	586	2107	2536	930	400	12303	

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the Normal Schools for the year 1860.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.				LAVAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	<i>Balance brought forward</i>		355 91
JACQUES CARTIER.				Government grant and fees paid by the pupils.....		13564 22
<i>Balance brought forward</i>		18 95		Expenses	13518 34	
Government grant		8936 00		Balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1860...	201 70	
Pupils' fees		4698 16				
Expenses	10472 19				13720 13	13720 13
Balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1860...	3180 92					
	13653 11	13653 11		<i>Balance in hand.</i>		
MCGILL.				1... 3150 92		
<i>Balance brought forward</i>	14 85			2... 1378 77		
Government grant		8532 00		3... 201 79		
Pupils' fees		3110 51				
Expenses	10248 89					
Balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1860...	1378 77					
	11642 51	11642 51				

List of Books

SENT TO THE SCHOOL INSPECTORS
TO BE GIVEN AS PRIZES,
IN 1860 AND PART OF 1861.
